



MODEL EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

TALLINN'18

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

17TH TO 24TH OF FEBRUARY
TALLINN

Committee on Foreign Affairs - Resolution Not Passed

The question of EU-Russian relations: What kind of approach should the European Union take towards Russia, considering their systematic efforts to destabilize the community of liberal democracies? What could the European Union do in relation to human rights abuses and the erosion of democracy in Russia? How should the European Union accommodate the interests of European businesses in the present geopolitical climate?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Having considered the sanctions against Russia, leading to counter sanctions which cause mutual difficulties in cooperation,
- B) Alarmed by Russia's disinformation campaign and information warfare,
- C) Deeply concerned by the erosion of democracy and human rights abuses in the Russian Federation, such as but not limited to:
 - i) obstructing freedom of speech and,
 - ii) discriminating minorities,
- D) Taking into account the economic interdependence and ties between the EU and Russia, in particular the EU's reliance on Russian energy supplies,
- E) Observing the actions taken by the Russian Federation in its efforts to destabilize the EU, such as but not limited to:
 - i) Russia's posturing territorial opportunism, which endangers territorial security of EU member states bordering Russia,
 - ii) Russia's violation of the EU's cyber security,
- F) Taking into consideration the imminent dangers revolving around the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, which also affects EU citizens, specifically taking into account the disastrous consequences of the Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 incident¹,
- G) Recognising the violations of the Minsk II Agreement, which have made it practically ineffective, and has prevented any sustainable political settlement in Eastern Ukraine,
- H) Aware of the lack of cooperation between EU member states and Russia in international organisations, such as the Council of Europe or the UN, as a result of Russia's human rights abuses, which have been followed by a set of European sanctions,
- I) Fully aware of Russia's implication in the Syrian war and its negative effects on the EU's plans to diversify its sources of natural resources,

¹ Flight shot down in the Donbass Region, resulting in 298 casualties.

- J) Noting that Russia is rather seen as an enemy than as a partner in the international arena, which is detrimental to both the EU's and Russia's economies,
- 1) Suggests initiating negotiations with Russia and Ukraine for the signing of a new agreement based on the Minsk II principles of ceasefire, the creation of a buffer zone cleared of artillery and the right of Russian minorities in Eastern Ukraine to govern themselves, but with the following modification in its implementation:
 - i) Once the new agreement has been signed by all parties, the EU shall progressively lift certain sanctions over Russia only when the latter enforces the different parts of the agreement;
 - ii) While negotiating the new agreement, both sides should decide which particular sanctions are going to be lifted when those certain clauses are met;
 - 2) Calls upon the ECA² to create a central fund to transfer a part of EU's capital to research against information warfare, focusing on further developing cyber infrastructure in the whole EU, making it universally resilient to information and cyber-attacks;
 - 3) Recommends the development and financial support of mandatory classes in high schools and journalism schools that teach critical analysis and media literacy skills;
 - 4) Urges member states to reopen diplomatic channels with Russia after the new agreement mentioned in OC 1 is implemented;
 - 5) Strongly condemns the actions taken by Russia to undermine its obligations towards minorities as stated in international treaties such as the UDHR³;
 - 6) Recommends the EU funding of international NGOs, such as Article 9 and Minority Rights Group International (MRG), that ensure the freedom of speech in Russia and the ones that protect the rights of minorities;
 - 7) Condemns Russia's long standing support for the authoritarian regime in Syria, whose people have clearly expressed the desire for democratic changes, which conflicts with the EU's goals of diversifying its energy sources;
 - 8) Further requests that Russian and Ukrainian diplomatic institutions inform European citizens about the dangers of residing in the proximity of the Donbass region when applying for a visa to travel to this area;
 - 9) Condemns the EU's dependence on Russian energy supplies and recognises different geopolitical states of EU members:
 - i) further supports the designation of high funding for the project of building a Trans-Adriatic pipeline

² European Court of Auditors

³ Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- ii) Recommends the directorates C and D of the Energy Commission to further invest in renewable sources such as green energy to minimise reliability on Russian energy supplies;
 - 10) Calls for unilateral improvement of digital infrastructure by means of investing in cybersecurity and sharing tactics regarding prevention of cyber warfare:
 - i) Considers enhanced cooperation of the European Defence Agency with NATO in order to establish a strong cyber defense policy;
 - 11) Urges the Russian Federation to respect Eastern EU member states' borders as laid out in 20/02/2018;
 - 12) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
-

Committee on Employment and Social Affairs - Resolution Not Passed

The question of automation and employment: How should the European Union approach the age of automation? Which changes in laws and rules should be considered, in terms of both enabling economic growth and making sure that safety is not compromised? How to take into account the fact that automation will have a significant impact on the job market?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned by the income inequality that automation causes between high, middle and low-skilled workers,
 - B) Fully aware that education systems and institutions are not adapted to future job market prospects to take into account developing automation,
 - C) Deeply concerned about the effects of a dramatic decrease of human involvement in the economy,
 - D) Emphasizing the lack of a social safety net⁴ adapted to the age of automation,
 - E) Recognizing the health consequences of being permanently unemployable,
 - F) Noting further the difficulty of equally integrating automation in all European Member States due to the differing economies' function in the respected countries,
 - G) Keeping in mind the lack of global regulation and legislation regarding the automatised workforce and its influence on:
 - i. Privacy,
 - ii. Cybersecurity,
 - iii. Worker, technology safety and legal accountability,
 - iv. Societal differences regarding the acceptance of automation and the technological and economical advancement gap between various EU Member State,
- 1) Supports the further funding⁵ of unemployment centres and instructs them to direct reschooling towards positions that are at lower risk of automation;

⁴ Social welfare services provided by a community of individuals at the state and local levels.

⁵ Said funding will provide funds specifically for positions lower on the automation probability index that will derive from the automation tax.

- 2) Emphasizes the importance of minimal⁶ financial support for citizens going through reschooling that is relative to the member state at hand;
- 3) Calls on the Committee on Culture and Education to:
 - i) Draw attention to non-formal education as a valuable tool in order to improve the use and understanding of automation by forwarding guidelines to member states' respective departments of education with recommendations on implementation.
 - ii) Encourage the adaptation of educational programmes to more cognitive, social and emotional skills and areas that will not likely be subjected to automation in the foreseeable future;
- 4) Encourages branching work hours⁷ depending on the abundance of job applications in order to increase employment, productivity and employee mental health;
- 5) Calls upon the EU member states to agree on a common indirect tax on the production process proportionally to its degree of automation and employee tax;
- 6) Urges the EU member states to financial support organisations consisting of voluntary work in order to diminish the negative effects on mental health stemming from long term unemployment;
- 7) Calls upon the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety to recognise the issue at hand and cooperate with the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs to reduce said negative health impacts as a result of unemployment due to automation;
- 8) Further invites the creation of a social fund⁸ specifically for small scale and start-up businesses that aims to loan automation capital and enforce a fixed time period to either start to repay the original price at low interest rates or to get their machines repossessed;
- 9) Authorises the budget increase of the Horizon 2020 which also expands⁹ on cybersecurity;
- 10) Request the establishment of an informational media campaign regarding automation benefits and potential consequences;
- 11) Urges EU member states to impose stricter regulation of companies in charge of hard infrastructure¹⁰ ;
- 12) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

⁶The minimum financial support is proportional to minimum wage in the member state.

⁷ Distributing work hours equally between existing employees to result in keeping financial balance and profit to said company without the need to remove existing employees and this shall be encouraged by reaching out to employers through guidelines approved by the EU.

⁸ A fund in the EU that receives the automatization tax revenue from all member states that participate in benefiting from the automatization industry and then distributes said funds equitably.

⁹ To address the technology to secure the cybersecurity such as but not limited to privacy, access control and risk management

¹⁰ Physical networks necessary for the functioning of a modern industrial nation.

Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality - Not Passed

The question of dealing with sexual harassment: How should the European Union react to the growing awareness of sexual harassment of women? Considering the European Union's power related to workplace issues, could it do more to ensure that progress is being made in combating the problem?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Declaring that in case of sexual harassment there should be no tolerance despite of any circumstances such as but not limited to religion, situation, origins and country;
 - B) Alarmed by the fact that the EU definition of sexual harassment is not spread out enough within society;
 - C) Deploing that the organisations, which can help the victims of sexual harassment are not well known and therefore can't reach out and help the victims;
 - D) Fully aware the lack of enlightenment results in low awareness concerning sexual harassment and a taboo surrounding the talks about it;
 - E) Deploing that campaigns such as but not limited to #MeToo are important in voicing the victims but fail to provide solutions and therefore are prone to disappear from the public eye rather quickly;
 - F) Realising that in situations where there is a difference in fields such as but not limited to power and numbers of male and female employees, there is a bigger probability of sexual harassment;
 - G) Recognizing that 55% of women in the EU have experienced sexual harassment in their lives, especially 75% of women in the top management category and 41 percent of women of those who have never been in paid work;
 - H) Further deploing that sexual assaults are the only cases in justice where victims have to proof that the other person humiliated, offended or hurt them;
 - I) Noticing with consent that victims of sexual harassment in some countries are not financially or socially aided;
-
- 1) Affirms that in all companies there should be several (proportional to size) trust-persons¹¹ who are well-informed and can help the victims of sexual harassment:

¹¹ Every company has access to multiple trust person, who are always available and objective.

Trust-persons will form a network with already existing organizations, which are experienced in dealing with sexual harassment and its consequences and will help the victim all the way through;

- 2) Encourages the creation of more workshops and bringing up an open discussion from a young age about sexual harassment, resulting in a change of the mentality and breaking the taboo;
 - 3) (Further requests more surveys to be executed in public institutions, on the streets and workplaces to get more information about the amount of sexual harassment and other unacceptable actions and its evolution;
 - 4) Requests an all-european campaign consisting of TV ads and other forms of advertisement explaining the EU definition of sexual harassment and informing people of its criminal nature;
 - 5) Encourages the use of social media in form such as but not limited to videos instructing how to react in case of sexual harassment;
 - 6) Further recommends the government of every EU member state to actively participate in ongoing social media campaigns;
 - 7) Strongly advises member states to provide financial help to the organisations who protect or work with the victims of sexual assault;
 - 8) Requests member states to refund the treatment of victims of sexual harassment or directly provide the treatment;
 - 9) Further invites member states, governments, national institutions, schools and individuals to plan events and activities to highlight the importance of knowledge regarding sexual harassment during April, the month of sexual assault awareness;
 - 10) Expresses its hope that the media, which is an influencer of public opinion, takes the responsibility of what and how it reports and raises the awareness among media professional and spokesperson, about the importance of publishing or broadcasting accurate information on sexual assault that is free of sexism, prejudice and sensationalism;
 - 11) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
-

Committee on Constitutional Affairs - Resolution Passed

The question of break-away regions in the EU: What approach should the European Union take in situations where a part of a member state wishes to break away? How should the European Union react in situations in those countries that can be tense and divisive?



The Model European Parliament,

✓

- A) Aware of the sovereign member states not recognising regions seeking independence,
 - B) Keeping in mind that each breakaway region has different cultural and ethnic signs such as, but not limited to, history and language,
 - C) Deeply concerned by the lack of regulations regarding breakaway regions, especially in fields of financial markets and the movement of people and goods,
 - D) Noting with regret EU citizens' lack of knowledge about the effects of EU membership,
 - E) Fully aware of the compulsory ratification by all member states of agreements between the EU and breakaway regions to cause a stalemate,
 - F) Deeply concerned that if a breakaway region were to secede from a member state, this would lead to other regions seceding,
 - G) Recognising that there are discrepancies between member state laws and EU laws regarding whether a region has the ability to secede,
 - H) Aware of the need for stability in independence seeking regions where protests occur,
 - I) Deeply regretting the lack of communication between breakaway regions, member states and the EU,
 - J) Deeply regretting the lack of a coherent reaction from the EU as a whole towards the issue of regions seeking independence,
-
- 1) Requests that Member States recognise regions seeking independence¹²;
 - 2) Urges the creation of a gathering of EU representatives, member states' delegates, minority leaders and independence movement leaders;

¹² A region that seeks independence is a region in which a significant share of the population have expressed a wish to secede from a member state

- 3) Supports the funding and creation of European days of unity, which stimulate a feeling of European citizenship and unity, promotes regional diversity and educates on regional cultural values;
- 4) Trusts member states' leaders to bear in mind a region's cultural and ethnic values during conversations;
- 5) Endorses the adaptation of an article in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union which treats breakaway regions¹³ as member states which have notified the European Council of their intention to leave the European Union under article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty;
 - i) Endorses negotiations to follow for a period of two years in which breakaway regions negotiate the framework of their future relationship with the Union;
 - ii) Urges that the agreement shall be negotiated in accordance with article 218(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;
 - iii) Declares accordingly that the agreement needs a qualified majority of the member states and the consent of the European Parliament to take effect;
- 6) Trusts EU member states to provide sufficient information about the effects of EU membership by drawing attention to programmes of educational value and encouraging public debate;
- 7) Notifies that breakaway regions within the European Union can apply for membership of the EU if a qualified majority, not a unanimity,¹⁴ of the Council agrees;
- 8) Urges that in order for a region seeking independence to be considered a breakaway-region there should be a screening process after a qualified majority vote of the European Council;
- 9) Declares accordingly that the Commission should carry out a detailed examination with the region seeking independence of each policy field (chapter), to determine how well the country has prepared¹⁵;
- 10) Reaffirms the EU's mission for European unity which implies that the EU discourages regions to seek independence.

¹³ A breakaway region is a region that has officially and legally been recognized as a region in the process of becoming an autonomous region by a qualified majority of the European Council as long as it is constitutionally possible in the member state

¹⁴ When the Council votes on a proposal by the Commission or the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, a qualified majority is reached if two conditions are met:

- 55% of member states vote in favour - in practice this means 16 out of 28
- the proposal is supported by member states representing at least 65% of the total EU population

¹⁵ The findings by chapter are presented by the Commission to the Member States in the form of a screening report. The conclusion of this report is a recommendation of the Commission which specific certain conditions – opening benchmarks- should be met first

- 11) Calls upon member states to consider the EU constitution within their own domestic laws, especially the Treaty of Rome, the Treaty of Maastricht, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Treaty of Lisbon;
 - 12) Designates neutral observers from an EU member state in order to inform the general public and the EU on the current situation through regular briefings in the region that seeks independence
 - i) Observers would be selected in a similar way that neutral election observers are in the Middle East;
 - ii) The observers would forward their observations to the UN security council;
 - 13) Further invites the three parties involved - the breakaway region, the member state and the EU, to appoint a negotiator who will represent them
 - i) Recommends penalties for the member state if the deadline is not respected, for example not being able to have a word at the EU General Assembly as long as the negotiations do not improve;
 - ii) Further recommends the amendment of Article 51(2) in order to authorize the condemnation of member states and breakaway-regions which do not seek to progress in negotiations or follow EU laws;
 - 13) Approves of a common reaction in the form of a monthly communique written by member states and summarised by the EU on the overall situation surrounding regions seeking independence;
 - 14) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
-

Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety - Passed

The question of how could the European Union ensure that the issue of mental health problems receives more attention and is addressed more thoroughly? How to ensure that people know when and how to seek help?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Noting with deep concern the fact that there is a general ignorance in the society of the European Union towards the causes and triggers of mental illnesses,
 - i) combination of genetic and biological factors,
 - ii) emotional, physical and sexual abuse,
 - iii) substance abuse by the community and themselves,
 - iv) pressure and stress created in schools and the workplace,
- B) Acknowledging the lack of cooperation between member states themselves and NGOs and governments, thus impeding the implementation of adequate policies,
- C) Deeply concerned by the lack of awareness regarding mental health illnesses, on an individual, institutional and government level, which contributes to the stigmatisation and aggravation of these problems,
- D) Recognizing the negative consequences people suffering from mental health problems can cause to themselves and society,
 - i) self harm and suicide,
 - ii) economical loss,
 - iii) reduced work productivity,
 - iv) lower quality of life,
- E) Alarmed by ineffective and insufficient mental health care and services,
- F) Emphasising the need to socially include and cooperate with people with mental disorders,
- G) Alarmed by the lack of funding for research and treatment for mental illnesses, and the social welfare systems being highly pressured by those suffering from mental disorders and the community affected¹⁶,
- H) Deeply concerned that certain patients cannot afford proper psychiatric treatment due to the fact that there is a lack of governmental control in the cost of drugs and not all insurance companies cover these costs of treatment and medication,

¹⁶ mentally ill account for about 40% of social welfare benefits

- 1) Calls upon the making of educational programs for schools about mental health and recommends the member states to implement it into their curriculums;
- 2) Requests general European Union campaigns via different mediums (see appendix A);
- 3) Supports further funding for research to combat mental illnesses and therefore provide more effective treatment;
- 4) Calls upon merging of currently existing public health organisations into the European Public Health Agency (EPHA) whose task should be especially but not limited to:
 - i) collecting data relating to public health,
 - ii) create recommendations to the individual member states and the EU institutions about how to improve their Public Health policy,
 - iii) organising annual summits for mental health professionals and representatives of member states and non-governmental organisations,
 - iv) cooperating with the World Health Organisation and similar organisations;
- 5) Encourages stronger cooperation with Mental Health Europe¹⁷ to make mental health a more prominent part of the European Union agenda;
- 6) Urges medical insurance companies and governmental institutions to enable more effective mental health care by:
 - i) ensuring proper hospitalisation for everyone,
 - ii) banning the prescription of inappropriate drugs,
 - iii) guaranteeing sufficient care after hospitalisation,
 - iv) enabling longer and more frequent doctor's visits;
- 7) Suggests employers to provide the possibility of reduced work hours to help people suffering from mental health issues and their families;
- 8) Proposes medical institutions to implement periodic mental health check-ups and consultations in places such as workplaces, educational institutions and regular doctor's offices (see appendix B);
- 9) Emphasizes that doctors and medical students pay more attention to as well as actively recognise the symptoms of mental disorders;
- 10) Requests the European Commission to propose stronger anti-trust laws of the European Union to stop the manipulation of the market such as but not limited to the problem of drug company monopolies;
- 11) Encourages measures for prevention of self-harm, suicidal behavior and for providing help for victims of abuse by:

¹⁷ Mental Health Europe is the largest independent organisation which represents mental health professionals and service providers across Europe.

- i) using hotlines to minimize incidents,
 - ii) community and therapy groups for people to share their experience;
- 12) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

Appendix A:

Various mediums will be used to raise awareness about the causes, symptoms and consequences of mental illnesses and the link between mental illnesses and lifestyle in order to have the best chance of reaching a specific group or generation. The methods are for example social media campaigns, TV commercials, posters, workshops in schools and workplaces and brochures.

Appendix B:

Consultants should focus particularly on traumatic experiences such as but not limited to emotional, physical and sexual abuse.

Committee on Foreign Affairs/sub-committee on Human Rights - Passed

The question of EU-Turkey relations. Considering developments in Turkey that are in ideological opposition to the European values, how should the European Union define Turkey's position in relation to the European Union? What could the European Union do to promote a more open society in Turkey?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Fully alarmed by the rapidly increasing tensions between the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Turkey,
- B) Having considered the violation of the right to freedom of speech in the Republic of Turkey, including but not limited to, the imprisonment of journalists and the prosecution of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and the Justice and Development Party's (AKP) political opposition¹⁸,
- C) Deeply concerned about the critical situation of women's rights in Republic of Turkey,
- D) Noting with deep concern the violation of children's rights according to Article 24¹⁹ of the European Charter of Human Rights,
- E) Alarmed by the deterioration of the judicial system within the Republic of Turkey through but not limited to:
 - i) A weakening of the division of power,
 - ii) Corruption of the judiciary,
 - iii) Weakening of labour rights,
 - iv) Lack of judicial oversight in regards to property confiscation and police custody and correctional facilities,
 - v) the suggestion of the reintroduction of the death penalty,
- F) Fully aware of the discrimination suffered by minorities in the Republic of Turkey including different religious groups, LGBTQ+, and disabled people,

¹⁸ This refers to the institutional repression of national and international media within the country specifically after the coup attempt in 2016 and the declaration of a state of emergency with a special recognition to the targeting of the Kurdish minority news vessels

¹⁹ regarding the rights of the child and the protection of their wellbeing

- G) Deeply concerned by the escalating conflict in the southeast of the Republic of Turkey which is caused by the conflict between the Kurdish minority and the Turkish government,
 - H) Deeply disturbed by the uncontrolled situation of refugees in the Republic of Turkey and the EU, due to but not limited to:
 - i) the increasing influx of refugees and the irregular migratory flows from the Republic of Turkey to the EU
 - ii) the already disbursed €3 billion budget to the Turkey Refugee Facility without the expected results,
 - I) Noting with regret the increase of Islamophobic and xenophobic misconceptions of Middle Eastern culture within the EU,
- 1) Strongly condemns the Turkish claim to the island of Cyprus, and in turn, urges the European Union to emphasise the importance of the Republic of Turkey installing the following measures:
 - i) withdraw all military and civil government personnel from the Island within 2 years - with the help of the OSCE²⁰ - and to work together with the EU to ensure a peaceful and stable withdrawal and transfer of power,
 - ii) recognise the Republic of Cyprus as an autonomous governing body with the whole of the Island of Cyprus as its sovereign territory, as well as an independent and full member of the EU,
 - iii) withdraw their warships which are blocking Cyprus' exploration vessels in their sovereign economic zone as set out by the UN Charter;
 - 2) Reminds the Republic of Turkey of the importance of individuals' right to freedom of speech according to Article 26²¹ of the Turkish constitution and Benchmark 65²² for accession to the EU;
 - 3) Requests Member States to:
 - i. Condemn the censorship of the national and international media taking place in the Republic of Turkey
 - ii. recommend the re-opening of closed newspapers by decree such as, but not limited to, the Kurdish newspaper Azadiya Welat, and the release of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's political opposition and journalists imprisoned without clear evidence;

²⁰ Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

²¹ Everyone has the right to express and disseminate his/her thoughts and opinions by speech, in writing or in pictures or through other media, individually or collectively. This freedom includes the liberty of receiving or imparting information or ideas without interference by official authorities. This provision shall not preclude subjecting transmission by radio, television, cinema, or similar means to a system of licensing.

²² regarding terrorism control

- 4) Calls upon NGOs such as Amnesty International to raise awareness of the violation of journalists' rights by implementing measures such as, but not limited to:
 - i) news or information on social media,
 - ii) campaigns²³,
 - iii) school lectures;
- 5) Calls upon the EFJ²⁴ to monitor the situation in the Republic of Turkey and assist in the correction of the violation of journalists' rights;
- 6) Requests the action of EIDHR²⁵ in order to free and protect NGOs' leaders and works on Turkish territory;
- 7) Solemnly affirms that every member state and candidate country should:
 - i. express hope for the Republic of Turkey to implement laws against violence towards women,
 - ii. condemn sexual violence and harassment taking place in the Republic of Turkey,
 - iii. urges the implementation of anti-violence laws regarding the immediate abolition of honour killings and the judicial prosecution of the killers,
 - iv. enforce the cases where children under the age of 18 get married solely due to parents and guardians' will as illegal;
- 8) Reminds the Republic of Turkey to respect Article 42²⁶ of the Turkish constitution - if needed with the help of EuroChild - in order to promote equality between men and women in the education system;
- 9) Encourages the EU to work together with the Turkish government but also with the help of organisations such as Girls Not Brides in order to respect Article 41²⁷ of the Turkish constitution;
- 10) Further proclaims the importance of education in all candidate states by:
 - i. Requesting an improvement of the educational system in the Republic of Turkey, abolishing any possible restriction of specific subjects,
 - ii. Recommending legislation that sets mandatory schooling to a minimum of 10 years in the Republic of Turkey,
 - iii. Encouraging the establishment of practical schools and cooperation with apprenticeship schemes for children who want to leave school after the mandatory 10 years of education once it has been implemented;

²³ e.g. posters, TV commercials, and public speeches.

²⁴ European Federation of Journalists

²⁵ European Instrument For Democracy and Human Rights

²⁶ Regarding equality of education

²⁷ Family is the foundation of the Turkish society and based on the equality between the spouses. The State shall take the necessary measures and establish the necessary organization to protect peace and welfare of the family, especially mother and children, and to ensure the instruction of family planning and its practice.

- 11) Suggests to make labour unions to fight for workers' rights and to enforce regulations ensuring that no discrimination is caused by, but not limited to, their political opinion, gender, religion, and ethnicity;
- 12) Requests the Republic of Turkey to redact the rules established caused by the State of Emergency that are a violation of human rights such as, but not limited to, the maximum pre-charge detention period back to four days instead of 30 days;
- 13) Further reminds the importance of basic and fundamental rights and urges the European Union to:
 - i. Solemnly condemn the Republic of Turkey's suggestion of reintroducing the death penalty,
 - ii. Demands a fair and public trial for detainees,
 - iii. Seek the respect of the freedom to protection of data and introduce a law in the Republic of Turkey to abolish the recordings of the conversations between detainees and their respective lawyers,
 - iv. Demands that detainees have access to a lawyer upon request and availability and abolishing the incommunicado detention;
- 14) Emphasises the need for proper division of state power and independence of judiciary from executive branches, aided by ombudsman institutions, in order for the Republic of Turkey to fulfil the criteria of stability on institutions guaranteeing democracy;
- 15) Recommends the immediate suspension of methods used in law enforcement such as:
 - i. torture and inhumane or degrading treatment such as, but not limited to, the use of the stress position,
 - ii. property confiscation and detention without proper investigation;
- 16) Calls upon the Turkish Ministry of Education to expand the religious education currently provided to include, at least, but not limited to, the world religions and to make religious education optional;
- 17) Requests the NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion and Belief ensures no religious minorities' rights are violated in the Republic of Turkey;
- 18) Encourages the Republic of Turkey to respect the minorities' rights and offer institutional help to them by:
 - i. cooperating with the OSCE,
 - ii. removing the ban on LGBTQ+ parades according to Article 34²⁸ and expression of their own opinions according to Article 25²⁹ of the Turkish constitution,
 - iii. ensuring social integration of people with disabilities;

²⁸ Regarding the right to march.

²⁹ Regarding the freedom of thought.

- 19) Calls for tolerance of the Kurdish minority in regards to:
- i. language
 - ii. discrimination within schools
 - iii. political representation
 - iv. the labour market;
- 20) Strongly condemns the unwillingness of the Republic of Turkey and the Kurdish minority to cooperate in order to find a peaceful end to their conflict;
- 21) Urges the Turkish government to stop demolishing areas in the Republic of Turkey and in the Syrian Arab Republic with a high population of Kurds according to the Articles 1-3 in the EU Charter of Human Rights;
- 22) Urges the European Union and the Republic of Turkey to come up with a solution for the refugee crisis by:
- i. encouraging the maintenance of the joint EU-Turkey action plan to stop migratory flows from the Republic of Turkey to Europe
 - ii. demanding the Republic of Turkey give the EU oversight over the monetary contribution to the Turkish Refugee Facility to ensure that no part of the 3 billion Euro budget is abused for other purposes and to increase transparency
 - iii. calling upon the EU Member States to cooperate in a greater way;
- 23) Notes that the Republic of Turkey's accession to the EU after it meets the Copenhagen Criteria would benefit the EU in ways such as, but not limited to:
- i. contributing to the enrichment of European cultural values
 - ii. helping tackle the strengthening of xenophobic and Islamophobic behaviour throughout Union countries
 - iii. due to the Republic of Turkey's geographical location in the Mediterranean and economical strength;
- 24) Requests that Member States and candidate states include classes and awareness campaigns on equality, human rights, and peace in order to:
- i. promote acceptance of different people and their cultures,
 - ii. encourage non-racist behaviour;
- 25) Strongly encourages the support of student exchange programs such as Erasmus+ and the European Voluntary Service to foster dialogue amongst European and Turkish youth;
- 26) Demands that Benchmarks 10, 14, 15 and 63³⁰ for the Republic of Turkey's accession to the European Union be reassessed;

³⁰ Regarding security and technology around borders, border management in regards to refugees, border management in general, and minority exclusion respectively.

- 27) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
-

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs - Passed

The question of ensuring media accountability:

What should the European Union do to ensure the media maintains its regulatory capacity in providing objective, accurate and comprehensive coverage of national and international events, both in member states and across the globe? What measures could be taken to counter attempts to destabilize societies and their political processes? How can the public be better prepared to deal with fake news, alternative facts, manipulated headlines and media bashing?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Noting with regret the lack of an internationally accepted definition of “fake news”,
- B) Seeking to have a precise and universal way to analyse pieces of news,
- C) Fully alarmed by the frequent use of media to spread political ideologies presented as facts,
- D) Deeply concerned by the fact that the trust and perceived accountability of mainstream media³¹ lowers every year as a result of false depiction of news,
- E) Noting with concern that the public is not well-educated to separate hard news³² from fake news or to be able to detect biased or misleading pieces of news,
- F) Observing the fact that social media platforms plays a vital role in the spreading of fake news,
- G) Taking into account that the issue and solutions to detect and avoid fake news, would not reach all parts of the European population through the public educational systems,
- H) Keeping in mind that EU-initiatives³³ focusing on fake news are not widely known among EU citizens,
- I) Emphasizing the importance of not infringing the right of free speech when dealing with news such as, but not limited to fake news or biased news in this resolution,
- J) Realizing that third party agents³⁴ potentially might interfere in the democratic process of a member state through the spreading of news such as, but not limited to fake news or biased news,
- K) Fully aware of the potential influence governments may have on state owned media in the spreading of disinformation,

³¹ Media such as television, newspapers and radio.

³² News that is considered to be factually accurate.

³³ Such as, but not limited to the “EU vs Disinformation” platform.

³⁴ Entities that are not involved in this particular democratic process.

- 1) Proclaims the definition of “fake news” to be a piece of news that is partly or fully factually wrong with the intentions such as but not limited to:
 - i. Deception,
 - ii. Pushing through with a political agenda,
 - iii. Generation of profit;
- 2) Declares the validity of said definition within the EU and further suggests to other states to adopt it;
- 3) Authorises the creation of a new independent institution FACT³⁵ with the following characteristics:
 - i. It will receive funding from the EU,
 - ii. It will provide a fact checking service that spots fake news and potentially biased or incomplete pieces of news and the sources which divulge them, the criteria used for such judgement will be based on the EU definitions put forward in this resolution,
 - iii. It will be provided by a pool of experts which shall include communication, cognitive, social, and computer scientists to ensure the highest level of reliability and objectivity,
 - i. The work of such experts will be assisted by existing AI (artificial intelligence) systems or other algorithms and platforms³⁶,
 - ii. The specialists will also have the duty to improve the effectivity and accuracy of such technologies,
 - iv. The data produced by the institution will be made publicly available and should be used by the EU in order to develop strategies to help its news-consumers become more informed on the threat of misinformation,
 - v. It will collect and review information reported by either the public or other services as well (e.g. the EU vs Disinformation platform) through a hotline and a website;
- 4) Encourages journalists and editors to publish objective news and to state the leading ideologies in the following ways:
 - i. Newspapers shall include it on their front page, in a font size at least as large as that of the articles and in capital letters,
 - ii. Online pieces of news shall include it in the same font size as the articles and in capital letters at the beginning of the piece of news;

³⁵ Fact Authenticity Checking Taskforce (hereonforward - FACT).

³⁶ Such as the “Hoaxy” platform and the “Botometer” (Indiana University) or the “Google neural network”.

- 5) Calls upon the member states to ensure that the EFJ regulations, concerning the ways of journalistic research, are respected at all times in order to restore trust in mainstream media platforms:
 - i. Evasion from such regulations will be denounced by FACT,
 - ii. Such denounce will be implemented through the “Three strikes strategy”;
- 6) Recommends that social media platforms adopt the following countermeasures:
 - i. Employment of the data produced by FACT,
 - ii. Flagging of the pieces of news, articles, links etc. that have been reported as fake by FCFE,
 - iii. Insertion of pop-ups which shall appear in case a user decides to share flagged content, and which will underline the questionable reliability of the piece of news;
- 7) Expresses its appreciation for the “How to spot fake news” program created by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions;
- 8) Calls upon the distribution of the clauses of the “How to spot fake news” program, throughout all member states by:
 - i. Campaigning via mainstream and social media platforms such as but not limited to Facebook, television and newspapers,
 - ii. Producing materials such as but not limited to posters and leaflets to be distributed among the EU member states’ population;
- 9) Further requests an EU-wide public campaign³⁷ informing about EU initiatives focusing on fake news;
- 10) Authorises the creation of an educational program led by European specialists with the purpose of providing seminars on the “How to spot fake news” program by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions and the “Source Criticism” study by the Humboldt University.
 - i. These seminars will focus on the older students aged 14 -18, and will be offered for free to all European schools that facilitate the education of this age group;
- 11) Recommends all EU member states to introduce or further develop the media literacy training and courses on source criticism and critical thinking in their curriculum into all subjects where it is possible to implement it;
- 12) Draws the attention to the fact that none of the operative clauses in this resolution interfere with freedom of speech as they will not under any circumstances remove any piece of news³⁸;

³⁷ Launched in public areas, public transportation and on social media.

³⁸ Such as, but not limited to FACT.

- 13) Encourages member states to set up specialist “anti-fake news” units³⁹ to counter alleged interference from third party agents ahead of upcoming elections;
- 14) Urges the government of the member states to cooperate with FACT:
- i. FACT will provide additional information and/or suggestions to governmental media to try and provide the objective, accurate and comprehensive coverage by the media in the state,
 - ii. Not to limit any of FACT's working fields by law in a member-state and adopt FACT's suggestions in order to assure media reliability,
 - iii. Provide a clear distinction between the news which should strive for objectivity, and commentaries which can be free of FACT's influence;
- 15) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

³⁹ Unit such as “The Center Against Terrorism and Hybrid Threats” in the Czech Republic.

Committee on Foreign Affairs/sub-committee on Security and Defence - Resolution Passed

The question of cross European counter terrorism: What should the European Union do in response to the growing number of terrorism-related deaths in Europe? How to accommodate the need for robust counter-terrorism into a community of nations where privacy and other basic rights are paramount?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Recognising how discrimination affects societies' and individuals' views on terrorism,
- B) Deeply concerned by media outlets abusing terrorist-related issues such as, but not limited to, attacks and statistics to generate profit and recognition caused by the panic of the general public,
- C) Recognizing the recent string of successes in the EU's counter terrorism strategy, yet noting that the threat is still imminent,
- D) Taking into account that the perpetrators of recent attacks have been individuals with European nationalities with affiliation towards terrorist groups,
- E) Deeply troubled by the effect our judiciary system is having on the rates of radicalisation,
- F) Fully aware of the fact that the Dark Web is used as a network by terrorists, and that the usage of the Dark Web* makes it difficult for international and national law enforcement units to track and prosecute terrorists,
- G) Bearing in mind that a common legislation, such as, but not limited to, a full ban or an increased surveillance program for the Dark Web would jeopardize the privacy of individuals using the service for legal purposes,
- H) Bearing in mind that isolated individuals that have been prejudiced against can cause an increase in the frequency of 'lone wolf' attacks,
- I) Deeply concerned about the radicalization of minorities that are marginalized and victimized due to bias in society and the influence that the radicals have garnered among the young generations by tactics such as but not limited to propaganda,
- J) Deeply disturbed by the 142 casualties caused by terrorist attacks in 2016 in the European Union alone and further consequences of terrorist attacks,
- K) Taking into consideration the multiple forms of terrorist actions other than Jihadist* in the European Union,
- L) Observing the possibility of state-sponsored terrorism,

- 1) Calls for setting up of European Organisation to clear up misapprehension and prejudices on terrorism by:
 - i) Presenting clarifications at workshops in schools;
 - ii) Implementation of multimedia-based sensibilisation campaigns such as, but not limited to, emphasizing the importance of cultural integration;
 - iii) Organisation of meetings to promote the dialogues about terrorism other religions, and cultures;
- 2) Calls upon a collaboration with the committee of LIBE to help solve the crisis of fake, exaggerated and purposefully omitted news spread by the media;
- 3) Expresses its hope that the media increases the spreading of information on successful policies and strategies in combating terrorism;
- 4) Calls for the strengthening of efforts by RAN⁴⁰ to better fight radicalization in Europe with ways such as but not limited to:
 - i) Helping Member States develop national strategies that prevent radicalization;
 - ii) Consolidate expertise dedicated to preventing radicalization;
 - iii) Train practitioners to prevent radicalisation;
 - iv) Develop exit strategies that would help individuals leave extremism;
 - v) Empower victims to help prevent radicalisation;
- 5) Suggests rapid detainment and investigation, and if necessary, prosecution of individuals suspected of having fought for extremist organisations in third countries upon their return to the EU by Europol or the Member States' police force, by introducing proper legislation and strengthening Europol;
- 6) Expresses its hope that the EU maintains, and reinforces, if needed, the parts of the policy that have been proven to be successful:
 - i) March 2009: CONTEST program;
 - ii) 2004: ENISA (European Union Agency for Network and Internet Security);
 - iii) EUROPOL's action (1002 arrests in 2016);
- 7) Urges better cooperation between the security services of the EU countries and better information sharing related to terrorist threats;
- 8) Recommends the EU-members to implement a common legislation regarding Separation Centres⁴¹ as has been done in the United Kingdom;

⁴⁰ The Radicalisation Awareness Network is a European network connecting people involved in preventing radicalisation and violent extremism throughout Europe.

⁴¹ Separation centers are sections of prisons where people convicted of terrorist related crimes are held separately and individually away from other prisoners.

- 9) Recommends all EU-members to implement a “follow-up” program for ex-convicts, containing surveillance, a contact-person and a loan for the furlough account⁴² ;
- 10) Encourages increased funding and extended cooperation between Europol, Interpol and American intelligence and security services⁴³ ;
- 11) Supports the strengthening of the cross-European anti cyber terrorism strategy using measures such as but not limited to:
 - i) Ensure that ENISA⁴⁴ and eu-LISA⁴⁵ can provide support to member states, EU institutions and businesses in key cybersecurity areas, including the implementation of the NIS Directive⁴⁶ ;
 - ii) Employment of programming and cyber security experts to carry out frequent checks on the safety of firewalls, encryption algorithms and other relevant software;
 - iii) Provide training workshops for already established cyber security experts and other individuals who want to participate in cyber security efforts;
 - iv) Provide support for member states, businesses and EU institutions, to enhance their security features so that they do not use as an alternative the deep web;
- 12) Provide better counselling to individuals and maintain their social integration through proxies (family, school, etc.);
- 13) Emphasizes the importance of programs like the program “Youth Included” that aim to integrate young people from third countries into the EU and therefore requests:
 - i) to support already existing projects;
 - ii) to form new projects that aim for integration in and out of school;
- 14) Requests to educate teachers and childcare providers on how they can prevent radicalization by projects such as but not limited to “The Prevent duty; Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers” in the United Kingdom;
- 15) Recommends establishment of terror attack victim centers intended for psychological help for the survivors;

⁴² The money that convicts earn in prison are placed in a “Furlough account”, which is used during furlough and after being released back into society. “Furlough” means to be granted leave of absence as a prisoner.

⁴³ The Federal Bureau of Investigation and The Drug Enforcement Administration

⁴⁴ ENISA: European Network and Information Security Agency, key member to the cyber security in Europe

⁴⁵ EU-LISA: Cross European organization responsible for the management of large scale IT systems

⁴⁶ NIS Directive: The NIS Directive is the first piece of EU wide legislation on cybersecurity. It provides legal measures to boost the overall level of cyber security in the EU.

- 16) Encourages further investigations into countries where suspected state sponsoring of terrorism is occurring. If proven, stop the developmental funds going to the countries and retract any arms deals being made to the select countries;
 - 17) Recommends subsidizing NGOs that focus on humanitarian missions to help rebuild infrastructure in post-war areas, such as, but not limited to, schools, hospitals, etc;
 - 18) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
-

Committee on International Trade - Resolution Passed

The question of Transatlantic trade: How should the European Union react to the fact that its long-term partner the USA is opting out of all trade agreements? What should be done in relation to the talks on the Trans-Pacific Trade Agreement (TPTA)? Should TTIP be scrapped and replaced by a new US-EU trade and investment partnership?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Noting with deep concern how a lack of transparency affects the votes and opinions of the general public and the parties involved in the negotiations of FTAs⁴⁷, such as but not limited to the TTIP⁴⁸;
- B) Realising the dismay among the public regarding the ISDS⁴⁹ mechanism being used by corporations to challenge national regulations, threatening the sovereignty of national governments in both parts of the negotiation;
- C) Aware of the current differences between the product and service regulations of the EU and the United States of America;
- D) Fully aware of the effect of the protectionist approach towards the FTA of the current U.S. administration on the TTIP negotiations;
- E) Noting with regret that the U.S. has withdrawn from the TPP⁵⁰;
- F) Aware of the fact that the population is being misled about the benefits of the trade agreements through a variety of sources, which have damaged the reputation of the agreement;
- G) Taking into account that TTIP could lead to an increase in environmental problems, such as but not limited to hazardous wastes and toxic materials;
- H) Affirming that unemployment within some local areas could be an effect of FTAs;
- I) Alarmed by the political apathy that may arise if negotiations on TTIP should not advance;
- J) Recognising the effects of FTAs, which may lead to a decrease in the production of public and merit goods;
- K) Aware of the fact that the European Union does not take full advantage of the trading opportunities it has worldwide, such as but not limited to Asia and Africa,

⁴⁷ Free Trade Agreements

⁴⁸ Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

⁴⁹ Investor State Dispute Settlement

⁵⁰ Trans-Pacific Partnership

- 1) Calls upon the European Commission to do the utmost to provide an increased accessibility to unbiased information for the general public about trade agreements, such as the TTIP, and their progress through:
 - i) synthesized and comprehensible summaries on the main ideas being negotiated,
 - ii) detailed and official documents;
- 2) Requests the implementation of the ICS⁵¹ instead of the ISDS to be used in the TTIP;
- 3) Considers the reinforcement and implementation of a conformity assessment body in the EU, as well as a Voluntary Regulatory Cooperation Forum, consisting of regulators with the appropriate expertise, to facilitate efficient trade by:
 - i) lowering of unrealistically high standards and/or elevating others whilst preserving quality,
 - ii) excluding negotiations regarding regulations that directly affect the health and safety of consumers,
 - iii) exchanging experience and information between regulators;
- 4) Draws attention to the benefits that the EU and the U.S. gain from maintaining a free trade and investment partnership as well as the advantages from other FTAs such as the TPP;
- 5) Supports the continuance of the TPP agreement negotiations by the eleven remaining members;
- 6) Encourages the participation in activities related to free trade talks, specifically the TTIP, such as:
 - i) public internet forums in which participants can debate the topic,
 - ii) youth programs concerning current European affairs;
- 7) Approves the creation of a multimedia campaign to accurately inform the public of the effects of the TTIP and the consequences of opting out of it;
- 8) Supports environmentally friendly methods of production and distribution through the TTIP by:
 - a) reducing the usage of toxins in the production of goods and services,
 - b) minimizing the dependency of methods such as but not limited to fracking;
- 9) Further invites the WTO⁵² to ensure that both parties keep their obligations to enforce the labour and environmental standards that they set when signing the SPS⁵³, the TBT⁵⁴ and the TRIPS⁵⁵ of the WTO;
- 10) Calls upon both sides to fully collaborate on the creation of a Committee which contains representatives from both parties of the negotiation, whose aim is such as, but not limited to;
 - a) the monitoring on a monthly basis of the fluctuation of prices of products and services in the markets of the EU and the U.S,

⁵¹ Investment Court System

⁵² World Trade Organization

⁵³ Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement

⁵⁴ Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement

⁵⁵ Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

- b) the implementation of a mutual system of professional qualifications, as suggested by the European Parliament in resolution 2014/2228(INI);
- 11) Authorizes the provision of aid in vulnerable regions affected by the TTIP through;
 - a) a collateral fund for compensation,
 - b) a reskilling council for increasing employment opportunities for workers;
 - 12) Calls upon the EU to invite representatives from various organisations, such as unions, NGOs, and elected officials for progress reports on the negotiations, and seminars to discuss the process;
 - 13) Designates the EU to monitor the political apathy within the region through the use of questionnaires;
 - 14) Transmits the importance of commitment towards continuing the negotiations of the TTIP;
 - 15) Urges both the EU and the U.S. to refrain from proceeding into the trade of SGI⁵⁶ and SGEI⁵⁷, as recommended in European Parliament's resolution 2014/2228(INI);
 - 16) Encourages funding to public services in the regions that deviate from their expected performance, trusting that the expected performance will be representative of the previous performance, and will be periodically updated to consider recent performances;
 - 17) Congratulates the EU on the ongoing development and negotiations of FTAs;
 - 18) Recommends further investigation in order to widen the spectrum on new trading opportunities between the EU and other countries,
 - 19) Emphasizes the importance of taking into account sources of information about the impact of the FTAs, to make well informed decisions, through:
 - a) the further promotion of SIA⁵⁸s, performed by non-governmental research institutions,
 - b) the development of questionnaires directed to consumers or other parties affected by the FTAs;
 - 20) Approves the introduction of informative labels on products traded under the TTIP, which indicate:
 - a) the quality of the product, as examined by the conformity assessment body,
 - b) the availability of the product as a result of the TTIP,
 - c) the country that produces the product (GI⁵⁹s);
 - 21) Instructs the President to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

⁵⁶ Services of General Interest

⁵⁷ Services of General Economic Interest

⁵⁸ Sustainability Impact Assessments

⁵⁹ Geographical Indicators

Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection - Passed

The question of e-services and a single digital market: How could the European Union make better use of modern e-services? How should it approach the drawbacks that come along with rapid digitization? How to proceed with the Single Digital Market?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Fully believing consumer protection is fundamental in every digital action,
 - B) Fully aware that the current copyright regulations and the existence of Geo-blocking prevent the Digital Single Market from expanding,
 - C) Emphasising the lack of established e-services, including those meant for disabled people;
 - D) Recognising the lack of digital skills within the EU, which will drastically affect the possibility of employment within the digital sector, and the overhauled jobs caused by the digitalisation,
 - E) Concerned with the inability of some citizens of the European Union, regardless of their residence or socioeconomic status, to engage with the European Single Market, because of their lack of internet connection,
 - F) Alarmed by the costly and slow bank transfer system,
 - G) Aware of the lack of competitiveness in the parcel delivery market, which leads to fewer incentives to improve the quality of the service and to higher prices,
 - H) Recognising the growing threat of cyber-attacks on e-services and its negative impact on the growth of the digital economy and the safety of the Single Digital Market,
 - I) Concerned by the increasing monopolisation of Big Data⁶⁰ and its negative impact on economic growth.
-
- 1) Urges the Member States to use the most effective cryptography systems such as RSA⁶¹ and AES⁶²,
 - 2) The implementation shall be subsidised by the COSME⁶³ fund and helped by a pool of experts from ENISA⁶⁴,

⁶⁰ Big Data is a massive volume of both structured and unstructured data that's so large it is difficult to process using traditional techniques.

⁶¹ An asymmetrical encryption system developed by Rivest, Shamir and Adleman.

⁶² Advanced Encryption Standards

⁶³ Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

⁶⁴ European Network and Information Security Agency

- 3) Approves the creation of a European register on the model of Italy's Public Opposition Register⁶⁵ but expanded to all kinds of marketing scams and administered by the EDPS⁶⁶;
- 4) Endorses the EDPS to classify cookies⁶⁷ as privacy intrusive and non-privacy-intrusive;
- 5) Suggests the foundation of an agency based on the NICAM⁶⁸ model to create guidelines for the categorisation of audio-visual content and to decide on which age group they are appropriate for;
- 6) Calls upon a regulation to assert the consumers' rights on the rectification of their personal data, by extending EDPS functions to the processing of the removal or rectification of personal data from EU citizens held by private corporations and other legal persons, and their inspection to assure they compile with the consumers' decisions:
 - i) Approves the creation of two model forms for this aim, one for data rectification, and another for data removal, which shall be accessible in the EU website and in physical format in governmental bodies,
 - ii) Should consumers exercise their rights via these forms, they shall submit it to EDPS electronically via the public e-service established in clause 9, or to the desired delegation of the designated governmental body in the Member State of residence, in which case the completed form shall be forwarded to EDPS,
 - iii) A copy of the form will be added to the existing storage of a consumer's private information,
 - iv) The EDPS shall verify that companies have executed the consumers' requests,
 - v) Member States shall lay the rules on the penalties applicable for infringements of the provisions of this regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure they are implemented effectively and proportionally;
- 7) Approves the creation of the "c-card" modelled on the trade e-card⁶⁹ which will initiate the simplification of the individual copyright regulations in all Member States⁷⁰;
- 8) Calls upon the Member States to make the non-personal and not justifiably classifiable data⁷¹ held by their public authorities openly available;

⁶⁵ A public register where citizens may sign up for not receiving spam or other publicity from private institutions.

⁶⁶ European Data Protection Supervisor

⁶⁷ A cookie is a small piece of data sent from a website and stored on the user's computer by the user's web browser while the user is browsing.

⁶⁸ Netherlands Institute for the Classification of Audiovisual Media

⁶⁹ A simplified electronic procedure that makes it easier for providers of business services to distribute their products in all member states.

⁷⁰ annual evaluation, goal in 2023.

⁷¹ Justifiable classifiable data includes data containing information which publication would infringe on national security.

- 9) Recommends digitalisation of government services with a digital certificate, which allows citizens to realise all kinds of online administrative procedures;
- 10) Urges more investment from the EU for special infrastructure for e-services such as, but not limited to, speech recognition for physically disabled and document reading for blind people;
- 11) Encourages governments to help SMEs⁷² to develop their e-services;
 - i) By setting up a hotline with IT experts,
 - ii) By giving them financial aid through funds such as COSME,
 - iii) By calling upon the Model European Parliament to expand the mission field of the EU-LISA⁷³ to setting up e-services;
- 12) Further requests the development of e-health with e-services such as, but not limited to, an electronic patient record based on the Estonian model, which also gives patients the possibility to share health data with a desired recipient;
- 13) Approves the development of a common API⁷⁴ system that would enable private and public initiatives to access the European Union Health Database and develop information technologies to assist patients without attending medical clinics, preventing and rapidly diagnosing illnesses more effectively;
- 14) Reaffirms the EU's intention of introducing a proposal on interoperability of information systems, meaning to standardise them, and further recommends the broadening of the Member States' access to European databases, ensuring they can work together more effectively;
- 15) Authorises the construction of an education program focusing on ICT and e-services, subsidised by the EU, and encourages the Member States to implement them into the school curriculum;
- 16) Calls upon the committee of EMPL to re-educate non-viable members of the workforce due to digitalisation;
- 17) Requests EURES⁷⁵ to give more visibility to jobs which require ICT expertise in order to emphasise the importance of these skills;
- 18) Recommends the creation of a European tutorial series which explains how to accomplish the most useful online operations such as home banking;
 - i) Every tutorial will be composed of a video of a screen-recording doing the action, which will have a voice-over,
 - ii) Videos will include subtitles in every language of the EU and contain some references to be physically helped by the EU operators,

⁷² Small and Medium sized Enterprises

⁷³ European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice

⁷⁴ Application Programming Interface

⁷⁵ European Employment Service

- iii) This series will be posted on a European website on the model of EUR-Lex⁷⁶ and produced by EIT⁷⁷;
- 19) Approves a Directive to improve current telecom infrastructure^{78 79} in the following ways:
- i) Every infrastructure owner in the EU shall remove all copper wire infrastructure and provide a minimum standard of service, such as optical fibre or the provision of 4G wireless internet connection coverage,
 - ii) The minimum standard of service shall be 4G equivalent broadband in 2020 and 5G equivalent broadband in 2030,
 - iii) The infrastructure owners shall build the required infrastructure to provide these services to their current clients,
 - iv) Service providers that do not own telecommunication infrastructures shall not comply with any measures regarding the construction of the infrastructure;
- 20) Advises the European Central Bank to utilise blockchain technology to facilitate fast and secure bank transfers;
- 21) Proclaims the creation of an online tool under the management of EU-LISA enabling the consumers:
- i) To calculate the price of parcel delivery for different companies,
 - ii) To express their satisfaction with the service,
 - iii) To file a complaint which would oblige the management of the site to investigate the case and decide whether the information is fraudulent or not;
- 22) Calls upon the Member State to establish hubs at the inter-EU borders, which would serve as storing centres for packages, which would otherwise be transported cross-border in low volume flows, in order to enable high volume transport, and thus decreasing the price of delivery through economies of scale;
- 23) Calls upon the European Parliament to expand ENISA's mandate to be able to cooperate with Member States' individual cyber-security units and private businesses through;
- i) Providing protection against different types of attacks especially DDoS⁸⁰,
 - ii) Providing statistical information on which vectors of attack are popular now, primarily when it comes to DDoS attacks,

⁷⁶ Eur-Lex is an official website of European Union law and other public documents of the European Union

⁷⁷ European Institute of Innovation & Technology

⁷⁸ Any physical infrastructure, either on public or private ground, that permits the access to telecommunication services such as, but not limited to internet and land line.

⁷⁹ Any legal person that owns any telecommunication infrastructure inside the European Union borders that is effectively accessible as a service for EU customers.

⁸⁰ Distributed Denial of Service

- iii) Instructing e-service developers on the correct security measures based on the latest protocols, predominately when it comes to the protection of personal data;
- 24) Requests that the European Parliament enlarge the EU-LISA mandate so that they will be able to support the:
- i) Creation of Member States' databases and e-services, particularly for security,
 - ii) Correct and secure administration of said e-services and databases,
 - iii) Continual updating of said e-services and databases to keep up to date with current digital security protocol;
- 25) Proposes treating the big data as licensable intellectual property:
- i) The provision of a license by the data owner to the data demander⁸¹ is obligatory, if the data demander is willing to pay the royalty rate,
 - ii) The royalty rates for their respective types of licences will be determined on a profit share basis,
 - iii) The regulatory authority responsible for the previous clause will be established as the European Data Monopoly Agency, which shall set the appropriate royalty rates and licensing conditions;
- 26) Every four years, the Commission shall submit an evaluation report on the effectiveness of this proposal to the European Parliament and the Council;
- 27) Further invites the commission to periodically submit an evaluation report of the effectiveness of proposals 5, 8, 11, and 12 to the European Parliament and the Council;
- 28) Instructs the President to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
-

⁸¹ Both natural and legal persons