



MEP BSR BRUGES/ BLANKENBERGE 2013

-RESOLUTIONS



The Committee on Security and Defence submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament Bruges/Blankenberge

Resolution about the question of security strategy in the EU

- A. Deeply concerned that political changes in some countries are negatively affecting the balance of international politics,
 - B. Fully aware of the fact that young democracies are threatened by new political forces, for example military forces or extremists, who have doubtful intentions concerning their own population as well as with the whole world,
 - C. Believing that these new democracies haven't yet found a balance between the cultural differences in their countries, this is a threat, since extremists are in great advantage because of this lack of balance,
 - D. Fully aware that the political culture of some countries differ a lot to the European idea of democracy and therefore deeply regret that we have yet to find out what kind of governmental structures are best suited for these countries,
 - E. Noting with deep concern the lack of understanding and communication between conflicting countries,
 - F. Fully aware of the lack of efficiency in our numerous defence-related organisations.
and realizing that NATO does not completely fulfil our European defensive needs,
 - G. Taking into consideration that the financial situation of the European Union limits its own ability to invest in European defence,
 - H. Fully aware of the lack of clarity when it comes to localizing the highest authority among the European and international defence organisations, such as NATO on European security matters,
 - I. Alarmed by the fact that nations of questionable intentions have the opportunity of acquiring WMD's¹,
 - J. Concerned by the illegal movement of fire-arms upheld by theft, loss and most importantly, smuggling,
 - K. Deeply concerned by the increased activity of extremist groups in and outside Europe,
 - L. Alarmed by the fact that piracy threatens the free trade routes and therefore have a detrimental effect on European economy.
1. Raise the idea of an international platform to reach a common understanding on the future of countries where political changes are taking place;
 2. Encourages the strengthening of the already existing organisation, Eulex², which will train local authorities to maintain democracy by:
 - i. Analysing the strengths and weaknesses of the organisation to improve its productivity
 - ii. Enlarging the working field of the organisation by expanding its group of experts;
 3. Solemnly affirms to offer the help and support of the EU, to all new democratic movements, but also to existing governments, who value the well-being of their population and respect human rights;
 4. Urges more intense diplomatic activity between disagreeing parties;
 5. Calls for increased control of possible WMD components being produced in the EU;
 6. Confirms the need to increase the surveillance on the borders of the EU;

1 WMD: weapon of mass destruction

2 Eulex: European union rule of law mission





7. Calls upon tackling the issue of smuggling by:
 - i. increasing the sanctions for smuggling
 - ii. supporting the work of the European commission's fire-arms taskforce
 - iii. entrusting EU-member states to follow directives laid out by the comprehensive blueprint of the European commission in the topic of fire-arms smuggling;
8. Reminds that strengthening the mechanisms of information exchange between the authorities of European countries and organisations is of vital importance:
 - i. Encourages better cooperation and communication between Europol and national police forces
 - ii. Propose enhanced communication between EU member states and countries which are affected by terrorists, to fight terrorism;
9. Further invites to make the EU's digital system more secure to prevent cyber attacks from extremist groups;
10. Recommends hostage situation training of ship crews, better radar equipment and the accompaniment of security guards, especially when crossing a potentially dangerous area , for example the Gulf of Aden;
11. Recommending the creation of a new commission, The European Defence and Security commission (EDSC), which will be based on tighter cooperation between and the possible merging of existing structures;
12. Emphasizing due to the nature of the commission (EDSC) it would not require additional funding but would leave Europe protected in a financial crisis, without removing money from first-hand priorities; by accepting that investing in defensive actions is a long-term process, which does not contribute directly to financial profit;
13. Proclaims the highest authority to the EDSC, when there is an external or internal direct threat against Europe and recognises the highest authority of the UNSC³ in international matters which are not in any direct relation to European matters without the loss of sovereignty of national military forces;
14. Instructs the President of the General Assembly to forward the resolution to the European Parliament , the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.



The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament Bruges/Blankenberge

Resolution about the question of city versus country

- A. Confident that urban agriculture can improve the environment on both a local and a global level,
- B. Keeping in mind that the majority of Europe's population is not aware of the advantages of city-agriculture,
- C. Recognizing the lack of space available for agriculture in city areas,
- D. Noting with concern the expansion of many urban areas and, following, the decreasing areas available for rural agriculture,
- E. Aware of the fundamental differences between member states in the E.U., concerning climate and topography,
- F. Emphasizing the need for more research, regarding future oriented urban and rural agricultural techniques and infrastructure,
- G. Alarmed by the environmental impact from the transportation of agricultural products, and aware of beneficial effects on this from an increase in urban agriculture,
- H. Expressing its satisfaction that community gardens have a positive effect on the social environment in communities,
- I. Taking into account the need to control the increasingly observed action of Guerrilla Gardening,
- J. Recognizing the beneficial effects on the environment from installing green roofs,
- K. Convinced that urban and rural agriculture can make the E.U. more self sustainable,
- L. Aware of the need for a sufficient economic incentive for entrepreneurs to enter the market of urban and rural agriculture products.

1. Proclaims the creation of a new European organ, called CURAP⁴, responsible for funding, labeling the urban and rural agricultural products;
2. Calls upon the 'Life +'⁵ to fund research projects directed towards environmentally friendly agriculture in urban and rural areas;
3. Requests ESF⁶ to research innovative ways to utilize the available places in cities and rural areas more space efficiently and research for more future oriented techniques;
4. Encourages all members states to initiate urban agriculture projects, for example vertical farming, in city areas or buildings that are not densely populated;
5. Urges the member nations to help the local municipalities to implement urban and rural agriculture projects adjusted to the climate and topography of the respective countries by cooperating with experts within E.U.;
6. Calls upon the CAP⁷ to lower minimum areas required for grants in urban agriculture;
7. Recommends awareness campaigns, promoting the benefits of urban agriculture to be implemented in all member states, through means such as media and education. This will be funded by CURAP;
8. Authorizes a common labeling system that labels agricultural products that are produced within a certain distance. These products will be subsidized by the funds of the CURAP;

- 4 CURAP: Common Urban and Rural Agricultural Policy
 5 Life +: E.U. funding: Program for financing environment
 6 ESF: European Science Foundation
 7 CAP: Common Agricultural Policy



9. Recommends the member nations to encourage city governments to organize local farmers' markets;
10. Draws the attention to the problem of guerrilla gardening and emphasizes the need for each country to control this problem, for example by:
 - i. Looking for available public or private land to offer to city gardeners
 - ii. Make a map of the previously mentioned available space;
11. Enables the CURAP to offer partial funding to private and public consumers that install green roofs;
12. 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 Industry Research and Energy submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament Bruges/Blankenberge

Resolution about the question of energy efficiency

- M. Alarmed by the absence of an energy network capable of transporting energy throughout Europe to increase the efficiency of renewable energy,
- N. Realizing certain problems regarding the fluctuations and inconsistencies of renewable energy,
- O. Recognizing the difficulties in the unification of the EU's energy market,
- P. Realizing fossil fuels are neither endless nor environmentally friendly,
- Q. Fully alarmed by the EU's dependence on the import of gas and oil,
- R. Noting with deep concern that the damage done to the environment by fossil fuels is not reflected in their price, making unnecessary and inefficient transportation a more practiced habit,
- S. Recognizing that sustainable energy options, such as wind power, are available, but not economically tempting due to the short-term accessibility; so more environmentally harmful fossil fuels are used,
- T. Noting with regret that EU citizens are consuming energy inefficiently,
- U. Emphasizing the lack of government benefits to companies conducting sustainable research.



1. Insists that the EU encourages the development of low-carbon, renewable and sustainable technologies and energy sources;
2. Urges all member nations to cut subsidies on fossil fuels by 50% until 2050 and transfer these subsidies into energy deemed sustainable;
3. Condemns the rising deforestation all over the world;
4. Urges to improve the sustainability of mass animal farming⁸;

⁸ for example by catching methane produced by cows and using it to generate electricity





1. Underlines the importance of equal voltage levels in all the EU member states, in order to be able to connect the national energy supply systems;
2. Encourages the extension and formation of IEE2¹ which, when ratified, will drastically increase energy efficiency and renewable energy usage in addition to removing technological barriers to transportation of energy;
3. Trusts in the smart grid initiative and asks the European Commission to extend its support to the aforementioned platform;
4. Emphasizes the EU's dependence on import and urges member states to decrease the dependence on oil and gas by investing in renewable energy;
5. Expresses its hope that all member nations raise public awareness on the many dangers of continuing unsustainable practices through measures such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Lectures in educational facilities on efficiency on energy consumption,
 - ii. Public campaigns on the internet and national television,
 - iii. Labeling of products in order to inform the customers about the energy consumption through production;

6. Encourages the universities of each member state to conduct only basic research with substantial government funding, led by professors, in order to focus research projects on sustainability, while the private sector handles economically viable research;
7. Recommends the sharing of research results and relevant information between MEDC's and LEDC's² that will contribute to infrastructure changes such as implementation of sustainable energy sources adapted to each country's climate and terrain capabilities such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Wave power generators along turbulent coasts,
 - ii. Windmills along windy coasts or flatlands,
 - iii. Solar panels in areas where the majority of days are sunny;
8. Encourages the EU member states to provide financial support to companies, working to develop efficient³ energy storage;
9. Requests the governments to:
 - i. improve and expand their own public transport as well as the international public transport,
 - ii. reduce the carbon-dioxide emissions by using electric vehicles,
 - iii. implement tax breaks for electric vehicles,
 - iv. establish a European wide high speed train network;

1 Intelligent Energy Europe 2

2 More Economically Developed Country and Least Economically Developed Country

3 Especially hydrolysis and batteries

The Committee Civil Liberties, Justice and Home affairs submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament Bruges/Blankenberge

Resolution about the question of increasing scepticism and nationalist tendencies in EU member states

10. Recommends the governments of the EU to make cities more bicycle friendly;
11. Emphasizes the importance of constructing low-energy/ plus-energy buildings and passive houses and renovation of inefficient buildings, using techniques that are environmentally friendly, by
 - i. giving subsidies or loans with lower interest rates to eco-friendly buildings
 - ii. further supports a uniform definition for all member states concerning which energy levels a low-energy building should have;
12. Calls for a conference every five years between all EU member states and the G20 states to share research results and allocate the necessary technology to obtain sustainability in all nations, ultimately resulting in a new and improved comprehensive plan of action;
13. Instructs the President to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

- A. Emphasizing the connection between the increasing nationalist tendencies in the EU member states and the Euro crisis,
- B. Fully alarmed by the increasing political influence of radical EU-sceptic political groups,
- C. Disturbed by the fact that several violent acts have been encouraged and influenced by organisations with nationalist and EU- sceptic tendencies⁴,
- D. Noting with deep concern the lack of citizens' knowledge about the EU structure and the transparency of it,
- E. Declaring the need of solving immigration issues within the EU such as language barriers, unemployment⁵ and the lack of

- F. Recognizing the importance of raising the young generation to identify themselves as European Union citizens,
- G. Concerned about the unawareness of what EU citizenship implies,
- H. Aware of the fact that several nationalist groups consider the EU control over its member states to be excessive and problematic.

1. Affirms the already implemented actions by the European Commission⁶ in order to bring EU closer to its citizens;
2. Supports the introduction of mandatory political education classes, which would focus specifically on the EU, in the member states;
3. Further supports extracurricular

⁴ Such as Golden Dawn (Greece) & Jobbik (Hungary)

⁵ Unemployment in regard to both

the locals and the immigrants of the area

⁶ Referring to the 25 key actions to improve citizens' lives from 2010



activities, which will help prevent the next generation joining violent nationalist groups;

4. Recommending the creation of the European Marketing Agency, whose duties would include the following:
 - i. Strengthening the image of the EU through all sorts of media
 - ii. Promoting already taken steps like Your Europe and Act, React, Impact as well as promoting the successes achieved by EU over time
 - iii. Organizing events within the EU to strengthen the feeling of unity
 - iv. Creating national TV-channels in the national language to inform the people of Europe about the EU;
5. Calls upon a unified minimum requirement system⁷ to integrate immigrants into the culture of their new home countries and gain citizenship to prevent cultural conflicts within the EU;
6. Welcomes the Youth 2020 program, which e.g. helps students join the international student exchange programs like the Erasmus Program more easily in order to bring EU closer to its citizens;
7. Supports the European Year of Citizens 2013 and encourages the organization of other such events in the future for example through the European Marketing Agency;
8. Urges the immediate creation of a committee to decide on the level of flexibility of the individual member states. The committee will:
 - i. Discuss the subject of how much the EU will and should intervene in national politics focusing specifically on social as well as economic issues
 - ii. Consist of one single delegate from each member state chosen from and by the respective delegation in the European Parliament;
9. Further calls upon a non-mandatory guide line for the national governments to address the issue of youth unemployment in the form of:
 - i. Governmental subventions in order to make youth more attractive on the job market
 - ii. The establishment of a guide based on future job possibilities to motivate students to adapt their choices after future needs;
10. 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 Culture and Education submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament Bruges/Blankenberge

Resolution about the question of how to educate young people to become global citizens

- A. Deeply concerned about the lack of foreign language knowledge within the EU,
- B. Alarmed by the differences of the values of high school grading systems,
- C. Aware of the problems in educating students to become global citizens by teachers who do not have the necessary competence to do so,
- D. Deeply disturbed by the lack of information available to the youth regarding the following subjects within the EU:
 - i. potential career options
 - ii. studying and working opportunities
 - iii. exchange programs,
- E. Deeply disturbed by the lack of the integration of minorities in European education,
- F. Alarmed by the amount of school drop-outs,
- G. Deeply concerned about the shortage of exchange programs within the EU,
- H. Realizing the importance of the teachers' role in education and society's current negative perception of the teaching profession,
- I. Emphasizing the importance understanding other European cultures,
- J. Noting with deep concern the disproportionate amount of money per student put into the quality of education in the EU, meaning money for:
 - i. materials
 - ii. learning opportunities
 - iii. the education of teachers,
- K. Aware of the shortage of funding and social support for exchange, scholarships and mobility in general,
- L. Bearing in mind that the labor market demands more practically experienced workers.

⁷ Each country is given the flexibility to supplement with their own additional requirements

1. Encourages primary schools within each Member State to provide obligatory courses in key European languages and eventually other languages;
2. Further encourages member states to put into practice The European Qualifications Framework¹;
3. Supports the idea of governments encouraging students to choose the International Baccalaureate program, which will be subsidized by the EU²;
4. Encourages national governments to finance the IB program in order to lower the cost for the candidates;
5. Emphasizes the importance of the Member States offering education suitable for becoming an International Baccalaureate teacher;
6. Requests subsidies for schools and universities employing teaching staff that have studied or taught abroad;
7. Demands multimedia campaigns to inform the European population about:
 - i. career options
 - ii. studying and working opportunities
 - iii. scholarships
 - iv. mobility in general
 - v. exchange programs and to encourage participation;
8. Calls upon creating a new institution in the EU which has at least one agency in every Member State which will encourage cultural exchange and provide information about other cultures;
9. Recommends Member States to improve the level of education of minorities and the integration into the educational system by:
 - i. taking action with the purpose of promoting cultural interaction and acceptance
 - ii. investing in schools especially focusing on employing highly qualified teachers;
10. Urges the EU to create EU-funded education programs by:
 - i. providing second chances
 - ii. making education more appealing;
11. Encourages student counselors and teachers to focus on preventing early school dropouts by constant communication with students about their educational options and motivation in general;
12. Urges the EU to expand the Youth on the Move³ program by expanding the information campaign on available EU grants and funds to directly reach the youth;
13. Supporting the idea of raising awareness about available benefits as well as creating incentives for teachers by:
 - i. encouraging governments to increase the salaries of teachers
 - ii. creating opportunities for professional development;
14. Encourages schools on all levels to co-operate with other schools around the world, by e.g. exchanging students and corresponding with each other;
15. Suggests the rearrangement of the EU education funds in order to achieve equal amount of money spent per EU Member State student;
16. Further encourages the support of existing organizations in promoting and subsidizing mutual cultural understanding thus creating more opportunities for Europeans such as:
 - i. exchange programs
 - ii. scholarships
 - iii. mobility in general;
17. Encourages all educational institutions to provide practical experience for all students;
18. Instructs the President of the GA to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

1 The European Qualification Framework (EFQ) acts as a translation device to make national qualifications readable across Europe

2 The International Baccalaureate (IB), is an international educational foundation for children aged 3-19 , with more than 700.000 students all over the world

3 Youth on the Move is a comprehensive package of policy initiatives on education and employment for young people in Europe



- E. Deeply concerned about the discrimination of minorities and the ongoing segregation in the world,
- F. Alarmed by the many offences against human rights such as human trafficking,
- G. Deeply concerned about the violation of human rights regarding the separation of power (trias politica) due to political differences (judicial, executive, legislative power),

resource/files/document-pdf/GA-2767-XXVI.pdf

The Committee on Human Rights submits the following resolution to the Model European Parliament Bruges/Blankenberge

Resolution about issues concerning human rights, the protection of minorities and the promotion of democratic values

- A. Deeply concerned that companies within the EU¹ take advantage of the poor economical standards, working conditions and use of child labour in developing countries,
- B. Deeply concerned about the increasing rate of Human Rights violations both within the EU and particularly outside its borders, namely discrimination against minorities, restricted freedom of speech and torture,
- C. Fully alarmed about the fact that not every human being has access to basic supplies,
- D. Deeply disturbed that there is a lack of adequate educational opportunities in LDC's²,

1 EU – European Union

2 LDC – Least Developed Countries (<http://www.unitar.org/resource/sites/unitar.org>).



1. Recommends founding the organization LabourWatch³ to make sure that adequate salary, safety and insurance are guaranteed;
2. Urges companies to follow human rights in order to gain privileges such as tax reduction on imports;
3. Calls for implementation of the LabourWatch seal of approval regarding the fulfillment of human rights by companies within the EU;
4. Requests that the already existing EU organization, the European Instrument⁴ for Democracy and Human Rights receive more funding in order to establish infrastructure;
5. Proclaims an awareness raising campaign about human rights and its violations in every form of communication such as TV, newspapers, presentations etc.;
6. Calls upon the ECHR⁵ to inform the citizens about its function and to make its work more popular to the EU citizens;
7. Recommends the improvement of infrastructure by increasing the capacity and the quality of hospitals;
8. Recognizes the need for further funding of the agriculture and for support of knowledge transfer between farmers;
9. Draws the attention to the importance of:
 - i. Building educational establishments accessible for everyone
 - ii. Knowledge transfer between EU-professionals and the potential employees within the establishments;
10. Asks for further financial support for NGO's⁶ and organizations dealing with this topic both within and outside the EU;
11. Recommends the EU to introduce more severe penalties (e.g. fines and prolonged jail sentences) regarding crimes with discrimination as a motive;
12. Endorses more education on the diversity of sexual orientation and gender identity as well as spreading the message that humans should be treated with respect regardless of ethnic differences;
13. Expresses its hope that countries will promote exchange programmes and

3 LabourWatch – organization within the EU that has been mutually voted through by the member states to have insight into factories outside the EU

4 European Instrument – an organization that can work without governmental consent by supporting groups or societies, which enhances democratic values by supplying them with finances or humanitarian resources

5 ECHR – European Court of Human Rights

6 NGO – Non Governmental Organizations (For example: Greenpeace, Amnesty International, UNICEF)

- support the already existing programmes financially;
14. Supports governmental institutions and human rights organizations financially by founding MEP⁷;
15. Advises the EU to create a common policy with regard to human trafficking;
16. Encourages EULEX⁸ to expand their system in order to establish legal regulations in unstable countries, where it is necessary;
17. Instructs the President of the GA to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

7 MEP – Mankind Emergency Project

8 EULEX – European Organization which sets up a provisional legal system (where it is necessary)



<http://www.mepbsr.org>