



19th National Model European Parliament

**23rd - 26th January 2020
Burgenland**

Resolution Booklet

The question of dealing with employment challenges posed by digitalisation:



With the increasing spread of automation and digital technologies (eg. internet of things) replacing many low to middle-skilled jobs, how can the EU Member States ensure employment in increasingly difficult economic times?

Which measures can be taken to avoid large-scale unemployment?

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Alarmed by the digital skill gap in the EU, in particular regarding the lack of skilled workers in the IT-sector,
 - B) Fully alarmed by the insufficient educational systems among EU Member States,
 - C) Emphasizing a lack of available apprenticeships in digital areas,
 - D) Having examined the lack of technological development regarding the future,
 - E) Deeply concerned by the increasing pay gap and social differences due to digitalisation,
 - F) Fully alarmed by the lack of cyber security and the poorly protected data of those concerned,
 - G) Aware of the massive destruction of low to medium skilled jobs that can be replaced by technology such as but not limited to computers and AI,
 - H) Deeply concerned by the fact that international companies generating revenue in a European country are not obligated to pay any taxes¹,
 - I) Fully alarmed by the lack of inter-European cooperation relating to research and digitalization, which leads to an inferior economic position of Europe in comparison to superpowers like the United States,
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- 1) Calls upon adding digital technology as an EU-wide acknowledged core subject beginning with primary education;
 - 2) Further requests the implementation of an additional digitally based education in order to foster digital skills for workforces;

¹ If they do not have a branch office there, while local companies that provide many jobs for that particular region do have to.

- 3) Emphasizes the raising of funds and additional investments in order to ensure a better education in all EU Member States;
 - 4) Emphasizes the implementation of apprenticeships on necessary skills in order to prepare workers for their new jobs;
 - 5) Supports a European minimum wage adjusted to the purchasing powers of the EU Member States in order to minimize social differences in the EU;
 - 6) Requests the investments in research and development of new technology so that the EU can achieve supremacy in terms of digitalization;
 - 7) Further suggests the improvement in digital education resulting in equal job opportunities;
 - 8) Encourages to invest in subsidies for businesses to invest in better cyber protection such as firewalls and white hats
 - i) Further recommends imposing sanctions or otherwise respond to cyber-attacks from non-European countries/governments or international organisations;
 - 9) Calls upon making higher investments in educational facilities along with offering further education in sectors of concern;
 - 10) Proclaims the retraining of workers in workplaces to acquire the demanded skills and knowledge;
 - 11) Considers the implementation of a digital revenue tax in order to avoid unequal treatment of local SMEs in comparison to international corporations;
 - 12) Suggests the implementation of a new EU committee aiding the corporation of enterprises amongst EU Member States in order to preserve economic competitiveness;
 - 13) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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The question of dealing with greenhouse gas emissions from livestock:



Livestock production: a leading contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and a leading cause of deforestation and water pollution. Should

European countries like the recent example of the Netherlands take steps to reduce the environmental impact of the livestock industry, and if so, how can the potential economic implications for farmers be offset?

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Alarmed by a growing overconsumption of animal-based products like meat and milk,
 - B) Further alarmed by the food waste that is generated,
 - C) Deeply concerned by the water pollution from excrements and fertilisers,
 - D) Having studied the different production methods of feed for livestock,
 - E) Noting with deep concern the deforestation as a consequence of livestock needs,
 - F) Deeply concerned about the decrease in soil fertility and yield,
 - G) Aware of greenhouse gas emissions² caused by livestock,
 - H) Keeping in mind the effects of climate change and its environmental consequences on agriculture,
 - I) Emphasizing society's low awareness of the impacts of livestock,
- 1) Recommends the encouragement of dietary changes with an emphasis on lower emission products amongst the population in order to reduce the consumption of emission-intense livestock products;
 - i) reducing the taxation on vegetables, giving more financial aid to the farmers and increasing the taxation on non-organic products, in order to get the people to buy more vegetables and organic food
 - ii) educating the youth on the impact on their health and their climate and environment;
 - 2) Encourages the reduction of inappropriate transportation in order to reduce the rotting of comestibles by cooling the transportation chains and trucks;
 - 3) Encourages measures such as but not limited to price reduction of food waste caused by fresh products and encourages measures such as price reductions on slightly damaged food even though it can still be eaten without negative effects on our health;
 - 4) Encourages the building of biogas plants which turn organic matter such as excrements into methane and burn it to produce energy with considering carbon capture technology that turns CO₂ into baking soda for the reduction of pollution;

² such as primarily methane as well as carbon dioxide, ammonia, nitrogen oxides and phosphorus

- 5) Recommends efficient usage of fertilizers by considering weather and soil conditions before application and using NH₃ (Ammonia) reduced fertilizers in order to minimize side effects such as water pollution or volatilization of fertilizers;
 - 6) Strongly recommends the EU to encourage farmers to implement crop diversity to keep fields fertilized in order to ensure the availability of staple nutrients because the feed production for animals is responsible for 86% of cereals.
 - 7) Considers new methods of feeding livestock in order to generate higher productivity and reduce methane emissions;
 - 8) Calls upon an adaption of production systems to rising temperatures;
 - 9) Confirms all EU Member States to reduce mass animal husbandry in their country to at least 10% until 2025 and putting the livestock related trade agreements with countries allowing those on ice;
 - 10) Encourages the adjustment of school syllabus and multimedia campaigns to reach people of all age through campaigns, advertisements and social media,
 - i) spread awareness about the impact of livestock and its consequences,
 - ii) inform about ways to live a sustainable life;
 - 11) Further recommends ensuring feed is produced with minimum impact on the climate, for example by an efficient cultivation of crops;
 - 12) Suggests an extension of protected forest areas to stop deforestation for grazing and feed production of livestock and further on endorses putting taxes on meat and feed which were produced on the basis of deforestation outside of the EU;
 - 13) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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The question of dealing with mass tourism in UNESCO protected heritage sites and monuments.



As the tourism industry continues to expand and place an unsustainable burden on Europe's cultural heritage sites, how can EU governments protect their heritage sites and monuments while enabling visitors' accessibility. Which measures can be taken to ensure the preservation of the sites and the livelihood of citizens dwelling in the surrounding areas?

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Recognizing the increasing number of visitors in places which are either incapable of managing those or are even hostile to touristic activities,
 - B) Deeply concerned by localized mass tourism,
 - C) Fully alarmed by the rising costs in highly visited areas such as but not limited to living costs for locals,
 - D) Deeply concerned by the high economic importance and in some cases even dependence of EU countries on tourism,
 - E) Fully alarmed by the lack of policies regulating tourism resulting in overcrowding,
 - F) Keeping certain tourists' inappropriate behavior such as but not limited to unsuitable clothing in mind,
 - G) Alarmed by many tourists visiting sights just for a little amount of time and leaving the destination worse off than before,
 - H) Noting with deep concern the loss of culture due to replacement of local businesses by stores selling imported goods and mainly focusing on tourists' needs,
 - I) Fully alarmed by the unsustainable allocations of resources being directed in favor of tourists opposed to the benefit of the community,
 - J) Realizing the effect of rising costs in the real estate market,
 - K) Deeply concerned by the impact that sharing economy platforms, such as but not limited to Airbnb, have on the local economy,
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- 1) Recommends the introduction of minimal daily tourist taxes in certain locations to ensure the wellbeing of the local citizens' economy and the conservation of tourist sites;
 - 2) Calls for an improved promotion system to support the relocation of tourists;
 - 3) Further calls for regulations of certain areas and furthermore calls for monitoring hostile places more actively by
 - i. allocating quotas of overvisited hotspots;
 - ii. expanding the public transport system and increasing its frequencies;

- 4) Encourages the provision of more social housing units for people of lower socioeconomic status;
 - 5) Supports investments in new vocational training and skill acquisition actions for locally employed personnel to decrease the dependency on tourism;
 - 6) Calls for flow management and the allocation of visitors to prevent bottlenecks and furthermore calls for price adjustment to balance supply and demand;
 - 7) Encourages enforcing the need for tourists to stick to the local guidelines regarding behavior or clothing, introducing fines in case of inappropriate behavior or underclothing;
 - 8) Recommends introducing penalties for polluting the environment through disadvantageous actions such as but not limited to throwing away garbage;
 - 9) Encourages the introduction of educational facilities and campaigns to spread awareness about the consequences of mass tourism and further recommends carrying out better promotion in order to make tourists spend more time at a certain location;
 - 10) Recommends the economic support of local businesses by putting a label on them and introducing measures such as but not limited to tax reliefs or cheaper advertisements;
 - 11) Suggests more governmental funding be redirected to projects with the aim of benefiting citizens rather than focusing on the wants of tourists;
 - 12) Further recommends regulating who has access to the housing market depending on country of origin and number of days spent at the residence, meanwhile supporting locals financially by additionally taxing local tourism;
 - 13) Recommends that rentals of apartments through sharing economy platforms cannot be less than 5 days and cannot exceed 50 days;
 - 14) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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Committee on Culture and Education

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The question of dealing with the challenges posed by the inclusion of migrant youths in the economy and society.



The Model European Parliament,

- J) Fully alarmed by the negative psychological impact of extensive waiting times in refugee camps on people with disabilities,
 - K) Fully alarmed by the high unemployment rate and low-income job rates among migrants,
 - L) Deeply concerned about the lack of options for finding an affordable accommodation being a problem for migrants,
 - M) Aware of the lack of tolerance between the migrants and the locals, especially regarding religion, and the presence of prejudice, xenophobia and racism,
 - N) Noting the fact that crime rate in numerous European countries has increased after the influx of migrants,
 - O) Noting with regret that there are problems integrating migrants, noting cases of unwillingness to adapt to the society of host countries,
 - P) Recognising the difference in gender roles between cultures, disadvantaging migrant women in terms of education and language,
 - Q) Deeply concerned by differences in educational background of migrants and severe language barriers as well as lower educational standards in countries of immigration, hindering the integration of migrants into society,
 - R) Alarmed by the fact that most migrant youth are asylum seekers that are above the age of 17 and mostly from countries with a concerning lack of education which thus creates a vast amount of unqualified workers, which is in turn not helping Europe counter the economic effects of the ageing society,
 - S) Strongly concerned by the low literacy rate among immigrant youths thus creating serious difficulties in the area of communication, integration and education of migrants in the host country.
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- 1) Emphasizes the importance of training and apprenticeships in order to offer a perspective for unskilled migrants;
 - 2) Encourages collaboration between Member States in order to learn from each other's approaches used in Europe in the field of education and integration;
 - 3) Requests an increase of leisure activities targeted at international participants to be held;

- 4) Urges the Member States to add cultural integration to be curriculum of the mandatory language course, rather than forcing migrants to take an additional mandatory integration course or leaving it as a voluntary option;
 - 5) Calls upon moral-boosting initiatives, such as team building excurses, involving both migrants and local youth to increase understanding and empathy levels;
 - 6) Recommends the use for translation devices in hospitals and other public service locations for easier understanding;
 - 7) Recommends voluntary activity, such as but not limited to tutoring with the task of helping migrants overcome the language obstacles, after which the volunteer will be granted a certificate beneficial for work and higher education;
 - 8) Calls upon the implementation of own facilities within refugee camps for people with disabilities, making the required assistance more easily accessible;
 - 9) Urges the Member States to not only offer vocational training and such for migrants above 17, but offer educational programs such as the “folk school” in Sweden;
 - 10) Calls upon a media campaign with the purpose to clarify and name cultural differences in order to live in awareness;
 - 11) Recommends the implementation of migratory policies, following the Australian/Canadian model, demanding higher educational standards for economic migrants, therefore regulating the stream of unqualified migrants;
 - 12) Expresses its hope to better their relations between different cultures through the means of education on shared values of both sides
 - 13) Requests more special trained staff in refugee camps to offer special treatment for refugees with disabilities
 - 14) Further proclaims targeted support for youth migrants, such as case workers, for them to feel supported by hosting society
 - 15) Supports companies, which implement a trainee programme in their workplace for refugees financially;
 - 16) Recommends empowerment courses for women including literacy and language classes as well as cultural workshops that inform them about their rights in the host country;
 - 17) Affirms the implementation of closer surveillance on migrants in refugee camps with a severe known criminal history to reduce the crime rate
 - 18) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers,
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