



**TROMSØ 2023**

98<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL SESSION

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT



# RESOLUTION BOOKLET

Tromsø 2023 - 98th International Session of the European Youth Parliament

Academic Team of Tromsø 2023 – 98th International Session of the European Youth Parliament

Resolution Booklet of  
**Tromsø 2023 - 98th International Session of the European Youth Parliament**

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# GA Procedure

## GENERAL RULES

The General Assembly (GA) needs to be an open space that allows and encourages delegates to openly voice their ideas and opinions, in a respectful and constructive manner.

During the GA, participants discuss each motion for a resolution separately in strict accordance with this procedure.

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the committee placard. Any participant wishing to speak during the GA may only do so after having been recognised by the board.

The board of the International Session leads the Assembly and has the final authority on decisions within the boundaries of this GA procedure.

## PROCEDURE

1. Reading out of the topic
2. Defence speech
3. Opposition speeches
4. Answer to opposition speeches
5. Rounds of open debate, each followed by an answer from the proposing committee
6. Amendment presentation, by the person proposing the amendment
7. Decision of the proposing committee
  - In case the proposing committee refuses the amendment, the Assembly will vote on the said amendment
  - In case the proposing committee accepts the amendment, the resolutions is automatically amended
8. Summation speech
9. Vote on the motion for a resolution



# SPEECHES

## Defence Speech

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

## Opposition Speeches

After the proposition speech, two committees will be recognised to deliver two opposition speeches. The speeches should disagree with the goals of the committee or with the general direction of the resolution. They should not consist of a list of individual points, but go against the essence of the motion for a resolution.

## Summation Speech

The Summation Speech is the last chance for the proposing committee to convince the General Assembly to vote in favour of their motion for a resolution, but also to bring closure to the debates. The speech can be held by two delegates.

# PLACARDS

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

## Point of Personal Privilege

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

## Point of Order

This placard is used when the board of the session commits a fault in the procedure. The placard can only be raised by a chairperson.

## Direct Response

This placard is used to directly answer a point of the Open Debate. The Direct Response should refer to the core of the last point made and not just be on the same topic. The Direct Response can only be raised once per debate and cannot be used on another Direct Response. If a Direct Response is misused, it still counts as used. The Direct Response can not be used on Speeches and Answers to Rounds of Open Debates. Special rules apply to Proposing Committees, which are granted two Direct responses, and can use them on points, as well as on Direct responses.



# Amendments Procedure

At Tromsø 2023, the participants had the possibility to shape all the motions for a resolution proposed at the session. Therefore, an amendment procedure has been put in place and some motions for a Resolution have been successfully amended during the debates.

In total, 63 amendments were submitted, 13 presented at the General Assembly, and 8 were accepted.

## WHAT IS AN AMENDMENT?

An amendment consists in a contribution to another motion for a resolution. The delegates had the choice to suggest one of the following:

1. Remove an Operative Clause
2. Add a new Operative Clause
3. Modify an Operative Clause

The amendments had to build on the resolution in an attempt to make it better. It could not directly contradict the aims of the resolution, as this would resolve in an inconsistent motion for a resolution.

## HOW WERE THE AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED?

The participants submitted their amendments through their Chairpersons and had to provide a rationale for their proposed change. The Chairpersons then transmitted the amendments to the Academic Board through a form.

The amendments needed to be submitted the day before for debates taking place in the morning or by lunch for the debates happening in the afternoon.

## HOW WERE THE AMENDMENTS CHOSEN?

Once all amendments are submitted, the Academic Board will decide which submitted amendment will be the one proposed to the General Assembly. All amendments were carefully reviewed and selected by the added value they could bring to the resolution.



## WHAT HAPPENED AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY?

At the end of the Open Debate, the Board will present the chosen amendment. Then the delegate who submitted the amendment will have a chance to explain the rationale of the amendment, which will be followed by a reaction from the proposing Committee in which they explain if they accept or reject the amendment.

In case the proposing Committee accepts the amendment, it is immediately included in the motion for a resolution.

In case the proposing Committee refuses the amendment, the General Assembly will vote if it wants to include the amendment in the motion for a resolution or not.



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

## BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I (AFET I)

Spanning eight States with various political ideologies, the Arctic is an extremely difficult area to regulate holistically. Considering the international nature of the region's challenges, how should Arctic governance be adapted to ensure it will not freeze?

### Submitted by:

Sorin Afanasiu (MD), Joel Albrecht (DE), Giulia Bardelli (IT), Joan Baptista Blasi (ES), Lucas Cadman (UK), Jonah Keating (CY), Kateryna Korpalo (UA), Melissa Lelli (CH), Zuzanna Miernik (PL), Arda Obayonay (TR), Beatriz Ruffeil (PT), Raven Staal (NL), Val Stankovič Pangerc (SI), Ani Honarchian (AM, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to recommit all Arctic States to cooperate on common governance issues. It aims to establish a practical governance system with respect to all stakeholders following democratic principles, such as transparency, equal representation, and human rights. Additionally, we aim to regulate governance activities in the Arctic on an international and global scale,**

- A. Acknowledging the inefficiency caused by the lack of a standardised framework for the implementation of decisions made by any governing group of nations, such as the Arctic Council,
- B. Alarmed by the flawed nature of declarations and institutions that do not sufficiently consider key non state actors, such as Indigenous People, in decision making processes, thereby rendering their voices as less influential regarding matters which directly affect them,
- C. Noting with regret that the Arctic Council is unable to effectively fulfil its aims because of
  - i. dependence on unanimous decisions, allowing obstruction by a single permanent Arctic Council Member State
  - ii. being unable to create and enforce legally-binding policies,
- D. Noting with concern the lack of legislative and executive power in preexisting Arctic institutions, therefore increasing tensions and inability to tackle geopolitical issues sustainably,



- E. Aware of the Russian invasion in Ukraine, resulting in the freezing of the operations of the Arctic Council,
- F. Noting that the strategic development of trade routes (e.g. Northern Sea Route) increases the accessibility of the Arctic, further encouraging countries to utilise the region,
- G. Recognising that there is no universal definition of the geopolitical borders of the Arctic region,
- H. Saddened that there is no legally binding agreement that dictates the distribution of sovereignty of newly emerging landmass due to melting ice,
- I. Fully alarmed by the current governing system of the Arctic allowing an increase in military presence within the region thus increasing the probability of conflict,
- J. Acknowledging the opportunities of resources exploitation in Arctic,
- K. Deploing the territorial disputes cause by the natural resource exploitation,
- L. Deeply saddened by the disproportionate effect of climate change on Arctic countries, such as rising sea levels and melting ice caps, increasing the necessity of a common governance structure,
- M. Deploing the absence of treaties that prevent the use of international waters for the testing and development of weapons in the Arctic region by all interested parties;



1. Encourages the Arctic Council to introduce a detailed guideline for the implementation strategies of the decisions made by the Council, while consulting locals and expert working groups;
2. Requests the Arctic Council to include Indigenous People into its consensus policy by allowing for a decision to be revoked if all permanent Arctic Council participants<sup>1</sup> agree, thus making their voices heard and actively including them in the decision making process;
3. Urges the Arctic States to create a framework which defines the fundamental regulations of the Arctic Council in order to improve the Council by:

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<sup>1</sup> Permanent Arctic Council participants include the 6 Indigenous Peoples' organisations of the Arctic Council: Aleut International Association, Arctic Athabaskan Council, Gwich'in Council International, Inuit Circumpolar Council, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Saami Council



- a. withholding the Chairmanship position from countries that are participating in a military conflict, thus improving effectiveness of the Council upon the declaration of a country as an aggressor state by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly;
  - b. inviting the International Court of Justice (ICJ) through the General Assembly of the United Nations to resolve territorial disputes between Arctic Member States;
4. Creating a comprehensive international treaty following the example of the Antarctic Treaty that would declare:
- a. the Arctic Circle to be used for peaceful cooperation,
  - b. commit to future legislative cooperation in tackling common Arctic issues;
5. Urges the Arctic Council and Norway in its capacity of next chairman of the Arctic Council to ensure that constructive continuous dialogue between all Arctic Council Member States is pursued regarding scientific and environmental issues despite the Arctic States' political agenda;
6. Invites the Arctic Council to address the increasing use of trade routes for shipping through the Arctic Ocean and the Arctic Circle by increasing the activity of the working group Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAMO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO);
7. Urging Arctic States to ensure fair resource and territory allocation by:
- a. requesting a treaty implemented by the IMO for clear definitions of exclusive economic zones (EEZs) around newly emerged islands,
  - b. encouraging the eight Arctic States to agree upon territory definitions through the Standing Committee of the Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region (SCPAR);
8. Recommends the UN disarmament committee to prevent military escalation, protect local populations and environmental safety of the Arctic by:
- a. a multilateral agreement on the limitation of weapons testing,
  - b. giving the signatories the ability to impose financial sanctions on any country violating the agreement;
9. Requests the Arctic States to continue to refer to the the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and ICJ rulings to determine border disputes;
10. Urges the Arctic Council to suggest a treaty that prevents all countries from using resources on disputed territory in the Arctic High Seas that are not internationally recognised at the time of signing the treaty;



11. Strongly supports the efforts of the Arctic Council regarding environmental protection matters such as the Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic, Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation.

**Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs I  
has been accepted by the General Assembly**



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II (AFET II)

Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine, there have been increased security concerns in the Arctic. In light of the increased military presence of Russia, but also of the US, how should European countries respond to their need for security, whilst trying to maintain a peaceful Arctic?

## Submitted by:

Sebastian Bailey (IT), Tabea Barzen (DE), Piotr Dryja (PL), Gabriel Gombík (CZ), Sara Krpan (HR), Faith Mbelle (SE), Afonso Mendes (PT), Sofia Paiu (RO), Tiril Sofie Røstad (NO), Anna Maria Sargsyan (AM), Riad Shahbazov (AZ), Yelyzaveta Shevchenko (UA), Paraschos (Paris) Stathis (GR), Emeliina Vilo (FI), Erik Koeken (Chairperson, NL)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure security and peace in the Arctic and counteract Russia's increased militarisation through strengthening the military presence of the EU Member States and NATO in the Arctic. Measures should keep in mind the benefits of cooperation between Arctic States and the whole European community and align with the lifestyle of Indigenous Arctic people and the ecosystem of the Arctic,**

- A. Aware that the EU does not have the exclusive competence on military matters, this competence is held by the Member States and at times delegated to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO),
- B. Taking into account that EU Member States that are also NATO members do not have the military capabilities needed to deal with significant threats themselves,
- C. Noting with regret that only 9 out of 30 NATO members spend the required 2% of their GDP on their military spending,
- D. Concerned that not all NATO members possess sufficient military equipment and training required for the subpolar climate,
- E. Taking into account Finland and Sweden's pending application to NATO making them temporarily more vulnerable for foreign interference,
- F. Alarmed by Russia's use of energy as a strategic leverage in times of war,



- G. Realising that increasing militarisation of the Arctic can be seen as a provocation by Russia,
- H. Concerned about the lack of non-Russian icebreakers in the Arctic,
- I. Fully alarmed that Russia is violating the integrity of the other Arctic countries' by deploying military and surveillance vessels in their respective waters and airspace,
- J. Aware that further militarisation of the Arctic can have negative consequences on the reindeer herding of the Indigenous population and the local ecosystems,
- K. Acknowledging the importance of keeping open communication channels with Russia to cooperate in other policy areas;



1. Strongly encourages the EU Member States to increase their military spending to keep up the increased need for security in the Arctic;
2. Urges Sweden and Finland to amplify their military readiness and military cooperation with the European Commission and NATO;
3. Recommends NATO and the Arctic states to increase its ability to intervene by increasing:
  - a. monitoring and the sharing of surveillance data between countries,
  - b. documentation control of vessels and planes in the Arctic seas and skies;
4. Encourages NATO to create battle groups<sup>1</sup> in the Arctic in cooperation with the EU and with input from the United Kingdom Joint Expeditionary Force<sup>2</sup> (JEF);
5. Requests the European Commission and NATO to create a joint fleet initiative, inviting non-Arctic fleets to patrol Arctic waters;
6. Calls upon the European Commission to finance military equipment for the Member States suited for Arctic conditions;

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<sup>1</sup> **NATO battle groups** are multinational battalion battles, intended to have explicit involvement of fellow NATO members in strategic European territories. The battle groups are currently stationed in the Baltics and Central Europe.

<sup>2</sup> **The UK Joint Expeditionary Force (JEF)** is a United Kingdom-led military force which consists of Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway. The force can be deployed on short notice abroad.



7. Invites the Directorate General for Climate Policy (DG CLIMA) to amend the Innovation Fund<sup>3</sup> to increase investment in the domestic production and development of icebreaker technology and energy solutions;
8. Requests the EU Member States to construct new and expand on existing military facilities in strategically important areas the Arctic;
9. Urges the European Commission to cooperate with NATO to create a domestic surveillance task force that monitors naval technology and positioning using AIS or SAT-AIS satellites<sup>4</sup>;
10. Urges Member States building new military bases or planning military exercises, to:
  - a. preserve the local permafrost,
  - b. respect Indigenous peoples' customs,
  - c. accommodate for animal migration patterns;
11. Urges EU Member States to join the Arctic Council Observers pool.

**Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs II  
has not been accepted by the General Assembly**

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<sup>3</sup> **The Innovation Fund** is a EU fund operated by DG CLIMA and CINEA for low-carbon, innovative technologies. In the new ETS Directive, maritime projects can also be funded through the Innovation Fund.

<sup>4</sup> **AIS and SAT-AIS satellites** are a technology used to track ships through identification and positioning information.



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS III (AFET III)

With the war damage of the ongoing Russian aggression against Ukraine increasing daily, the toll on infrastructure, natural resources and energy supply showcases the urgent need for structural renewal of Ukraine. How can European countries further support rebuilding Ukraine's vital infrastructures and improving its resilience and sustainability?

## Submitted by:

Erik Badalyan (AM), Mauro Baumann (AT), Jacopo Bianchini (IT), Bruno Brbić (HR), Luke Carroll (IE), Jáchym Chaloupka (CZ), Sergios Chatziavramidis (GR), Simoni Maria Koshiari (CY), Isaac McAreavey (UK), Exaucée Nkaya-Nikil (FR), Tibor Remškar (SI), Angelo Verschuren (BE), Anna Vietrova (UA), Luke Bishop (Chairperson, IE)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to rebuild Ukraine's vital infrastructure and guarantee its autonomy and sustainability during the aggression and in the long term. We strive to ensure that every resident can exercise their basic human rights such as the rights to stable housing and healthcare. The EYP aims to invest in and direct its resources on key issues regarding economic stability, access to necessities, and nurturing a stable democracy for the future,**

- A. Understanding that the estimated cost of the rebuilding of Ukraine amounts to USD 750 billion,
- B. Recognising that the cost of the direct damage by the Russian invasion amounts to USD 97 billion,
- C. Noting with concern the economic instability of Ukraine's current national debt of USD 106.4 billion, which may affect the willingness of foreign direct investment in Ukraine,
- D. Alarmed that 40% of the Ukrainian energy supply grid is damaged, leaving 10 million people without access to electricity,
- E. Recognising that over 50% of Ukraine's energy production is derived from nuclear power plants,
- F. Acknowledges the vulnerability of Ukraine's centralised energy grid to potential attacks, with one plant constituting for 40% of the energy created,



- G. Taking into account that 7.6 million Ukrainian refugees have been displaced externally,
- H. Realising a lack of viable housing and healthcare availability has caused 5.35 million people have been internally displaced in Ukraine,
- I. Noting with regret that the economic focus on military spending has shrunk the public services budget by 10%,
- J. Recognising the loss of trust in public institutions putting additional stress onto public services, due to the lack of effective barriers stopping corruption in Ukraine,
- K. Alarmed by the EUR 9.8 billion damage to the Ukrainian agricultural industry in 2022,
- L. Considering that up to 30% of Ukrainian transport infrastructure has been damaged;



1. Requests the European Investment Bank in collaboration with the Ukrainian government and its local authorities to salvage partially damaged buildings, providing short term housing for former refugees returning to the country;
2. Suggests the Ukrainian Ministry of Economy in collaboration with the National Investment Council of Ukraine to promote the attraction of foreign direct investment (FDI) by:
  - a. creating a special economic zone in border areas in western Ukraine which is less affected by war,
  - b. expanding the special economic zone to neighbouring oblasts<sup>1</sup> as stability and growth is proven through economic reporting,
  - c. further transpose these incentives into national legislation for a five year period, in the post-war period;
3. Emphasises the importance of stimulating local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) growth through by implementing:
  - a. targeted tax and Value Added Tax (VAT) reductions for emerging homegrown businesses,
  - b. recovery packages for businesses operating in areas most impacted by the war;

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<sup>1</sup> An Oblast is a first level administrative division or municipality subdivision.



4. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)<sup>2</sup> to:
  - a. assess the the safety standard of Ukrainian nuclear plants,
  - b. provide reports to the Ukrainian Department of Energy for further implementing defence structures,
  - c. monitor the security operations of such plants so energy security issues are minimised, to eliminate threats of damage;
5. Urges the Directorate-General Energy (DG ENER) in collaboration with Ukrainian Ministry of Energy to invest in the renovation and upscaling of old nuclear plants up to modern environmental standards;
6. Implores the Directorate-General Environment (DG ENV) to encourage external investors to donate hydroelectric power stations utilising Ukraine's vast river network, in order to decentralise energy production;
7. Encourages the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)<sup>3</sup> to provide funding to NGOs for the establishment of humanitarian centres and first aid clinics near affected areas in order to:
  - a. provide medical care to injured soldiers, and evacuated and displaced people,
  - b. relieve hospitals and clinics from the pressure of military injuries,
  - c. provide psychological support to affected individuals of all ages;
8. Strongly suggests the Ukrainian Government to introduce and implement a smart grid network ramified along the Ukrainian territory in order to ensure a constant supply of clean energy to a major part of the population;
9. Calls upon the DG Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI) to encourage the mechanisation and modernisation of agricultural practises in Ukraine, through measures such as increasing irrigation and drainage schemes in rural areas;
10. Asks the Council of Europe in collaboration with the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an intergovernmental organisation that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

<sup>3</sup> The European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operation (ECHO) is a European Commission agency which provides assistance for the affected countries and populations in emergency crises and disasters.

<sup>4</sup> The Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) GRECO's objective is to improve the anti-corruption framework by monitoring with the Council of Europe anti-corruption standards through a dynamic process of mutual evaluation and peer pressure.



to establish a non-governmental and independent organisation that is responsible for overseeing Ukrainian civilian transactions and for allocating state funding, such as Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI)<sup>5</sup> in the Western Balkan states;

11. Further encourages the Ukrainian government to apply Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)<sup>6</sup> funding to improve the current transport network, in order to make transport of goods less vulnerable.

**Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs III  
has been accepted by the General Assembly**



<sup>5</sup> Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI) is an intergovernmental regional organisation which uses international legal instruments and competence framework to combat corruption in the Western Balkans.

<sup>6</sup> The Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) is a multinational funding platform operating in the European Union and neighbouring countries, aimed at supporting investments in building new transport infrastructure, among others in Europe.



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION I (CULT I)

The effects of climate change in the Arctic is threatening Cultural Heritage Sites.  
How can Arctic States improve the monitoring, management, and preservation of those sites?

## Submitted by:

Maisha Asif (DE), Sien Billen (BE), Natali Buli (AL), Anastasia Cioc (RO), Brigita Džaja (HR), Gevorg Ghazaryan (AM), Holly Helbert (UK), Maryam Imamaliyeva (AZ), Sofia Katsimperi (GR), Hanna Pekról (PL), Karel Petrikovič (CZ), Tina Revheim (NO), Nella-Stina Wilks (SÁ), Miguel Bustorff (Chairperson, BE)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to preserve Arctic Cultural Heritage sites of environmental, social, and historical significance. Importance has also been placed on the preservation of Indigenous land, emphasising the difficulties currently faced by the Sámi community.**

**We encourage an approach based on transparency and cooperation between Arctic States, local communities, and other stakeholders, and aims at setting stricter rules for the use of Indigenous land and areas containing Cultural Heritage Sites,**

- A. Alarmed by the global loss of cultural identity and history from different communities due to the destruction of Cultural Heritage Sites,
- B. Regretting the limited global recognition of Arctic Cultural Heritage Sites, with only five possessing United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) world heritage status,
- C. Fully aware that Cultural Heritage Sites in the Arctic are at risk of being damaged by wildfires, erosion, and thawing permafrost as a result of rising sea levels, rising temperatures and drastic weather conditions accentuated by climate change,
- D. Alarmed by the degree of damage tourists cause by vandalising, littering and neglecting Cultural Heritage Sites, leading to the loss of the sites' physical integrity and involuntary degradation,
- E. Concerned about inadequate risk assessments and documentation of some Arctic Cultural Heritage Sites leading to ineffective measures regarding their preservation,



- F. Disturbed by the development of infrastructure in the Arctic that threatens Cultural Heritage Sites and Indigenous communities' land,
- G. Concerned about the lack of reprimands on unregulated actions of oil, gas, and mining private companies, which have a drastic impact on Arctic Cultural Heritage Sites and on local communities' land ownership,
- H. Recognising the importance of further cooperation between the Arctic States, the Arctic Council, the Sámi Parliament, the Saami Council, and private companies for successful preservation of Cultural Heritage Sites,
- I. Concerned by the insufficient participation of cultural minorities including the Sámi people in decision-making processes on cultural heritage preservation,
- J. Noticing the lack of transparency from the Arctic States regarding their budget allocation for projects concerning cultural preservation,
- K. Deploing the discrepancy in funding received by different organisations tasked with the preservation of Cultural Heritage Sites leading to some of the Arctic cultural sites not being preserved properly,
- L. Acknowledging the lack of public awareness and education concerning the Cultural Heritage Sites in the Arctic and on the effects climate change has on them;



1. Invites UNESCO to expand the World Heritage List by adding relevant sites from the Arctic such as those present in the Arctic countries tentative lists;
2. Encourages Arctic States to implement an action plan to preserve and protect the Indigenous land reflecting on the violations of human rights in Arctic lands;
3. Endorses the Arctic States to further enforce the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous people by implementing stricter sanctions on bodies constructing infrastructure putting Indigenous land at risk;
4. Asks the Sustainable Development Working Group of the Arctic Council (SDWG) to develop a cooperative framework enabling close collaboration between local cultural NGOs and private companies to prevent their damage on Cultural Heritage Sites;



5. Recommends Arctic States to strengthen their sanctions against private companies whose activities have a continuous negative impact on Cultural Heritage Sites in the Arctic;
6. Urges Arctic States to annually examine endangered Cultural Heritage Sites and create adequate infrastructure to mitigate the current and future risks they may face;
7. Asks the SDWG to form an expert group appointed for research, share of best-practices and on-site expeditions in order to assess and document the condition of all Cultural Heritage Sites in the Arctic;
8. Encourages the Saami Council to formulate reports on the need for preservation of Cultural Heritage Sites in Sápmi;
9. Recommends Arctic States to set strict budgetary goals for Cultural Heritage Sites preservation projects and publish annual reports on their respective websites regarding those budgetary allocations;
10. Further invites the Arctic States to enable stricter protective cultural site rules by:
  - a. increasing personnel allocated to enforce them,
  - b. issuing more significant fines for visitors disrespecting preservation and integrity of such sites;
11. Calls upon the European Commission in collaboration with Arctic States to create a shared emergency fund for urgent Cultural Heritage Site preservation;
12. Suggests the Arctic States to store artefacts excavated from Cultural Heritage Sites that are at a critical risk of being destroyed by environmental hazards in designated museums;
13. Further suggests the Arctic Council to raise awareness on Arctic Cultural Heritage Sites by:
  - a. organising seminars given by experts in schools,
  - b. setting up educational tours of local Cultural Heritage Sites.

**Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education I  
has been accepted by the General Assembly**



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION II (CULT II)

Language is not only a way of talking with each other, but a deep dive into history, culture, and tradition of its speakers. Bearing in mind the centuries of colonial assimilation imposed on the peoples in the Arctic, how should Arctic states support the protection, preservation and promotion of local languages?

## Submitted by:

Ída Büyüksahin (SE), Rían Conway (IE), Øyvind Christoffersen (NO), Elena Hammer (AT), Mane Karapetyan (AM), Ali Karimov (AZ), Abdulrazak Khallouf (BE), Viktoriia Ozerkevych (UA), Iulian Prostire (RO), Atte Rantanen (FI), Elia Resuli (CH), Zee Tučková (CZ), Markel Kerejeta (Chairperson, ES).

**The European Youth Parliament aims to promote Arctic Indigenous languages in formal and informal settings. It aims to establish more available State services in these languages, remove the stigma surrounding their usage, as well as to facilitate their preservation. Lastly, it aims to achieve this by extending the accessibility of education regarding these languages and by promoting them with the help of digital media.**

- A. Strongly regretting the loss of the historical legacy of Arctic Indigenous peoples due to cultural and linguistic assimilation,<sup>1</sup>
- B. Alarmed by the lack of awareness about the existence of the language-related issues Arctic Indigenous peoples face, within and outside of the Arctic,
- C. Deeply regretting the absence of Arctic Indigenous languages in State services, public administration and informal contexts,
- D. Deeply concerned by the lack of formal State education, as well as educational resources and materials in Arctic Indigenous languages,
- E. Reaffirming the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML)<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Cultural assimilation is the process by which a minority group is assimilated into the majority group, by assuming its culture, values and lifestyle. Linguistic assimilation is the specific type of cultural assimilation that refers to language.

<sup>2</sup> The ECRML is the European convention for the protection and promotion of languages used by traditional minorities.



- F. Congratulating Norway, Sweden, and Finland on implementing the ECRML and the Sámi Acts ,
- G. Acknowledging the social stigma surrounding Arctic Indigenous languages in professional life, limiting such languages to lower-prestige contexts,
- H. Deeply alarmed by the economic factors that lead Arctic Indigenous peoples to culturally assimilate, including language barriers in the labour market,
- I. Concerned that speakers of Arctic Indigenous languages feel forced to relocate, due to insufficient work opportunities in their mother tongue,
- J. Noting the lack of development in areas such as language learning applications, translation services and access to government websites regarding Indigenous languages;



1. Invites the Arctic Council's Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS)<sup>4</sup> to create television channels that broadcast in Indigenous languages;
2. Further invites the IPS to conduct language courses in local languages for educational institutions;
3. Suggests the IPS to launch creative cultural initiatives in Indigenous languages, such as films and traditional music festivals;
4. Further suggests the European Commission to allocate funding to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) through CulturEU<sup>5</sup> for the creation of events promoting language as an intrinsic characteristic to Arctic Indigenous identity;
5. Encourages Creative Europe<sup>6</sup> to collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in establishing an educational programme called "Arctic language of the year" within the United Nations International decade of Indigenous languages 2022-2032<sup>7</sup>;

<sup>3</sup> The Sámi Acts aim to ensure that the Sámi people are able to maintain their way of life, culture, and traditions, as well as their political participation.

<sup>4</sup> The IPS is an organisation that represents the interests and rights of Indigenous Peoples within and outside of the Arctic Council.

<sup>5</sup> CulturEU is a funding program launched by the EU to support the culture and creative sectors in Europe after the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>6</sup> Creative Europe is an EU programme created to promote the cultural and creative sectors in the continent.

<sup>7</sup> The UN proclaimed the period between 2022 and 2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, to draw global attention on the critical situation of many Indigenous languages and to mobilise stakeholders and resources for their preservation, revitalisation and promotion.



6. Urges the Arctic States to implement classes in educational institutions on Indigenous languages, history, and geography;
7. Further urges Arctic States and the Directorate General for Education and Culture (DG EAC) to establish expert talks in workplaces and public buildings on Arctic Indigenous groups and their languages, directed to the general population outside of schools;
8. Further urges Arctic States to facilitate the use of Arctic Indigenous languages in public services, by ensuring:
  - a. the provision of intensive language courses to civil servants working in areas inhabited by Indigenous people,
  - b. that all official communications, such as government announcements and public signs, are available in the local language;
9. Asks the European Language Equality Network (ELEN)<sup>8</sup> to develop research about Arctic Indigenous languages and dialects;
10. Asks Arctic States to recognise the languages of their Indigenous populations, as national official languages, following the example of Norway;
11. Suggests Arctic States to translate their educational materials into the minority languages of the respective region;
12. Encourages Member States to fully implement article 13 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples<sup>9</sup> (UNDRIP);
13. Further encourages Arctic States to develop financial incentives such as student grants for those studying an Arctic Indigenous language;
14. Calls upon the European Commission to financially support enterprises promoting the internal and external use of Arctic Indigenous languages through the Regional Development Fund<sup>10</sup>;

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<sup>8</sup> The European Language Equality Network (ELEN) is an organisation, which focuses on promoting minority languages and their history in Europe.

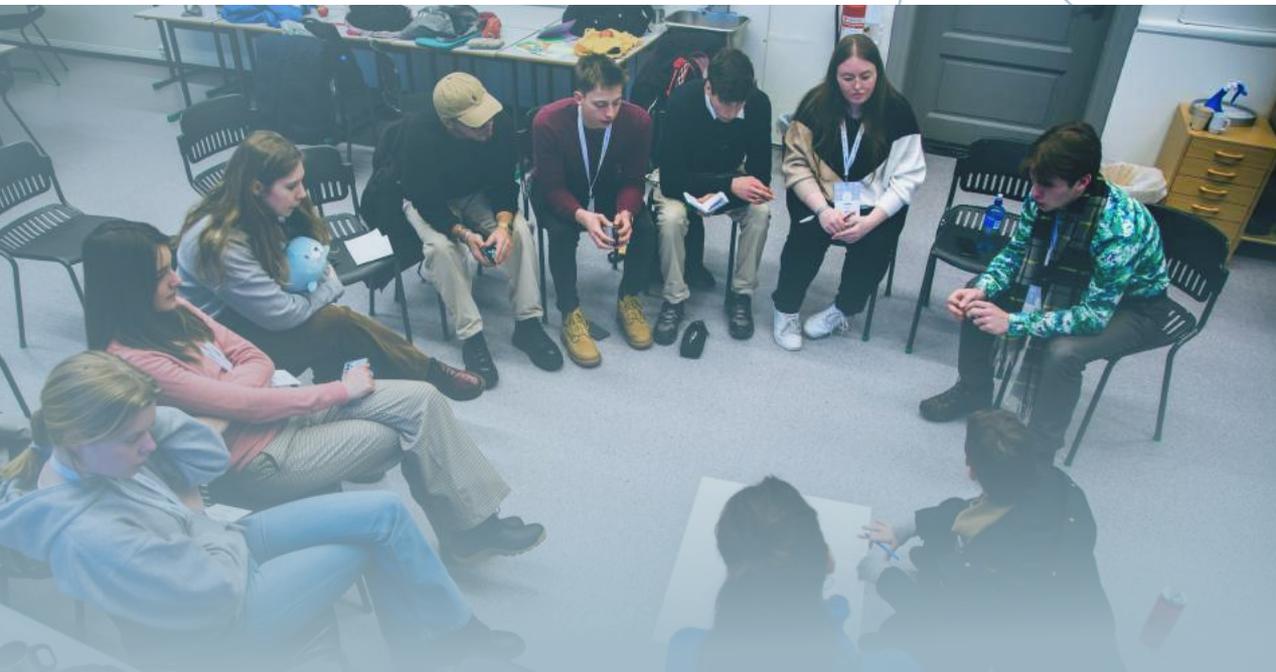
<sup>9</sup> Article 13 of the UNDRIP states that Indigenous people have the right to revitalise, use and pass their language on to future generations, as well as to designate their own names for communities, places and persons.

<sup>10</sup> The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is a fund that provides fundings to reduce economic, social and territorial disparities.



15. Requests the DG EAC to financially support the development of Indigenous language learning applications, such as Indylan<sup>11</sup>;
16. Invites Arctic States to make use of the services of the International Federation of Translators to Arctic Member States, by allocating resources from the European Cohesion Fund<sup>12</sup>.

**Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education II  
has been accepted by the General Assembly**



<sup>11</sup> Indylan is a language learning app focused on Indigenous languages launched by the Saami Council, jointly with the EU.

<sup>12</sup> The EU Cohesion Fund is a financial instrument of the EU that provides funding to support economic and social cohesion in Member States.



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY I (ENVI I)

Despite many improvements, healthcare accessibility disparities are still rampant in Arctic states, even for primary healthcare (PHC). Bearing in mind the Arctic practical limitations, how can Arctic states further improve the health of their inhabitants living in the Arctic?

## Submitted by:

Wilma Åkebring (SE), Maiken Elise Bakker (NO), Katharina Brun (AT), Eleni Charalambous (CY), Miguel Coelho Costa (PT), Séléna Elhafidi (LU), Kaltra Hudhra (AL), Max Jensen (DK), Samvel Mailyan (AM), Szymon Miotk (PL), Lara Mrzljak (HR), Elaine Murphy (IE), Paulien Verhulst (BE), Fenna Winter (NL), Šimon Prek (Chairperson, CZ)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to facilitate easier access to healthcare services within the Arctic through bettering transportation infrastructure, digitalisation of healthcare, connectivity of the region and the capacities and capabilities of healthcare workers. It aims to facilitate public and private investments into essential projects that increase the response capacity of the healthcare systems within the Arctic States. Finally, it strives to develop dedicated working groups and legislative bodies to facilitate an interconnected, efficient, and just healthcare provision throughout the region,**

- A. Acknowledging the insufficient transportation options in the rural areas of the Arctic prevent quick healthcare access to its inhabitants due to poor weather conditions, railway closures and insufficient road connections,
- B. Bearing in mind there are only few adequately resourced healthcare centres outside of Arctic urban areas,
- C. Having devoted attention to the higher risk of Indigenous People experiencing chronic medical conditions,
- D. Aware the language barriers, racial discrimination and anti-Indigenous biases lead to misdiagnoses and shallow doctor-patient relationships,



- E. Alarmed by the lack of Indigenous representation in the primary healthcare landscape of the Arctic regions, leading to general mistrust of its systems,
- F. Keeping in mind the inaccessibility of broadband in the Arctic Region hinders progression towards healthcare digitalisation,
- G. Taking into consideration that existing data on the current healthcare workforce is neither qualitative, nor reliable, making unclear where and what resources are needed,
- H. Taking note that the research regarding e-healthcare<sup>1</sup> has been mainly focused on urban areas and has failed to account for more rural areas,
- I. Deeply concerned by the constant replacement of doctors in the Arctic with locum doctors, leading to medical mistrust longer diagnosis times needed, and lack of primary healthcare (PHC) continuity;<sup>2</sup>
- J. Regretting the regional external factors of cost of living, travel costs, and career opportunities being responsible for a comparative lack of healthcare workforce in the rural Arctic,
- K. Fully alarmed by the disproportionate workload falling on healthcare professionals in the Arctic and causing burnout,
- L. Bearing in mind that isolated citizens often have to leave their local communities for an extended period of time in order to be in a 'safe distance' from a medical facility for reasons such as chronic illnesses and pregnancies;



1. Directs the Directorate-General for Budget (DG BUDG) to restructure the Horizon 2027 funding by:
  - a. incentivising the development of climate resilient transportation infrastructure in rural Arctic regions,
  - b. assessing the amount and targets of infrastructure and transportation funding utilising the Rural Access Index<sup>3</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> E-healthcare is the process of utilising network and technology tools to streamline operations, improve medical care and patient involvement in treatment; in short, the digitalisation of medicine.

<sup>2</sup> Primary healthcare continuity has been proven to be an efficient mitigator of negative healthcare outcomes, whereas a long-time coupling of a general practitioner and patient reduces negative outcomes by 25%

<sup>3</sup> The Rural Access Index is a global transportation development tool developed by the World Bank, defined as “the proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road.”



- c. establishing a 4-year evaluation period of the implementation efficiency in line with the conclusion of Horizon 2027;
2. Further directs DG BUDG to expand the Horizon 2027 Initiative by funding emergency medical equipment supply projects in under-equipped rural areas of Arctic States, based on the Centrality 2020 index<sup>4</sup>;
3. Calls upon the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat to establish a working group responsible for solidifying healthcare provision to Indigenous Peoples through:
  - a. drafting guidelines on adaptation and needs of Indigenous People regarding discrimination for relevant healthcare stakeholders,
  - b. evaluating the commitment of Arctic States to anti-discriminatory healthcare legislation within a periodical timeframe of 5 years;
4. Invites the Ministries of Education of Arctic States to adopt preventive health education measures within the Arctic region based on the Sammen redder vi liv<sup>5</sup> campaign, preventing risk in case of emergencies in rural areas by:
  - a. offering first aid workshops to increase young people's knowledge,
  - b. conducting public health campaigns in order to inform inhabitants of signs of illness and healthcare accessibility,
  - c. assuring wide availability of critical medical handheld equipment, such as defibrillators;
5. Strongly recommends Arctic States codify the cultural autonomy and negotiation rights over critical services, such as healthcare, following the example of the Finnish Act on The Sámi Parliament of 1995<sup>6</sup>;
6. Instructs the European Investment Bank to increase funding to private sector specialist treatment innovation projects, with regard to:
  - a. supervising the correct implementation of these funds within the Arctic States through the European Court of Auditors,

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<sup>4</sup> Centrality 2020 is a Norwegian municipality centrality index that enumerates the proximity of rural municipalities to urban centres.

<sup>5</sup> Sammen redder vi liv, or "Saving Lives Together", is a Norwegian campaign aimed at reducing the risk and increasing the survival rates of time-critical emergency incidents, such as cardiac arrest, stroke, and serious injuries.

<sup>6</sup> Act on The Sámi Parliament provided Finnish Sámi with representation in the state structure and with legislative ability, among other things, to protect Sámi cultural heritage.



- b. basing the funding rate increase on existing Eurostat data on the population and healthcare capacities of rural areas,
  - c. utilising the European Fund for Strategic Investment to garner private investment capital;
7. Invites the Arctic Council in cooperation with European Commission to establish a new Arctic healthcare-specific working group, known as the Arctic Health Coalition, imbuing the following legislative abilities and objectives:
  - a. collecting and analysing healthcare data throughout the Arctic region,
  - b. developing healthcare policy proposals on the basis of the analysed healthcare data,
  - c. facilitating digital knowledge-sharing among rural and urban healthcare practitioners within the arctic region;
8. Designates the Arctic Health Coalition to lessen the language barriers between Indigenous patients and non-Indigenous practitioners by delivering the following policies of:
  - a. developing voluntary bi-annual educational programmes for healthcare practitioners in the Arctic on the Indigenous culture and language, in cooperation with the region's Indigenous Peoples,
  - b. making artificial and human translators widely available for all Indigenous patients and practitioners,
  - c. implementing the Teach-Back Method<sup>7</sup> in all Arctic countries' healthcare guidelines and training for practitioners;
9. Encourage the Ministries of Health of the Arctic States to establish a dedicated eHealth sub-department regulating and developing eHealth-based<sup>8</sup> solutions;
10. Directs the European Space Agency (ESA) to re-establish the TelAny project to streamline telemedicine development in the rural Arctic;
11. Further directs the ESA to expand the scope of the project to non-European Arctic States;

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<sup>7</sup> The Teach-Back method is a confirmation mechanism of if the patient understands the information relayed to them. It is carried out by the healthcare worker asking the patient to restate what was said to them in their own words.

<sup>8</sup> eHealth is defined as “healthcare practice supported by electronic processes” including technology such as electronic health records, patient administration systems and lab systems.



12. Calls upon the Sustainable Development Working Group of the Arctic Council to develop a unified Arctic system of telemedicine<sup>9</sup> to facilitate:
  - a. increasing possibilities for remote patient monitoring,
  - b. ensuring easy access to the recommended biyearly medical check-ups,
  - c. providing quality mental healthcare for patients and practitioners alike;
  
13. Urges the Ministries of Education of the Arctic States to employ the Bodø model<sup>10</sup> in their respective medical school curricula, stabilising the amount of rural general practitioners and other medical workers;
  
14. Calls upon the Arctic States to work in cooperation with their respective healthcare trade unions to modify the working hours of healthcare practitioners based on the criteria of:
  - a. allowing more flexibility in the selection of working hours,
  - b. preventing multi-day shifts,
  - c. creating space for lifelong education programmes implemented within the benefit structure of the worker's contracts;
  
15. Recommends the Arctic States to implement benefit provisions for the healthcare workers in rural Arctic regions concerning childcare, transportation costs, and accommodation subsidies.

**Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I has been accepted by the General Assembly**

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<sup>9</sup> Telemedicine facilitates remote clinical solutions, such as diagnoses and treatments, as a means of treatment for patients in remote areas.

<sup>10</sup> The Bodø model refers to a programme of Bodø university undertaken by 24 students during the last two years of their undergraduate education. The programme aims at increasing the number of practitioners in the municipal areas of Bodø and retaining practitioners in the area after graduation.



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY II (ENVI II)

Increased maritime traffic, waste pollution and acidification are just some of the factors endangering the Arctic's unique marine biodiversity. Bearing in mind how fragile the local ecosystems are, how can the Arctic States contribute towards preserving the Arctic Ocean's marine biodiversity?

## Submitted by:

Ersun Akbaşak (TR), Gemma Arcidiacono (IT), Lily Bartholomew (SE), Rares Boldan (RO), Colombe de Lambert (FR), Martina González Bosacoma (ES), Dušan Grujić (RS), Džiliāna Heinrihsone (LV), Robin Kelly (IE), Stefani Naydenova (BG), Diogo Rosmaninho (PT), Sofie Rybka Sommerlund (NO), Yeva Sargsyan (AM), Liv Straat (NL), Johann Davies (Chairperson, DE)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to protect the Arctic's marine biodiversity by strengthening environmental legislation in the region. It strives for a progressive, effective, and cohesive legal framework that rebalances long-term environmental protection, economic interests, and the interests of the Arctic's local residents, in particular Indigenous People. It aims to foster pan-Arctic cooperation, harmonising knowledge on the Arctic's marine biodiversity, while including local populations. Lastly, it strives for a multi-level approach combining regional and international solutions that tackle the root causes of the present endangerment of marine Arctic biodiversity, including climate change and marine pollution,**

- A. Recognising that global warming is causing substantial shifts in Arctic ecosystems, risking the potential collapse of food chains,
- B. Whereas the Arctic Ocean consists of 17 Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs)<sup>1</sup>, each containing a unique and fragile system of flora and fauna that is finely adapted to their region,

<sup>1</sup> The Arctic Ocean can be divided into 17 so-called 'Large Marine Ecosystems' (LMEs) that each encompass more than 200,000 km<sup>2</sup> and have distinct ecological characteristics and needs.



- c. Noting with regret the lack of cooperation between the Arctic States on matters regarding environmental protection and conservation efforts, as suggested in Resolution 1596/2008 of the Council of Europe’s Parliamentary Assembly<sup>2</sup>;
- D. Recognising the need for joint international research and environmental protection efforts in spite of geopolitical tensions,
- E. Conscious of the current contradictions between industrial and Indigenous economic interests,
- F. Bearing in mind the destructive effects on ecosystems in the Arctic Ocean due to human actions, including:
  - i. increased water temperatures and melting sea ice
  - ii. disruptions to the food chain due to the migration of invasive species into the Arctic Ocean
  - iii. increased pollution due to the widespread disposal of waste into waters,
- G. Recognising that increased shipping in the Arctic Ocean contributes to marine pollution and the destruction of Arctic ice sheets,
- H. Concerned about the increased acidification of the Arctic Ocean<sup>3</sup> and its effects of biodiversity,
- I. Regretting that current environmental legislation on marine biodiversity is inadequate to protect the Arctic Ocean,
- J. Drawing attention to the prevalence of unsustainable economic practices in the Arctic Ocean, such as deep-sea mining<sup>4</sup>,
- K. Emphasising that the environmental effects of economic exploitation in one maritime region have ripple effects throughout the entire Arctic Ocean,
- L. Acknowledging the implementation gap between the recommendations of scientists and actions of lawmakers;



<sup>2</sup> Resolution 1596/2008 of the Council of Europe’s Parliamentary Assembly calls for increased political cooperation among the Arctic States with the overarching goal of strengthening environmental protection.

<sup>3</sup> Ocean acidification is the large-scale absorption of carbon dioxide by seawater, causing a reduction in the pH of the ocean.

<sup>4</sup> Deep-sea mining is the extraction of rare earths and minerals from the seabed and has been criticised for its potential environmental impact.



## Joining forces for Arctic biodiversity

1. Urges the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA)<sup>5</sup> to formally recognise the importance of the Arctic Ocean for global biodiversity;
2. Calls upon the Arctic States to adopt a united approach towards the preservation of Arctic marine biodiversity, taking into consideration the specific regional needs of each LME;
3. Calls upon the Arctic States to strengthen the participation of Indigenous Peoples regarding Arctic environmental protection by mandating:
  - a. the inclusion of Indigenous knowledge in scientific research, through special funding schemes,
  - b. the integration of Indigenous representatives into decision-making processes;
4. Calls upon the Arctic States to promote Arctic marine biodiversity among stakeholders from civil society, educational institutions, and private companies by:
  - a. conducting seminars on environmentally sustainable business practices in the Arctic Ocean,
  - b. integrating the issue of Arctic marine biodiversity protection into school curricula;

## Rebalancing Arctic resource exploitation and environmental protection

5. Calls upon the Arctic States to cooperate in the establishment of transnational ‘ecological corridors’<sup>6</sup> between the Greenland Sea and the Bering Sea in which maritime traffic would be prohibited;
6. Calls upon the Arctic States to harmonise national legislation on a limit on vessels permitted to enter one LME at a time;
7. Further calls upon the Arctic States to increase vessel security in the Arctic Ocean by harmonising and increasing minimum technological and safety requirements for vessels entering the Arctic Ocean as well as emergency guidelines for accidents such as oil spills;
8. Encourages Arctic States to include commercial fishing enterprises in the Arctic Ocean in the financing of conservation and restoration efforts for fish stocks;
9. Suggests Arctic States to harmonise and raise minimum environmental standards for deep-sea mining operations in the Arctic Ocean;

<sup>5</sup> Made up of all 193 UN Member States, the UN Environmental Assembly is the world's highest-level body for environmental questions.

<sup>6</sup> Ecological corridors are protected passages with special protection status that allow for the undisturbed movement, reproduction, and hunting of species.



## Strengthening research and monitoring

10. Requests UNEA to continuously monitor the implementation of existing environmental protection laws in the Arctic Ocean and specifically for each LME;
11. Calls upon the Arctic Council to revitalise its Arctic Marine Biodiversity Monitoring Plan<sup>7</sup> for research into marine Arctic biodiversity;
12. Calls upon Arctic States to ensure evidence-driven environmental policy by enhancing information flows between researchers and parliaments;

## Best-practice implementation and innovation

13. Recommends the Arctic States to implement a pilot system of rotating fisheries management<sup>8</sup> within the Arctic Ocean;
14. Proposes the Arctic States monitor the Arctic Ocean's acidification levels by installing floating devices, following the example of the United States' Ocean Acidification Program (OAP)<sup>9</sup>;
15. Further proposes the EU Member States enhance their waste management systems through public-private partnerships such as Greenland's cooperation with Mil-tek<sup>10</sup>;
16. Calls upon the Arctic States to implement Marine Protected Area (MPA) approaches such as Canada's 'Last Ice Area' model<sup>11</sup>;
17. Encourages all EU Member States to adopt the 'Pant' system<sup>12</sup> in their waste management.

**Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II has been accepted by the General Assembly**

<sup>7</sup> The Arctic Marine Biodiversity Monitoring Plan is the Arctic Council's strategy for monitoring the development of local biodiversity.

<sup>8</sup> Rotating fisheries management is a system of rotating marine protected areas, in which fishing is prohibited for a designated time period, which has proven successful in contributing to fish population restoration.

<sup>9</sup> Under its Ocean Acidification Program (OAP), the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has installed 19 floating devices that gather data on ocean chemistry.

<sup>10</sup> The partnership between Mil-Tek and several communities in Greenland has proven highly successful at driving up recycling rates and minimising waste.

<sup>11</sup> The 'Last Ice Area' model is a Canadian network for environmental protection zones in the area which is projected to be covered by summer sea ice. This area could prove a vital refuge for species when the Arctic Ocean is largely ice-free during the summer.

<sup>12</sup> The 'pant system' is a comprehensive national recycling strategy that has proven highly effective in reducing waste, particularly in the Nordic countries.



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY III (ENVI III)

Life on thin ice: In light of global warming, scientists are concerned that thawing permafrost in the Arctic is unlocking diseases that have long been frozen. What measures should European countries take to prepare themselves against the emergence of lost infections?

## Submitted by:

Elisabeth Bazil (AT), Harriet Economidou (CY), Adhemar Emmink (NL), David Gardelius (SE), Susan Jafarova (AZ), Varazdat Khachatryan (AM), Johanna Kosak (DE), Anna Kovacheva (UA), Pyyry Nuottanen (FI), Juan Rodrigo (ES), Asia Smirnova (SI), Brock Stephenson (CH), Jasper Van Royen (BE), Marine David (Chairperson, FR)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to prepare EU Member States, Arctic local communities and other stakeholders to adequately handle a possible pathogen outbreak locked within the Arctic permafrost. These aims are to be achieved through cooperation on public health policies, with the goal of preventing contamination and minimising negative effects caused by pandemics. It further aims to expand the scientific research on pathogens and permafrost, while integrating the knowledge and experience of Indigenous people,**

- A. Alarmed by the ongoing thawing of permafrost because of global warming,
- B. Aware of the hypothetical threats regarding pathogens being released from thawing permafrost,
- C. Stressing the need for further research on the dangers of pathogens released from Arctic permafrost,
- D. Alarmed by the risk of pathogens spreading through food and water supplies, potentially contaminating the groundwater, infecting crops and livestock, as well as spoiling soils,
- E. Cautious that thawing permafrost can release pathogens with antibiotic resistance,
- F. Concerned by the risk of horizontal gene transfers<sup>1</sup> between lost infections and known pathogens,

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<sup>1</sup> Movement of genetic information between organisms, a process that includes the spread of antibiotic resistance genes among bacteria (except for those from parent to offspring), fuelling pathogen evolution.



- G. Pointing out that the EU's health care infrastructure may not cope effectively with another pandemic after having been weakened by the Covid-19 pandemic,
- H. Acknowledging that 60-80% of the ingredients necessary for the production of medication are produced in China and India, highlighting the EU's dependency on these countries,
- I. Reminding of the negative socio-economic consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic,
- J. Being aware of the difficulties in communication with inhabitants of remote regions in the Arctic,
- K. Deeply conscious that disease outbreaks can generate waves of stigmatisation and discrimination against local communities,
- L. Recognising that the preservation of permafrost is a cross-border phenomenon requiring international cooperation between all Arctic States;



1. Urges all EU Member States to prevent further permafrost melting by improving their measures against climate change;
2. Requests the Joint Research Centre (JRC)<sup>2</sup> to investigate the hazards associated with pathogens in permafrost regions by:
  - a. focusing on regular testing on permafrost and samples of ice cores, water, air, and organisms in regards to new pathogens and their effects,
  - b. implementing a global database similar to the Secretariat of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization Global (OPPO)<sup>3</sup> database, with a class system based on the effects of the various pathogens,
  - c. developing and improving early warning and response systems using the information from the above-mentioned database;
3. Encourages Arctic States to allocate adequate funding for building remote research centres, employing more scientists and developing training resources in the Arctic;
4. Urges Arctic States in cooperation with local Indigenous groups to ensure controls and testing of food and water supplies are enforced in their Arctic region, in accordance to national health laws, such as necessary vaccines for livestock and veterinary checks prior to slaughter on farms;

<sup>2</sup> Provides independent, evidence-based science and knowledge, supporting EU policies to positively impact society.

<sup>3</sup> Constantly updated database, aiming to provide all pest-specific information that has been produced or collected by the EPPO.



5. Recommends Arctic States to further develop annual reports on the status of wildlife within their territories covered by permafrost;
6. Urges the JRC to start the development of bacteriophages<sup>4</sup> against pathogens locked in permafrost;
7. Encouraging EU Member States to prepare their health care systems for the possibility of future epidemics and pandemics by developing scholarships and funding medical programmes with the aim of attracting more people to work in the medical field;
8. Emphasises the need for cooperation between EU Member States and the European pharmaceutical industry to achieve self-reliance by:
  - a. subsidising domestic production and research using the EU4health Program<sup>5</sup>,
  - b. identifying new sources for active pharmaceutical ingredients within the EU itself;
9. Encourages EU Member States to improve their pandemic management by:
  - a. allocating more resources to their national pandemic funds,
  - b. improving the access to educational and mental health support programmes for their citizens;
10. Calls upon the Arctic Council to improve transparency in disease control and prevention by publishing annual monitoring reports;
11. Encourages the Arctic Council to establish a sub-committee composed of policy-makers and scientists from all Arctic States to permanently cooperate on all issues regarding the preservation of melting Arctic permafrost.

**Resolution by the Committee on Environment,  
Public Health and Food Safety III has been  
accepted by the General Assembly**

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<sup>4</sup> A virus which parasitizes a bacterium by infecting it and reproducing inside it. Bacteriophages are much used in genetic research.

<sup>5</sup> Aims to improve the health of EU citizens and strengthen health systems. It has a budget of approximately 4.4 billion euros and focuses on supporting member states in reforming and modernising their health systems, promoting vaccines and other health technologies, and enhancing their capacity to respond to public health emergencies. It also promotes the exchange of best practices and knowledge sharing on health issues.



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY I (ITRE I)

Arctic lands contain a large amount of critical minerals, including nickel, lithium, and rare earths, essential resources to ecological technologies. Considering the potential environmental, political and cultural consequences, how should Arctic states take advantage of their lands' richness?

## Submitted by:

Ivan Belsky (CH), Yasmin Irena Gruden (RS), Layla Hannafin (IE), Nick Khabelashvili (GE), Tobias Mørup (DK), Anton Perederii (UA), Pietro Pilotti (IT), Dominik Pływacz (PL), Fredrick Reynolds (UK), Monika Schmidt (DE), Matilda Solander (SE), Šimon Špilar (CZ), Berre Wiels (BE), Andre Zhigulin (ES), Maria Koimtzoglou (Chairperson, GR)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to address responsible mining in the Arctic while considering the environmental and health concerns resource extraction imposes. A strong focus is put on ensuring Europe's independence regarding critical minerals while providing justice for Indigenous People affected by Arctic mining operations. Furthermore, the committee emphasises the need to satisfy the demand for said minerals for the continued development of ecological technologies. Lastly, the necessity to guarantee effective cooperation in the Arctic Region is underlined,**

- A. Concerned by the increased opportunistic tendencies of Arctic and non-Arctic states in claiming mining rights within the Arctic region due to new discoveries of rare earth minerals,
- B. Concerned by the fact that China provides 98% of the EU's rare earth minerals, highlighting the EU's dependency on China for the development of eco-friendly technologies,
- C. Bearing in mind that, according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), a third of the natural World's Heritage Sites are under the threat of industry exploitation,
- D. Reiterating the widespread concern in the scientific community about deep seabed mining (DSM)<sup>1</sup> and the irreversible impact it would have on maritime ecosystems,
- E. Observing that the lack of recognition of Indigenous Peoples' culture and traditional practices,

<sup>1</sup> Deep-sea mining is the process of retrieving mineral deposits from the deep seabed – the ocean below 200m



- F. Saddened by the negative consequences that the extraction of rare earth minerals poses on natural ecosystems, such as noise pollution, air pollution by heavy metals and Greenhouse Gasses, and the contamination of soil and water as a result of acid mine drainage,
- G. Concerned by the absence of international legislation on mining operations,
- H. Further concerned by the lack of cooperation amongst stakeholders involved in the Arctic mining industry,
- I. Alarmed by chemical deposits and other toxic heavy metals left in abandoned mines that severely damage the environment by leading to habitat destruction, decreased biodiversity, and extinction of the region's wildlife,
- J. Concerned by the fact that essential metals like copper, cobalt and nickel are expected to run out by 2050, due to over extraction,
- K. Alarmed by the negative effects mining has on local residents' such as:
  - i. forcing them to leave their homes and land
  - ii. health issues related to dust emissions from the mining operations,
- L. Further alarmed by the risk of contamination of land and water resources as a result of Arctic mining;



1. Urges Arctic States to formally recognise all Indigenous People's cultural heritage sites as non-mining zones;
2. Calls upon Arctic States to improve the relationship between Indigenous People and mining companies by:
  - i. disseminating information about Indigenous communities' traditions,
  - ii. establishing forums for dialogue about decisions regarding mining operations between mining companies and Indigenous People;
3. Suggests the Arctic Council to promote the representation of Indigenous communities in local governments;



4. Invites the Chief Trade Enforcement Officer<sup>2</sup> to enact an EU-wide protectionist policy regulating rare earths' supply sources by raising tariffs on importers from outside the European Economic Area<sup>3</sup>;
5. Appeals to the Directorate-General Enterprise and Industry (DG ...ENTR) in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)<sup>4</sup> to offer monetary incentives to the Arctic States for selecting projects by European companies;
6. Encourages Arctic States to ensure that the mining of rare earth minerals and metals in the Arctic region contributes to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals by:
  - a. establishing environmental taxes for private companies reluctant to invest in innovative research for sustainable mining techniques,
  - b. grant tax exemptions to companies that gradually introduce and promote sustainable mining practices;
7. Urges the EU-PolarNet<sup>5</sup> to research and develop technologies that increase the safety of mining in fragile ecosystems;
8. Invites the Arctic Council's working group on the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment to develop an eco-friendly strategy for DSM that can mitigate the environmental damage, currently used techniques have on the Arctic Ocean's biodiversity;
9. Calls upon the Arctic Council's working group on Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna to ask mining companies to compensate local residents who are negatively affected by mining operations;
10. Urges mining companies to assess the issue of environmental losses in the regions in which they operate by:
  - a. conducting extensive environmental research on the sites,
  - b. covering the expenses for restoring the affected natural ecosystems;
11. Asks the European Raw Materials Alliance to create guidelines, on the proper treatment of abandoned mines in the Arctic region;

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<sup>2</sup> The Chief Trade Enforcement Officer implements and enforces trade rules in the EU and with its trading partners.

<sup>3</sup> The EEA includes EU countries and also Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. It allows them to be part of the EU 's single market.

<sup>4</sup> The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is an intergovernmental organisation with 38 member countries aiming to stimulate economic progress and world trade.

<sup>5</sup> The EU-PolarNet is a European network to co-develop and advance European Polar Research actions and to give evidence-based advice to policy making processes.



12. Calls upon the Arctic Council to introduce legislation on the disposal of waste material generated from mining in the Arctic following the example of the EU Directive 2006/21/EC<sup>6</sup>;
13. Suggests that EU Member States promote research on repurposing already extracted materials in order to prolong the lifespan of the resources.

**Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I has been accepted by the General Assembly**



<sup>6</sup> Directive on the management of waste from extractive industries



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY II (ITRE II)

The energy paradox: European Arctic states are among the leaders in green energy and electricity, but remote Arctic communities still rely heavily on fossil fuels. How can Arctic states achieve their Green Transformation, whilst making it economically and ecologically fair to Arctic communities?

## Submitted by:

Joseph Blank (SE), Matteo Canarutto Gatti (IT), Eylül Eren (TR), Asja Ivanisevic (RS), Clara Franziska Kogel (DE), Larisa Roxana Lohan (RO), Kik Maassen (NL), Hovhannes Margaryan (AM), Andrea Miltiadous (CY), Ted Qamo (AL), Vladislav Terna (MO), Henrik Tuastad (NO), Yuliia Vatsaba (UA), Anastasia Koslova (Chairperson, DE)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce the dependency of remote Arctic communities on fossil fuels by diversifying energy production methods. Furthermore, considering the influence of current renewable energy facilities on Indigenous People in the Arctic, it wishes to achieve a fair energy transformation while including local communities in decision-making processes. Finally, by investing in research and exchanging knowledge and expertise, it hopes to ensure a fair transition to a sustainable and green future for the Arctic while respecting the rights of Indigenous communities,**

- A. Concerned that 80% of Arctic communities still heavily rely on fossil fuels for electricity, heating and transportation,
- B. Deeply disturbed by the consequences of climate change on the Arctic, heating up four times faster than other parts of the world, partly due to carbon dioxide emission by fossil fuels,
- C. Taking into consideration that green transformation is a gradual process,
- D. Noting with concern that renewable energy projects do not consider the human rights, equality, and cultural values of Indigenous communities, notably through the example of the wind turbines in Fosen, Norway, disrupting reindeer herding,
- E. Seriously concerned by the investment disparity between fossil fuels and renewable energy technologies,



F. Considering the disparity of investment between new and promising types of sustainable energy and established renewable technologies such as wind and solar,

Noting with regret the exclusion of Indigenous Arctic communities from decision-making

G. processes,

H. Fully alarmed by the clear violation to the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) stated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples due to the exclusion of Indigenous People from decision-making processes,

I. Acknowledging that intermittency<sup>1</sup> increases the cost of energy security and creates instability in the energy market,

J. Noting with concern the insufficient progress of sharing expertise regarding the development and implementation of clean energy in the Arctic,

K. Noting with concern the insufficient framework regarding the implementation of the EU Arctic strategy, specifically in the energy sector where further clarifications are required,

L. Conscious of the Arctic's cold climate and intense weather events that hinder the development of green energy sources including hydroelectric and solar power;



1. Calls upon the European Commission to further specify the manner of implementation and application of renewable energy technologies by considering an extension of the EU Arctic policy;
2. Invites Arctic States to reduce the problem of intermittency and optimise energy consumption by following the Longyearbyen Model<sup>2</sup>;
3. Urges the Norwegian Government to adhere to the decision of the Norwegian Supreme Court regarding the right of the Sámi to practise reindeer herding by removing the wind turbines in Fosen, Norway;

<sup>1</sup> Intermittency is a measure for the reliability and consistency of an energy source producing energy throughout the year. In the Arctic, this term usually refers to solar energy, producing more energy in the summer, and wind energy, producing more energy in the winter.

<sup>2</sup> The Longyearbyen Model is a study case whose aim is to provide energy services at the lowest cost possible. In particular, they investigated the effect of combining energy production of wind and solar throughout a year while storing some of the energy in ammonium batteries, showing great promise for this method.



4. Recommends Arctic States in collaboration<sup>2</sup> with the Right Energy Partnership with Indigenous People and Sustainable Development Working Group to support renewable energy projects in remote Arctic communities by:
  - a. including local community members in the management of energy projects such as decisions on repairs, expansion, and division of resources,
  - b. conducting impact assessment reports in cooperation with the International Association for Impact Assessment on all proposed sites for renewable energy projects, taking into account all affected parties,
  - c. ensuring that all supported renewable energy projects are not violating human rights and cultural activities;
5. Asks Arctic States to build or upgrade sustainable energy infrastructures following the Arctic Investment Protocol on unrestorable land by:
  - a. restoring outdated energy facilities which are detrimental to the ecosystem,
  - b. upgrading existing windmills to their maximum efficiency in line with the recommendations of several studies,
  - c. removing the windmills and dams disrupting reindeer herding;
6. Encourages Arctic States to diversify their energy production by further implementing:
  - a. community shared solar power grids equipped with optimising technology such as the cold weather package while operating on a micro-grid level,
  - b. coastal wind farms for efficiency and lowest impact on local communities using wind turbine technology that ensures stability against the risks of melting permafrost,
  - c. research on producing energy from future geothermal plants that function as a potential long term solution;
7. Strongly encourages Arctic States to promote the involvement of local communities regarding the implementation of renewable energies by utilising their expertise through programmes such as the Arctic Clean Energy Innovation Prize or the Nordic Energy Challenge;
8. Calls upon the Directorate-General Energy (DG-ENER) to allocate funds on projects and programmes through REPowerEU<sup>3</sup> that minimise maintenance costs and ecological impact of renewable energy sources such as the cold weather package<sup>4</sup> in wind turbines and angular adjustment<sup>5</sup> in solar photovoltaic panels;

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<sup>3</sup> REPowerEU is a proposal by the European Commission that aims to reduce the dependency on Russian fossil fuels before 2030.

<sup>4</sup> The cold weather package is a system of measures, including electrical heating of the gearbox and hydraulic system, insulation and lubrication, which aim to protect renewable energy sources from cold climates.



9. Directs the DG-ENER to minimise the effect<sup>5</sup> of intermittency in energy production by allocating funds to projects researching physical and chemical batteries that involve ions such as hydrogen and ammonium;
10. Further directs the DG-ENER to prepare for future waste management by allocating funds to the management of cadmium from decommissioned solar panels as well as the recycling of decommissioned wind turbines;
11. Instructs the DG-ENER to further invest into the development of existing technologies such as black wind turbine blades and the research for alternative minerals for solar energy production;
12. Further instructs the DG-ENER to invest into research projects aiming at promoting innovation in drilling technology for geothermal wells, investigating the prevention of seismic activity caused by geothermal drilling and further exploring possibilities of long distance energy transportation using superconductors;
13. Congratulates Arctic States for their cooperation in exchanging developments and innovations in the renewable energy sector, encouraging the continuation of practices such as the Arctic Sustainable Energy Futures Framework.

**Resolution by the Committee on Industry,  
Research and Energy II has been accepted  
by the General Assembly**

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<sup>5</sup> The Angular adjustment aims at adjusting the tilt in solar panels to maximise output by achieving a 90° angle to the sun, therefore maximising conversion efficiency.



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I (LIBE I)

The impact of climate change grows faster and stronger in the Arctic, threatening local populations and forcing them to leave their homes. How should Arctic States prepare to support populations heavily impacted by the effects of climate change, such as Internally Displaced People (IDP), and refugees?

## Submitted by:

Aram Bagdasarian (AM), Magali Batouche (FR), Inês Esteves (PT), Sophie Maria Faßhauer (DE), Leah Stella Israel (NL), Naz Izol (TR), Thomas Jack (LU), Nataly Kranou (CY), Kamila Lešková (CZ), Iivari Mantere (FI), Aitegin Narynbaeva (SE), Andres Omiste (ES), Alexia Kyriaki Sextou (GR), Sofi Tirana (AL), Elisabeth Frauendorf (Chairperson, DE)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to address the issue of incoming and outgoing Arctic climate refugees. We want to focus on protecting their human rights and dignity by taking a stance against xenophobia and prejudice. Through our commitment to the values of representation, humanity, and solidarity, we will support Internally Displaced People (IDP) and external refugees, by ensuring that they have access to the resources and socio-economic support needed to rebuild their livelihoods, preserve their cultural identity, and adapt to the ongoing climate crisis,**

- A. Emphasising the absence of preventative measures counteracting climate disaster,
- B. Bearing in mind the absence of any legal framework related to addressing climate refugees and IDP, at a European level or otherwise, rendering it difficult for Arctic States to provide adequate support for displaced populations,
- C. Concerned by the lack of monitoring of the movement of IDP,
- D. Noting that 3,5 million external immigrants live in Nordic countries today,
- E. Concerned by the lack of sustainable, affordable and especially adaptive housing suitable for long-term usage provided to displaced people,
- F. Aware of the limited resources and harsh weather conditions in the Arctic,



- G. Alarmed by the difficulties of immigrants getting into the work sector, leading to irregular income and long term disintegration,
- H. Observing the existence of a variety of distinctive Indigenous groups with diverse needs and practices in the Arctic Circle,
- I. Aware of the major legislative inefficiencies in protecting and preserving the cultural identity of IDPs when migrating and the erasure of folk customs differences,
- J. Alarmed by the lack of involvement of IDP and climate refugees in the Member States' policy-making processes, rendering it difficult for these groups to have an influence on matters concerning them,
- K. Noting with concern the discrepancies in the treatment of climate refugees and displaced Indigenous populations among the Arctic States' governments,
- L. Regretting the existing discrimination among the general population towards Indigenous displaced communities in Arctic countries in the form of racial slurs and microaggressions,
- M. Scrutinising the political disregard of migrants due to xenophobia expressed by rising extremist parties in Nordic countries;



1. Calls upon the European Migration Network (EMN) to further their research on migration with the aim of creating a better vision of the impacts of climate change on local populations and ecosystems, developing effective adaptation strategies that can be implemented at the local level;
2. Asks Arctic States to invest in measures against climate disasters, by:
  - a. adopting early warning systems,
  - b. implementing hazard mapping and risk assessments conducted by agencies such as the Norwegian Water,
  - c. promoting research in institutions including arctic universities, preparing for emergencies including evacuation plans, emergency supplies and training first responders;
3. Calls upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to legally recognise “climate refugees” as a refugee status, thus deeming them valid for a refugee identity certificate for protected residence in new area of settlement in the case of emergency climate disasters;



4. Requests Arctic States to provide funding for climate-resilient infrastructure and stormwater drainage systems in order to anticipate, prepare, and adapt to changing climate conditions;
5. Proposes the European Commission to ensure the human security of incoming external and internal displaced people by setting up a fund for the allocation of housing;
6. Strongly welcomes Arctic States to insist on better international cooperation among each other regarding the allocation of climate refugees;
7. Requests the European fund for strategic investments (EFSI) to provide additional funds to European countries that host climate refugees in order to guarantee their security and supply shelters;
8. Recommends Arctic States in cooperation with the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) to oversee the integration of minority groups in their new environment in order to create a close relationship between government and minorities;
9. Calls upon the Arctic States to assist dislocated groups in their search for a location similar to their origin;
10. Suggests the Arctic Council to grant the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS) and Saami Council voting ability within decision-making procedures as a way of enhancing the active involvement of Indigenous People in the political scene;
11. Urges Arctic States to abide by the principles of equity and respect for all cultures by ensuring the accessibility of cultural heritage, and the diversity of cultural expression forms;
12. Urges Arctic States to use the resources of the Radicalisation Awareness Network to share information, firsthand accounts, and methods for preventing and fighting violent extremism in all of its forms.

**Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I has been accepted by the General Assembly**



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS II (LIBE II)

We are here: Public participation is a key issue in the context of minority and Indigenous people's rights. Observing the large underrepresentation of Indigenous people in decision-making processes, how can the EU facilitate the fair and just inclusion and participation of such groups in the political, cultural, social and economic life of the country they live in?

## Submitted by:

Athanasia Balasi (GR), Alessia Dos Reis Neto (LX), Benjamin Huyghe (BE), Alexander Kabranski (BG), Eiler Kongsrud (NO), Elena Macura (AU), Adil Mammadov (AZ), Elena Martirosyan (AM), Rian Mulcahy (IE), Lemet Máheli Gaup Myrnes (SA), Klára Nováková (CZ), Anna Quinaux (HR), Barbara Warembier (PL), Kacper Max Lubiewski (Chairperson, PL)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to provide the Sámi and other Indigenous People of the Arctic with adequate political representation to ensure their full inclusion in all decision-making processes on issues which concern them. Furthermore, aspiring to profoundly empower and support the Sámi people, it strives to establish an environment of transnational cooperation between the Arctic States of the Sápmi based on respect towards their traditional values and ways of living,**

- A. Deeply conscious of the continued indolence and ineffectiveness of the Arctic States in resolving the issues most relevant to the Sámi,
- B. Gravely concerned by the frequency of cases when Sámi values and livelihoods are being compromised over national governments' ambitions for profit,
- C. Noting with deep regret that national governments of the Arctic States routinely implement mining and environmental policies in the Sápmi without consultations with the Sámi population living there,
- D. Alarmed by the lack of an institutionalised Sámi political representation within the EU legislative process concerning indigenous issues,
- E. Taking into account the lack of trust Sámi put in their respective national governments in regard to their promises or policy proposals concerning Sápmi,



- F. Emphasising the scarcity of EU-organised youth programmes inclusive and accessible to the Indigenous youth of the Arctic,
- G. Observing with great concern that certain groups within the Sámi community, such as women, queer people, and disabled people, are even more prone to discrimination and political exclusion than other Sámi,
- H. Deploring the lack of one agreed-upon definition of Indigenousness among the Arctic Council and the European Commission, further leading to the exclusion of Indigenous Peoples from measures aimed at protecting Indigenous rights,
- I. Alarmed by non-Sámi citizens being allowed to vote and run as representatives in the Sámi Parliament in Finland,
- J. Pointing out the political repression Sámi living in Russia face for advocating for their rights, with punishments such as imprisonment or fines occurring,
- K. Welcoming the Arctic Council's development of the Sámi Arctic Strategy, aiming to further the competencies and the political leverage of the Saami Council;



1. Encourages the Arctic States to initiate formal, broad and legally-binding public consultations between their respective government and Sámi locals once a policy affecting the Sápmi is proposed;
2. Urges the Saami Council, the European Commission, and the Arctic Council to organise annual summits to discuss the development of issues Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic face, such as but not limited to climate change, environment protection and agricultural policies;
3. Calls upon the Arctic Council and European Commission to adopt the European Environment Agency's definition of indigenusness in their works;
4. Requests the European Youth Foundation to fund and co-organise initiatives aimed at providing mentorship to Indigenous youth in regards to the public participation;
5. Appeals to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs to expand its area of work to Russia with an aim of lobbying for an establishment of an Indigenous Peoples Parliament in the region of Murmansk;



6. Strongly encourages Arctic States to consult Indigenous governing bodies such as the Sámi Parliaments in the decision-making processes of their governments;
7. Calls upon Nordic States to organise demographically representative Sámi citizen assemblies together with the Saami Council in cases of highly controversial matters;
8. Encourages the Saami Council and European Commission to establish a joint Audit Committee focused on supervising and evaluating ongoing projects, as well as past cooperation between them making its results available to the public;
9. Recommends the Arctic States to only enact policies affecting the Sápmi and Sámi only if said policies have been approved by a simple majority in a Sámi Parliament;
10. Invites the Saami Council to establish a Saami Diversity Council which would consist of relevant NGOs' representatives and overlook the inclusion of Sámi individuals with other marginalised identities in decision-making processes in countries they live in;
11. Strongly urges the European Commission to make the up-to-date reports of its participation in the meetings and the regular work of the Arctic Council publicly available;
12. Suggests Finland to reform its electoral process to the Sámi Parliament in Finland so that only Finnish citizens with least one Sámi grandparent, are allowed to vote and be elected in them;
13. Calls upon Sweden and Finland to ratify the International Labour Organization's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention.

**Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II has not been accepted by the General Assembly**



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES (PECH)

With the ice melting, the ocean warming, and migration patterns changing, fishing in the Arctic could become easier and more attractive for commercial fishing. Bearing in mind the ban on commercial fishing in the Central Arctic Ocean signed in 2018, how should Arctic states work towards a long-term approach to fishing and fishing management in the region, both within exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and international waters?

## Submitted by:

Chiara Auer (AT), Isabelle Birkhäuser (CH), Oskar Bollmann (DE), Frederique Bots (NL), Mario Costache (RO), Maria Dianellaki (GR), Aleksandar Draganov (BG), Vítor Matos (PT), Aoife O’Sullivan (IE), Marina Pérez (ES), Eva Raknes (NO), Jozef Vogli (AL), Erin Warren (UK), Margarida Conceição (Chairperson, PT)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to prioritise the preservation of the Arctic ecosystems, ensuring long-term economical and environmental stability. We aim to achieve this through promoting sustainable and efficient fishing practices, therefore avoiding further market bans and limitations. We aim to secure and increase international cooperation, through mutual accountability and transparency. We further aim to safeguard cultural heritage, ensuring that Indigenous fishing practices are respected and protected. Lastly, we aim to foster clear and precise regulations backed by reliable research,**

- A. Strongly emphasising that Arctic biodiversity is under pressure due to loss of habitat, changing migration patterns and other disturbances of the ecosystems, making the preservation of the Arctic ecosystems’ natural balance of the utmost importance,
- B. Bearing in mind that the unsustainability and harmfulness of industrial fishing and aquaculture methods can damage the Central Arctic Ocean’s marine life and ecosystems,
- C. Alarmed by the lack of scientific knowledge and research regarding the Central Arctic Ocean’s ecosystems resulting in difficulties in developing informed sustainable fishing measures,
- D. Considering that growing international interest in fishing in the Arctic Ocean could lead to localised overfishing due to differing fishing capacities of Arctic States,



- E. Taking into account that due to the insufficient financial support for research institutions there has been no significant development made towards innovative solutions regarding sustainable practices in maritime industries,
- F. Profoundly concerned by the risk of large scale commercial fishing being damaging to traditional fishing practices of Indigenous Arctic communities,
- G. Alarmed by a potential increase in geopolitical tensions between Arctic States with the Arctic Ocean becoming more attractive for fishing as a consequence of polar ice melting,
- H. Pointing out that fisheries' regulations do not effectively contribute to a sustainable market if Arctic States are not sufficiently held accountable for their implementation,
- I. Regretting that the lack of sufficient control and monitoring in both EEZs and international waters is leading to a prevalent illegal fishing problem;



1. Invites the Arctic Council to implement Norway's Traffic Light System<sup>1</sup> in the Arctic's international waters and expand it by including temporary fishing halts where necessary;
2. Further invites the Arctic Council to support the Arctic States in adapting to future environmental changes by preparing a biannual high level regulatory report with conclusions and recommendations on fishing management;
3. Calls upon Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) and Horizon Europe to further financially support the education of local communities on sustainable fishing practices and Arctic biodiversity on a national and international level guaranteeing a widespread acceptance of accurate policies;
4. Invites the Arctic States to establish an independent scientific board responsible for:
  - a. monitoring the environmental status quo of each country's EEZ,
  - b. providing relevant scientific information to responsible legislative entities;
5. Urges the Arctic States to implement stricter fishing regulations backed by scientific knowledge to ensure the sustainability of fishing practices and equipment;

<sup>1</sup> The process of updating allowed production capacity based on environmental status and indicators.



7. Further encourages Arctic states to incentivize the disclosure of bycatch through percentage based remuneration;
8. Further invites the Arctic Council and DG MARE to increase budgets for funding opportunities for independent organisations researching more sustainable and efficient fishing methods and aquaculture;
9. Further urges the Arctic States to create protected zones within their EEZs by 2028 for Indigenous communities to exercise their fishing rights;
10. Encourages Arctic States to promote dialogue with Indigenous communities focused on fostering a deeper understanding of their fishing culture through knowledge and culture exchange;
11. Urges Arctic States to cooperate with each other and other stakeholders to avoid emergent political tensions and potential deviations from the maximum sustainable yield<sup>2</sup> principle;
12. Suggests the Arctic Council to establish a monitoring body with the purpose of:
  - a. performing routine audits on fishing practices ensuring equal and sufficient application of regulations,
  - b. holding Arctic States accountable through an agreed system of sanctions imposed by Arctic Council Member States.

**Resolution by the Committee on Fisheries  
has been accepted by the General Assembly**

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<sup>2</sup> The maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for a given fish stock refers to the highest possible annual catch that can be sustained over time, while keeping the stock at the level producing maximum growth.



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (REGI)

By other people for your people: Arctic communities have faced centuries of cultural assimilation, remodelling their traditions and disarticulating their social organisation. Keeping in mind the historical context of the region, how can Arctic States ensure Arctic communities' traditional ways of life are supported and respected?

## Submitted by:

Anna Belova (LV), Simon Gartner (AT), Monroe Hartmann (CH), Megi Karin (HR), Emma Mirzoyan (AM), Chiara Natalini (IT), Lenny Nyoike (IE), Charlotta Olsson Byström (SE), Iga Pala (PL), Kayomi Samuels (BE), Uroš Šestović (RS), Faron Smith (UK), Fatih Kürşat Yildirim (TR), Micaela Lebed (Chairperson, NO).

**The European Youth Parliament aims to rectify the historical injustices committed against the Arctic's Indigenous People, who have struggled under colonial oppression for centuries, and enable a future of prosperous coexistence. In addition, we wish to ensure that Indigenous communities attain the right to self-determination by bolstering their contribution to policy-making and giving them control over their native land. Finally, we seek to combat the marginalisation of Indigenous communities perpetuated by Arctic States,**

- A. Aware that 10% of the Arctic population is made up of 40 different Indigenous ethnic groups,
- B. Stressing that traditional practices are fundamental sources of employment and food security for the Arctic's Indigenous People,
- C. Deploring the long history of colonisation and oppression enacted against the Arctic's Indigenous communities,
- D. Bearing in mind that centuries of forced assimilation have eroded the presence of Indigenous cultures, causing a loss of language and Indigenous knowledge,
- E. Noting with deep concern that Arctic governments continue to violate Indigenous People's rights despite their recognition by international law,



- F. Regretting that Sámi Parliaments are often not consulted in the decision-making process of their national governments,
- G. Drawing attention to the lack of an internationally recognised definition for Indigenous People,  
Noting with dissatisfaction that green industries continuously drive off Arctic Indigenous People
- H. from their land,  
Bearing in mind that global warming threatens important wildlife and plant species found in
- I. Indigenous regions,
- J. Recognising that Indigenous knowledge is empirically proven to ensure the sustained conservation of the environment,
- K. Recognising that the legacy of past government policies such as Norwegianisation<sup>1</sup> exacerbate discrimination against Indigenous People,
- L. Concerned that Arctic governments are enabling the profit-driven exploitation of natural resources on Indigenous lands;



1. Invites the Arctic States to implement financial reparations towards the Arctic's Indigenous communities, proportional to the harm done by forced assimilation policies;
2. Instructs the Directorate-General on Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) to assist Indigenous People in the promotion of their native languages and traditions by allocating funding from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in order to:
  - a. establish schools where teaching takes place in an Indigenous language,
  - b. create alternative educational language programs, such as workshops and courses;
3. Strongly encourages Arctic States to ratify international agreements on Indigenous rights, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169);
4. Calls upon the Council of the European Union to impose sanctions on non-EU States and entities which fail to respect the standard of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and other Indigenous rights established by the UNDRIP;

<sup>1</sup> Norwegianisation was a policy enacted by the Norwegian government between the 19th and 20th century against the Sámi and Kven people. It sought to create a culturally and linguistically uniform nation by eradicating Indigenous cultural practices.



5. Requests the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) to include compliance to FPIC principles into the upcoming Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive;
6. Recommends the Arctic States of Norway, Sweden, and Finland in which historical Sápmi is located to establish a stronger cooperation between their respective Sámi Parliaments, giving them greater land ownership and fiscal autonomy;
7. Encourages the United Nations to establish an internationally recognised definition of Indigenous People;
8. Asks the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights to incorporate the protection of Indigenous rights and the right to FPIC into the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;
9. Directs the Arctic States to allocate funding to the Saami Council to support measures that seek to reduce the impact of global warming on Arctic communities;
10. Calls upon the Arctic States to cooperate with Indigenous communities to include the history and knowledge of Indigenous People into the national school curriculum, emphasising the importance of respecting Indigenous cultures;
11. Designates the European Commission to ensure that the European Central Bank upholds and respects the FPIC principles in all of its activities and decision-making processes regarding projects on Indigenous peoples' lands;
12. Urges the Norwegian government to follow up on the decision by the Norwegian Supreme Court on the removal of the wind turbines in Fosen, Norway.

**Resolution by the Committee  
on Regional Development has been  
accepted by the General Assembly**



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM (TRAN)

New opportunities for commercial activities in the Arctic are presenting themselves due to advances in naval technologies and the opening of new shipping routes in the region. What approach should Arctic States take when it comes to the development of naval technologies and the regulation of shipping routes, particularly keeping in mind the interests of local communities?

## Submitted by:

Hayden Anderson (ES), Luka Arsenović (RS), Zubin Battaglia (IT), Ensar Esen (NL), Isabel Fernandez (CZ), Alva Fjellström (SÁ), Ana Gabelic (HR), Monika Gabrielyan (AM), Vicky Garnier (FR), Nuno Oliveira (PT), Karin Pust (SI), Nea-Sofia Rikala (FI), Mariolina Villem (LU), Ali Sinan Yel (TR), Luc Vorsteveld (Chairperson, NL)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to regulate and stimulate Arctic shipping, bearing in mind the environmental ramifications of commercial naval activity in the region. It aims to achieve by revising and improving existing international regulations and agreements and by investing in physical- and communications infrastructure in the region. It also proposes to develop technologies to make Arctic shipping more sustainable, improving safety standards, and data availability,**

- A. Considering the potential economic benefits Arctic shipping can have for Arctic States,
- B. Whereas shipping routes through the Arctic are significantly shorter than conventional routes causing less greenhouse gas emissions,
- C. Whereas Arctic shipping generates pollution due to sound, vibration, and light, fuel spillages, emission of black carbon increasing the albedo of sea ice, and invasive species being carried in ballast water and on the hulls of ships,
- D. Noting the potential effects of commercial activity in the Arctic may pose to traditional Indigenous cultural practices due to disruption of marine life,
- E. Noting the lack of infrastructure in the Arctic,



- F. Considering that the development of infrastructure in the Arctic requires high investment costs,
- G. Noting with regret that sustainable technologies are yet to be fully developed and implemented in commercial shipping,
- H. Bearing in mind that insurance and icebreaking- and piloting<sup>1</sup> fees for Arctic shipping can be significant costs for shipping companies,
- I. Concerned with the lack of cohesive regulations, limited policy revision, and lack of enforcement of policies and regulations,
- J. Noting the lack of oceanographic<sup>2</sup> and hydrographic<sup>3</sup> data available for the Arctic,
- K. Noting the lack of communication services coverage in the Arctic,
- L. Noting the lack of training of naval personnel in Arctic navigation,
- M. Noting the unpredictable- and extreme weather in the Arctic,
- N. Noting the inadequate safety standards for ships,
- O. Concerned that Indigenous peoples' voices are often not accounted for in decision making;



1. Urges Arctic States to fully implement the Polar Code<sup>4</sup>;
2. Calls upon the Arctic Council to regularly revise the Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic (SAR Agreement)<sup>5</sup> as well as the Agreement on Cooperation on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in the Arctic (MOSPA)<sup>6</sup> based on economic developments;

<sup>1</sup> A maritime pilot manoeuvres ships through dangerous or congested waters, such as harbours or river mouths.

<sup>2</sup> Oceanography is the study of all aspects of the ocean. Oceanography covers a wide range of topics, from marine life and ecosystems to currents and waves, the movement of sediments, and seafloor geology.

<sup>3</sup> Hydrography is the science that measures and describes the physical features of the navigable portion of the Earth's surface and adjoining coastal areas.

<sup>4</sup> The Polar Code is an agreement that regulates the safety of naval operation in the Arctic and the environmental protection of the region

<sup>5</sup> The SAR agreement coordinates international search and rescue (SAR) coverage and response in the Arctic and establishes the area of SAR responsibility of each country.

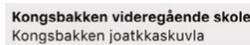
<sup>6</sup> The MOSPA Agreement aims to strengthen cooperation, coordination and mutual assistance among Arctic Council members on oil pollution preparedness and response in the Arctic to protect the marine environment from pollution by oil.



3. Requests Arctic States to increase investment in infrastructure in the Arctic such as layover ports, guided by a multi-year strategy to be created by the Arctic Council;
4. Suggests Arctic States implement an icebreaking- and piloting fee for ships entering the Arctic, with larger vessels paying more than smaller ones;
5. Requests the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) of the Arctic Council to further research hydrogen- and ammonia fuel cells;
6. Calls upon the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to mandate the use of carbon catching technologies for ships entering the Arctic;
7. Calls upon the IMO to amend the Polar Code to mandate the use of filters, laser, and UV systems to eliminate invasive species present in ballast water and antifouling coatings on ship hulls;
8. Instructs the European Investment Bank (EIB) to fund the development of hybrid ships;
9. Calls upon Arctic States to financially support initiatives on the gathering of hydrographic and oceanographic data of the Arctic region;
10. Directs the European Space Agency (ESA) to launch communication satellites covering the Arctic region;
11. Requests the Arctic Council's Indigenous Peoples Secretariat to survey members of Indigenous communities on the effects of Arctic shipping on Indigenous communities' traditional ways of living.

**Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism has been accepted by the General Assembly**





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