



MEP BSR

Riga, Latvia

2016

RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on Foreign Affairs submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament, Riga, Latvia

*The question of how the EU might play a significant role in the Syrian Civil War in order to reach an effective opposition to ISIS and the growing terrorist threat of Islam founded terror and to establish a sound foundation for a stable future in the region. And if so in what way?
How could this result in a relief of the terrorist attacks in Europe?*

- A. Alarmed by the fact that the civil war in Syria has raged on for 5 years with catastrophic consequences for the civilian population, the infrastructure and the rich cultural heritage of the country;
 - B. Aware of the fact that Syria lacks even most basic establishments and resources¹; (such as food, water)
 - C. Criticizing the deficient diplomatic measures to end the civil war in Syria;
 - D. Bearing in mind that the currently occupied military measures against IS and co. are ineffective;
 - E. Noting by consternation the human rights violations and war crimes committed by IS in Syria;
 - F. Recognizing the funding of IS;
 - G. Realizing the lack of information exchange among the EU member states regarding terroristic affairs and a absence of trust between the european security agencies;
 - H. Alarmed by growing radicalization of mostly young disadvantaged citizens of the EU-Member states;
 - I. Fully alarmed of the insufficient competences of the european security organizations²;
 - J. Noting with deep concern that Russia has in its questionable military intervention in Syria moved its military forces further in the Mediterranean and Black Sea region and how this could lead to an escalating situation between Russia and the EU;
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- 1. Enforce a UN Peace Mission in Syria to fight against the so called IS,
 - 2. Determine sanctions against countries which support the so called IS,
 - 3. Request to freeze the bank accounts of the so called IS and its supporters,
 - 4. Commit to send the Eurocorps as well as support units to Syria to aid the Iraqi armed forces in the fight against the so called IS,

5. Call upon establishing safe zones in Syria,
6. Commit ground forces to join in the fight against the so called IS in accordance with France's request as per 42.7 of the Lisbon treaty,
7. Appeal for the provision of resources for the civilians in Syrian safe areas³ with Eurocorps,
8. Decide providing supplies to the IS's victims in Syria and Iraq,
9. Create a EU common fund to rebuild the essential infrastructure of Syria after the end of the civil war,
10. Create an organisation to further enlarge the exchange of experience, organisational culture, and legal culture in order to improve the interoperability of the European nations security and intelligence community,
11. Call upon the European nations to expand their common military and police training in the security and counter terrorism areas,
12. Authorize the enlargement of the supranational agencies' competences,
13. Assign to harmonize the already existing information sharing systems like SIS 2 to guarantee a better information exchange between EU members and third countries in the fight against terrorism,
14. Authorize the expansion of budget for the European Intelligence Agencies such as, but not limited to:
 - i) Europol,
 - ii) Counter terrorism Centre,
17. Pass the issue regarding the radicalization within european countries to the Committee Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs,
18. Invite all fractions which are involved in the fight against the so called IS to a conference to find a common strategy and course in this fight,
19. Encourage Russia to not forget that the goals of these interventions are to end the conflict, and not to have strategic gains,
20. Launch new diplomatic negotiations between the tempered opposition, the Syrian government and the foreign forces to end the civil war in Syria.

¹such as food, water;

²such as, but not limited to INTEC,

³ such as Damascus, Turkish border, around Aleppo

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

The question of how the EU might take responsibility for the imbalanced and increasing immigration into member states? The Schengen Treaty is endangered by a lack of unity within the EU to control the borders of EU, so that a growing number of countries close their national borders, like Hungary, Serbia, Slovenia, Austria and also in the north (Sweden, Denmark).

- A. Observing the lack of integration in relation to the increasing pace of immigration;
 - B. Taking note that the absence of integration leads to a lower standard of living for both immigrants and current citizens of a country, whereby the absence of integration is detrimental for society as a whole;
 - C. Deeply disturbed by the asylum seekers being placed in isolated refugee camps for an extended period of time, resulting in insufficient social integration;
 - D. Noting with deep concern the current situation of asylum seekers being distributed to areas without sufficient infrastructure and economic capacity;
 - E. Concerned by the unbalanced distribution of asylum seekers amongst EU Member States not following earlier established regulations¹ to their full extent;
 - F. Aware of the scale of human trafficking and its safety problems;
 - G. Recognizing the default of a general registration system within the EU member states
 - H. Alarmed by the inadequate cooperation² between Member States;
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- 1. Encourages the EU Member States to give immigrants legal allowances, after reaching a certain level of language skill in the official language of the destination country, to participate in daily life,

¹ Such as the Dublin III Treaty

² Such as the loss of unity due to long term closure of borders violating The Schengen Treaty, by countries such as Denmark, Sweden and Austria

2. Founding the organisation EFR³ to employ them to organise multicultural events in cooperation with the already existing organisation ECRE⁴,
3. Requests to improve and support NGOs specialising in teaching the native language and providing food and accommodation to make the process of integration faster,
4. Recommends the distribution of immigrants to areas close to cities or areas with the capacity of supporting the immigrants' needs and to promote integration,
5. Calls upon an adequate number of asylum seekers being placed together in groups in various areas of a country in order to have the opportunity to be in contact with other asylum seekers, but avoid ghettoisation and instead improve integration,
6. Encourages Member States to negotiate new regulation criteria or necessary changes in the already existing treaties⁵;
 - a. Recommends new criteria of distributing asylum seekers according to;
 - i. GDP
 - ii. Arithmetic density of the country
 - iii. Unemployment rate
 - iv. Geographical factors
 - b. Proposes that the EU economically supports countries that are willing to take in more asylum seekers than with a unique monetary benefit which is to be used in order to improve the process of integration,
 - c. Calls for establishing temporary registration centres, which are run in corporation of the EU Member States, at the external EU borders, where immigrants have the opportunity to claim asylum,
7. Calls to support organisations like the EU NAVFOR MED, which disrupt human trafficking and smuggling and further urges the Committee of Foreign Affairs to deal with the issue of unsafe travel to the EU,

³ Europe for Refugees

⁴ European Council on Refugees and Exiles

⁵ eg. Dublin III Treaty

8. Strongly condemns the violation of human rights of migrants by any organisations or governments,
9. Urges Member States to reconsider their responsibilities in the European Union⁶ and to maintain the European unity.

⁶ Such as the Schengen Treaty

The Committee on Energy, Industry and Research submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament Baltic Sea Region, Riga 2016

Resolution about the question of how to secure a more secure and sustainable common 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. Guided by the reality of a common energy policy facing the threat of global warming;
 - B. Realizing the need for change in the mixture of energy sources towards decarbonization
 - i) de-carbonization leaves a gap in the energy supply for European Super Grid (ESG) nations relying on fossil fuels;
 - C. Emphasizing the fact that electricity cannot be distributed in an efficient and competitive way because of an underdeveloped ESG
 - i) causing a difference in prices within the European Union
 - ii) making the possibility of overproduction of electricity a greater risk;
 - D. Recognizing the fact that research of decarbonised energy sources is lacking in funding;
 - E. Deeply concerned about the dependency of the EU on fossil fuels and on fossil fuel-delivering countries;
 - F. Recognizing the insufficient capabilities of EU nations to dispose the radioactive waste generated by nuclear energy production in the short term and the long term;
 - G. Noting with concern that the majority of EU nations are lagging behind on EU goals set for 2020⁷;
1. Recommends EU nations and EU Energy Commission to find a solution for filling the gap left by decarbonization and in this process explore the potential of nuclear power as a reliable transition state energy source,

⁷ By 2020, the EU aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% [compared to 1990] , increase the share of renewable energy to at least 20% of consumption, and achieve energy savings of 20% or more. All EU countries must also achieve a 10% share of renewable energy in their transport sector.”-

2. Encourages nations to transform their energy sectors according to the guidelines⁸ set by the EU Energy Commission towards decarbonization, to have energy sectors consisting of a blend of nuclear energy and renewable energy, with focus on renewable energy,
3. Calls for an improved structure of the energy union in the EU in order to improve coordination between EU member states,
4. Proposes to make green energy more competitive, compared to fossil fuels through national energy and tax policies and supporting policies to make sure nations reach set goals,
5. Encourages EU member states to invest in the Global Apollo Program⁹,
6. Establishes an institute within the Joint Research Center (JRC) researching new sustainable energy sources and reconsidering solar power in North Africa,
7. Further invites European nations to join an alliance in order to establish the highly efficient and independent ESG, in which nations can cooperate in order to maximize the efficiency of energy production within EU,
8. Urges these future ESG nations to install new economical and practical infrastructure to create a competitive inner market in order to decrease the differences in electricity prices within the EU,
9. Draws attention to excess electricity production within ESG nations, which could be taken advantage of, by distributing the unused electricity to ESG nations in need of electricity for a low price,
10. Declares underground concrete storages to be the safest short-term solution for nuclear waste disposal,

⁸ 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption, at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario. The EU has set itself a long-term goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% when compared to 1990 levels by 2050 as well as 2020 goals

⁹ Global Apollo Program is a global project which has a goal to make renewable energy sources less expensive than fossil fuels by 2025. Nations can join the program by funding it with 0.02% of their GDP for a ten year period

11. Calls upon the ESG to designate a research program, funded by both ESG- and other interested nations, to find long-term solutions, such as but not limited to
 - i) Recycling nuclear waste
 - ii) Having higher efficiency
 - iii) Minimizing nuclear waste
 - iv) Searching for a long-term solution for the disposal of nuclear waste to replace the short-term solution mentioned above,
12. Demands ESG-members to make sure no ESG-members energy sector is left dependent on non-ESG nations' export in emergency situations,
13. Creates a fund, Green Future, to fund all projects in this resolution.

The Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament, Riga, Latvia

The question of how to respect and protect women at a time when values are challenged by cultural/religious beliefs opposed to the rights they have gained in e.g. Western societies? After the incidents in Germany on New Year's night, what measures are needed to defend these rights?

- A. Deeply concerned by the lack of integration that leads to the formation of parallel societies disrespecting Western values;
- B. Alarmed by the creation of social tension in the cultural clash the EU is experiencing due to differences in cultural and traditional values, such as, but not limited to
 - a. sexual assaults on women
 - b. systematic misogynistic views upon women;
- C. Deeply concerned by traditional values' interference with immigrant women in the job market;
- D. Having devoted attention to the recent increase in forced marriages of immigrant girls;
- E. Realising that women's underrepresentation in the higher positions in the labour market impacts the social status of women;
- F. Deeply concerned about that sexism in the work force continues;
- G. Recognizing that EU member states have a harmful incoherent stance upon rape and the prevention of such;
- H. Referring to the fact that religious structures within EU member states are violating women's ability to exercise their rights, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Clothing
 - b. The fact that religious symbols and/or clothing might lead to discrimination by employers
 - c. Abortion;
- 1. Recommends an employment strategy for immigrants in every EU member states to improve integration.

2. Encourages EU member states to solve cultural differences by introducing, such as but not limited to:
 - a. cultural education for newly arrived immigrants
 - b. cultural festivals, culture weeks or culture activities where different cultures can meet.
3. Encourages tax breaks for companies depending on their percentage of immigrant women.
4. Expresses its hope that all countries will raise the minimum marriage age to 18 to prevent forced marriage.
5. Strongly recommends EU member states to launch campaigns that motivate women to work on higher positions. Also, encouraging EU member states to gain inspiration from other countries with quotas such as Norway.
6. Demands a supranational initiative to raise the awareness of sexism in the working environment.
7. Calls for an EU wide policy for rape sentences, and simultaneously request the EU member states to create a special training program for police officers on how to treat rape victims.
8. Urges EU member states to strictly educate asylum seekers about the laws of the country as well as human rights.
9. Further proclaims that continuous EU membership should be made dependent upon abortion legality in all cases.
10. Strongly condemns any EU member state countries' ban on religious clothing in public sphere¹⁰.

¹⁰ Streets, schools, jobs where it does not interfere directly with your work or public safety. Should discrimination occur this will be dealt with by the national courts.

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

The question of how to empower young people to become active citizens and to have more say in the solution and decision making process in their societies and in the EU.(1) What role can/ should social media play in this process(2), and how can they help in overcoming EU scepticism?(3)

- A. Deeply concerned by the high youth unemployment rate, which in most cases leads to less political participation;
 - B. Fully alarmed by the high level of scepticism and dissatisfaction towards the EU;
 - C. Bearing in mind the difficulties, especially young people have to access and understand political information, thus noting the lack of it;
 - D. Noting with deep concern the lack of political education, leading to a lack of knowledge about basic concepts of politics in some European countries;
 - E. Fully aware of the difficulties young people have in ensuring that their voices and political concerns are being heard;
 - F. Noting with deep concern that young people do not participate enough in elections in most European countries;
 - G. Aware of the fact that a high number of young people does not follow factual media channels concerning the EU;
 - H. Alarmed by the rapidly growing Euroscepticism of member countries of the EU, with UK and their upcoming referendum in the leading role;
 - I. Alarmed by the lack of objective information published on social media, which give especially young people a wrong picture of politics;
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- 1. Call upon funding and encouraging educational facilities in the affected European countries to teach young people the basic principles of politics to a level at which they can confidently express and defend their opinions,
 - 2. Call for an enhancement of

- i) programs where unemployed young people get individual support for reintegration into society,
 - ii) internship programs through subsidies by the EU,
3. Emphasize the role, which national as well as international organisations play in the process of empowering and encouraging young people to take part in politics such as but not limited to MEP and MUN and youth exchange programs,
4. Encourage all member states to fund political youth parties and encourage young people to participate in these,
5. Emphasize the need to make official government and EU websites more user-friendly for young people,
6. Further recommend
 - i) raising awareness of the existence of factual media channels in educational facilities,
 - ii) the development of further factual media channels especially designed for young people,
 - iii) encouraging young people to use factual media channels,
7. Declare the development of a new online platform for young people, which
 - i) facilitate access to information and communication,
 - ii) provide an overview of the various policies affecting young people,
 - iii) give them the opportunity to discuss politics,
8. Welcome more transparency in the EU by providing easily accessible data and information in social media such as but not limited to infographics,
9. Request that more attention should be drawn to the successes of the EU,
10. Calls for education concerning source criticism, giving young people the ability to
 - i) identify objective and correct information in social media,
 - ii) scrutinizing statements.