

RESOLUTION FORMATTED



Committee on ...

The question of ... (full stop at the end)



The Model European Parliament,

- A) (first letter capitalised, coma at the end),
 - B) (first letter capitalised, coma at the end),
 - C) (first letter capitalised, coma at the end),
 - D) (first letter capitalised, coma at the end),
 - E) (first letter capitalised, coma at the end),
-
- 1) (first letter capitalised, semi-colon at the end) (footnote, appendix)¹;
 - 2) (first letter capitalised, semi-colon at the end);
 - 3) (first letter capitalised, semi-colon at the end);
 - 4) (first letter capitalised, semi-colon at the end);
 - 5) (first letter capitalised, semi-colon at the end);
 - 6) (first letter capitalised, semi-colon at the end);
 - 7) (first letter capitalised, semi-colon at the end);
 - 8) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
-

¹ footnote- und appendixformatted

Example

Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality passed

The question of gender parity in the workforce: 'Glass-ceiling' effect vs. low public pan-European support for gender quotas: learning from the early lessons of the Commission's strategy for equality between men and women 2010 - 2015 and the Council of Europe's Gender Equality Programme of 2012, how should European stakeholders seek to achieve gender parity across the continent?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned by the gender wage gap caused partly by the lack of transparency within the promotion process,
 - B) Noting further that parental leave is not equal for both genders, causing female employees to be viewed as less profitable to potential employers
 - C) Fully alarmed by the fact that there is a lack of representation of women in leadership roles and non-traditional jobs, which causes the glass ceiling effect,
 - D) Bearing in mind that parents who use the option of parental leave are struggling to integrate back into the workforce efficiently,
 - E) Having examined the relatively high amount of women in part time or zero hour contracts, which affects their professional advancement,
 - F) Aware of stereotypical gender roles perpetuated by education and child rearing,
 - G) Contemplating society's stereotypes of women, inhibiting their chances of breaking the glass ceiling,
-
- 1) Requests the creation of a stamp that will be issued to a company when the relevant gender pay difference has been reduced, supplemented by a system of subsidies (see appendix A);
 - 2) Calls upon the EIGE²¹ to create a policy that implements chances for equally divided parental leave, in terms of time and flexibility (see appendix B);
 - 3) Further invites EIGE to organise conferences²² and mentorship²³ programmes that will teach the young, working population of the EU about leadership and help them to acquire leadership skills;
 - 4) Supports the notion of companies setting their own targets for gender equality in higher positions²⁴ and issuing reports on their progress and decisions;

²¹ European Institution of Gender Equality

²² With particular focus on female speakers

²³ Rotary and other existing programs

²⁴ Such as but not limited to board members and CEOs

- 5) Recommends that companies further facilitate the re-entry of employees into the workforce after parental leave and further encourages the use of already existing means²⁵;
- 6) Emphasises and further endorses the Barcelona Target²⁶;
 - a) encourages the child and infrastructure funds to deploy specific amounts of money to member states making day-care more available and affordable for the standards of the given country;
- 7) Recommends the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs to improve part time- and zero hour working conditions in order to improve gender workforce parity;
- 8) Endorses a campaign empowering both genders showing them in nontraditional and traditional jobs in order to emphasise their right and capability to choose freely;
 - a) Further invites companies to create content that does not contain gender stereotypes within their advertising,
- 9) Calls upon the EIGE to establish a model curriculum that is gender neutral, with the aim of recommending the model to be followed as closely as possible by the education systems of individual member states:
 - a) Supports the establishment of model schools and kindergartens that would follow the gender neutral curriculum meticulously,
 - b) Emphasises that the aforementioned model curriculum will have (more frequent) career days, which will help both genders to explore possible future job prospects,
- 10) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

Appendix A:

Targets for receiving the stamp will be set subjectively by EIGE and will be appropriate to the company, based on its pay report. A subsidy will be connected to the stamp. Those will be judged on the equal hourly pay for women as opposed to their male equivalents.

Appendix B:

The parents can decide who will take the parental leave first, and the division of the time of the leave.

²⁵ Such as but not limited to email updates, social media groups and meetings

²⁶ Barcelona Targets states that member states have to provide childcare to at least 90% of children between 3 years and the mandatory school age and at least 33% of children under 3 years of age