



M6: Beispiel einer Resolution

Resolution on the question of the climate change: “Should the European Union create common legislation to reduce CO₂ and other noxious emissions to counter the climate change and how should this be done?”

The Session of the Model European Parliament at Katharinen-Gymnasium,

- A) Regretting the lack of enlightenment of the EU – population concerning the dangerous consequences of the climate change which are now evident, such as
 - i. global temperature rise
 - ii. increase of humidity in the air
 - iii. higher risk of floods
 - iv. increasing frequency of storms
 - v. melting of the pole caps
 - vi. rise in the sea level
 - vii. desertification in some areas,
- B) Believing that due to those changes serious problems for earth are increasing at an alarming rate,
- C) Recognising the fact that a higher frequency of dangerous storms and harmful floods will cause tremendous economic damage for individuals who will lose their homes and industry which will suffer damage to their production sites and a drop in business,
- D) Deeply concerned about the danger of extinction for whole species of flora and fauna as their habitats are destroyed,
- E) Convinced that coastal areas will suffer tremendous damage and in some cases will disappear completely because of the melting of the ice caps of the poles and the subsequent rise of the sea level,
- F) Observing that huge changes in agriculture will be necessary in areas where either humidity and rainfall will increase or where desertification will take place causing shortages in the food supply,
- G) Being aware of serious dangers to the health of people by ground level ozone, PM concentration and SO₂,
- H) Understanding that migration patterns within the European Union, but also immigration into the European Union will change radically and cause unprecedented numbers of refugees from countries most affected by the climate change,
- I) Deeply disturbed by the increasing energy demand of industry and private households alike, which are both polluting our atmosphere and are thus contributing to the pace of climate change,
- J) Convinced that the gases responsible for the climate change (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and gases used for aerosols), called pollutants from now on, can only be successfully reduced worldwide with all of the industrialized and developing countries participating,
- K) Realizing that the use of renewable and clean energies has not reached its full potential,
- L) Noting that the EU legislation that already exists is not enough to counter the effects of the climate change,
- M) Admitting that there is a lot of work to do to rouse the feeling of responsibility of every EU citizen, but also fully believing that this can be done,
- N) Having regard to the growing indifference of especially young people towards their community and its problems,
 - 1. Urges that the EU should devise a common policy concerning the delivery of information to its citizens about the phenomenon of climate change,
 - 2. Comes to the conclusion that deforestation must be reduced through the following means:
 - i. forest areas must be increased by 5 % by 2012
 - ii. the replanting of trees in areas where they have been cut must be enforced
 - iii. and any imports of rainforest wood or products thereof into the European Union must be prohibited,

3. Asks for the obligatory use of soot-filters and catalytic converters in traffic and business
 - i. compulsory for every vehicle from 2009 on,
 - ii. installed as standard equipment in every new vehicle from 2009 onwards,
 - iii. in all plants from 2012 onwards to reduce their emissions,
4. Considers it necessary that a future international cooperation on climate change post 2012 is integrated into its agenda including the involvement of all major emitters of pollutants,
5. Insists in this context that all emissions be reduced by its member states by 10 % over 2008 levels until 2020 and an agency be instituted to watch over the implementation of this measure,
6. Urges for stronger cooperation with third countries at the scientific level and through climate-friendly technology transfer as well as through specific measures with developing countries to draw up climate-friendly development policies,
7. Considers supporting research agencies for alternatives as paramount goal
 - i. constantly monitoring the ambient air pollution and making results public, where each member state designates one or several bodies responsible for the operation of this measure
 - ii. intensifying the cooperation between the various national research institutes
 - iii. strengthening the position of the 'European Environment Agency' by financial and legislative means,
8. Supports the building of new, environmentally friendly plants for the production of renewable, environmentally-friendly energy (windmills, tidal power plants, dams, etc),
9. demands that taxes for all fossil fuels used for transport be set on a higher level,
10. Proposes the shifting of balance between the various modes of transport by
 - i. promoting transport by railways and waterways
 - ii. by financing railway projects by truck tolls,
 - iii. by giving financial funding to public transport systems,
 - iv. by improving the infrastructure by establishing fair and balanced pricing between the various transport modes,
 - v. by establishing a directive to promote the use of bio-fuels for transport,
 - vi. by supporting the implementation of more car-pooling and car-sharing programmes,
11. Insists that the following standards in constructing new buildings be incorporated into national laws,
 - i. the compulsory use of renewable energy systems for heating (like solar cell, biomass and groundwater heating),
 - ii. environmentally friendly insulation to keep heat inside,
 - iii. the implementation of energy-conserving heating systems,
12. Wants the percentage of renewable energies available to industry and private households to reach 20% of the energy supply by 2012,
13. Asks for an improvement of the implementation of existing environmental legislation; vigorous legal action through the European Court of Justice should be combined with support for best practices and a policy of public information to 'name, fame and shame',
14. Believes that the 'Energy Saving Day' already existing in the EU must be better propagated, so as to be in the mind of every European citizen,
15. Encourages means for active participation in that day (publicity, competitions, support of environmental groups, etc.) to encourage people to change their behaviour,
16. Is of the opinion that young people especially should be given useful information at school that allows them to choose environmentally friendly products,
17. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the European Parliament.