



MEP BSR
Kaliningrad
Russia

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Resolutions

The Committee on Culture and Education submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament, Kaliningrad

The question of innovation of higher education. The EU wants to improve the education of young people and encourage social mobility. What can be done to ensure that education and mobility of young people will be improved? Should there be a general EU education policy to ensure the same standards in education and skills for those wishing to work within the EU?

- A. Noting with deep concern that today's school system and curriculum in most EU countries no longer provide the skills that the labour market requires, leading to unmotivated students,
 - B. Fully aware that the grading systems differ throughout the EU countries, making it harder to get accepted to a university abroad,
 - C. Alarmed by the fact that international mobility programs¹ are not accessible for everyone due to financial and organizational aspects,
 - D. Fully aware that language barriers for some groups of young people exist that makes it more difficult for them to fulfil and continue an education,
 - E. Deeply concerned that the education in many EU countries is costing students too much leading to some young adults not having the further education, while others have to work to pay their university fees,
 - F. Recognizing the lack of information and advice given about different career paths, leading to students being refrained from higher education,
 - G. Realizing that EU countries spend different amount of money on their education system.
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- 1. Encourages EU countries to reform the school system by implanting **vocational** skills into compulsory subjects;
 - 2. Calls upon an improved cooperation between employers and educational facilities in order to give students more working experience;
 - 3. Calls the need of a reformed school system where students can learn social and **vocational** skills, with the purpose of students being motivated when they know that their knowledge will be applicable in their future profession;

¹ Such as but not limited to Erasmus+

4. Calls upon the **development** of a cooperation between the EU countries concerning curriculum and a grading system, to make it easier to study abroad;
5. Encourages **governments** to give grants to people who want to join an international mobility project but do not have enough money;
6. Requests a continued development of mobility programs², making it more accessible for everyone, leading to an increased professional competence among young people;
7. Draws the attention to a development of free language courses in order to secure more active learning;
8. Expresses its hope to realise that youth needs to be a priority and that the governments but also financial institutions should offer low interest loans to students;
9. Calls upon a multi-media information campaign about possibilities for young adults to raise awareness of existing EU programs;
10. Requests that schools spend more time to inform and counsel students about choosing a career path;
11. Suggests that every EU member state must pay a minimum amount of money to schools for each student they have;
12. Instructs the President of the GA to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

² As Erasmus+

The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament, Kaliningrad

Resolution about the question tax. How can tax evasion fuel inequality and keep poor countries in poverty? What measures can be adopted by the political establishment and by ordinary people to address this problem?

- A. Bearing in mind that countries encourage companies to exploit their tax systems in order to create economic growth,
 - B. Deeply disturbed by the fact that companies can abuse the different tax levels of EU countries to minimize their tax burden,
 - i) for example Apple's tax avoidance in Ireland,
 - C. Aware of difficulties enforcing tax laws due to the lack of transparency and infrastructure in sharing tax information,
 - D. Believing that a non-centralized tax control system increases the risk of corruption **and** tax evasion,
 - E. Deeply convinced that international tax avoidance is partly the result of the lack of information exchange and transparency between the EU and countries outside the EU,
 - F. Noting with deep concern that some non-EU member states will not cooperate in order to fight tax evasion,
 - i) Such as but not limited to the Cayman Islands,
 - G. Recognizes the existence of tax loopholes in member states,
 - i) Such as but not limited to foundations and tax avoidance when retired,
 - ii) Such as when small and medium sized enterprises operating in the same country can move taxable liabilities between them,
1. Further suggests that a minimum corporate tax level should be introduced within the EU adapted after the member states different legislation and economical situation;

2. Calls for a minimum tax for corporate profits made within the borders of a member state, benefitting national budgets;
3. Announces the foundation of the **Controlling European Tax Agency (CETA)** which creates databases for international tax registrations of corporations operating within the EU;
4. Endorses that **measures** should be taken when countries **do not** cooperate in order to stop tax evasion,
 - i) Introduces an international blacklist of tax havens **created by CETA**,
 - ii) Such as but not limited to economical sanctions who are not willing to collaborate;
5. Strongly supports the further development of unified taxing infrastructure in collaboration with the FATF;
6. Encouraging the UN to help fight tax evasion,
 - i) For example initiating the foundation of global tax control institution;
7. Promotes an investigation on the situation of loopholes within the different legislations in the EU;
8. Recommends to increase the percentage of the minimum spending of all assets bound in foundations,
 - i) Such as but not limited to Bertelsmann Stiftung;
9. Instructs the President of the GA to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers;

The Committee on Constitutional Affairs submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament, Kaliningrad

Resolution on: how to increase and encourage youth participation in politics in your countries. 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 the civil society be reduced?

- A. Aware of the fact that nationalist populism arising in the EU is linked with the distrust in governmental as well as in European Parliament politicians,
- B. Concerned with the consequences of the bureaucratic tendencies and elitism in the European Union, as well as its member states,
- C. Recognizing that important issues are being kept out of the public debate due to mainstream political correctness, leading to an increase of radical political movements and prejudice,
- D. Taking into consideration the lack of objective and complete information given to youths³ regarding the political system⁴,
- E. Bearing in mind the indifference towards politics among youth,
- F. Noting with regret the lack of engagement in political youth organisations and parties,
 - 1. Urges all parties in the member states to participate in the public debate in order to ensure that all aspects of an issue are present in the political landscape;
 - 2. Requests that politicians in the European Parliament and in national governments should be required to make their political work publicly available, through means such as, but not limited to;
 - i. Media,
 - ii. Government websites,

³ People between the age of 15 and 25

⁴ Political system: governmental institutions, democratic processes and political parties.

3. Suggests making it possible for the public to propose issues⁵ to institutions such as, but not limited to;
 - i. Local and regional government,
 - ii. National parliament,
 - iii. National government,
 - iv. European Parliament,

and implement mechanisms that force debate depending on the proportional interest in the issue;

4. Requests the European Union to further provide comprehensible and accessible information about concrete effects of their work to its member states and their population;
5. Calls upon the EU to review its systems⁶ and address unnecessary bureaucratic tendencies, in order to;
 - i. Change the general perception of EU as a bureaucratic organisation, leading to euro scepticism,
 - ii. Simplify the processes of the EU where possible,
6. Invites member states of the EU to consider lowering their voting-age to 16 years;
7. Encourages schools to organize events such as, but not limited to, debates, inviting all political parties and organisations, preferably youth parties and organisations, to inform and engage students;
8. Calls upon governments of the member states to educate students in the democratic process and public institutions of the European Union and national governments, at the latest when the students are 12 years old;
9. Invites the governments of member states to provide benefits⁷ on the basis of participation in political life, voluntary work and NGOs⁸ for further education or employment;

⁵ Issues include; taboo issues, "politically incorrect" issues, populist issues

⁶ Course of action within the EU

⁷ E.g. Letters of recommendation, extra credit

⁸ Non Governmental Organisations

10. Recommends that political youth organisations and parties develop innovative organizational structures and methods of communication with an emphasis on social media in order to interact with and engage young people;
11. Calls upon the member states of the EU to increase funding for educational youth activities through, but not limited to;
 - i. Youth organisations,
 - ii. Educational programs,
 - iii. Non-profit organisations,
12. Urges member states to strive for diversity⁹ within the political landscape;
13. Instructs the President of the GA to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

⁹ Variety of opinions

The Committee on Energy, Industry and Research submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament, Kaliningrad

The question of how to ensure a more secure and sustainable energy system in Europe. Are green alternatives to gas and oil imports a successful way towards this goal? Can nuclear power and/or shale-fuels increase energy efficiency and independence?

- A. Noting with regret the insufficient communication and centralization concerning research for sustainable energy,
 - B. Observing that technical problems may occur while sharing energy between member states,
 - C. Taking into consideration the geographical differences of the member states,
 - D. Emphasizing the lack of energy efficiency amongst domestic and corporate domains,
 - E. Deeply concerned by the current level of domestic and corporate emissions,
 - F. Alarmed by the amount of energy imported into the EU,
 - G. Recognising the increasing demand of energy in the EU,
 - H. Concerned by the lacking corporate investment in zero-emission energy research,
 - I. Bearing in mind the abundant use of fossil fuels,
 - J. Alarmed by the outdated technology in first and second generation nuclear power plants,
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- 1. Proposes the founding of an organisation named the „Agency of Green Energy“ (AGE), as a centralized database and supervising agency of scientific research concerning green energy;
 - 2. Confirms financial support to the EU member states and institutions contributing to the AGE;
 - 3. Calls upon a target to reach 15% electricity interconnection between the EU member states by 2025;
 - 4. Creates economical subsidies to EU member states which are working towards or have reached the 2025 interconnectivity target;

5. Authorizes additional funding through the **Emission Trading** System to EU member states whose energy supply is 70% non zero-emission;
6. Encourages member states to inform citizens about energy efficiency and how to minimise energy usage;
7. Further recommends EU member states to share technologies concerning energy efficiency through the AGE;
8. Encourages member states to issue financial subsidies for companies which are operating in an environmentally sustainable way
9. Urges diverting resources spent on importing gas and oil to creating green energy alternatives and energy interconnection inside the EU;
10. Requests the construction of new gas lines to a minimum;
11. Supports the construct of zero-emission power sources to meet the increasing energy demand;
12. Designates a taxation on the usage of emission-based energy;
13. Proposes the use of biofuels as a replacement for fossil fuels;
14. Further recommends the member states to encourage the use of environmentally friendly transportation;
15. Designates a ban on first and second generation nuclear power plants in the year of 2035;
16. Accepts financial support for EU member states producing more than 20% of their energy with 1st and 2nd generation nuclear power plants and are in need of such support during the transition to green alternatives;
17. Creates the fund “Energy and Research Fund” (ERF) to fund all projects in this resolution;
18. Instructs the President of the GA to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

The Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament, Kaliningrad

The question of refugees/asylum seekers. In what ways can/should the EU deal with the complicated migrant questions in Europe? How are borders in and around Europe to be safeguarded, e.g through Frontex and the recent agreement with Turkey? Should the US and Russia be included as global players?

A. Recognising the problems caused by the Dublin convention and other internal problems, such as but not limited to:

- i) The pressure on borders of countries in Southeastern Europe,¹⁰
- ii) The unequal distribution of refugees and the assets required to handle the situation,¹¹
- iii) The internal breakdown of Schengen due to internal border controls,
- iiii) The criminalization of refugees seeking asylum in another country than the one in which they first arrived,

B. Noting with deep concern the small amount of refugees granted asylum by the US and Russia, even though both of these nations are actively involved in the Syrian conflict,

C. Alarmed by the fact that European border control organisations lack resources and equipment to fulfill their duties and that they have failed to treat refugees appropriately¹² - and that Frontex has given a yet unresponded alarm for help,

D. Concerned by the situation in unofficial and official¹³ refugee camps referring to crime, health and educational problems,

E. Deeply disturbed by the number of refugees losing their lives in the Mediterranean Sea and the lack of humanitarian aspect in the policies addressing this problem,

F. Realizing the differences in the legal procedures of granting asylum and differing policies relating to immigration within European countries,

¹⁰ Such as Greece, Italy and the countries in the Balkan region.

¹¹ Funding, personnel, housing

¹² Referring to incidents where border control guards have been involved in acts of controversial nature

¹³ Camps organized by the UN, the EU and or federal governments

G. Alarmed by poor living conditions of refugees located in Turkey and the **Turkish** government's human rights violations on refugees - and those violations effects on immigrants let in via the EU-Turkey Deal.

1. Calls upon the European states to abandon and disapprove of the Dublin convention and to join **the newly proposed** Koenigsberg convention which introduces;

- i) quotas for member states to take in refugees based on the ability of the individual states capability¹⁴ to take in refugees,
- ii) a distribution of asylum seekers by the EU to the member states following the quotas,
- iii) more immediate¹⁵ family reunions through a unified screening process,
- iv) migration camps¹⁶ providing a safe passage to Europe for refugees in the border states as well as the crisis states¹⁷ to register refugees,
- v) designates the faster transfer of refugees out of refugee camps into the countries in which they will be directed to according to the given quotas,
- vi) transforming unofficial refugee camps to official refugee camps to improve the quality of living at those camps.

2. Encourages the states bordering the Southern Mediterranean Sea to provide a safe and legal passage through the Koenigsberg Convention.

3. Draws the attention to a great need for a Frontex reform, with contributed manpower¹⁸ from all EU-member states and far less independency¹⁹ in the board of Frontex

¹⁴ Such as but not limited to: GDP, population, the amount of refugees already in the state in question, stability of the state, rates of unemployment

¹⁵ Immediate family such as but not limited to: children, spouses

¹⁶ Facilities for gathering and reception of refugees

¹⁷ States whose people seek refuge in big amounts

¹⁸ Border control police

¹⁹ Proposing the founding of an independent task force to regulate and investigate the actions of Frontex

4. Urges all EU-states to agree upon a common legal procedure for handling asylum applications, that procedure being adjusted for different EU-agreements²⁰.
5. Strongly recommends the US, Russia and the EU to start negotiations to create a Kaliningrad Refugee Agreement (KRA) whose goal is to get both the US and Russia to take in more refugees.
6. Calls upon EU member states to support the improvement of infrastructure such as health facilities and housing in official refugee camps in and/or around conflict zones.
7. Proposes an adjustment to the EU-Turkey Deal, that in return for humanitarian aid Turkey allows the EU to survey the process of handling refugees and secure that the refugees are treated by the EU standards²¹
8. Instructs the President of the GA to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

²⁰ Referring to different levels of EU-participation, for example Denmark and Norway

²¹the EU charter of human rights

The Committee on Employment and Social Affairs submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament, Kaliningrad

Resolution about the question of an ageing society. How can we get a higher proportion of young people faster into the labour market? What measures should be taken to reduce the risk of the threatening challenge to the social welfare system with too few having to support an increasing number of old people?

- A. Deeply concerned by the fact that there is a lack of cooperation between educational systems and labour markets which may lead to a high youth unemployment,
 - B. Aware of the lack of apprenticeship programmes within some EU Member States,
 - C. Deeply concerned by the constantly decreasing ratio between workers and pensioners²²,
 - D. Concerned with the low birth rate and lack of integration in the EU Member States²³,
 - E. Taking into account the increasing average life expectancy of citizens of the EU Member States,
 - F. Fully alarmed by the inadequacy of the increasing case of early retirement while life expectancy is substantially increasing,
 - G. Deeply concerned by the insufficient welfare systems in some EU Member States, especially the ones with a high amount of NEETs²⁴,
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- 1. Encourages the labour market and the educational system to **cooperate** through informational exchange;
 - 2. Emphasizes companies and the EU Member State governments within the EU to adopt trainee programmes in order to
 - i. give the citizens, especially youth, working experience
 - ii. provide the citizens different options to choose from in the future
 - iii. assimilate newly educated into business

²² which has already fallen to 3 workers for each pensioner

²³ especially in the Phase 5 countries

²⁴ People who are not in employment, education or training

3. Recommends the Member States to assist and cooperate with the national unions²⁵ in order to strengthen the welfare system which will then
 - i. provide the newly unemployed with a certain amount of money for a certain period of time
 - ii. forward a person to the actual benefit system of the particular nation if he/she has not found any jobs in the given time;
4. Recommends opening the labour market for the immigrants²⁶ who are willing to work;
5. Solemnly affirms providing retaining programmes for elderly people excluding certain social groups²⁷;
6. Encourages EU Member States to make child care equal, available and affordable in order to
 - i. increase incentives to have children
 - ii. make parents more independent starting with the empowerment of women already in the educational systems
 - iii. enhancing the opportunity of paternity leave;
7. Encourages EU Member States to increase child support in order to increase the birth rate;
8. Further invites the implementation of thorough examinations before early retirement is confirmed;
9. Encourages companies to implement an exchange programme where the old and experienced employees share their knowledge to their successors thereby
 - i. keeping the soon-to-be senior citizens in the labour market
 - ii. educating and teaching the successors the knowledge they need in their jobs
 - iii. using the knowledge which elderly people acquired during their working lives;

²⁵ such as, but not limited to the conditions in Finland (ansiosidonnainen päiväraha./työttömyysturva)

²⁶ Meaning people that come to the respective country to work

²⁷ for physically demanding jobs

10. Requests taking responsibility for workers' own retirement in supporting the development of complementary retirement savings in order to enhance retirement incomes;
11. Endorses equalizing the pensionable age of men and women;
12. Recommends to cooperate between countries for mutual assistance;
13. Calls upon EU Member States to cooperate with the voluntary sector to help encourage NEETs to help them find courses, apprenticeships etc.;
14. Instructs the President of the GA to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.