

## Committee on Human Rights

### *The question of the effectivity and quality of the European incarceration systems.*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Aware of violence such as but not limited to bullying or rape among prisoners and the staff of penal institutions<sup>1</sup>;
  - B) Bearing in mind high reoffending rate and insufficient number of rehabilitation programs;
  - C) Considering the inadequate construction of penal institutions and the need of modernisation of incarceration systems;
  - D) Aware of high occupancy levels in penal institutions;
  - E) Deeply alarmed by violations of human rights and inhuman conditions in penal institutions;
  - F) Emphasizing the issue of understaffing in penal institutions;
  - G) Noting with deep concern the elevated suicide rate in penal institutions;
- 
- 1) Asks for further education of penal institution staff, regarding prevention of violence such as but not limited to rape or bullying,
  - 2) Requests founding of REPTILE<sup>2</sup> and increasing the funding for penal institutions of member states to:
    - a) focus on rehabilitation programmes such as but not limited to education programmes, workshops and work opportunities for inmates,
    - b) focus on safe environment for inmates such as but not limited to wearing their own clothes or preparing their own meals,
    - c) focus on dynamic surveillance to increase prisoners self-responsibility and build trust with staff of penal institutions,
  - 3) Calls for more funding for construction and modernization of penal institutions,
  - 4) Asks for more frequent use of non-custodial sanctions such as community work or house arrest, into practice when appropriate, and improving the rehabilitation programmes,
  - 5) Urges penal institutions staff neither to use unjustified force nor to degrade prisoners,
  - 6) Reminds that conditions of imprisonment should follow European Prison Rules<sup>3</sup>,
  - 7) Recommends to increase the salary and sign-up bonuses of penal institution officers by subsidizing member states based on the number of penal institution officers in each state,
  - 8) Calls upon member states to implement a framework of support systems such as but not limited to:
    - a. mental health treatment programs,
    - b. drug addiction treatment programs,
    - c. reporting systems for crimes committed in penal institutions,
    - d. workshops, sport classes, hobby classes,
  - 9) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

---

<sup>1</sup> a building where people are kept as punishment for a crime, such as jail or prison.

<sup>2</sup> REPTILE = Rehabilitation prisoner treatment incarceration legislation Europe

<sup>3</sup> drawn up by the European Union in 2006, part 2 and 3

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

*The question of China's refusal to accept the world's waste for recycling and the massive influx of unexportable waste, which has led to: The EU's current policies aim at lowering the long-term plastic production, but it's the already existing waste that needs to be addressed immediately. The member states have to figure out a way to dispose of waste responsibly and hopefully with close to zero effect on the environment.*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) *Aware of the problems created by a linear economy, such as but not limited to the mass production of waste, which is not intended to be recycled,*
  - B) *Concerned by the inefficiency of existing trash regulations and by the lack of waste monitoring as only 47% of waste was recycled or composted in EU in 2016,*
  - C) *Convicted that the production of virgin plastic for the sole purpose of saving money is morally unacceptable and that not taxing these producers are also adding up to the issue of domestic waste management which itself lacks financial sources,*
  - D) *Deeply alarmed by the amount of global waste that ends up in the ocean including microplastics and by the effect that it has on both marine and human life,*
  - E) *Noting that the trash shipped to various Asian countries instead of China won't help in reducing the waste mass nor prevent the waste entering the oceans,*
  - F) *Acknowledging that the most sustainable solution is not always, economically speaking, the best one and that the wider public and companies will always choose the cheapest option,*
  - G) *Alarmed by the amount of plastic being incinerated, considering the fact that it contributes to environmental issues, for example through the greenhouse and toxic gas emissions,*
  - H) *Pointing out that massive amount of materials are still being produced or collected in such a way that they don't fulfil the set recyclability conditions,*
  - I) *Emphasising the lack of will to switch to more reusable products due to the fear of job losses in the packaging industry,*
- 
- 1) Asks the European Commission to provide funds for more research about the technical standpoint of the transition to reusable, bio-benign materials, sustainable product design and packaging, in turn, creating research and processing jobs;
  - 2) Encourages the European Commission to support public education provided by EU funded institutions in the field of the circular economy;
  - 3) Recommends the European Council to use financial resources acquired by, but not only by, the means of the newly introduced waste-related taxes to subsidise development of new recycling facilities;
  - 4) Suggests member states should monitor companies which produce non-suitable materials and encourage action by the member states to either fulfill the set recyclability conditions or stop producing the materials;
  - 5) Directs the EU member states to make a public tender in order to develop new ways to recycle or make environmentally friendly materials;
  - 6) Requests the European Council to impose an indirect tax on the production of virgin plastics that would correlate with the degree of reusability, the cost of recycling and the overall environmental impact of the produced type of plastics;
  - 7) Recommends all EU member states to educate their respective individuals on the topic of the need for replacing virgin plastics with recycled plastics where possible as a measure to achieve a sustainable economy;

- 8) Invites NGOs, such as but not limited to Ocean Cleanup, to cooperate in the area of the European sea area on purifying them, transmits the challenge of sea-purifying to such NGOs and financially supports its research and experimental activities;
- 9) Emphasises the importance of the protection of seas by calling upon the European Commission to fund educational projects, which point at environmental problems of seas pollution;
- 10) Urges all the EU member states to establish laws prohibiting the use of potential microplastics in products;
- 11) Encourages the EU member states, especially those located by the coast, to increase their landfill tax rates;
- 12) Appeals to the European Council to not tolerate any inappropriate disposal of waste, specifically the disposal of waste into the sea, landfill or incineration that do not meet pollution-preventing criteria specified by the Landfill Directive, the Waste Incineration Directive and to prosecute any such actions with stricter fines;
- 13) Urges the European Commission to add to the Waste Incineration Directive all materials that can be recycled or composted;
- 14) Calls upon the member states to ban products made from a plastic-paper mixture which cannot be further separated into recyclable parts;
- 15) Encourages the member states to enforce the replacing current plastic bags made from virgin plastics with recyclable plastics and decomposable materials which require a higher price of plastic bags for the final customers;
- 16) Further recommends the European Commission to introduce a definite and more precise regulation based on the “Study for the strategy for a non-toxic environment of the 7th Environment Action” which would include:
  - i. an ordinance for obligatory transparency regarding the occurrence of toxic substances in objects,
  - ii. a prohibition of all SVHCs<sup>4</sup>,and proposed fees for those who do not accept these regulations;
- 17) Supports the European External Action Service in drafting an international treaty inspired by the Basel convention that would control the international transportation and disposal of plastic waste;
- 18) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

---

<sup>4</sup> “Substances of very high concern”

## Committee on Legal Affairs

*The question of measures that should be taken by the EU to ensure the member states refrain from breaching or failing to implement EU law: In light of the member states' non-compliance to EU law, what further measures should be taken to rectify and suitably monitor the situation.*



The Model European Parliament,

- A) *Pointing out the duplicit and outdated laws in the EU system,*
  - B) *Realising the need for clarification of the infringement procedures,*
  - C) *Expressing the need to implement a fine system considering the character of the transgression,*
  - D) *Deeply alarmed by the fact that certain EU member states that have been accused of breaching core European principles<sup>1</sup>, such as but not limited to:*
    - i) *harbouring asylum-seekers,*
    - ii) *adhering to democracy,*
  - E) *Aware of the fact that European values as they are defined by Article 2 of the Treaty on the European Union are not specific enough,*
  - F) *Keeping in mind that the independence of the judiciary system is threatened,*
  - G) *Observing that press freedom is being threatened by, for instance:*
    - i) *the prosecution of journalists for their actions,*
    - ii) *manipulating the public media service,*
  - H) *Bearing in mind that politicians in various countries have been accused of having a conflict of interest,*
  - I) *Recognizing the presence of misinformation in media involving extremist propaganda and hoaxes,*
- 
- 1) Instructs the EC to expand its Legal Service Department with will have its competence broadened by assisting the Commission in keeping the EU laws as clear and as relevant as possible, in particular by
    - a. finding outdated and duplicate law
    - b. formulating simplifications of the existing law
    - c. reporting all its remarks directly to the Commission which then proposes a repeal of the obsolete laws and a reorganisation or a restatement of the inadequate law
  - 2) Appeals to the European Commission and the European Court of Justice to establish a classification system for infringements on EU laws based on the character of the violation, and further suggests to take specific measures, such as but not limited to:
    - i. labelling laws concerning the security of EU member states, stability of the EMU and national debt as a priority, in order for them to be processed first by member states;
    - ii. the re-examination of the implementation time in cases where more than ten member states failed to implement EU law on time;
    - iii. treating the violations of priority laws<sup>5</sup>, especially if no measures are taken to ensure correction, with higher importance;
  - 3) Requests the infringement procedure to be initiated solely by a complaint or information regarding EU law violation from the citizens of the EU;

---

<sup>5</sup> Laws concerning security of EU members, stability of the EMU and national debt

- 4) Further urges the European Commission to assign an existing body to investigate, in order to sort out irrelevant complaints, before they are presented to the European Commission;
- 5) Instructs the European Commission to implement a fine system;
- 6) Calls upon the European Commission to launch a new type of procedure that will work by making the accused state initiate the investigation procedure in cooperation with its plaintiff by:
  - a. observing that both countries are involved;
  - b. having the permission to affect the process;
  - c. requesting both sides to come up with a compromise, however, the solution has to be approved by the European Commission;
  - d. deciding that when no solution is found nor approved, the European Commission will follow the fine system or decides according to its solution to the problem;
- 7) Calls upon the European Parliament to reconsider the depth of the mentioned state's breaches by:
  - a. further investigating the offences made by the countries;
  - b. considering the unique values of the accused countries;
- 8) Calls upon the EU institutions concerned to provide all necessary assistance to the member states with implementing EU law and representing European principles;
- 9) Hopes that the European Parliament forms a more specific version of Article 2 by taking into consideration the countries' national views and values;
- 10) Declares that every law accepted in any of the member states to replace more judges of either the Constitutional or the Supreme Court than what the supposed number in one term is, has to be approved of by the European Commission;
- 11) Encourages European security services to thoroughly investigate every action which could imply this behaviour from happening and also to investigate the citizens' accusations that the public media is threatened;
- 12) Authorizes the European Commission to take lead when any EU member state government files an allegation of the non-autonomy of the judiciary system;
- 13) Strongly urges the European Commission to build up a legislative which would clearly define the conditions under which can a case be considered as a conflict of interests and how to proceed if the conflict of interest is proved;
- 14) Urges every member state to enforce media literacy in their education system, by implementing new methods to the school curriculums and present the ways to recognise disinformation to the general public;
- 15) Draws the attention of the general public to the official list of disinformation media outlets;
- 16) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

## Committee on International Trade

*The question of member States and the EU's involvement in the current trade war, the effectiveness of imposed tariffs and possible preventative safety measures.*



*The Model European Parliament,*

*A. Aware of:*

- a. the PRCs unfair trading practices, such as but not limited to the raising of wholesale shipping prices of steel,*
- b. the dangers of consequential trade tariffs imposed by the US on the PRC resulting in counter-tariffs by the PRC on the US,*
- c. the dangers of trade tariffs imposed by the US on Canada, Mexico and the EU and counter-tariffs imposed by these countries on the US,*

*B. Conscious of the power of the PRC to deny the supplying of specific goods to certain countries,*

*C. Realizing that the policies of WTO are in some aspects obsolete, which keeps the WTO from responding accordingly to the ongoing trade war,*

*D. Considering the possibilities of cooperation in the area of international trade with 3rd party countries<sup>6</sup>,*

*E. Pointing out the phenomenon of inefficient steel and aluminium trade inside the EU,*

*F. Seeking ways to lessen the negative economic impact of an escalating trade conflict on member states,*

*G. Seeing as different member states have different approaches to the US tariffs and considering the possible impact of this disunity,*

*H. Believing there is a further need for the causes and conditions of economic conflict to be examined,*

*I. Seeking to resolve the disunity persisting between OECD members regarding the approach of China's unfair trade practices,*

- 1) Encourages further effort of the European Commission to convince the USA of the general harmfulness of the imposed trade tariffs on Canada, Mexico and the EU;
- 2) Urges the European Commission to start a negotiation with the PRC regarding unfair trade practices by diplomatic tools such as but not limited by using a thread of sanctions as leverage on PRC by the OECD and a front of united EU member states;
- 3) Calls upon the EU Commission to prepare a protocol that deals with a possible scenario that the PRC will interrupt the supply of such goods<sup>7</sup>;
- 4) Calls upon the European Commission to:
  - i. further work on the EU's set of proposals regarding the modernization of the WTO,
  - ii. engage in negotiations with the EU's WTO partners to present them with EU's ideas on a reform of the WTO, as well as to find compromises with other countries on the points of disagreement;
- 5) Encourages the member states to deepen their cooperation with 3rd party countries in the area of international trade in order to increase the EU's independence from the PRC;
- 6) Endorses member states to prompt the seeking of other tariff-damaged sources, such as steel and aluminium, moreover, constructing a fair-trade contract with states that are applying export tariffs;

<sup>6</sup> Countries excluding US and EU MSs

<sup>7</sup> Goods mostly available in PRC, that are hard to supplement from M.S.

- 7) Recommends each member state to create a financial plan to percentage-wise compensate for lost revenue of the employers that will be most affected by tariffs;
- 8) Further reminds the member states that the strength of the EU lies in the ability to solve the disputes within the EU's institutions and then unite towards other economic powers with actions such as but not limited to creating a protocol to ensure the proper coordination by threatening with sanctions;
- 9) Encourages economic organizations such as but not limited to the OECD to revise their leadership to achieve cooperation leading to the examination of economic conflicts and to create a protocol for the eventuality of a trade war that will ensure coordinated action of member states in trade wars;
- 10) Encourages all OECD members to organise a conference devoted to the issue of the PRC's unfair trade practices in order to find a collective approach towards the PRC's economic policy;
- 11) 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

### *The question of media accountability and the effectivity of GDPR.*



The Model European Parliament,

- A. *Profoundly concerned with the potential negative effect of the GDPR on individuals and recognizing the difficulties that it brings to the workplace,*
    - i. *Anxious about the slowing effect GDPR may have on workplaces such as but not limited to hospitals and medical services and alarmed by its potential impact,*
  - B. *Noting with deep concern the uncertainty of the future legislation of GDPR in connection with the state of the UK after Brexit,*
  - C. *Aware of the problems that GDPR compliance may cause for small or starting companies<sup>8</sup>,*
  - D. *Concerned by the effect of GDPR on media, its use of data, investigative journalism and the freedom of speech affecting the personal data of authorities, politicians and celebrities, for instance,*
  - E. *Realizing that unspecified terms, such as but not limited to “undue delay” or “disproportionate effort”, complicate the compliance with the legislation of GDPR,*
  - F. *Keeping in mind the size and relevance of the fines<sup>9</sup> imposed on the violators of GDPR,*
  - G. *Recognizing the lack of accessibility of data protection officers to smaller businesses,*
  - H. *Pointing out the insufficient availability of well-trained data protection officers,*
  - I. *Bearing in mind the complexity of submitting a complaint about a violation of GDPR,*
  - J. *Stressing the importance of improving the ability to check whether organizations are not violating the GDPR,*
  - K. *Acknowledging the possible impact of GDPR on companies that are based outside of the EU,*
  - L. *Aware of the fact that the GDPR reduces ability to track and detect cybercrime,*
  - M. *Emphasizing the effect that data may have on elections,*
    - i. *Draws attention to affairs such as but not limited to Cambridge Analytica,*
  - N. *Bearing in mind the negative influence of GDPR on the options and methods of advertisement such as but not limited to email marketing,*
  - O. *Contemplating about the possible flexibility of GDPR,*
    - i. *Appreciating the benefits of services such as but not limited to “WhoIs<sup>10</sup>” and their positive effects on cyber security,*
    - ii. *Emphasizing the importance of a united approach from all member states,*
1. Encourages the offices to implement a lighter treatment for companies that would face bankruptcy because of the fines;
- a. Expresses its hope for the creation of an office which would act as an independent third party and would create a financial assessment of the concerned company and produce viable suggestions for adequate adjustment of the fines;

---

<sup>8</sup> companies under 50 employees

<sup>9</sup> 10-20 million or 2-4% of the global annual turnover

<sup>10</sup> a tool for finding registered domain holders



2. Suggests creating institutions in which future DPOs<sup>11</sup> will be able to be trained and which would provide expert knowledge of data protection law and practices and the ability to fulfill the tasks linked with GDPR;
  - a. Endorses the creation and growth of businesses that provide remote services;
3. Further recommends the usage of clarifications of unspecified terms such as but not limited to “undue delay<sup>12</sup>”, “large-scale processing<sup>13</sup>” or concluded in an official additional document published by the EU, with a specific number and terms clarifying all misconceptions;
  - a. Requests the document published on the official EU GDPR site and other sites such as but not limited to the official site of the European Commission and other GDPR related sites to be updated;
4. Encourages companies to adapt their marketing strategies to GDPR;
5. Recommends the re-evaluation of GDPR’s necessity in certain workplaces and recommends a partial relief from compliance with the legislation;
6. Emphasizes the need to provide software that would simplify the work necessary for complying with GDPR norms;
7. Endorses the translation of the GDPR complaint form on the EDPS<sup>14</sup> website into all official languages of the member states;
8. Calls upon member states to establish national platforms for small or medium businesses regarding GDPR;
9. Encourages the committee of AFET to take a closer look at GDPR’s possible impact on companies that are based outside of the EU;
10. Reminds the need for compliance of UK based companies<sup>15</sup> with data regulations according to GDPR’s extraterritorial reach;
11. Encourages the governments of EU member states to further enforce the implementation of GDPR and support these efforts with funding;
12. Further recommends that any entity should be able to:
  - a. Contact a registrant of a domain via an anonymized email provided by the registrar of the domain;
  - b. Find out the country the domain is registered in to determine jurisdiction;
13. Further encourages the committee of SEDE to discuss the issue of cybercrime in relation to the changes in personal data protection into account;
14. Forwards this problem to the JURI committee and requests it to take a closer look at the issue of legal manipulation of elections via personal and sensitive data;
15. Recommends creating legislation that allows personal data to be used only for journalistic, academic, artistic or literary purposes such as but not limited to interviews and journalistic investigations;
16. Emphasises the need for the popularization of EDPS and its website;

---

<sup>11</sup> Data Protection Officer

<sup>12</sup> notification of a PD breach made with undue delay / notification has to be made no longer than 72 hours after becoming aware of it

<sup>13</sup> the number of data subject concerned either as a specific number or as a proportion of the relevant population

<sup>14</sup> European Data Protection Supervisor

<sup>15</sup> until the situation around Brexit is resolved

17. Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.