

# RESOLUTION BOOKLET

Model European Parliament  
54th International Session

3rd Digital Conference  
10th - 14th November 2021



Berlin 21

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## Committee 1 on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI I)

*The question of sustainable urban development: In an increasingly urban world, cities across the EU face complex and rapidly evolving challenges such as transportation, housing shortage and air pollution. In what ways can sustainable urban development be the guiding concept for policy makers and urban planners in building the cities of the future? In the light of its climate protection goals and the Green Deal, what measures should the EU take to promote sustainable and community-oriented urban development?*



**Committee Presidents: Solomon Clarke-Foster (Austria), Leonard Slabbinck (Belgium)**

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Observing a lack of cooperation between EU member states about redeveloping existing urban structures towards city sustainability even though pacts and organizations have already been founded,
- B) Deeply concerned by the increasing number of people living in urban areas, resulting in:
  - i) unaffordable real estate prices,
  - ii) widespread social inequality,
  - iii) an increasing homelessness rate,
- C) Alarmed by the lack of widespread use of technologies to capture and reuse CO<sub>2</sub> in most EU member states, despite pre-existing EU-funded projects,
- D) Deeply conscious of the overuse of motor vehicles (MOVH), caused by:
  - i) an underdeveloped public transport infrastructure,
  - ii) the fact that a lot of cities are built around MOVH transportation,
- E) Recognizing the isolation urban housing estates often face, significantly impacting:
  - i) the accessibility of consumer goods, medical care, and appliances,
  - ii) social inclusion,
- F) Fully alarmed by 78% of carbon emission coming from urban areas, caused by, but not only, the usage of fossil fuels for heating in some EU countries,
- G) Recognizing the negative impact urban development currently often has on surrounding natural habitat,
- H) Recognizing the growing issue of urban sprawl, causing:
  - i) an increase in public expenditure,
  - ii) increased traffic,
  - iii) environmental issues,
- I) Concerned by the fact that GHG<sup>1</sup> emissions in industrialized urban areas are:
  - i) partly caused by factories' disposal of toxic vapours into the atmosphere,
  - ii) due to the construction sector using plastic and other pollutants,
- J) Aware of the environmental footprint caused by transportation of foods in urban areas,

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<sup>1</sup> GHG: A greenhouse gas (or GHG for short) is any gas in the atmosphere which absorbs and re-emits heat, and thereby keeps the planet's atmosphere warmer than it otherwise would be.

- K) Recognizing that urban heat islands can cause an increase in:
- i) air pollution,
  - ii) energy costs,
  - iii) power outages and blackouts,
- 1) Considers improving pre-existing pacts and organizations, founding more pacts (if need be) and adding funding to increase collaboration and information sharing between nations;
  - 2) Urges active participation and regulation of the governments in the building and construction sectors such as:
    - i) allowed building plots,
    - ii) the establishment of local housing programmes;
  - 3) Calls upon EU member states to broaden their knowledge on CO2 technologies by:
    - i) investing more money in the educational sector,
    - ii) encouraging active member state cooperation regarding this subject,
    - iii) increasing funding for research in this field;
  - 4) Recommends research and improvement of new and pre-existing building technologies and practices, prioritizing energy efficiency and the reduction of emissions;
  - 5) Recommends the foundation of more group activities aimed at people of every age, gender and race, in order to stimulate their feeling of participation and minimize social discrimination;
  - 6) Endorses the increase of the governments' social spending, in co-operation with the private sector and civil society, to further meet the need of affordable housing in urban areas;
  - 7) Urges the reinforcement of zero-carbon cities by:
    - i) increasing renewable energy resources,
    - ii) offsetting any CO2 emitted through purchasing carbon credits,
    - iii) improving eco-efficiency;
  - 8) Recommends boosting the utilization of zero emission vehicles, renewable and low carbon fuels;
  - 9) Endorses the creation of low emission airports and ports and encourages research into sustainable aviation and marine fuels in EU member states;
  - 10) Recommends the EU to invest in the expansion and development of environmentally friendly public transport systems;
  - 11) Encourages EU member states to thermally treat outdated buildings with a type of insulation according to the current norms set by the EU to help reduce the loss of heat;
  - 12) Calls for the popularization of smart city projects in EU member states;
  - 13) Encourages the creation of consumer goods stores and medical appliances on a proportional scale within all city districts;
  - 14) Strongly urges for the creation of an incentivizing programme<sup>1</sup> that mandates the replanting of a surplus number of trees in comparison to those felled;

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<sup>1</sup> PandaCo

- 15) Reducing the urban sprawl by making other country side areas more attractive for people and:
    - i) supporting local businesses,
    - ii) promoting these places,
    - iii) founding more educational systems in this area;
  - 16) Authorizes the subsidization of new buildings in the private and public sectors, provided they are built with natural and sustainable materials;
  - 17) Urges member states to mandate toxic vapour filters for all factories in and around urban areas;
  - 18) Promotes the development of urban agriculture reducing supply chain time and as such GHG emissions;
  - 19) Calls for the reduction of the urban heat island effect by:
    - i) increasing biomass in city centers,
    - ii) increasing white-colored surfaces and green roofs<sup>1</sup> across the entire urban area,
    - iii) promoting the construction of energy-efficient buildings;
  - 20) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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<sup>1</sup> A green roof or living roof is a roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane.

## Committee 2 on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)

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*The question of the sustainable use of resources: We are currently consuming more resources than ever, exceeding the planet's capacity for generations, while at the same time, waste and pollution are growing. What can be done to increase resource efficiency and promote sustainable lifestyles that do not jeopardize the needs of future*

*generations? What steps could the EU take to ease the transition towards a more resource- efficient and circular economy?*



**Committee Presidents: Alex Folkebo (Sweden), Paula Pongratz (Austria)**

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Alarmed by the lack of restrictions regarding the use of the Earth's limited resources, which leads to their scarcity and in turn to increasing competition and rising prices,
- B) Concerned by waste in landfills, draws the attention to islands full of waste materials, additionally considering that the use of resources exceeds what the Earth can handle,
- C) Fully alarmed that manufacturers often design products unrepairable, to get consumers to buy a new product instead of reusing, recycling, or repairing the old one,
- D) Emphasizing that companies often focus on the quantity instead of the quality,
- E) Fully aware that the European Union (EU) is dependent on other countries to meet its raw material needs,
- F) Believing that the lack of recycling, especially materials such as plastic, draws the attention to garbage not being expensive enough, emphasizing that new plastic is cheaper than recycled plastic,
- G) Deeply concerned by the expenses needed to make the majority of new products sustainable, which reflects in their pricing,
- H) Recognizing people's lack of knowledge about a more sustainable lifestyle in many countries of the EU,
- I) Deeply concerned by companies that are emitting dangerous substances which are harmful to the environment,
- J) Taking into consideration that, for the most part, it is not profitable for companies to relocate to more sustainable locations,
- K) Bearing in mind how hard it is to extract materials from disposed products, such as but not limited to electronics,
- L) Deeply alarmed that sustainability requirements can hinder EU companies' competitiveness with other markets such as China,

- 1) Calls upon the introduction of an international conference of the world's ten largest industrialized nations to reach worldwide regulation regarding mined resources;
  - 2) Supports the introduction of the polluter pays principle, demands the "polluter" to pay more for their waste, and calls the attention to the producer responsibility;
  - 3) Recommends compensating a certain amount of repair costs of individuals by introducing repair bonuses;
  - 4) Calls upon directives that force manufacturers to make products more easily repairable and further encourages to ban software that makes products crash;
  - 5) Further requests introducing a new committee to oversee and create new regulations regarding the minimum amount of quality and recyclables in products;
  - 6) Urges the EU to invest in the research of alternative raw materials and extraction of raw materials, especially in less developed EU countries;
  - 7) Recommends lower taxes on recycled materials dependent on the amount of recycled material;
  - 8) Introduces a common EU-wide deposit program, for such as but not limited to plastic bottles, with more local recycling stations;
  - 9) Encourages the EU to invest more in the innovation of new materials to find alternative plastic-like materials;
  - 10) Calls upon only allowing products that meet the sustainability principles of the EU to be sold in the EU;
  - 11) Supports the LOOP project by involving European students in scientific debates about circular economy;
  - 12) Recommends the usage of biological treatment and filters in order to reduce dangerous substances in wastewater;
  - 13) Further calls for increased penalties for the misuse of dangerous substances;
  - 14) Encourages giving EU Eco-labeled products benefits such as but not limited to lower taxes;
  - 15) Further invites companies to adopt more sustainable business models, such as but not limited to renting instead of selling, by giving them economic benefits;
  - 16) Demands that manufacturing processes be made more sustainable and recommends using more sustainable materials in the manufacturing process;
  - 17) Emphasizes the need for a new legislation in connection with electronic devices' lifetime, in order to prevent electronic waste;
  - 18) Calls upon allowing environmentally certified manufacturers and exporters to sell their goods in the EU;
  - 19) Urges the implementation of a subsidy program for the export of sustainable products between states in the EU and to countries outside of the EU;
  - 20) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the Council of Ministers.
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## Committee 3 on International Trade (INTA)

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*The question of the future relationship with China: The European Union's 2019 Strategic Outlook defined China as a "systemic rival", a political player whose values seem as being fundamentally incompatible with those of the EU. China's record on human rights in Hong Kong and against the Uyghurs is the main issue that divides it from the EU.*



*Sanctions on China over human rights abuses impact trade relations. How can the EU cooperate and engage with China on an equal footing and work together on different issues?*

**Committee Presidents: Ansh Singh (Belgium), Kiara Link (Germany)**

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned by the human rights violations taking place in the PRC <sup>1</sup>against its citizens, especially against ethnic minorities such as the Uyghurs,
- B) Bearing in mind the consequences of the dependency on China's import,
- C) Acknowledging China's increasing investments in Europe leading to
  - i) a higher position of power for China in Europe,
  - ii) problems with China's barriers on foreign investment as well as the enforcement of European technology transfer,
- D) Being fully aware of China's radical protectionist measures against foreign companies,
- E) Alarmed by the trade deficit of the European Union (EU) with the PRC that creates
  - i) a flooding of the European market with cheap Chinese goods,
  - ii) a disruption in the European labour market,
- F) Alarmed by the overly excessive involvement of the PRC in critical areas such as infrastructure and technology in the EU,
- G) Concerned about the economic and geopolitical behaviour of China regarding the "belt and road" initiative such as
  - i) the lack of transparency on the project,
  - ii) the disproportional participation of European companies in the economic upswing of this project,

- 1) Urges for higher clarity in the Chinese practices regarding forced labour and human rights

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<sup>1</sup> People's Republic of China

violations by:

- i) insisting on an independent investigation team to examine the violations of human rights in Xinjiang and Hong Kong with the aim to take China to the International Court of Justice,
  - ii) sanctioning companies which are active in or are importing goods out of the Xinjiang region in China,
  - iii) calling for responsibility in the supply chain of companies active in or importing goods out of the Xinjiang region in China,
  - iv) creating the committee “ABC” to ban goods produced with forced labour from entering the EU;
- 2) Requests one clear position of all European Union member countries towards one uniform Human rights basis in China in order to increase international pressure;
- 3) Supports decreasing the current dependency and balancing the market by:
- i) supporting EU production as a way to combat dumping,
  - ii) investing in EU exports towards China,
  - iii) diverting the European import,
  - iv) creating a more transparent way of differentiating products of Chinese origin;
- 4) Pushes for a Chinese market more open to investments from other countries;
- 5) Further encourages the negotiations regarding the “Trade and Technology Council” between the US and EU in order to achieve:
- i) supply chain security,
  - ii) better competitiveness;
- 6) Calls for:
- i) the strengthening of economic relations with the USA by continuing the TTIP<sup>2</sup> negotiation,
  - ii) increasing trade cooperation with QUAD<sup>3</sup>,
  - iii) more trade between the EU and Mercosur<sup>4</sup>;
- 7) Calls upon the reinforcement of the European economy and a global market standard by:
- i) encouraging the development of domestic products and concentrating on our strengths such as technology,
  - ii) subsidizing European companies that manufacture essential goods to lessen import from China,

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<sup>2</sup> Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

<sup>3</sup> “Quadrilateral Security Dialogue”: strategic dialogue between the United States, India, Japan and Australia, EU-Mercosur Association Agreement" is a planned trade agreement between the EU and Mercosur (Mercado Común del Sur, translated: "Common Market of South America"), which comprises the states of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

<sup>4</sup> “EU-Mercosur Association Agreement”: trade agreement between the EU and Mercosur (= Common Market of South America"



- iii) strengthening trade relations with developing countries<sup>5</sup> to compete with cheap Chinese goods;
  - 8) Recognizes the need to review Chinese investments in crucial areas in the EU by
    - i) partly restricting them from investing in critical areas such as not limited to infrastructure and technology,
    - ii) giving more control to the EU in those investments;
  - 9) Prioritizes the EU “connectivity strategy” designed to counter China’s strategic influence of the BRI<sup>6</sup> project by providing an alternative;
  - 10) Requests China to develop an open and transparent procurement system for BRI-related projects as well as involve European companies in the infrastructure project;
- Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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<sup>5</sup> Brazil, Mexico, Bangladesh, Vietnam and more

<sup>6</sup> Belt and Road Initiative

## Committee 4 on Foreign Affairs / Security and Defense (AFET / SEDE)

*The question of relations between the EU and Russia: In the light of the ongoing Ukraine conflict and the Russian influence on the antidemocratic regime in Belarus, how should the EU position itself towards Russia? Which political consequences need to be taken into consideration and how can the EU avoid jeopardizing its position in other global conflicts? How should a common foreign and security policy be implemented?*



**Committee Presidents: Emilia Fünfhausen (Luxembourg), Presley Clark (Malta)** The Model European Parliament,

- A) Realising the fact that no sufficient action has been taken for reconciliation since the Minsk Agreements of 2015 and the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula of 2014 by the Russian Federation, as a consequence jeopardizing the relationships between the European Union and the Russian Federation and further distancing those two entities,
- B) Acknowledges that the Russian Federation has ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ECHR, and is an individual from the Council of Europe,
- C) Deeply concerned by the authoritarian regime in Belarus which is extensively influenced and supported by Russia, such as but not limited to unfair election procedures, human rights violations and intentional escalation of recent migration and border crisis along the EU-Belarusian border,
- D) Deeply concerned about the dialogue between the Russian Federation and the European Union, which has been inefficient and unable to ease the tension between the two sides,
- E) Alarmed by the ever growing cases of irregular entry<sup>17</sup> into the EU, it is imperative to take action regarding the outdated and dysfunctional nature of EU migration policies, in search for reforms in the fields of
  - i) border security,
  - ii) migration,
  - iii) and law enforcement,
- F) Fully aware of the tensions between the Russian Federation and the EU regarding the gas supplies, making the European Union more and more dependent on Russian energy,
- G) Alarmed by the loss of trust regarding the Russian population towards the EU after the annexation of the Crimea Peninsula in 2014,

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<sup>1</sup> In the global context, crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State. In the Schengen context, the entry of a third-country national into a Schengen Member State who does not satisfy Art. 5 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (Schengen Borders Code) Search for available translations of the preceding linkEN

- 1) Calls upon the Russian Federation to abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which it has ratified;
- 2) Reaffirms the lack of basic liberties and rule of law and order perpetuates the violations of human rights in Russia and cause the EU to be alarmed by the current situation and believes it has worsened its legitimacy on the international arena;
- 3) Approaches the EU Member States to act urgently in order to resolve problematic activity by Russian intelligence administrations on the territory of the EU and intently arrange its proportionate reaction such as that the Member States upgrade counterintelligence participation and data sharing
- 4) Encourages the gain of trust of the russian population with governmental and non-governmental help by:
  - i) facilitating travelling with visa freedom in the future,
  - ii) inform about the European advantages of a functional democracy, and getting closer to the youth by making workshops through NGOs and other parties,
  - iii) promoting international university and college programmes,
  - iv) making European competitions open to Russian youth,
  - v) offering services, information about the EU and other functions in russian,
  - vi) targeting smaller social groups and offering cultural exchange promoting russian and european history together;
- 5) Further proposes engaging in different types of dialogue especially;
  - i) scientific cooperation,
  - ii) programs for political relations with the heads of Russia and the EU,
  - iii) establishing common goals on international issues,
  - iv) the EU should adopt a comprehensive list of all available instruments for engaging with democratic society in Russia, which may include proposals drawn up by many russian civil society organisations;
- 6) Urges the Russian Federation to stop exercises such as but not limited to:
  - i) violation of territorial integrity,
  - ii) human rights violation,
  - iii) financial and military support of separatist forces in the Donbas Region,
  - iv) Unlawful involvement in internal affairs of sovereign nations;
- 7) Declares the reinforcement of borders of the Schengen countries, in light of the ever-growing tensions at the Ukrainian-Russian border, by the means of
  - i) financial support,
  - ii) expanded cooperation between EU countries on the regional level,
  - iii) cooperation between security and law enforcement forces of EU states,
  - iv) support from Frontex;
- 8) Encourages the Eu and all of its member states to establish increased dialogue with the Russian Federation in the fields of, but not limited to
  - i) energy supply,

- ii) border security,
  - iii) security and defense,
  - iv) global conflicts;
- 9) Further invites cooperation between European and Russian intelligence and security agencies<sup>2</sup> for the stability and safer cooperation between the two actors in the fields of but not limited to;
- i) security and defence,
  - ii) international conflicts,
  - iii) international agreements;
- 10) Calls the member states to shelter belarussian political fugitives such as but not limited to:
- i) Roman Protasevich,
  - ii) Kryscina Cimanouska,
- 11) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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<sup>2</sup> The Russian SVR (Foreign Intelligence Agency) and the European Union Intelligence and Situation Centre, European Council

## Committee 5 on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)

*The question of youth empowerment and active participation. Although young people's engagement is crucial to democracy, they are underrepresented in decision-making processes which affect them. They need access to spaces in order to support their personal, cultural and political development. How can the EU strengthen young people's democratic participation and autonomy as well as provide dedicated youth spaces in all areas of society especially for young people from different backgrounds?*



**Committee Presidents: Gwen Klerks (Netherlands), Marla Tanasse (Romania)**

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Recognizing the new changing patterns of political engagement of youth,
- B) Concerned by the low participation of younger EU citizens in elections across many of the EU Member States,
- C) Deeply concerned about the rising youth unemployment and cuts in educational budgets:
  - i) trust in government,
  - ii) satisfaction with democracy,
- D) Noting with deep concern the frequently overlooked opinions of young people in the sphere of public policy (by older generations),
- E) realizing the lack of awareness by some young people<sup>1</sup> about:
  - i) policies,
  - ii) their own right,
  - iii) programmes,
- F) Referring to the lack of
  - i) resources in the area of political education,
  - ii) youth spaces to support personal, cultural and political development,
  - iii) for young people,
- G) Realizing that there is not enough representation of youth in local governments and councils,
- H) Fully aware of the different voting ages of each nation European Parliament elections:
  - i) that complicate the election,
  - ii) that give unequal treatment to youth in different countries,
- I) Having devoted attention to the underdeveloped infrastructure<sup>10 2</sup> in rural areas of the EU which makes it harder for youth to participate in politics,

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<sup>1</sup> Age group 15-29

<sup>2</sup> Infrastructure - the set of fundamental facilities and systems that support the sustainable functionality of households and firms. Serving a country, city, or other area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function

- 1) Transmits the problem of underdeveloped infrastructure in rural areas to the EU committee REGI<sup>311</sup> to provide
    - i) equitable delivery of public services,
    - ii) data connectivity,
    - iii) housing opportunities for young people;
  - 2) Affirms the importance of participation in the political process, which is paramount to the proper functioning of democracy;
  - 3) Calls upon the Member States to support EU spending on the programs for example, but not limited to
    - i) Erasmus+,
    - ii) Model European Parliament,
    - iii) European Solidarity Corpsto encourage social and civic engagement of youth;
  - 4) Designates a multimedia awareness campaign to educate younger EU citizens about
    - i) their rights,
    - ii) their ability to participate in the political process;
  - 5) Further requests the Commission to lower the minimum voting age for EU parliamentary elections to 16 across the Union and to recommend the lowering of the minimum voting age to 16 in regional and national elections;
  - 6) Encourages each country, region, city and town to take action to strengthen the influence of youth in decision making for example, but not limited to forming youth advisory councils aside to the local councils;
  - 7) Designates a multimedia awareness campaign to educate younger EU citizens about
    - i) their rights,
    - ii) their ability to participate in the political process;
  - 8) Establishes a committee to provide
    - i) youth-led physical facilities and infrastructures called youth spaces<sup>412</sup>,
    - ii) virtual youth spaces for example, but not limited to the EU-Youth dialogue;
  - 9) Considering the establishment of political or social movements involving both younger, and older citizens of the EU states with the idea of making a change in the way younger people are being accepted in the political scheme;
  - 10) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the Council of Ministers.
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<sup>3</sup> Committee for regional development

<sup>4</sup> Appendix A: The actual implementation of youth spaces is provided by the panel. The EU-Parliament aims to create rooms where young people can express themselves, make new relations between different youth communities, cooperate with local youth centres to make a connection with youth and ensure opportunities for youth participation in politics

## Committee 6 on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI II)

*The question of adolescent health: Adolescents today are under great social pressure. They have been especially affected by school closures and restrictions during the coronavirus pandemic. Beyond getting sick, many adolescents' social, emotional and mental well-being has been impacted by the pandemic. How can the EU address the long-term impacts of COVID-19 on the young generation's physical and mental health? How can we increase resilience in children, teens and young adults facing the challenges of the 21st century?*



**Committee Presidents: Elitsa Ivanova (Bulgaria), Emma Petrovicz (Hungary)**

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned that teachers are unable to adapt to online schooling to teach effectively due to the lack of:
  - i) computer skills,
  - ii) specialized training for distance learning, including trainee programmes,
  - iii) equipment,
  - iv) feedback,
- B) Acknowledging that students from financially unstable families and students living in isolated communities have difficulty accessing the internet or a computer device,
- C) Noting with concern the social impact of lockdowns on adolescents <sup>11</sup>such as:
  - i) difficulties with socializing with other people,
  - ii) an increasing number of conflicts in families,
  - iii) that could result in the worsening of adolescent mental health,
- D) Alarmed by the increase in mental health issues such as, but not limited to:
  - i) anxiety,
  - ii) depression,
  - iii) eating disorders,which may also lead to suicide attempts, which can be a consequence of:
  - iv) unhealthy coping mechanisms,
  - v) family problems,
  - vi) pre-existing conditions,
  - vii) racial or sexual minority backgrounds,
- E) Noting with deep concern the difficulties regarding physical issues such as but not limited to:
  - i) increased screen time,
  - ii) physical inactivity,
- F) Deeply concerned about the high increase of domestic violence; both mental and physical; due to self-isolation and lockdowns in the coronavirus pandemic,

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<sup>1</sup> Adolescent: A person between the ages of 10 and 19

- G) Alarmed by the increase of the usage of alcohol, tobacco and cannabis caused by self-isolation, stress and lockdowns during the coronavirus pandemic,
- H) Deeply conscious of the adolescents's difficulties in obtaining mental health care assistance due to:
- i) the cancellation of face-to-face services during lockdown,
  - ii) challenges posed by the accessibility of mobile phones or other electronic devices for online services,
- 1) Draws attention to the already existing programme SELFIEforTEACHERS<sup>2</sup>, to help teachers adapt to online learning, including computer skills, specialized training for distance learning;
  - 2) Calls upon the political bodies responsible for education to establish a programme for students who are not able to afford technological devices:
    - i) where students can register to lend them,
    - ii) which are responsible for collecting funds or donations, especially technological devices,
    - iii) which will provide internet or routers to students who have a difficulty accessing internet connection;
  - 3) Further recommends the introduction and usage of programmes to learn appropriate communication strategies, such as but not limited to behavioural therapy;
  - 4) Urges an increase of social activities during school hours which allows students to socialize, such as but not limited to holding conversations and participating in games;
  - 5) Encourages schools to increase the amount of time dedicated to the awareness regarding mental health issues, such as but not limited to interactive talkgroups;
  - 6) Endorses training courses to inform teachers about various mental conditions and consequences, and to help them adapt their teaching method into a pedagogical<sup>3</sup> one;
  - 7) Designates fundings to schools to encourage them to hire social workers, looking particularly at psychology students and near graduates;
  - 8) Calls upon the Member States of the European Union to implement:
    - i) active school breaks,
    - ii) increase the number and quality of PE,
    - iii) giving students the choice about what sport/activity they want to spend their lessons with;
  - 9) Draws the attention to potential risks of increased screen time and physical inactivity such as but not limited to:
    - i) obesity,
    - ii) cyber bullying;
  - 10) Encourages subsidizing schools for employing social workers in schools in order to make help for abuse and mental illnesses more accessible;

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<sup>2</sup> SELFIEforTEACHERS: Part of the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027, SELFIEforTEACHERS was created as a free online tool for primary and secondary teachers. It will allow teachers to reflect on and review how they are using technology in their teaching methods. A pilot version of the tool is currently being tested in 5 countries. It should be available by the end of 2021

<sup>3</sup> Pedagogical: The approaches of teaching



- 11) Urges EU Member States to build new health care centers<sup>4</sup>, specialized in the treatment and prevention of alcohol and drug abuse, which will be funded by the European Union;
  - 12) Recommends:
    - i) to increase the number of free sessions and no-reservation days in order for students to access mental health assistance immediately both in and out of schools,
    - ii) to lower the costs of therapeutic courses,
    - iii) to speed up the scrolling of waiting lists by hiring new specialised staff focusing on psychology students and letting adult's psychotherapists to work with adolescents too,
    - iv) those who start a psychological therapy in structures that allow social distance or open doors, and prefer to continue the therapy online only for those who have already had some psychological treatment;
  - 13) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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<sup>4</sup> Health care centres: Network of clinics staffed by practitioners and nurses providing healthcare services, treatment and support, both pharmacological and psychological, to people in a certain area

## Committee 7 on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)

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*The question of a future agricultural policy: Industrialized farming methods and intensive livestock farming have long been considered essential to feed Europe's population.*

*Intensive agriculture may be efficient, but it has led to higher stress on biodiversity and the environment due to nutrient surplus, use of pesticides and climate-damaging emissions.*

*What measures should be taken to transform the EU's agricultural policy? What can be done to tailor the EU's agricultural policy better to the needs of the environment and animal welfare while at the same time ensuring food security for EU citizens?*



**Committee Presidents: Francesca Tavernari (Italy), Emile Schummer (Luxembourg)**

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned about animal health and conditions,
- B) Deeply distressed by the image that people have of the meat industry,
- C) Alarmed by the growing population threatening food security,
- D) Aware of the overproduction of food and its related waste and loss caused by:
  - i) The consumers' lifestyle,
  - ii) The producers' quality standards,
- E) Fully aware of the impact agriculture has on water in Europe such as but not limited to:
  - i) Immense water usage,
  - ii) The effect on water quality,
  - iii) Excessive irrigation,
- F) Deeply concerned about the impact climate change has on agriculture regarding the environment, such as but not limited to:
  - i) The inconsistent and unpredictable weather patterns,
  - ii) The risk of crop losses and livestock production,
  - iii) Excessive fertilisation causing oxygen depletion and unnecessary harm in ecosystems, decreasing a thrive on wildlife,
- G) Taking into consideration the impact agriculture in the EU has on biodiversity such as:
  - i) The number of farmland birds and insects having decreased drastically,
  - ii) GMOs affecting species of insects and disturbing food chains,
  - iii) Deforestation impacting the habitats of insects, birds and other animals,
- H) Further recalling the fact that pesticides contaminate areas including:
  - i) Soil, leading to bad quality of products,
  - ii) Water which then leaks to groundwater, affecting natural water sources,
  - iii) Air-pesticides drifts, resulting in distant ecosystems being affected,
- I) Bearing in mind the impact erosion has on food supply in the EU due to deforestation,

- J) Aware of the Common Agricultural Policy subsidies being hectare-based payments which are not dependent on criteria such as, but not limited to animal welfare, ecologically friendly and healthy productions,
  - K) Deeply concerned by the lack of workforce in the agricultural market, specifically young labourers,
  - L) Noting with regret the unfair distribution of subsidies between corporate farms and family farms, resulting in an inequality and decreased number of small farms in the EU,
- 1) Reaffirms the need for stricter legislation on animal health, by:
    - i) Introducing legislations on the birth condition of pigs,
    - ii) Stricter inspections on the animal transports by the pilot project;
  - 2) Condemns pig caudectomy by:
    - i) Declaring it illegal in every non-intensive farm,
    - ii) Sanctioning pig caudectomy by 15% of the turnover of the previous year,
    - iii) Discouraging pig caudectomy in all intensive farms;
  - 3) Establishes the Animal Tools Acquiring Fund to:
    - i) Cover 75% of the cost of recreational toys for animals,
    - ii) Finance the project Calf Monitoring System and the creation of an experts pool to develop similar technologies applicable to other animals, coordinating with the original inventor team;
  - 4) Encourages the creation of sensibilisation campaigns to:
    - i) Raise awareness on how the meat industry affects the environment,
    - ii) Inform the citizens on how animals are treated during meat production processes;
  - 5) Recommends implementing and furthering research on advanced, more productive but sustainable farming technologies such as, but not limited to:
    - i) Vertical farming,
    - ii) Future farming,
    - iii) GMOs;
  - 6) Introducing a committee to give fast track permits to producers for an increase in sustainable food production;
  - 7) Encourages member states to provide education on food waste in educational systems, jobs and companies, especially restaurants and food retailers;
  - 8) Congratulates businesses with bonuses for providing monthly evidence of them minimising food waste and encourages donating wasted food to charity organisations;
  - 9) Encourages, through subsidies, the research and development of water technologies such as, but not limited to:
    - i) Micro-irrigation systems,
    - ii) Storage of rainwater,
    - iii) Improved water filtration systems;

- 10) Further requests to subsidise through the LIFE funding program and the use of the product Bovaer<sup>®</sup>, which reduces the methane emissions from cows by 30%, in 2025;
  - 11) Draws the attention to the effect agriculture has on biodiversity by:
    - i) Recommending laws to protect already existing biospheres,
    - ii) Furthering the use of alternative technologies particularly vertical farms,
    - iii) regulating GMOs to reduce negative effects on biodiversity,
    - iv) introducing a reforestation scheme;
  - 12) Encourages further research into pesticides; if environmental requirements are not met by 2025 harmful pesticides will be banned;
  - 13) Further recommends the usage of green manure, by painless processes such as CowToilet, which separates urines and faeces, preventing ammonia pollution;
  - 14) Supports selecting crop cultivars and changing planting dates to lead to longer growth periods;
  - 15) Recommends the phytodepuration processes to eliminate dihydrogen phosphate compounds from irrigation sources;
  - 16) Calls upon a change of the Common Agricultural Policy income support from the hectare-based parameter to subsidies, such as but not limited to animal welfare, ecologically friendly farming and healthy productions;
  - 17) Recommends awareness campaigns especially for the younger generation to raise awareness and to make the agricultural sector more desirable;
  - 18) Requests the establishment of the Fund for Framers' Setbacks to cover 57% of the expenses defrayed by farmers facing bankruptcy by 5 years since the start of the business;
  - 19) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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## Committee 8 on Artificial Intelligence in A Digital Age (AIDA)

*The question of artificial intelligence (AI): The more widespread implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming industry and society. While its use may benefit Europeans, the increasing reliance on AI also poses significant risks concerning the safety and fundamental rights of people and businesses, data protection, and the*

*functioning of democracy. Algorithms influence real-life decisions. What framework can the EU create to facilitate AI innovation across the EU and strengthen Europe's potential to compete globally? What steps should be taken to maximize EU citizens' opportunities to benefit from the technology and minimize the risks?*



**Committee Presidents: Matteo Vontz (Germany), Cara Borg Aquilina (Malta)**

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned about the threat Artificial Intelligence (AI) poses to democracy as well as governments through its utilisation in:
  - i) surveillance of citizens and political opponents,
  - ii) misinformation aimed at eroding the trust in government institutions,
- B) Bearing in mind the factors in price leading to small and middle-sized companies being disadvantaged in the competition against big technological corporations in the field of AI,
- C) Fully alarmed by the insufficient investment in the AI sector, causing a global loss of competitiveness within the field,
- D) Recognizing the importance of diversity<sup>1</sup> in the programming of AI to prevent
  - i) racial inequalities,
  - ii) gender inequalities,
  - iii) discrimination,
- E) Aware of the ethical concerns raised by AI, including issues with accountability,
- F) Troubled by the potential employment obstacles that could be encountered as a result of increased AI advancement and digital transition in the workplace,
- G) Acknowledging with deep regret the complexity of AI algorithms, which renders them difficult to understand, leading to dependency on a select group of people<sup>2</sup> able to produce and control AI algorithms,
- H) Noting with approval the potential benefits for the environment that AI poses but at the same time alarmed by the lack of funding in this field, especially considering its environmental impacts<sup>3</sup>,

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<sup>1</sup> The inclusion of individuals pertaining to different races, ethnicities, genders, sexual orientations, socio-economic statuses, ages and physical abilities when programming AI technology.

<sup>2</sup> including but not limited to governments, large corporations, AI technicians, and programmers

<sup>3</sup> such as but not limited to the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

- I) Contemplating the risk of AI affecting member states and citizens disproportionately, resulting in increased socioeconomic inequalities, which include, but are not limited to:
    - i) displacement of low-skilled workers,
    - ii) disruption to the employment of immigrant workers,
    - iii) increasing gaps between the upper and the lower class,
  - J) Fully aware of the many risks but also benefits that AI poses in terms of data protection and privacy,
- 1) Strongly supports a blacklist restriction on companies and countries that produce products which enable interference in democratic processes such as but not limited to surveillance technologies;
  - 2) Recommends to member states to integrate digital citizenship courses and to source critical thinking<sup>4</sup> into national curriculums;
  - 3) Calls upon the member states, in collaboration with companies, to mandate citizens' identification when creating social accounts in order to counteract the occurrence of bots;
  - 4) Urges the European Union (EU) to provide subsidies for smaller sized companies to promote AI equalising opportunities between SMBs<sup>5</sup> and large corporations;
  - 5) Emphasizes the need to establish a more connected European market, for instance by creating a common platform to share data as well as flexible market regulations;
  - 6) Requests the EU to provide increased European public and private investment into AI developmental sectors<sup>6</sup>;
  - 7) Wishes to implement a thorough form of analysis of data used in AI development with the goal of avoiding biased data;
  - 8) Intends to maintain equality in the workforce and counteract biases by including methods such as but not limited to:
    - i) providing targeted training programs, internships, scholarships, and mentorships,
    - ii) training recruiters that hire AI programmers not to be biased in decision making,
    - iii) further proclaiming orientation programmes in schools to endorse diversity among the workers in the sector;
  - 9) Instructs manufacturers to perform extensive testing on AI before fabricating products for the public, to avoid unnecessary errors that may lead to ethical concerns;
  - 10) Recommends the establishment of clear-cut regulations with regard to incidents involving AI and accountability;
  - 11) Draws attention to the wellbeing and financial stability of former workers, by
    - i) supporting the establishment of re-skilling programs for individuals,

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<sup>4</sup> the recognition of fake news, "deep fakes", and misinformation

<sup>5</sup> Smaller Sized Businesses

<sup>6</sup> such as but not limited to research, manufacturing, and software development

- ii) recommending the introduction of temporary unemployment assistance based on the severity of displacement in each member state;
  - 12) Further recommends the implementation of expert seminars to members of the public to increase the accessibility of knowledge about AI;
  - 13) Draws the attention to the necessity of youth involvement through governmental incentives and common platforms that include but are not limited to
    - i) school projects,
    - ii) university funding,
    - iii) apprenticeships,
    - iv) social media campaigns;
  - 14) Requests further investment in the area of AI affecting the environment to
    - i) increase AI's positive abilities in reducing carbon emissions,
    - ii) offset the carbon footprint of AI;
  - 15) Authorises the allocation of resources to member states and citizens disproportionately affected by AI advancements, to fund
    - i) development of infrastructure,
    - ii) increased internet access,
    - iii) education for displaced workers;
  - 16) Encourages digital companies to update their terms and services information in order to increase user readability and comprehension<sup>7</sup> of the terms about Recommendation Systems;
  - 17) Expresses its hope to benefit the field of data protection services with the application of AI;
  - 18) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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<sup>7</sup> so that users can properly read the terms and services and give proper consent

## Committee 9 on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)

*The question of protecting women against online violence and discrimination: Online violence and abuse against women and girls has become a far too common experience. Different forms of online harassment create a hostile environment intended to degrade, silence and intimidate women. What measures can be put in place to combat online violence directed at women and girls? How can the EU empower women and girls online and protect their right to express themselves freely and without fear?*



**Committee Presidents: Fatma Gürel (Germany), Moritz Höfler (Austria)**

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned about the lack of action being taken in regard of online violence, especially in effective reporting techniques considering gender based discrimination,
  - B) Noting with regret the negligence towards online violence prevention especially towards women during the COVID-19 pandemic,
  - C) Convinced that only an intersectional perspective can lead to effectively addressing gender oppression,
  - D) Realizing the lack of effective online awareness campaigns against gender stereotypes,
  - E) Noting the introduction of rights to personal integrity within legislation that were introduced before the internet, resulting in a lack of legal support,
  - F) Deeply conscious about the negative effect of cyber violence being a form of discrimination negatively impacting the enjoyment of human rights, which is preventing women from active online participation,
  - G) Alarmed by the lack of action taken by social media platforms when dealing with recognising and reducing hate comments,
  - H) Recognizing the disproportional amount of online threats and harassments towards LGBTQ+ women and women of minorities,
  - I) Fully aware of the fact that harmful content is especially difficult to entirely remove from the internet,
  - J) Aware of the fact that online violence is given less attention than physical violence,
  - K) Concerned about the fact that witnesses to online violence against women on different social media platforms may be afraid of speaking up,
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- 1) Takes note of the importance of intersectional perspectives while improving legislation regarding gender oppression;
  - 2) Calls upon introducing an intersectional approach in the educational programs of the individual Member States;



- 3) Encourages all Member States to establish a national commission for Gender Based Violence that performs the following functions:
  - i) developing and implementing educational campaigns for the public about the harms of online gender-based violence,
  - ii) Encouraging social media platforms to spread awareness about the impact of online gender-based violence on one's mental health through campaigns,
  - iii) assisting NGOs and VOs<sup>1</sup> that tackle gender-based violence and aid victims, both financially and by providing necessary resources;
- 4) Urges all online engagement platforms to establish and standardize a universal reporting system;
- 5) Recommends an evaluation of the effectiveness of particular mechanisms dealing with online violence prevention, in order to better avert online harassment in the future;
- 6) Recommends social media platforms to prevent online violence through awareness campaigns;
- 7) Calls upon member states to provide essential legal support for victims concerning the prosecution of offenders;
- 8) Recommends that EU member states strengthen their judiciary system regarding the prosecuting of online offenders by:
  - i) offering mandatory educational seminars for judicial clerks on the topic of cyberviolence and discrimination against women,
  - ii) updating the laws regarding cyberviolence and discrimination against women deeming it to all intents and purposes a crime and violence,
  - iii) ratifying the Istanbul Convention;
- 9) Requests all social media platforms that have not yet updated their cancellation procedures according to the EU code of conduct on encountering illegal hate speech online to do so;
- 10) Calling for the acceptance of minority groups by increasing subsidies for awareness initiatives, such as but not limited to:
  - i) teaching in ethnic, racial, and religious diversity,
  - ii) workshops on gender identity and other LGBTQ+ topics,
  - iii) advertising campaigns on other underrepresented groups such as people with disabilities or mental illnesses;
- 11) Requests the improvement of the EU code of conduct on encountering illegal hate speech online e.g. by raising their 70% removal rate average to 100%;
- 12) Affirms an educational campaign be conducted in member states about how online violence is as dangerous as physical violence;
- 13) Supports NGOs and VOs to implement strategies empowering victims of cyber violence to speak up about their experiences as well as to create a safe space for victims offering support to each other;
- 14) Further recommends direct testimonies from people who have had the courage to speak up about the experience of online violence used in the campaigns established in the previous OCs;
- 15) Authorizes the creation of a fund to finance all measures stated in the resolution;
- 16) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

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<sup>1</sup> Non-Governmental Organizations and Virtual Organizations

## Committee 10 on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)

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*The question of protecting our European values:*

*What can the EU do to counter democratic backsliding and protect democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights across the Union? How can the EU prevent breaches of EU values within the Member States and take effective action against governments for violating EU laws?*



**Committee Presidents: Andra Constantin (Romania), Ronja Endfellner (Austria)**

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned about the power play lying underneath some recent conflicts in the European Union (EU) such as, but not limited to the Poland and Belarus Conflict<sup>1</sup>,
  - B) Noting with deep concern that some of the Member States are actively destabilizing the Union in their attempts to push their own agenda,
  - C) Emphasizing the importance of media pluralism,
  - D) Noticing the levels of corruption existent in the entire Union,
  - E) Alarmed by the rising amount of fake news,
  - F) Deeply concerned about the integration process of new countries into the EU,
  - G) Recognizing the dangers of the investor citizenships schemes which take place inside the borders of our Union,
  - H) Emphasizing the importance of supporting independent investigative journalists and whistle-blowers,
  - I) Realizing the importance of education about European values,
  - J) Desiring a well-functioning court system in all Member States,
  - K) Noting the lack of sufficient EU tools to protect and enforce European norms and values from:
    - i) possible breaches,
    - ii) unanimity problem<sup>2</sup>,
    - iii) enforcing already existing laws;
  - L) Alarmed by the high levels of ethnic, racial, and sexual discrimination present in the Member States regarding education and employment as well as the lack of legislation regarding hate crimes and hate speech;
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- 1) Calls upon Member States to provide adequate humanitarian aid to the migrants trapped between borders and further proclaims the need for sanctions on those nations that force people from their home nations;
  - 2) Condemns the Belarusian government for their malicious agenda and their creation of an avoidable migrant crisis and further requests a new set of sanctions on Belarus;

- 3) Urges Member States to introduce laws regulating excessive media ownership such as but not exclusive to limiting the number of broadcasting licenses one entity may hold;
- 4) Encourages the EU to continue their work against corruption, including but not limited to the anti-corruption experience-sharing workshops<sup>1</sup>;
- 5) Proclaims a body of experts which is authorized to work with Interpol and is responsible for:
  - i) the control of the legitimacy of all online information surrounding every EU Member State,
  - ii) reporting found illegitimate information and preventing its distribution,
  - iii) informing and educating citizens through means of social media in form of educational, explanatory videos about the possible manipulated information spreading in cyberspace;
- 6) Encourages Member States to include education about critical thinking as a part of their school curriculum;
- 7) Further requests Member States that have qualms regarding other states joining the EU to bring those up to the Council rather than pursuing these issues between the respective countries and suggests diplomatic talks involving the EU as an impartial third party to find a suitable compromise that shall lead to peace between the concerned nations;
- 8) Calls upon Member States to form their independent and impartial body that would deal with:
  - i) ensuring adequate public funding,
  - ii) protecting journalists from SLAPP<sup>2</sup>,
  - iii) protecting journalists and whistleblowers against violence through a collaboration with OSHA<sup>3</sup>;
- 9) Encourages all Member States to do away with the process of citizenship by investment;
- 10) Emphasizes the need for a large-scale multimedia campaign across the union regarding the core European values in two parts:
  - i) teaching students about European values by integrating them inside the curriculum,
  - ii) reminding all citizens of the European union of our values and their importance;
- 11) Considers it necessary that the EU takes additional measures against corruption, including but not limited to:
  - i) introducing a system of randomly choosing judges for each case,
  - ii) implementing legislation which makes it obligatory for Member States to join EPPO<sup>4</sup>,
  - iii) the anti-corruption experience-sharing workshops,
  - iv) introducing a peer-review mechanism as allowed by Article 70 of the Lisbon treaty;
- 12) Requests EU tools to protect and enforce European norms and values such as but not limited to:
  - i) warning procedures,
  - ii) reducing the voting threshold for the execution of sanctions to a 2/3 majority,

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<sup>1</sup> The anti-corruption experience sharing program is a workshop used as a contact point for countries to discuss anti-corruption policies in order to implement policies and laws against corruption

<sup>2</sup> Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation.

<sup>3</sup> Occupational Safety and Health Administration Whistleblowers protection program.

<sup>4</sup> The new European Public Prosecutor is an EU body with powers to prosecute criminals for the misuse of EU funds.

- iii) not giving out European funds to the countries in the wrong until they respect their moral obligations;
- 13) Urgently demands that a campaign be launched aiding in informing Europeans regarding discrimination about their:
    - i) ethnic,
    - ii) racial,
    - iii) sexual rights;
  - 14) Supports the revision of the current legislation regarding hate crimes and hate speech and if needed supports the introduction of supplementary legislation;
  - 15) Considers it necessary that the EU imposes sanctions if the EU court concludes a verdict that a country is systematically abusing its power to promote discrimination based on the EU law;
  - 16) Condemning governments pushing their own agenda whilst violating EU values, assigning each Member State's Constitutional Court the power to punish and condemn EU Constitutional violations through:
    - i) a collaboration with Europol,
    - ii) the creation of a body of experts;
  - 17) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
-