



TRONDHEIM 2005

3RD NATIONAL SESSION OF THE EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT NORWAY

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

7TH TO 9TH OF SEPTEMBER 2005

PROGRAMME

Wednesday 7th of September:

12:00 Arrivals
12:30 Lunch
13:30 Departure for teambuilding
13:45 Teambuilding
16:45 Dinner
18:30 Committee Work
21:30 Mock Debate
23.00 Sssshhh

Thursday 8th of September:

07:00 Wake up calls
08:00 Breakfast
09:00 Committee work
12:30 Lunch
13:00 Departure to Trondheim City Hall
14:00 Opening Ceremony – Trondheim City Hall, bystyresalen
14:30 General Assembly – Trondheim City Hall, bystyresalen
18:30 Dinner
00:30 Ssshhh

Friday 9th of September:

06:30 Wake up calls
07:15 Breakfast
07:45 Check out
08:00 Departure
09:00 General Assembly
12:50 Lunch
13:50 General Assembly
16:00 Closing Ceremony
17:00 Homeward bound

Procedure for General Assembly

The General Assembly of the European Youth Parliament follows the same procedure as a General Assembly in the European Parliament.

So the procedure for GA looks like this:

1. Friendly amendments are announced by the board.
2. The Chairperson of the debate, one of the board members, will ask a member of the proposing committee to come to the podium to read out the **operative clauses** of the resolution.
3. Next, a member of the proposing committee is invited to the podium for a **defence-speech**. The defence-speech can last for a maximum of three - 3 – minutes.
4. The Chairperson will then ask if there is one of the other committees who would like to attack the proposed resolution. Which there is in our case. The **attack-speech** can last for a maximum of three – 3 – minutes.
5. Following we have “**points of information**”, where purely technical questions may be asked; such as “What does the letters UN stand for”. This is not the time to ask for intentions or opposing the resolution, only to clarify any technical questions or terms.
6. Then we are ready for **open debate**. The floor will be open to anyone who wishes to ask questions about the proposed resolution, express his or her opinion on the matter or any previous points made during the same debate. It all happens like this:
 - a. A member of the committee will raise the committee-placard
 - b. When the committee has been recognised by the Chairperson, the person wanting to make a statement will stand up and do so. The statements are to be short and precise and only one point will be accepted. You can not address several aspects at the same time. It is not allowed to pass on the floor either, but the same committee may of course raise their placard again during the same debate
 - c. After having heard three or four statements, the Chairperson will give the floor back to the proposing committee who will be given a chance to answer some of the questions or points of criticism that has been made towards them. This will happen about three times during a debate
 - d. **Open debate lasts for about 30 minutes.**
7. After open debate, a member of the proposing committee is invited to the podium to give the **sum-up speech**. This is the committee’s final opportunity to convince the other delegates to vote in favour of the resolution.
8. Finally the assembly will **vote** on the resolution. Every delegate has one vote which can be in favour, against or abstention. One of the members will announce the votes when addressed by the Chairperson. The members of the proposing committee will also give their votes. Hopefully five in favour!

Selection Criteria

The jury will make its decision based on a overall evaluation of the delegation. These are some points to give you an idea of what they are looking for.

1. The ability to speak out in open debate, answer points and contribute to leading the debate forward
2. The ability to work together as a team with all members of the committee contributing
3. The ability to develop and learn from new situations
4. Constructive and respectful behaviour in debates and generally in contact with new people and new situations
5. Good professional, linguistical and mental preparations
6. The ability to be clear and consistent in one's behaviour
7. A conviction that one will appear as good ambassadours for Norway in an international session, professionally, linguistically and socially.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT

Oil or fish; How should the conflicts regarding the exploitation of oil and gas resources north of the Arctic Circle and the Barents Sea be resolved?

Submitted by: Malene Fløysvik Balto, Tine Marie Balto, Inger Eline Eriksen, Ellen Margethe Salamonsen, Jan Børre Hansen (Karasjok Sami upper secondary school)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the fact that fishing in the Barents Sea represents 25%, or 3 billion NOK pr. year, of the collected value of Norway's fishing industry,
 - B. Realising that new oil pipes are being built on the seabed, in order to secure the safest possible transport of oil with the least disturbance to fisheries,
 - C. Bearing in mind that the drilling rig "Eirik Raude" now in the Barents Sea has been specially constructed to the highest possible safety standards in order to protect the environment,
 - D. Emphasising that 30% of Norwegian unexploited oil- and gas resources are located in the Barents Sea,
 - E. Convinced that the area around the Arctic Circle can be successfully managed by both fisheries and oil- and gas production,
 - F. Taking note of the interest of the Barents Sea area, shown by the UK, Russia and the USA,
 - G. Taking into account that the on-going debate concerning the rights of indigenous peoples in the area may affect the prospective exploitation of oil and gas resources in the Barents Sea,
 - H. Further noting that Norway has acquired a high level of competence in the exploitation of oil and gas in the North Sea and its commitment to protecting environment in the Barents Sea;
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- 1. Supports the continued exploitation of gas and oil in the Barents Sea in principle;
 - 2. Further reminds of the environmental problems the oil- and gas-industry can cause;
 - 3. Urges the oil transport to be shipped 50 nautical miles from land, and for the tankers to have double hulls;
 - 4. Draws attention to further exploration of oil and gas, and by this securing the economy of our descendants;
 - 5. Urges Norway to assist in further development of oil drilling technology in other countries, such as Russia;
 - 6. Expresses its appreciation for Norway's sheltering of particularly vulnerable areas and only allowing test drilling in places where fishing is not widespread;
 - 7. Requests that Norway and Russia meet their obligations under the ILO Convention towards their indigenous people in the matter of ownership.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CITIZEN'S RIGHTS

Equal opportunities; which policies should be adopted in order to integrate all groups, including those with psychological and physical disabilities, into an increasingly efficient and competitive European labour market?

Submitted by: Joakim Taraldsen, Sigrid Rognstad, Mona Heggli, Mads Opheim and Espen Skei Lerfald (Levanger upper secondary school)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that the United Nations' human rights state that everyone has the right to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to be protected against unemployment,
 - B. Fully aware of the fact that not all groups are integrated in the labour market today,
 - C. Taking note of the fact that these groups can be ethnic minorities, people with psychological and physical disabilities, people discriminated because of their sex, sexuality, age and religious belief,
 - D. Noting with regret that the lack of integration in the labour market leads to greater social differences and supports prejudice against these groups;
1. Strongly recommends subsidising jobs for those who need adaptations to satisfy the increasingly efficient labour market;
 2. Encourages illuminating how to respect and understand these groups, knowing that knowledge prevents prejudice;
 3. Requests integrating immigrants by teaching them the language and giving them a better understanding of the culture and the way of living in the country where they have settled;
 4. Further requests that education be organised so everyone starts off with the same opportunities and are not being held back by limitations set by others;
 5. Emphasises that all groups by law have the same opportunities in the labour market;
 6. Recommends that all workplaces and public areas are accessible for all groups including those with physical disabilities.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE

The challenge of a multicultural society; To what extent do common values in multicultural Europe exist, and to what extent is it desirable to promote such values?

Submitted by: Ashima Verma, Tuva Jin Hauge, Marianne Brekken, Ingrid Gjelsvik, Astrid Iversen (Fræna upper secondary school)

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Aware that Europe is a multicultural society,
 - B. Acknowledging that the community consists of people from all cultures with different values,
 - C. Bearing in mind that the collaboration of different cultures makes their respective values rub off on each other, resulting in both positive and negative consequences,
 - D. Noting that common values in multicultural Europe do exist to a certain degree, such as:
 - i) Family,
 - ii) Freedom,
 - iii) Success,
 - iv) Money,
 - E. Recognizing that though we share the common values above we still have to face problems as a result of our differences in values and beliefs,
 - F. Fully believing that only when we are equal and no one is suppressed, can we express our different cultures, beliefs and views;
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1. Affirms the importance of democracy, equality and acceptance of the fact that we are a mixture of different cultures, with different beliefs and views in a functioning multicultural society;
 2. Encourages an increase of integration in the educational system and working environment for the inhabitants of Europe;
 3. Calls for Europe as a common entity to recommend democracy to gain equality with emphasis on:
 - a) The right to vote and run for election,
 - b) Freedom of expression,
 - c) Freedom of the press,
 - d) Freedom of association,
 - e) Equality before the law and due process under the rule of law,
 - f) Educated citizens informed of their rights and civic responsibilities;
 4. Notes that if we want democracy, we cannot overstep the rules set by the UN and the Civil Rights;
 5. Further reminds that the vast majority of Europe should follow the Human Rights because we actually are a part of the UN and have ratified these rights;
 6. Condemns that money in today's society suppresses what we look upon as the most important values.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Dwindling energy resources; Is a united European approach to encourage the use of regenerative energy the right way forward, and which measures should be adopted?

Submitted by: Hilde Lillemark, Tom André Vennes, Kristofer Aune, Åsa Gravås,
Gunnhild Gravaas (Steinkjer upper secondary school)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with satisfaction that regenerative energy contributes to a sustainable development,
- B. Bearing in mind that conditions vary from one country to another, each country should be encouraged to go in for the most environmentally-friendly option available in that country,
- C. Recognising that the most obvious advantages of regenerative energy sources are:
 - i) less pollution,
 - ii) cheap in the long term,
 - iii) will not be exhausted,
 - iv) profitable in the long term,
- D. Noting with deep concern that many power plants should be shut down due to pollution and radioactivity,
- E. Aware that the development of regenerative energy sources may cause changes in the eco-system such as:
 - i) forests may be destroyed,
 - ii) species may be threatened or become extinct,
 - iii) noise may affect the surroundings,
- F. Further noting that today's regenerative energy resources supplies 6 % of the energy consumption in Europe;
 - 1. Urges areas where wind power is an option to make use of this resource;
 - 2. Calls for change within 2015 from nuclear power plants to less hazardous energy resources such as:
 - a) Wind power,
 - b) Solar power,
 - c) Water power,
 - 3. Recommends increased taxes on non-regenerative energy sources and reduced taxes on regenerative sources;
 - 4. Requests that every EU- and EEA- country increase their share of regenerative energy by 6 % within 2012;
 - 5. Further requests that the oldest coal-fired power-plants, which pollute the most, are shut down or replaced with less polluting coal-fired power-plants.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS 1

The Millennium Goals; What can the EU do to contribute to the attainment of the millennium development goals passed by the UN, and what interest does it have in doing so?

Submitted by: Ingrid Wester Amundsen, Karen Kristine Fredeng Bårje, Magnus Skjelmo Kristiansen, Bjørn Schmidt Nordmo, Kristina Torbergsen. (Kongsbakken upper secondary school)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising the importance of children's right to primary education,
 - B. Recognising the advantages of free education provided by the government,
 - C. Taking into account the UN's second millennium goal,
 - D. Convinced that the 2nd Millennium Goal will be the basis of global cooperation and communication,
 - E. Confident that there are numerous positive consequences resulting from public education, such as:
 - a) Reduced illiteracy,
 - b) Social skills,
 - c) Equal opportunities,
 - d) Respect for others;
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- 1. Encourages the European Council to continue their non-profitable support in attaining the UN Millennium Goals;
 - 2. Demands the European Council recognize the advantages of having strong bonds to developing countries;
 - 3. Solemnly affirms that powerful and moral-creating authorities of a country encourages to alter a change of morality and values interfered in the communities when it comes to traditional school and educational issues;
 - 4. Requests the European Council to be a role model for the attainment of the UN Millennium Goals.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS 2

No end in sight to the violence and terror in the Middle East; What actions should the West and the EU take to support a just and equitable peace in Israel and Palestine?

Submitted by: Charlotte Aarrestad, Ragnvald Løkholm Alvestad, Lillian Hansen, Per Nyrud Kaas, Åshild Skjegstad Lockert (Heggen upper secondary school)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognizing Israel as a sovereign state within the borders affirmed by PLO in 1988, according to UNSCR 242 from 1967,
 - B. Affirming the Palestinian people's right to a sovereign Palestinian state, according to the two-state solution in UNSCR 181 from 1947,
 - C. Fully alarmed by the Israeli settlements established on occupied Palestinian territories violating the Geneva Convention,
 - D. Deeply disturbed by the internal political disagreements within both Palestine and Israel,
 - E. Regretting the situation of the millions of Palestinian refugees;
-
1. Condemns violence by all parties involved, including government, military and paramilitary groups;
 2. Urges Israel to affirm the right of the Palestinian people to a sovereign state;
 3. Requests that Israeli military forces withdraw from occupied Palestinian territories;
 4. Calls for an immediate ceasefire by all parties involved;
 5. Suggests that the EU imposes an embargo on Israeli goods and services unless:
 - a) Israel affirms the Palestinian right to a sovereign state,
 - b) IDF withdraws from occupied Palestinian territories,
 - c) Illegal Israeli settlements are abandoned;
 6. Encourages the establishment of democratic Palestinian institutions;
 7. Recommends that the Palestinian refugees be assisted in the movement to the future Palestinian state;
 8. Proposes that European military forces be deployed along the borders between Israel and the future Palestine in the interim phase.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FORREIGN AFFAIRS III

The only thing we should fear, is fear itself; How should the challenges of international terrorism be dealt with?

Submitted by: Peter Aasen Klungreseth, Ole David Lopez Eide, Anna Bakke, Sissel Eltvik Wang, Aleksander Dypvik Myklebust (Spjelkavik upper secondary school)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Confident that poverty fuels terrorism,
 - B. Defining terrorism as acts of violence and spreading of fear, in order to achieve political goals,
 - C. Bearing in mind that international terrorism is carried out by people from all social classes and genders,
 - D. Fully aware of the fact that terrorism creates xenophobia,
 - E. Deeply concerned that governmental violence can breed terrorism within a country,
 - F. Keeping in mind that the United Nations is working actively to abolish terrorism,
 - G. Observing that terrorism occurs in different forms, and that there are no geographical limits,
 - H. Noting with regret the lack of democracy and basic civil rights in many totalitarian states,
 - I. Convinced that any use of violence, be it war or terrorism, is not a sensible way to solve problems,
 - J. Aware of the fact that lack of education and knowledge leads to ignorant people who are easily manipulated,
 - K. Further noting that what some consider terrorism is considered freedom fighting by others;
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- 1. Emphasises strongly the need of basic education for everyone;
 - 2. Urges the states of the world to launch A War on Poverty;
 - 3. Strongly recommends that the following means are used in the war on poverty:
 - a) Remitting the national debt of the LDCs,
 - b) Opening the markets of the rich countries for products from the LDCs,
 - c) Letting the LDCs conduct a protectionist economic policy in order to create a viable domestic economic life,
 - d) Providing the LDCs with the technology of the rich countries,
 - e) Giving basic education to everyone, helping the poor countries helping themselves;
 - 4. Calls upon the United Nations to become more energetic and to intervene much faster in conflicts;
 - 5. Urges democratic governments to consistently stop supporting totalitarian regimes;
 - 6. Requests the governments of all nations to respect the human rights they have ratified;
 - 7. Further recommends that any governmental misuse of power is met by actions from the global community;
 - 8. Draws attention to strengthening knowledge about other cultures in order to increase tolerance.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FUTURE

Peacebuilding in an interdependent world; Is an everlasting peace in a just, global society achievable, and how can the West and the EU contribute?

Submitted by: Marte Stubsjøen, Ragnhild Søberg Drøyvold, Thea Marita Dahlberg, Lars Magnus Utne, Lars Kristian Selbek (Melhus upper secondary school)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Realizing that poverty, injustice, discrimination and xenophobia are obstacles in the way of an enduring world peace,
 - B. Fully aware that the West and the European Union conduct an uneven balance of power facing the third world countries, for instance in:
 - i) Economics,
 - ii) Legislations,
 - iii) Power and influence,
 - iv) Market economy,
 - C. Deeply disturbed by the way some international organizations seem to contribute to maintaining the global race discrimination, such as:
 - i) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization,
 - ii) The World Trade Organization,
 - iii) G8 (The USA, Japan, Russia, Germany, France, The UK, Italy and Canada),
 - iv) The International Monetary Fund,
 - v) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
 - D. Alarmed by the way the position of the United Nations as a global peace working organization continues to be ignored, and that few countries are willing to contribute financially, military, and in terms of human resources,
 - E. Observing that religion and personal beliefs may cause problems with cooperation,
 - F. Noting with deep concern that the weapon-industry is financially profitable, exploits resources, and how research made is often used for the wrong purpose,
 - G. Bearing in mind that greed and lack of political will must be considered as important elements obstructing our common goal, an enduring world peace;
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- 1. Calls upon the West, the EU and other international organizations to understand their responsibility, and to frame and implement a new fair economic system;
 - 2. Recommends a strengthening and reformation of the UN system in ways as:
 - a) The ability of using negotiation practices and sanctions,
 - b) Peace-keeping forces,
 - c) Binding laws and contracts,
 - d) Non-veto policy,
 - e) The UN Security Council at elections;

3. Urges that disarmament of nuclear, chemical, biological and “traditional” weapons should be carried into effect;
4. Proclaims that education must be a matter of course to all children;
5. Further recommends an international UN subject in schools around the world, where the children, from an early age, learn about different nationalities, cultures and religions, providing a sensible attitude and encouraging cooperation;
6. Calls for financial contribution from nations to acknowledge non-governmental organizations working against unfair actions such as:
 - a) Trafficking,
 - b) Oppression,
 - c) Genocide,
 - d) Ethnical Cleansing,
 - e) Dictatorships,
 - f) Obstructing Freedom of Speech;
7. Expresses its hope that each and everyone will personally contribute in the creation of a world based on freedom, equality and fraternity.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Sex on sale; What action should the EU take as young people fall victims to criminals engaged in trafficking and prostitution?

Submitted by: Marte Sand Hukkelås, Sara Jørgensen, Anja Vasseljen, Kine Berg, Maria Sand Hukkelås (Strinda upper secondary school)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Referring to trafficking as transportation of persons for forced labour, sexual exploitation or other illicit activities,
 - B. Noting with deep concern that it is estimated that more than one million people are trafficked annually around the world; some experts say it could be double that,
 - C. Keeping in mind that human trafficking has become a global business that generates huge profits for traffickers and organized criminal groups,
 - D. Deeply disturbed that because of its clandestine nature, human trafficking is likely to remain an increasingly underreported crime,
 - E. Convinced establishing reliable statistics on human trafficking remains a challenge worldwide,
 - F. Fully aware that the dimensions of trafficking are rather uncertain, because it is a hidden activity,
 - G. Realising that IOM (International Organization of Migration) calculates that about 500 000 women and children are forced into the market of prostitution in Europe every year,
 - H. Taking note of the fact that the majority of the traffickers come from Eastern Europe, Central Europe and Asia;
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- 1. Draws attention to information about the great many and harmful effects of human trafficking;
 - 2. Recommends establishing crisis centres and hotlines;
 - 3. Proclaims that the theme should enter into the schools' syllabus;
 - 4. Calls for job- and education possibilities;
 - 5. Encourages campaigns and information;
 - 6. Requests laws and rules about trafficking, common for all countries;
 - 7. Calls for strengthening the female position in society;
 - 8. Recommends more resources be given to the police;
 - 9. Urges for stricter passport rules;
 - 10. Further recommends making prostitution illegal;
 - 11. Emphasises building up a support system for the victims of traffickers.