

**MEP BSR**

**Helsinki Region**

**2015**

**RESOLUTIONS**

**Committee on Foreign Affairs submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament**

***The question of the EU and its neighbouring areas***

1. Keeping in mind Russian influence on the political arena of the European Union;
2. Recognizing the conflict between the pro-European Union and the pro-Russian groups of Ukraine;
3. Alarmed by the corruption in Ukraine e.g. in the government;
4. Emphasizing the role of the European Union as a peacekeeping project;
5. Deeply concerned by the lack of information about the European Union in the eastern region,
6. Observing the different points of view concerning Russia;
7. Fully alarmed about the socio-economic situation and increasing radicalization in the Middle East;
8. Fully aware of the radicalization of European citizens caused by

i. propaganda from the Islamic State;

ii. misunderstanding religion;

1. Observing the instability in Syria due to al-Assad’s regime and the Islamic State;
2. Have resolved to support Ukraine’s export by including it in the European Economic Area (EEA),
3. Authorizes the European Union to promote further development in the Eastern Partnership (EaP) by
4. better trade opportunities,
5. easing visa restrictions,
6. In return for financial aid, requests
7. Ukraine to improve transparency in the government,
8. to inform citizens of Ukraine with multiple platforms about the European Union,
9. Ukraine to raise governmental wages,
10. Encourages European Union member states to buy Ukrainian coal by
11. subsidizing Ukrainian coal,
12. raising import tariffs on Russian coal,
13. Welcomes the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to further control the elections in Ukraine by making sure that all Ukrainian citizens get to vote and that the elections are following Ukrainian and international law,
14. Authorizes the European External Action Service (EEAS) to send teachers to refugee camps in the neighbour states of Syria to teach them about social sciences and theology in cooperation with regional teachers,
15. Advises to add an investigation of the economic and military resources of the Islamic State to the Petersberg tasks (list of military and security priorities as a part of European Security and Defence Policy),
16. Requests further support for the NGOs UNICEF and the Red Cross   
    a. in a financial way,  
    b. materially,

c. with volunteers,

1. Calls upon states of the EU to educate the national security in neighbouring areas to Syria about military corruption and the Islamic State,
2. Authorizes sending law enforcement officials from European Union member states, judged by the Corruption Perceptions Index by Transparency International (TI), to educate the police force in corrupt areas based on the experts of the EULEX Kosovo project,
3. Expresses its hope that Middle Eastern countries will join diplomatic negotiations with the European Union concerning taking back our sanctions against them by fulfilling necessary conditions to stabilize the democracy,
4. Instructs the President to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the Council of Ministers.

**The Committee on Energy and Industry submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament Helsinki, Finland**

***The question of energy production in the EU***

1. Concerned with the low price of emitting CO2 within the European Union;
2. Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining market competitiveness;
3. Alarmed by the risks associated with relying on Russian gas;
4. Fully aware of the inefficiency of the energy grids within European cities as well as between EU Member States;
5. Deeply concerned by the high amount of greenhouse gas emissions;
6. Reaffirming the need to protect the environment in spite of a decreasing energy output in the EU;
7. Noting with regret the current energy inefficiency of households for example effusively energy-consuming domestic appliances;
8. Observing the importance of finding a balance between reducing CO2 emissions and adapting to the effects of climate change;
9. Taking into account the various effects of the different greenhouse gases;
10. Affirming that problems regarding greenhouse gas emissions are not limited to EU Member States.
    * + 1. Endorses a two-tiered system regarding the emission of CO2
11. Allows the EU ETS to continue
12. Implements a minimum price of 25 euros per ton of CO2 emitted exceeding the original quota
13. Introducing a scheme that puts certain volumes of the specific gases into units and quotas so that they can be used in the introduced two-tiered system;  
    * + 1. Calls for a reduction in quotas by raising the annual decrease in amount of quotas issued to 5% until 2015. In addition, by ceasing to incentivize companies to lower production with surplus quotas and seizing to provide special treatment for any country in regard to the issuing of emission quotas;
        2. Designates a further 20 % of the EIB’s annual budget for climate investment within the European Union in order to maintain competitiveness while incentivising sustainable growth;
        3. Supports the creation of a fund aiming to reduce the european dependency of Russian gas by means such as, but not limited to:
14. Providing interest free loans for CO2 neutral projects considered eligible by the fund
15. Providing subsidies for the construction of European gas pipelines, reducing dependence on Russian gas in relevant countries;  
    * + 1. Recommends investment in enhancing the European energy grid in order to avoid energy losses;
        2. Encourages the development of capture and CO2 storage infrastructures by subsidizing further implementation and continued research in this technology;
        3. Further recommends a change in EU’s goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by 40% within 2030, to a cut in emission intensityby at least 60% by 2030 in the EU;
        4. Considers increasing the amount of renewable energy[[1]](#footnote-1) while at the same time decreasing the amount of non renewable power plants to remain at the same energy output by means such as but not limited to:
16. Decreasing the amount of power plants which are detrimental to surrounding environment, especially coal plants;  
    * + 1. Welcomes legislation restricting the allocation of fracking permits in populated areas as well as prohibiting it in the proximity of water reservoirs, in order to set an example for non EU Member States;

* + - 1. Further encourages the introduction of policies regarding building or renovating houses and calls upon the creation of committee overseeing such regulations as well as approving new ones

1. Residential housing must be properly insulated and increasingly fitted with solar panels
2. Subsidies for houses built with heat pumps or geothermal energy;  
     
   * + 1. Expresses its hope for financial contributions for companies in the EU focusing on energy efficient household products and encourages Member States to further research energy efficiency;
       2. Requests all the EU Member States to strive for an increase[[2]](#footnote-2) of the amount of energy efficient households[[3]](#footnote-3) by 100% in each country by 2030;
       3. Promotes further investment from the EIB in countries adapting to the impacts of global warming;
       4. Urges for an implementation of a tax based on the ecological footprint[[4]](#footnote-4) of a product thereby rewarding companies using sustainable principles[[5]](#footnote-5);
       5. Further considers promoting current EU climate regulation to other countries when possible, further invites other countries to benefit from the knowledge of the EU Member States concerning green energy technology
3. Urges other countries to stipulate to the EU’s greenhouse gas taxation[[6]](#footnote-6);  
   * + 1. 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 Environment, Public Health and Food Safety submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament Helsinki, Finland**

***The question of the pollution in the Baltic Sea***

1. Fully aware of unsustainable usage of fertilizers and pesticides by farmers;
2. Alarmed by the problem of eutrophication[[7]](#footnote-7) caused by a big amount of nitrogen and phosphorus;
3. Aware of the fact that increasing marine traffic in the Baltic Sea leads to pollution;
4. Noting with deep concern that the number of accidents in the marine traffic has increased;
5. Fully aware of the lack of knowledge about the problems, consequences and benefits concerning the Baltic Sea;
6. Noting with deep concern that there is too little funding for the development of new innovative solutions and the utilisation of existing technology to improve the situation of the Baltic Sea;
7. Viewing with deep regret that air pollution by e.g. factories’ emissions like sulfur dioxide causes acid rain and that there is a lack of control;
8. Bearing in mind the lack of control regarding the high pollution[[8]](#footnote-8) emitted by eg. companies or corporations but also crime and deception according to certain environmentally friendly rules;
9. Alarmed by the fact that there is a loss of biodiversity by e.g. overfishing in the Baltic Sea region;
10. Having examined that there is a huge amount of waste[[9]](#footnote-9) dumped into the Baltic Sea.
    * + 1. Recommends the acquisition of natural fences consisting of uncultivated wetlands following the Danish model,
        2. Encourages to use fertilizers and pesticides with caution and responsibility,
        3. Proclaims that there will be funding for the following:
11. farmers that meet the requirements for an eco-friendly farm as decided upon by the EAFRD[[10]](#footnote-10) shall be eligible for tax relief as if donated to charity
12. innovative ideas[[11]](#footnote-11) and further research, which improve the status quo of the Baltic Sea, should be funded by the ESIF
13. any company that meets the requirements for green fleet as proposed by the EMFF[[12]](#footnote-12) shall be eligible for tax relief and a green fleet award that should be established by EMFF,  
    * + 1. Requests the further planning of the development of the maritime infrastructure e.g. the construction of harbours, and improved organisation of shipping routes in the Baltic Sea as well as the better supervision of captains,
        2. Strongly encourages research on more environmentally friendly fuel alternatives for ships and the implementation of existing technology to reduce the harmful impacts of maritime traffic on the Baltic Sea,
        3. Encourages the countries in the Baltic Sea region to inform citizens about the issue of the pollution in the Baltic Sea through methods such as but not limited to:
14. the implementation of a compulsory project combining biology and geography in primary schools
15. the education of business employees to inform them of the economic potential of a clean Baltic Sea,  
    * + 1. Emphasizes the need to further promote the already existing projects/campaigns to help clean the Baltic Sea,
        2. Recommends the following actions:
16. stricter quotas at the CFP and the targets of the BSAP[[13]](#footnote-13)
17. the ban of bottom trawling in certain areas, depending on the condition
18. all fishing nets should be determined by WWF
19. implementation of already existing innovative solutions in the Baltic Sea,  
    * + 1. Reaffirms that the reduction goals stated in the BSAP have to be met by the BSR states, and these goals should be reviewed by the RECOCA[[14]](#footnote-14), to see if they are still sufficient; if any target group fails to meet the quotas decided upon in the BSAP, they should be eligible for economic sanctions,
        2. Authorizes the BMEPC[[15]](#footnote-15) to further supervise target groups of the BSAP in all BSR states and authorizes the BSTF[[16]](#footnote-16) to supervise marine activities in the Baltic Sea, to prevent potential crimes involving the waste in the Baltic Sea,
        3. Urges the BSR government to fund the following:
20. residents living near the Baltic Sea that dispose their waste properly
21. companies near the Baltic Sea that dispose their waste properly
22. organisations that work to clean the Baltic Sea,  
    * + 1. Supports the improvement and introduction of waste water treatment and controlling of the sewage system of e.g. factories by the BMEPC by spot tests, and the initiation of monetary punishments determined by the EU for Baltic Sea region countries behaving unlawfully,
        2. Instructs the President of the GA to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

**Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs**

***The question of third world refugees***

1. Fully alarmed that the distribution of refugees[[17]](#footnote-17) is unbalanced within the EU;

1. Recognizing the challenges set by the Dublin regulations[[18]](#footnote-18) on the asylum seekers’[[19]](#footnote-19) application process in the addressed country;
2. Concerned by the fact that unified rules and regulations regarding asylum seekers within the European Union are unsatisfying;
3. Fully aware of the intensification in human rights violations[[20]](#footnote-20) due to the current situation of asylum seekers;
4. Alarmed by the lack of administrative support for asylum systems from the EU towards the Member States deeply affected by an extensive amount of refugees;
5. Deeply concerned by the lack of financial contributions from some EU countries to refugee search and rescue programmes run by Member States;

1. Emphasizing that there is a lack of rehabilitation programs dealing with refugees in need of a specialized health support;
2. Noting with regret that the circumstances are not ideal for asylum seekers and refugees, such as but not limited to:

i. application procedure

ii. transparency of human rights for the asylum seekers and refugees

iii. supervision of the conditions of asylum seekers and refugees;

1. Noting with deep concern the inability of asylum seekers to seek asylum without getting to the EU illegally;
2. Deeply disturbed about the fact that some asylum seekers are being arrested and being charged for entering some EU Member states illegally;
3. Bearing in mind that there is a lack of integration of refugees into the EU;
4. Deeply concerned of increasing xenophobia[[21]](#footnote-21) amongst EU citizens.

* + - 1. Calls upon the countries to take equal responsibility in managing the situation of refugees,
      2. Encourages the EU to strive for an increase in general knowledge amongst EU citizens and countries regarding the measurements the EU provides and the general conditions of the asylum seekers and affected countries, through methods such as but not limited to:

a. media

b. EU funded campaigns

c. school and education,

* + - 1. Encourages the EU to unify the regulations regarding asylum seekers in phases:

a. as a first phase in regions within the EU  
b. as a final phase in the whole EU,

* + - 1. Calls upon the EU to appoint a committee that distributes asylum seekers fairly to all Member States based on regularly updated combined criterias such as but not limited to:

a. economic and political situation

b. population

c. area and space,

* + - 1. Further recommends to empower this committee to be in charge of unifying the application processes for asylum seekers within the EU,

* + - 1. Requests the EU to provide the asylum seekers the opportunity to apply for asylum at hot spots in their country of residence or neighboring states, which are run by the EU,

* + - 1. Affirms that the EU provides as much legal transport as possible for people who according to the OC 6 have been given refugee status within the EU and are distribute according to the Committee mentioned in OC 4,
      2. Requests the EU to enhance an EU-governmental organisation that works to make the application process of the asylum seekers easier and more efficient without affecting the impact of the application negatively,
      3. Affirms this organisation, on behalf of the Committee from OC 4, to handle the applications from the asylum seekers who are applying from their home country or who already are in the EU and then have the authority to place the accepted refugees in the most applicable country,
      4. Further requests the EU to increase fundings towards organizations[[22]](#footnote-22) and projects against human trafficking,
      5. Recommends the EU to improve the monitoring of people crossing the borders into Member States,
      6. Recommends the Committee mentioned in OC 4 to initially provide advisory guidelines and in some cases send advisory experts concerning refugees to deeply affected Member States,
      7. Requests the EU to raise the general minimum limit of financial support towards refugee search and rescue programs run by Member States, by using the same percentage increase,
      8. Announces the establishment of rehabilitation centers for refugees close to where they are finally accommodated,
      9. Requests an increased focus on the school system's education regarding xenophobia, human rights and equality,
      10. Requests that the Member States enforce mandatory language and culture courses for refugees,
      11. 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 Economic and Monetary Affairs submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament Helsinki, Finland**

***The question of establishing a more uniform tax system in the future for corporate and capital tax within the EU***

1. Deeply disturbed by the co-existence of complex tax systems interacting with one another, causing member states (MS) to encounter difficulties e.g. double-taxation and double non-taxation;
2. Noting with deep concern that the expansion within the EU of small and medium sized enterprises (SME) with small economic margins is inhibited by complicated tax systems that vary between different MS;
3. Deeply concerned about the outdated and inefficient tax monitoring systems in current MS, which e.g. makes it easier to commit tax fraud;
4. Alarmed by the lack of communication and transparency between tax authorities and the MS, which allows e.g. missing trader fraud[[23]](#footnote-23) and unhealthy tax competition.
   * + 1. Urges all MS to agree on and task a committee of experts with creating a simple, European Standardised Tax System (ESTS)[[24]](#footnote-24) operating throughout the EU,
       2. Strongly advises all MS to implement the ESTS upon completion,
       3. Encourages the European Parliament and the European Council to pass the proposition from the European Commission suggesting the implementation of the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB)[[25]](#footnote-25) until the ESTS has been completed and implemented,
       4. Calls upon MS to revise current Double Taxation Conventions (DTC)[[26]](#footnote-26),
       5. Urges the MS to implement an internal European digitally automated system to oversee transactions and taxes based on the Digital Invoice Customs Exchange (DICE)[[27]](#footnote-27) system,
       6. Further recommends MS to share all the tax information of corporations in said states with the tax authorities of all MS through an integrated digitalised platform that complements the ESTS, where the EU is recommended to deploy objective tax agents to supervise tax authorities in MS to ensure legitimacy,
       7. Further invites all tax administrations in the MS, as well as EU candidate and potential candidate countries, to communicate and exchange information to prevent tax fraud by participating in FISCALIS 2020[[28]](#footnote-28),
       8. 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 Helsinki, Finland**

***The question of EU integration versus separatism***

1. Keeping in mind that EU citizens don’t feel connected to the EU due to a sense of a lack of political power in the member states and that the EU might be considered a supranational organization;
2. Noting with deep concern a correlation between  
   i. the economic situation of the member state;  
   ii. the rise of (youth) unemployment;

and the attitude in the population towards the EU;

1. Recognizing the lack of knowledge among both young and adults and alarmed by the lack of political participation in the EU elections;
2. Taking into consideration that in several member states the education on the EU is lacking;
3. Deeply disturbed by the rise of radical nationalism across the political spectrum in the EU member states causing anti-EU tendencies;
4. Noting with deep concern that refugees to the EU are not distributed proportionally causing further discontent with EU law-making[[29]](#footnote-29);
5. Alarmed by the extent of misinformation about the reasons for and results of the EU policies;
6. Recognizing that foreign powers are funding nationalist parties to undermine the EU integration;
7. Further deploring the present rule that upon gaining independence an EU region loses EU-membership.
8. Recommends the development of an EU-program allowing its citizens to express their opinion on matters being discussed in the European Parliament[[30]](#footnote-30),
9. Authorises a multimedia campaign concerning the importance and the positive impact of a participation in the EP elections and its date

a. installation of an EU-wide stem test on the website and an app[[31]](#footnote-31),

1. Suggests an EU-paid legal support for petitions concerning the EU-laws and a further promotion and simplification of online petitions,
2. Transmits the improvement of the EU’s economic situation to the committee on monetary affairs,
3. Highly recommends (government) firms to implement a youth quota and

a. subvention will be given to firms for fulfilling the quota,

b. the EU further requests anonymous job applications,

1. Calls upon an extension of international political youth programmes

a. where students[[32]](#footnote-32) from all EU-member states take part,

1. Further requests the establishment of an organisation

a. offering interactive, free projects at school about the EU and its member states,

b. bringing politicians closer to the students[[33]](#footnote-33),

1. Strongly recommends that the EU becomes more active on the internet in order to increase young people’s interest in EU politics[[34]](#footnote-34),
2. Welcomes the reduction of the voting age[[35]](#footnote-35) to 16 to create higher participation in elections,
3. Encourages enabling online voting in addition to traditional voting in EU elections,
4. Recommends discussion among all parties of the EU to take into account all views and opinions (negative and positive) and intend to make adjustments to the policies in order to lower euroscepticism within parties,
5. Calls upon the EU to promote European patriotism vs. regional nationalism to strengthen ties beyond national borders through

a. promoting shared European values

b. promoting and funding healthy, friendly competitiveness in the EU[[36]](#footnote-36)

1. Urges the EU to establish integration homes for refugees,
2. Proposes the abolishment of the Dublin III Regulation and instead the establishment of a proportional distribution system of the receiving countries of refugees in the EU[[37]](#footnote-37).
3. Requests a renewal of the European Union website with

a. modernized lay-out,

b. videos, articles, photo reports etc.,

c. wrong/controversial statements from the media and proper explanations for them,

d. more FAQs and transparency regarding parliamentarians’ votes,

e. the program as mentioned in OC number 2,

1. Condemns the missing transparency concerning the income of parties in several member states and the willingness of some parties to cooperate with foreign powers with the intention to undermine the EU,
2. Proposes a new law allowing EU-regions that have gained independence to receive an immediate EU-membership,
3. Instructs the President of the GA to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

1. to 60% of total energy production by 2035 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The committee acknowledges that no country can exceed the threshold of 100% energy efficient households [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. As defined by the European Commission [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. as defined by the European Commission [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. such as but not limited to the cradle-to-cradle principle [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. or adapt pre-existent ETS to fit EU requirements [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 1 Eutrophication is a phenomenon that occurs if a high concentration of nutrients, especially phosphates and nitrates, are furnished to a water system. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. general waste, air pollution, sewage, chemicals [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. sewage, chemicals, metals, oil spills [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Chemical removal of phosphorus, Stigebrandt & Gustafsson and Pacific Garbage Patch by Boyan Slat. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. European Maritime & Fisheries Fund [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Baltic Sea Action Plan [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Reduction of Baltic Sea Nutrient Inputs and Costs Allocation within the Baltic [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Baltic Sea Task Force [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Refugee; an asylum seeker whose application has been successful. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The Dublin Regulation establishes the Member State responsible for the examination of the asylum application. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. “Asylum seeker" means a person who has applied for asylum under the 1951 Refugee Convention on the Status of Refugees on the ground that if he is returned to his country of origin he has a well-founded fear of persecution. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. such as, but not limited to, human trafficking [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Xenophobia; dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. E.g. Amnesty International and OSCE. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. The theft of Value Added Tax (VAT) from a government by cartels who exploit the way VAT is treated within multi-jurisdictional trading where the movement of goods between jurisdictions is VAT-free. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. ESTS ensures that the procedure of paying taxes will be the same in all MS [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. The proposed CCCTB would mean that companies would benefit from a single system for filing their tax returns and would be able to consolidate all the profits and losses they incur across the EU. MS would maintain full fiscal sovereignty. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Bilateral agreements aiming to prevent double taxation of international corporations [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. A technology-intensive, encrypted system which provides transaction information to seller, buyer and tax authorities [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. An EU cooperation program enabling national tax administrations to create and exchange information and expertise [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Pointing out examples from the states of the Mediterranean area and countries of the former Soviet Union. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. possibly in the form of an app [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. as referring to the Belgian example [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. chosen by motivational letters [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. eg. through debates [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. through social networks like Facebook, Twitter [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. non-compulsory voting [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Eurovision, sports, events, cultural competitions, ad campaigns, exchange-programs [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. according to e.g. population, infrastructure, habitable surface, economy and wealth of the member state [↑](#footnote-ref-37)