

## Committee on Culture and Education (CULT)

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*What can the EU do to ensure improvements in the education and mobility of young EU citizens? Should there be a general EU education policy to ensure the same qualification standards in education and skills for those wishing to work within the EU?*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned by the low mobility of young EU-citizens seeking education due to restricted language skills and different levels of education across member states,
  - B) Alarmed by the high cost of higher education and qualifications such as but not limited to language certificates, in some EU member states,
  - C) Emphasizing that there are too few high quality teachers within EU member states,
  - D) Bearing in mind the great number of young EU-citizens leaving their home country permanently due to low education standards,
  - E) Noting with satisfaction the positive outcome of the IB<sup>1</sup> diploma programme,
  - F) Fully aware of the fact that national education standards differ across EU member states,
  - G) Fully aware of the importance of cultural diversity and freedom of choice as well as the liberty and sovereignty of all member states to choose their own education system,
  - H) Alarmed by the fact that students' learning success is often sub-optimal due to overly formal education such as but not limited to exam fixated school systems and ex cathedra teaching methods<sup>2</sup>,
  - I) Taking into account that the pursuit of personal interest is limited due to the lack of optional subjects,
  - J) Taking into consideration that not all students possess the same opportunities in terms of education,
  - K) Fully aware of the fact that the value of different national diplomas is not commonly recognized within EU member states as well as on international level,
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- 1) Urges all EU member states to make learning English a priority and recommends schools to offer more bilingual classes and additional language courses that support the learner in acquiring foreign languages;

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<sup>1</sup> International Baccalaureate

<sup>2</sup> Ex cathedra teaching is the method in which the teacher is exclusively lecturing without allowing student interactions

- 2) Urges the EU to support schemes for member states by providing funds and making schools and universities aware of international programs such as but not limited to the Erasmus+ program<sup>3</sup>;
- 3) Calls upon the EU to distribute money to each member state's universities to subsidize tuition fees and make more scholarships available;
- 4) Encourages the implementation of compulsory teaching programs<sup>4</sup> for all EU teachers during their training as well as annual sessions throughout their careers;
- 5) Expresses its appreciation of increases in salary in order to encourage more people to become teachers;
- 6) Recommends the establishment of a common European platform for teachers to inspire each other to adapt and apply new teaching methods;
- 7) Reminds the importance of teachers in the EU community and further invites member states to respect and promote the teaching profession in ways such as Teacher's Day;
- 8) Recommends a broader network of high quality universities across all EU member states, for instance through the establishment of more international universities, and further invites high profile universities to create campuses in other member states applying the same values and educational standards;
- 9) Calls upon the EU to raise awareness of and expand the IB diploma, consequently motivating and helping students to apply for scholarships, which would enable them to partake in this programme;
- 10) Encourages the implementation of subjects into all national curricula such as but not limited to CAS and TOK<sup>5</sup>;
- 11) Supports the implementation of course systems where the main subjects are mandatory according to each member state's national curriculum but students are allowed to choose additional courses in high school;
- 12) Encourages collaborations between different local associations, universities and schools to enable students to pursue their personal interests through elective subjects;
- 13) Calls upon the encouragement of massive open online courses which will not only vastly reduce costs but also facilitate access to studying for the populations of rural regions with no local universities;

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<sup>3</sup> Erasmus+ is a student exchange programme established by the EU

<sup>4</sup> Seminars to inform teachers about the efficiency of combining formal and informal teaching methods

<sup>5</sup> CAS is an IB requirement for students to pursue extra curricular activities focusing on creativity, activity and service. The TOK is an IB subject that teaches students critical analysis

- 14) Endorses the EQF<sup>6</sup> which interprets and compares different education systems and gives a certain European recognized level<sup>7</sup> to a diploma;
  - 15) Suggests that member states adopt these changes, as mentioned above, within the educational sector and apply them to their national education systems;
  - 16) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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<sup>6</sup> European Qualification Framework

<sup>7</sup> “The EQF is a translation tool that helps communication and comparison between qualifications systems in Europe. Its eight common European reference levels are described in terms of learning outcomes: knowledge, skills and competences.” - The European Commission

## Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)

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*Tax fraud and tax evasion are increasing problems for EU member states because states depend on income from taxes to function. Contributing factors to tax evasion and fraud are e.g. lack of transparency and different tax systems between the states. What can the EU do to combat tax evasion and fraud?*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned by the lack of transparency in corporate taxation,
  - B) Realizing that aggressive tax planning leads to unfair competition,
  - C) Noting with deep concern, the lack of one unified programme within the EU after examination of a number of regulations surrounding tax fraud and evasion,
  - D) Fully aware that banks play a big role in the creation and funding of offshore companies and services,
  - E) Taking into account the hand bills and the missing control of enterprises by the tax authorities into consideration,
  - F) Fully alarmed by the lack of awareness within the citizens of the EU over tax fraud and evasion,
  - G) Having considered the non-compliance of certain countries and national banks when it comes to disclosing tax information relevant to EU tax authorities,
  - H) Alarmed by the inconsistent nature of information revealed by third party sources concerning tax fraud and evasion,
  - I) Noting further that high levels of petty, grand and political corruption result in low tax revenues of the member states,
  - J) Bearing in mind that co-operation between national tax authorities is missing,
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- 1) Declares accordingly the creation of a database based on the CCCTB so that company taxation is public and also in order to make sure the information is valid by the investigations of third party organisations;
  - 2) Encourages EU member states to develop digital means to make their taxation more efficient;
  - 3) Calls upon EU member states to review their tax laws to minimise conditions that facilitate aggressive tax planning;
  - 4) Requests that CCCTB would be the only official EU guideline and would include all of the MNC's;
  - 5) Recommends the funding of neutral, international anti-corruption actions, in further development of clear and accurate databases, containing profits, costs and amount of workers employed, private businesses located in the EU member states;

- 6) Urges banks in the EU member states to cooperate in regard to subjects such as, but not limited to;
  - a) the account data exchange;
  - b) the creation of illegal offshore accounts;
- 7) Endorses EU member states with VAT fraud problems to mandate companies to have electronic billing machines and information to be directly sent to tax authorities;
- 8) Approves mechanisms such as the Slovak bill lottery system and recommends EU member states to apply it;
- 9) Draws the attention of EU citizens to corporations involved with tax fraud and evasion to encourage corporations to pay their fair share of taxes;
- 10) Calls upon more spending from EU member states to inform their citizens about the negative implications of tax evasion and tax fraud;
  - c) and expresses its support for developing workshops, increased school education and regular media campaigns;
- 11) Affirms that EU member states and corporations disclose information about their tax treaties<sup>1</sup> to a neutral EU Council to ensure its legality;
- 12) Recommends that EU member states ensure that whistle-blowers tenure of employment is secure, and if wanted have their working conditions and benefits protected;
- 13) Expresses its hope in increased capacity of public procurement review bodies, consultative organs and oversight bodies, as well as courts of audit to carry out their verification tasks;
- 14) Further invites EU member states to endorse a common minimum standard of transparency<sup>2</sup> through the co-operation of independent corruption and transparency agencies;
- 15) Requests investing more monetary aid for organisations fighting corruption<sup>3</sup>;
- 16) Urges national tax authorities to work in close co-operation with the OECD to facilitate faster information sharing between each country;
- 17) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

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<sup>1</sup> Emphasising situations where tax agreements lead to advantages for selected companies

<sup>2</sup> Standard agreed by all of the EU member states

<sup>3</sup> Such as but not limited to OLAF and Transparency International

## Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)

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*Addressing the question of free movement and employment.*

*Free movement is an essential part of the single market and a fundamental right in the EU. How can mobility of employment seeking young EU citizens be promoted? Should they be included in the same national employment schemes as job seeking locals? Should they be entitled to the same allowances and social benefits as young citizens of that country? How can mobility measures counteract large scale youth unemployment in Europe without draining the social systems of another EU country?*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Fully aware of problems with mobility between member states,
- B) Having considered the lack of work experience of EU youth, restricting their ability and desire to move from one region to another due to concern of unemployment,
- C) Alarmed by the fact that gender inequality affects access to work mobility opportunities,
- D) Bearing in mind that the language barrier can be problematic for young employment-seeking EU citizens,
- E) Recognising that the various types of work in EU countries may vary seasonally,
- F) Noting with deep concern that xenophobic sentiments are often associated with economic migration,
- G) Considering the importance of a discernible contribution to society in exchange for the social and economic benefits that are provided by member states,
- H) Having considered the possible long term benefits of employment schemes for companies and, indirectly, countries,
- I) Noting with regret that countries of origin are susceptible to negative effects of mobility,

- 1) Supports incentives offered by governments for ease of transport, in particular for students and working youth;

- a. Calls upon governments to improve levels of transport infrastructure within areas in need so as to support a greater level of mobility;
  - b. Further recommends the enhancement of the European Inter-Rail pass scheme;
- 2) Endorses the idea of creating a European ‘Travel for Work Programme’;
  - a. Affirming and promoting the existence of the EURES<sup>8</sup> programme which supports an exchange of information about the need for certain skills between different countries so as to promote efficiency;
- 3) Endorses adopting strategies on ‘General Economic Labour Market Educational Policies;
  - a. Recommends in-depth training programs;
    - i. Urges Universities to focus on practical training as well as academic training, such as participating in shadowing programmes;
  - b. Approves the existence of the Youth Guarantee Programme<sup>9</sup>;
    - i. Requests all member states to adopt the Youth Guarantee Programme;
  - c. Calls upon the Erasmus<sup>10</sup> programme to include work experience in other EU countries together with studying abroad;
  - d. Encourages the development of vocational training programmes and apprenticeship schemes;
  - e. Further recommends the creation of classes which teach young people effective interview skills and how to create proficient CVs;
- 4) Further invites young EU citizens of all genders to use their opportunities for work mobility;
  - a. Encourages the movement of women into traditionally male dominated areas of employment through school generated programmes;
  - b. Suggests the creation of a support organisation for young mothers seeking employment abroad;
  - c. Encourages the creation of marketing schemes promoting the accessibility to mobility schemes for women and their suitability for the work place abroad;
- 5) Requests the creation of a harmonised set of proficiency standards for the most commonly used languages in Europe;
  - a. Encourages the compulsory teaching of English within schools as a second language;
- 6) Emphasises the need of young students to be multi-lingual;
  - a. Affirms the need of bilateral student exchange programmes within the European Union;
  - b. Endorses the participation in summer language courses so as to aid youth to improve upon/learn a foreign language;

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<sup>8</sup> EURES is a European Job Mobility Programme and aid.

<sup>9</sup> The Youth Guarantee is a new approach to tackling youth unemployment which ensures that all young people under 25 – whether registered with employment services or not – get a good-quality, concrete offer within 4 months of them leaving formal education or becoming unemployed.

<sup>10</sup> ERASMUS and ERASMUS+ are both programmes widely offered within the European Union that offer exchanges for students.

- c. Calls upon governments to offer training programmes in association with private companies to analyse linguistic needs and offer courses accordingly;
      - i. Notes that the availability of said programmes will be opened up, but not limited to, employment seeking migrants within the country;
- 7) Strongly affirms that the labour office should investigate the long term demands of professions so as to be able to direct youth towards areas where employment rates will be high;
- 8) Reaffirms the need of an interlinked partnership between seasonal operators and companies;
  - a. Ensuring that seasonal employees shall have year round employment;
  - b. Assuring the benefit of such a scheme to all partners involved;
- 9) Draws attention to the fact that the possibility of finding a job is connected to the skills of the person<sup>11</sup> and not the country of origin;
  
- 10) Reaffirms the need of a distribution of marketing campaigns which dispel stereotypes and encourage equality between nationals and migrants;
  - a. Requests the establishment of an educational campaign for school age citizens on xenophobia and the workplace;
  - b. Further invites the inclusion of an educational campaign for economically active citizens and inactive citizens to encourage intercultural understanding;
- 11) Further recommends a system whereby one needs to actively prove that they are currently seeking employment;
  - a. Suggests the implementation of a capping system that limits an individual's ability to continuously receive unemployment benefits;
- 12) Encourages the implementation of a capping system<sup>12</sup> whereby a limit is specified by governments as to the quantity of received benefits without charge, after which recipients shall be required to pay back any extra benefits received;
  - a. The benefit recipient is to pay back the extra benefits first without being further taxed;
  - b. Once the repayment programme has been completed the individual shall be charged standard state issued tax rates;
- 13) Trusts that economic migrants pay taxes on an equal plane with nationals;
- 14) Calls upon governments to further fund employment schemes;
  - a. Noting the need to fund different sectors in response to the demands of the labour market of different countries;
- 15) Expresses its hope that governments, schools and companies will co-operate to raise awareness of already existing employment schemes;

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<sup>11</sup> Based on the principle of meritocracy that is part of the EU fundamental work rights.

<sup>12</sup> Capping system refers to the fact that it is the governments themselves that shall regulate the way the limit is set in terms of government unemployment benefit distribution

- a. Inviting governments to keep guidance councillors better informed about employment schemes on offer;
  - b. Endorses the notion of creating compulsory classes during the final years of secondary schooling with the aim of promoting the opportunities for employment mobility, employment schemes and further education;
- 16) Supports the presence of exchange programmes for university professors to spend time working within less established universities to maintain a high level of academic resources within all countries
- 17) Urges the creation of a 'Labour Exchange Programme' in order to;
  - a. Balance out knowledge distribution in the EU;
  - b. Promote bilateral knowledge exchange between member countries;
  - c. Promote market oriented knowledge and profession transfer/exchange;
  - d. Notes that a specific skill could be exchanged between the country of origin and the country lacking this specific skill;
- 18) Calls upon the ECB<sup>13</sup> to push for 'market share dependent investment'<sup>14</sup>;
- 19) Encourages countries in the EU affected by lack of economic growth to promote the creation of start-ups in their country on account of;
  - a. The benefits of lower taxation rates within such countries;
  - b. The ability of that company to grow in response to the demand of that country;
- 20) Instructs the President to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

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<sup>13</sup> ECB – European Central Bank

<sup>14</sup> Investment based on the market share by an individual contributor to national economy

*Antibiotics are an effective treatment of infections, however, their widespread use and misuse in medication and farming have contributed to increasing antibiotic resistance. This has resulted in a serious health and food safety threat. What can the EU do to deal with these problems?*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Recognising the lack of awareness by medical staff about antibiotic resistant bacteria and the spread thereof,
  - B) Noting with regret the misuse<sup>15</sup> of antibiotics by individuals,
  - C) Alarmed by the fact that doctors are not correctly prescribing patients with antibiotics in regards to:
    - i) Over dosage
    - ii) Unnecessary prescriptions<sup>16</sup>,
  - D) Having considered the lack of awareness when it comes to the side effects and proper use of antibiotics by uninformed citizens,
  - E) Deeply concerned with the fact that antibiotics can be easily purchased in certain EU member states,
  - F) Taking into account the lack of testing prior to doctor's prescription,
  - G) Fully aware of the fact that the medical industry does not conduct sufficient research on bacteria with antibiotic resistant capabilities,
  - H) Noting with deep concern the lack of control within:
    - i) Farms and the physical state of the animals before being distributed
    - ii) Pharmacies,
  - I) Recognising with deep concern that there is an overuse of antibiotics in the food industry,
  - J) Convinced that conditions in which some animals are kept in are unsuitable and can help the spread of bacteria,
  - K) Fully alarmed by the fact that antibiotics threaten the environment through their contamination in the water,
- 1) Requests the creation of an annual European conference for medical staff to raise awareness of antibiotic resistance via experience and knowledge exchange;

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<sup>15</sup> For example, not using antibiotics as ordered by a doctor or the package insert and using antibiotics too often.

<sup>16</sup> As it is known that one third of all antibiotic prescriptions are unnecessary.

- 2) Requests further subsidization and support of organizations<sup>17</sup> operating in the European Union that try to tackle the issue of antibiotic resistance;
- 3) Recommends the member states to establish national campaigns to raise awareness regarding the misuse of antibiotics through media including but not limited to:
  - (i) websites
  - (ii) social media
  - (iii) TV/ads
  - (iv) flyers and brochures;
- 4) Calls upon all EU member states to prohibit the purchase of antibiotics without a prescription;
- 5) Endorses the implementation and development of the point-of-care-test<sup>18</sup> in every EU member state;
- 6) Expresses its hopes that doctors limit their prescriptions only to patients who have completed a point-of-care-test that has shown them to require specific antibiotics;
- 7) Further invites more open communication between doctors and patients about alternative treatments, side effects and when antibiotics are necessary;
- 8) Calls for the subsidisation of medical companies who conduct research on bacteria with antibiotic resistance capabilities;
- 9) Encourages supporting the development of new antibiotic drugs and alternative treatments<sup>19</sup> financially<sup>20</sup>;
- 10) Further recommends improved conditions of animals' breeding as opposed to giving them unnecessary antibiotics<sup>21</sup>; this would happen under the improved surveillance of national governments;
- 11) Trusts the governments in each EU state to subsidize food safety organizations so that they place emphasis on testing for antibiotic levels in the food and controlling for antibiotic resistant bacteria;
- 12) Urges the member states to pay more attention to controlling the amount of antibiotics in recycled and ground water and to develop a filtration system based on the example of The Netherlands<sup>22</sup>;

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<sup>17</sup> Including but not limited to European Centre of Diseases Prevention and Control (ECDC), World Health Organisation/Europe (WHO/Europe), European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

<sup>18</sup> Point of care tests are blood or urinary tests which are used by the general practitioner to consider the potential effect of an antibiotic treatment and can be conducted in a maximum of 15 minutes.

<sup>19</sup> following the example of the USA's 10x20 initiative

<sup>20</sup> 10x20 is an American initiative with the aim of creating 10 new, safe and effective antibiotics by 2020.

<sup>21</sup> Such as but not limited to growth promoters.

<sup>22</sup> In The Netherlands there is a two-step system for groundwater. The source location is picked carefully to ensure that the purity of the water is as high as possible and the surroundings are protected against the impact of farms and industries. The water is examined for unwanted substances that are removed if found. The water then receives a final cleaning using UV-lights.

- 13) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

## Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)

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*The question of gender equality being a fundamental human right and a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Women are still not treated equally: varying pay gaps, female poverty, women's underrepresentation in decision making, sexual and reproductive health rights, trafficking and violence against women and girls. How can these issues be addressed?*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned with the evident gender biased wage system in the European Union in both the public and private sector,
- B) Aware of the great amount of gender stereotypes that take place in all aspects of everyday life,
- C) Alarmed by the number of people facing gender-based mental/physical abuse in their private and/or professional life,
- D) Deeply regretting that the largest part of the world's poorest people are women,
- E) Expressing its dissatisfaction with the underrepresentation of women in decision-making positions,
- F) Noting the lack of government support for affordable and accessible childcare facilities, which results in parents having to face the problem of whether to raise their children or further develop their career,
- G) Recognizing the lack of clarity surrounding abortion regulation in cases when:
  - i) The mother's physical and/or psychological health is in danger,
  - ii) The foetus might have a fatal abnormality,
- H) Deeply conscious of the ideological clash highlighted by the recent refugee crisis and the resulting debate regarding women's personal freedom and sexual rights,
- I) Having devoted attention to the lack of relevant modern legal definitions of male rape,
- J) Noting with deep concern the lack of importance given to investigations of rape/abuse cases,
- K) Taking into consideration the issue of female trafficking within and into the EU and the lack of prevention and investigation in place,
  - 1) Encourages all Member States to impose to companies in their public and private sector the mandatory report of the gender pay gap within these companies;
  - 2) Reminds the remaining EU Member States to sign and ratify the Istanbul Convention<sup>23</sup>;
  - 3) Recommends Member States implement a minimum of 25% of all candidates put forward by political parties for general elections to be female;

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<sup>23</sup> A convention that aims to combat violence and harassment against women and to encourage victims to take legal action.

- 4) Requests Member States to consider the legalization of abortion in the case of:
  - i) The pregnancy gravely endangering the psychological and/or physical health of the mother,
  - ii) Fatal foetal abnormality;
- 5) Expresses its appreciation for a stamp of approval for all types of new works of fiction awarded by BEFFEN<sup>24</sup>, taking into consideration the following criteria:
  - i) The Bechdel test<sup>25</sup>,
  - ii) The gender stereotypes portrayed in said works<sup>26</sup>;
- 6) Emphasizes the granting of financial aid to organizations helping male victims of rape and domestic violence;
- 7) Supports the extension or creation of rapist rehabilitation centres throughout all Member States so that the offenders can understand and reflect on their acts and the consequences they entail;
- 8) Further reminds the national police within the Union to give more value to reports of rape and/or physical abuse;
- 9) Calls for the challenging of gender stereotypes in education by:
  - i) Arranging mutual learning seminars<sup>27</sup>,
  - ii) Implementing and extending campaigns, such as the German “Boys and Girls Day”, showing children that they could easily access other-gender-dominated areas of study and professions;
- 10) Recommends EU Member States to ensure male rape is defined by lack of consent;
- 11) Requests each Member State to establish a national telephone number for rape and/or domestic violence victims, if they do not already have one;
- 12) Endorses EU funding for anti-trafficking organisations within the Union, which will:
  - i) Create and promote helplines for victims of trafficking,
  - ii) Create an efficient support system for victims of trafficking;
- 13) Expresses its hope that the Inter-European Police Department (Interpol) will draw stronger attention to the evident problem of trafficking and the structural basis of human trafficking throughout the EU;
- 14) Encourages the establishment of compulsory vocational training courses<sup>28</sup> especially for women receiving unemployment benefit and/or areas of extreme poverty;
- 15) Urges EU Member States to provide the set period paid parental/adoption leave to be divided between the couple by the couple itself whenever they find it convenient after childbirth/adoption;

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<sup>24</sup> Board of Equality in Film and Fiction within European Nations

<sup>25</sup> This test asks whether a work of fiction features at least two women and at least one conversation between them about a subject other than a male character.

<sup>26</sup> Through a list of stereotypes defined by BEFFEN, which evaluates roles in the work of fiction and coincides with the stereotypes on this list.

<sup>27</sup> Seminars between students and teachers, giving both parties an opportunity to share their experience and opinion about gender stereotypes. Furthermore, on how they affect both daily life and society.

- 16) Proclaims its hope for the creation of additional gender-specific rehabilitative safe houses around the EU;
  - 17) Considers financial support from EU funds for facilities which help single mothers in poverty by providing:
    - i) Accommodation,
    - ii) Accessible rehabilitation for mothers facing drug and alcohol abuse;
  - 18) Designates EU funding towards affordable childcare facilities, especially for single parents or females in decision-making positions, and supports governments to improve their childcare facilities;
  - 19) Calls upon the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) to introduce new policies regarding refugees' freedom and sexual rights, as well as the implementation of re-educational courses for incoming refugees, focusing on European values such as women's rights and an egalitarian, secular society;
  - 20) Encourages the creation of an EU initiative encouraging victims of physical/mental abuse in the workplace to report and take legal action against their offender/employing entity;
  - 21) Trusts EU governments to provide free/affordable counselling for victims of mental/physical abuse;
  - 22) Further invites Member States to provide adequate access to means of family planning, as this will strengthen women's position on the labour market;
  - 23) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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## Committee on Energy, Industry and Research (ITRE)

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*The severe impact of climate change, which manifests itself in rapidly changing weather patterns, a rising sea level, and more occurrences of freak weather events, has an increasing effect on our daily life. Greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are driving climate change and are continuing to rise. How can the EU deal with these challenges after the Paris Climate Change agreement in December 2015?*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Taking into consideration the lack of specific solutions regarding different EU countries, such as but not limited to:
  - i. The request to increase domestic production within any given country,
  - ii. The lack of the possibility to use alternative sources of energy due to geographic disadvantages,
  - iii. No specific solutions to reduce GHG<sup>29</sup> in all countries due to contrasting national situations as a result of different sources of emissions in the Member States.
- B) Bearing in mind the importance of renewable energy sources in tackling climate change.
- C) Noting with deep concern the lack of awareness of environmental issues in society, such as:
  - i. Inefficient education provided.
- D) Realizing the positive and negative economic effects of any resolution put into motion which creates issues such as, but not limited to:
  - i. The need to keep the economy of EU countries competitive and attractive for international investments.
- E) Recognizing the rapid increase of GHG caused by human activities such as but not limited to deforestation, burning of fossil fuels, etc.
- F) Having considered the lack of monetary funds provided for the research of green energy.
- G) Noting with deep concern the multi-faceted environmental effects of global warming including the destruction of entire eco-systems.
- H) Alarmed by the dangers for human beings and wildlife caused by the lack of preventive measures for:
  - i. Changing weather patterns,
  - ii. Floods,
  - iii. Rising sea levels.
- I) Strongly condemns that this Agreement lacks a method of sanctioning or ensuring legal obligations are met due to the non-enforceable nature of international law and the full sovereignty of non-EU states;
- J) Recognising the lack of motivation within society in fulfilling obligations which were agreed upon at the Paris Agreement.

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<sup>29</sup> Greenhouse gases

- K) Observing the importance of the need to develop current energy systems in order to increase their efficiency therefore reducing overall global GHG emissions.
- L) Taking into account the need of communication and cooperation between the Member States in the fight against climate change.

- 1) Supports legislation which decreases the taxation on goods manufactured and sold inside the same European Country or region, thus decreasing the amount of carbon dioxide released during the transportation of goods;
- 2) Calls upon bovine breeders to use inhibitors in animal feeds (e.g. 3-nitrooxypropanol) in order to reduce GHG emissions as soon as possible, as this has shown that it would decrease the feed consumption and therefore have a positive effect on their economy;
- 3) Supports the Member States which aren't able to invest in renewable power plants with subsidies and ensures that the EEA<sup>30</sup>s promotes:
  - i) The control of the right<sup>31</sup> use of those subsidies,
  - ii) The coordination of use of the Member States which need the subsidies;
- 4) Authorizes the EEA to continue collecting data on the amount of GHG (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen oxides, etc.) emissions produced by different Countries within the EU and to also classify the Countries into different groups based on the difference in the amount of emissions they produce in different sectors (e.g. agricultural, transport, etc.);
- 5) Supports legislative measures<sup>32</sup> which encourage Member States to invest in the efficiency of current energy sources and/or invest in renewable sources;
- 6) Recommends a depletion allowance for renewable technologies;
- 7) Authorizes the establishment of a multi-media awareness campaign about:
  - i) The importance of renewable energies,
  - ii) The effects of climate change
  - iii) The ways individuals can contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions;
- 8) Takes note of Article 12 of the 2015 Paris Agreement<sup>33</sup>,
  - i) Encourages the Member States to integrate the subject of climate change into a national curriculum<sup>34</sup>,

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<sup>30</sup> European Environment Agency.

<sup>31</sup> That those Countries have to use the money to invest in renewable energies only.

<sup>32</sup> These may include subsidies, as well as any other support, both financial or otherwise, to Member States to invest in renewable sources

<sup>33</sup> "Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement"

<sup>34</sup> The national syllabus in European schools, which can be primary or secondary schools, at the discretion of the Member States which have a margin of appreciation with regard to the implementation of this.

- ii) Emphasizes the importance of youth initiatives which aid the education regarding climate change in a non-formal way in which young people can effectively participate in the issue (e.g. German “Schools of the Future<sup>35</sup>” initiative);
- 9) Calls upon countries to switch to renewable energy plants by showing them examples of statistics (e.g. Sweden), that those countries will earn more money than they lose in long-time perspective<sup>36</sup>;
  - 10) Draws attention to Countries that do not wish to participate in efforts to switch to renewable energy and emplores fellow EU Countries to counteract these actions with measures such as:
    - i) Persuading the Country to reconsider in discussions with MEP representatives,
    - ii) Avoiding the non-renewable energy sources exported by the Country in question to any EU State;
  - 11) Declares accordingly to the Paris Agreement that every member state should reach the peak of their GHG emissions as soon as possible, in order to meet the goal, set for the whole EU to have a 40 % reduction by 2030, and there after continue to undertake actions to achieve further reductions of GHG emissions;
  - 12) Authorizes the financing of research for green technologies (e.g. nuclear fusion) in all EU Countries through programs like Horizon 2020<sup>37</sup>;
  - 13) Strongly encourages the Member States to increase regulation in the amount of refuse that companies are allowed to dispose of at land and sea (e.g. land and sea);
  - 14) Encourages an educational program with the purpose of teaching individuals directly affected by changing weather patterns in how to deal with the consequences, this is with special regard to farmers;
  - 15) Supports the introduction of trees in strategic locations where they can reinforce the surrounding ground limiting the damage of flooding, drain water and absorb carbon dioxide;
  - 16) Encourages the construction of coastal protection systems (e.g. sea walls, hydraulic gates) in vulnerable locations<sup>38</sup>;
  - 17) Takes note of the Paris Agreements’ significant steps towards creating better cooperative measures between developing country parties and developed country parties in the principle of equity and “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances”:
    - i) Endorses the establishment of a sanction system based on a report of the EEA on the progress on emissions and other environmental issues for every Member State,

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<sup>35</sup> These schools in Germany partly operated on solar power electricity and let the students grow a vegetable garden inside the school.

<sup>36</sup> In 10 years or more

<sup>37</sup> A European program that focuses on research and funding these projects

<sup>38</sup> Specific places where there a is high probability of floods due their proximity to seas and rivers.

- ii) Requests that the money from sanctions is used for subsidies;
  - 18) Supports the need to reduce green energy costs, in order to make them more affordable so that the Anti-Global Warming Movement would be more appealing for society;
  - 19) Calls upon the support of scientific projects linked to increasing the efficiency of current energy systems such as but not limited to hydro, solar and wind power;
  - 20) Calls upon the EEA to promote conversation and communication between the Member States about the progress and the efforts taken to fight climate change;
  - 21) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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## Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)

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*Migration has left an indelible mark on European history and now has become extremely diverse and complicated. How can the EU establish refugee and asylum policies which address the diverse and conflicting attitudes in the member states? How should the issue of border control be handled?*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned by the disproportionate social, economic and political strain put on by some member states by the refugee crisis,
  - B) Alarmed by the obstruction of the possibility to effectively implement a migrant policy caused by the never ending rise of xenophobia in the EU,
  - C) Taking into consideration the lack of standardized European asylum procedures,
  - D) Recognizing that some countries have and are continuously reinforcing border control inside of Schengen as a result of the refugee crisis,
  - E) Fully aware of the need of differentiation between types of refugees,
  - F) Noting with regret the inefficiency of coalition between European countries,
  - G) Affirming that not all qualifications of refugees are recognized,
  - H) Noting further that a lack of integration often leads to the formation of ethnic enclaves
  - I) Alarmed by the lack of regulation of the movement of refugees within the EU,
  - J) Deeply disturbed by the weakness of external borders causing a lack of control and documentation of the flow of refugees,
  - K) Noting with deep concern that the limited number of legal routes into the EU has led to a rise in smuggling,
  - L) Welcoming the strengthening of cooperation between the EU and third party countries with regards to solving the refugee crisis,
  - M) Fully alarmed by the inhumane treatment of refugees in refugee camps ,
- 1) Urges EU countries less affected by the refugee crisis to send aid to the more affected countries;
  - 2) Recommends the increase of subsidization of border control agencies<sup>39</sup> so EU countries do not have to manage their border control entirely on their own;
  - 3) Requests the creation of a general EU minimum standard <sup>40</sup>;
  - 4) Further recommends the implementation of an improved distribution system <sup>41</sup>;
  - 5) Proposes the implementation of P.R.O.B.L.E.M.S. <sup>42</sup>;

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<sup>39</sup> Such as but not limited to Frontex and national agencies

<sup>40</sup> Based on factors such as food, education, medical care and social security for every refugee

<sup>41</sup> Based on things such as but not limited to GDP, unemployment rate, family relations, population size while also taking into account the number of refugees a country has already taken in within the past 7 years. This means that refugees will only have access to welfare in the assigned country for a period of time.

<sup>42</sup> Program for the regulation and organisation of battling the long term encumbrance of migrant streams

- 6) Encourages the involvement of refugees in social affairs<sup>43</sup> in order to decrease their counteraction;
- 7) Suggests the creation of a rating procedure for asylum processes and a standardized asylum outline for countries that fall below a certain rating level;
- 8) Requests that despite temporary border control have formally complied to the Schengen agreement there is a great need for monetisation of the case of articles 25-29<sup>44</sup>;
- 9) Considers the urgent need of differentiation of types of refugees by introducing means such as but not limited to questionnaires and surveys providing access to different stages of visas that grant different rights and privileges;
- 10) Endorses countries less affected by the refugee crisis to send aid to countries which are at the edge of their capacities as a temporary measure until the distribution system is enforced;
- 11) Supports education of the refugee in the country's native language until they reach a basic standard of linguistic ability;
- 12) Encourages the further education of refugees to support their pre-existing qualifications and adjust their ability to the standard of the host country;
- 13) Emphasizes the importance of implementing programs that will prove the refugee's qualifications;
- 14) Further recommends enhancing the existing integration programmes in the member states thus preventing the formation of ethnic enclaves;
- 15) Requests member states to consider the distribution of ethnic minorities when allocating housing for refugees to prevent the formation of ethnic enclaves;
- 16) Encourages the development of FRONTEX<sup>45</sup> i.e. increasing the number of agents that can help border control;
- 17) Further invites to reinforce the EURODAC<sup>46</sup> system by giving the possibility to register more information<sup>47</sup> about refugees;
- 18) Strongly condemns the smuggling of refugees by strengthening the persecution of smugglers;
- 19) Requests the implementation of PROGRAMS<sup>48</sup> - Program for the Relocation, Organisation and Guidance of Refugees through Approved Maritime Shipping;

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<sup>43</sup> Involvement in local activities such as but not limited to cultural areas of society

<sup>44</sup> Articles 25-29 legalises temporary border control

<sup>45</sup> European Border and Coast Guard Agency

<sup>46</sup> European fingerprint database for identifying asylum seekers and irregular border-crossers

<sup>47</sup> Country of origin, qualifications, criminal record and other essential information

<sup>48</sup> This program is responsible for outcompeting the human smugglers by legalizing the refugee route, thus making it possible to regulate and distribute the constant flow of refugees. By utilising the private sector we ensure the fast implementation of the program.

- 20) Further recommends member states to help refugee camps in the EU that don't meet the minimum EU standards by sending aid<sup>49</sup>;
- 21) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

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<sup>49</sup> Such as material, financial and human resources

## Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)

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*The question of How should the EU address the challenges arising in the aftermath of regional and national elections which have promoted populist national parties and changed political landscapes in a number of countries? How can the gap between the political elite and civil society be reduced?*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Recognising the lack of political knowledge about the European Union,
  - B) Alarmed by the lack of transparency within member states governments and the EU,
  - C) Aware of the euro-scepticism caused by the civil society feeling dismissed from decision-making within the EU,
  - D) Deeply disturbed about the citizens lack of participation in the elections,
  - E) Fully alarmed about the implementation of non democratic values by certain member states,
  - F) Bearing in mind that the European identity is weak as a result of citizens fearing the loss of national identity,
  - G) Fully aware of the voters loss of faith towards governments from their failure to implement promises,
  - H) Keeping in mind the gap between civil society and the political<sup>50</sup> elite caused by the dissatisfaction towards the establishment,
  - I) Deeply conscious of the potential exit of member states from the EU,
- 
- 1) Endorse political knowledge about the European Union and member states national politics via the use of advertisement campaigns to educate the civil society by means such as but not limited to:
    - a. TV adverts
    - b. radio adverts
    - c. billboards
    - d. social media;
  - 2) Further recommends the existing programmes that promote the European Union such as but not limited to
    - a. the Model European Parliament
    - b. the Erasmus project;
  - 3) Calls upon Members of the European Parliament to bring the civil society closer to the EU by promoting public events<sup>51</sup> involving interaction between the population and politicians;
  - 4) Resolves that any member state implementing non democratic values<sup>52</sup> can and will be imposed the following punitive measures such as but not limited to the loss of economic and monetary support;
  - 5) Encourages the introduction of compulsory voting in the scenario of a member state failing to achieve a certain percentage of voting participation;
  - 6) Urges political parties of member states to thoroughly think through their campaign goals;

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<sup>50</sup> Individuals within the political establishment that make decisions

<sup>51</sup> Events such as music and food festivals

<sup>52</sup> Such as limiting freedom of movement, the freedom of expression or the ability to vote

- 7) Encourages the EU to keep publicly available evidence of:
  - a. their plans
  - b. current projects
  - c. the reasons for their inability of completing certain steps
  - d. accomplishments;
- 8) Further invites reinforcement of the similarities in European cultures and the essential importance that their differences have to the existence of the EU;
- 9) Requests the EU to cooperate with member states to establish institutions aimed at collecting the concerns and opinions of the civil society;
- 10) Further requests the committee on cultural and education to intensify the cultural education aspect of the Erasmus programme;
- 11) Calls upon the European Union to put in place more direct democracy<sup>53</sup> allowing the civil society to feel more included in the decision making;
- 12) Emphasizes the immediate abolition of benefits of being a member state as a consequence of leaving the EU;
- 13) Instructs the President to forward the resolution the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

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<sup>53</sup> A system in which the people elect government officials and decide whether or not a proposed law gets implemented

## Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)

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*The question of relations between Russia and the EU. Russia is the EU's largest trading partner, and Europe's energy supply is largely dependent on imported Russian oil and gas. Following Russia's annexation of Crimea, the EU imposed economic sanctions. How should relations between the EU and Russia develop in the future?*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Keeping in mind the difficulties the EU faces when approaching and cooperating with Russia,
  - B) Deeply concerned by the violation of public international law, both involving human rights and the sovereignty of Ukraine,
  - C) Noting with regret the lack of implementation of the Minsk-II agreement,
  - D) Aware of the fact that the EU is willing to lift the sanctions targeting Russia only if the Minsk-II agreement is respected,
  - E) Recognising the ineffectiveness of sanctions towards Russia by the European Union,
  - F) Realising the unintentional consequences of the sanctions on Russia that highly affect a great number of member states,
  - G) Deeply aware of the Russian rearmament and so anticipating a possible expansion of the Russian border,
  - H) Observing illegal Russian arms trade and military support of conflict parties, such as but not limited to the conflict in Ukraine,
  - I) Noting with deep concern the Russian violation of foreign airspace,
  - J) Having devoted attention to the negative influence and manipulation of both neighbouring and dependent countries' governments,
  - K) Deeply conscious of Russia's negative influence through the use of its media and propaganda, targeting citizens of foreign countries,
  - L) Noting with deep concern the possibility of building Nord Stream II through the Baltic Sea and the security threat, as well as the increasing dependency it causes,
  - M) Recognising the need for alternatives to Russian oil and gas, in order for the EU member states to not be dependent and not bear consequences of Russian actions, such as cutting the gas flow,
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- 1) Encourages the EU member states to continue ongoing discussions and meetings with Russia in order to strengthen relations;
  - 2) Recommends the EU to only make strict, concise and clear technical agreements with Russia including consequences if the agreements are not followed;

- 3) Supports reducing tension by following international law and agreements<sup>54</sup>;
- 4) Further invites the UN to ensure that the agreed upon conventions are being followed;
- 5) Calls on Russia, Ukraine, Germany and France to sign a new agreement<sup>55</sup>;
- 6) Recommends to lift the sanctions only if the new agreement mentioned in OC 5 is signed and implemented by Russia;
- 7) Endorses the EU member states to foster trade links with countries that are highly dependent on Russia;
- 8) Reminds Russia of its participation in the OSCE<sup>56</sup> and that by rearmament it violates the main aims of the Organisation in the hope of stifling the expansion of their borders;
- 9) Supports the embargo of arms trade between Russia and the EU member states;
- 10) Recommends the OSCE to impose the control on illegal arms trade through the possibility to issue a fine on the exporting party;
- 11) Emphasises the importance of the international law of sovereignty of airspace for all countries;
- 12) Further requests educational programs simulating the European Parliament to be a mandatory part of the educational system in every member state;
- 13) Calls upon the EU to conduct enlightening campaigns regarding the responsibilities, possibilities and shortcomings of the EU;
- 14) Recommends the EU to develop an anti-propaganda programme and to implement it into the educational system of the member states;
- 15) Requests that the building of Nord Stream II through the Baltic Sea is opposed by the involved member states, to reduce dependency and possible security threat;
- 16) Emphasises the need for renewable energy plans<sup>57</sup> and the budget for the creation of them from the EU funds;
- 17) Further requests the member states dependent on Russia's energy supply to begin negotiations and make trade agreements with other providers, such as but not limited to OPEC, Canada and Norway
- 18) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

## <sup>2</sup>Appendix A:

The agreement will include the following conditions:

- A) Temporary neutrality for Ukraine under which they will not be able to join the EU or the NATO,
- B) Right to negotiate for Ukraine with any partner they choose about any non-political and non-military topic,
- C) Implementation of the already negotiated and signed measures of the Minsk II agreement.

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<sup>54</sup> Such as, but not limited to: the 1991 Agreement on Establishing the Commonwealth of Independent States, 1994 Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the 1997 Russian - Ukrainian Friendship Treaty

<sup>55</sup> See appendix A

<sup>56</sup> OSCE: Organisation of Security and Cooperation in Europe- its mandate includes issues such as arms control and the promotion of human rights, freedom of press and fair elections

<sup>57</sup> such as but not limited to water power stations and electrical transportation

## Committee on Security and Defence (SEDE)

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*The terrorist group ISIS controls parts of Syria, Libya and Iraq, posing both a threat to the region as well as to the security of the citizens of Europe. What measures should the EU and its member states take in order to counter the threat of ISIS and other terrorist groups. Does the recent agreement with Turkey benefit the development in the region?*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Noting with deep concern that the EU has yet not declared a clear position on the current conflict taking place in the Middle-East,
  - B) Alarmed by the radicalisation of EU citizens linked with ISIS' use of social media and lack of transparency regarding the activities of Islamic religious centres,
  - C) Having examined the terrorist attacks inside the borders of the EU,
  - D) Deeply disturbed by the lack of border control,
  - E) Aware of the financial support that radical Islamic terrorist groups are receiving in the ongoing conflict in the Middle East,
  - F) Deeply concerned by ISIS' taking of hostages,
  - G) Fully alarmed by foreign fighters getting trained by ISIS,
  - H) Taking into account the war crimes conducted by ISIS on UNESCO world heritage sites,
- 
- 1) Urges the European Commission (EC) to express a clear position concerning the ongoing conflict in the Middle-East in order to facilitate future actions taken by the EU;
  - 2) Calls upon all member states to create an educational programme modelled after France's tolerance programme;
  - 3) Requests for the creation of the taskforce PRINIS<sup>58</sup>, which would monitor the influence of ISIS through social media and analyse activity in Islamic religious centres;
  - 4) Authorizes Europol to take in any travellers from Middle Eastern Conflict zones arriving to any given EU country for questioning;
  - 5) Encourages greater cooperation and freedom of action between the member states' respective national security agencies, especially in areas related to intelligence gathering, in order to prevent acts of terrorism;
  - 6) Notes the positive effects of the EU-Turkey Agreement in relation to border control and encourages further cooperation;
  - 7) Calls upon the committee on Civil liberties, justice and home affairs to seriously consider the issue of border control;
  - 8) Calls upon international cooperation in terms of using police organisations such as, but not limited to Europol to act against financing nets funding terrorism;

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<sup>58</sup> Public Radical Islamic News & Internet Security

- 9) Recommends aid workers working in conflicts zones from organisations funded by the EU to pass basic self-preservation and self-defence training;
  - 10) Requests the funding of an EU-wide media campaign against joining a radical Jihadist organization;
  - 11) Calls on the member states to promote regional cooperation while further complementing the international community`s efforts in the fight against terrorist activities concerning the deliberate destruction of cultural heritage;
  - 12) Further recommends the European Commission (EC) to put into place a coordinated approach to combatting illegal trade in cultural goods, working in close coordination with UNESCO and other international organizations such as the International Council of Museums (ICOM), International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS), the International Council of Archives (ICA), INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO);
  - 13) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
-