



MODEL EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ROMANIA'S 5TH NATIONAL SESSION RESOLUTION BOOKLET



CIVILIZATIONS' PARTNERSHIP

Committee on Culture and Education (CULT)

The question of sex education: How can the EU remove the stigma surrounding the subject and implement efficient policies that would grant the youth their right to reproductive healthcare?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Alarmed by the mortality rates among teenagers caused by STDs due to the lack of knowledge regarding contraception and the importance of it, treatment and the fundamental understanding of what STDs are,
 - B) Taking into consideration the medical risks caused by the unsanitary equipment and environment, and the financial expenses of abortions, recurrently resulting in many life-threatening self-induced abortions,
 - C) Recognising the increase in the number of teenage pregnancies due to the difficulty of obtaining contraceptives either because of the high pricing or the lack of cooperation from medical staff,
 - D) Deeply concerned by the alarmingly high rates of unprotected sex among teenagers, resulting in a high number of unwanted teen pregnancies and infections with STDs,
 - E) Noting with deep regret that the criminalisation of sexual education classes in certain European countries such as, but not limited to, Poland has a significant influence on other Member States,
 - F) Alarmed by the lack of sexual education classes and workshops needed in order for teenagers to gain useful information that is essential in avoiding health threatening situations,
 - G) Aware of the lack of resources surrounding the issue of sexual abuse, which would help teenagers recognise sexual abuse faster and ways to prevent it, thus resulting in a high number of sexual abuse cases,
 - H) Fully alarmed by the lack of psychological and physical help desperately needed in order for the victims of the sexual assault to overcome and diminish emotional and physical trauma and health issues,
 - I) Aware of the fact that the youth are afraid to ask questions related to sexual education because of the stigma built around the subject by society,
 - J) Noting with deep concern the lack of support coming from parents regarding sexual education classes and workshops, based on religion and cultural beliefs,
- 1) Supports the creation of a general curriculum that contains necessary information that could be used in all the Member States, about subjects such as:
- i) the meaning and importance of consent,

- ii) STDs and ways of treatment,
 - iii) contraception;
- 2) Emphasizes the need of more funding in the health department, resulting in modernization of hospitals, which would help decrease the rate of medical risks and reduce the financial expenses of abortions;
- 3) Recommends quality controls done by the Ministry of Health of each Member State in order to diminish the number of unsterilized tools and to make sure that the medical check-ups and abortions are taking place in a properly hygienic institution;
- 4) Encourages investing in family planning centers and NGOs, such as IPPF EN¹, in order to provide free contraceptive methods, permanent access for teenagers to contraception and free periodic medical check-ups for all teenagers;
- 5) Recommends the promotion of safer sexual behaviour and health-care-seeking attitude through:
 - i) television advertisements,
 - ii) family planning centers,
- 6) trainings ran by specialists in the field of sexual education;
- 7) Encourages each member state of the EU to participate in congresses supported by NGOs, such as BICE², that are raising awareness about sexual education;
- 8) Supports promoting online platforms that offer important information regarding sexual behaviour and health-care-seeking-attitude;
- 9) Supports the introduction of non-mandatory courses in schools, starting from the 7th grade, which consist in several lessons regarding sexual education and all of its related topics such as, but not limited to, proper body hygiene;
- 10) Calls for the development of school workshops, where teenagers are taught what they should do to prevent sexual abuse and what to do in case it happens;
- 11) Supports the idea of events (campaigns, meetings, local seminars) where friends and family of the victims are educated on how to help them to overcome the trauma;
- 12) Trusts the state to inform citizens about the help they can get from the assistance of trained professionals;
- 13) Expresses its hope that, where there are cases of parents abusing their children, NGOs who combat sexual abuse, such as BICE, will provide direct support to the victims, such as, but not limited to:
 - i) centers, where they are given psychological support to overcome their trauma,
 - ii) shelters for the victims who don't have any relatives to live at, besides the abusers;

¹ International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network

² The International Catholic Child Bureau

- 14) Recommends organising extracurricular courses consisting of bringing various guests to middle schools and high schools who could share their experiences regarding teenage pregnancy, fighting against STDs and educate the youth about what to avoid and how to take the right course of action.
Courses could be organised as such:
 - i) explaining the proper ways and means of protection,
 - ii) information on maintaining proper hygiene;
 - 15) Encourages schools to make anonymous surveys each month, where students can ask freely, without having the feeling of embarrassment, questions regarding sexual education, which will be answered by trained professionals at sexual education workshops;
 - 16) Recommends the implementation of a program in which trained professionals explain the positive effects that sexual education brings, and showing statistics to further demonstrate the benefits of these classes, which will be shown to parents at the beginning of the school year;
 - 17) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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Committee on Human Rights (DROI)

***The question of trafficking for sexual exploitation:
Considering that, despite rising numbers of victims,
conviction rates have dropped, how can the EU address
the vast areas of impunity? What measures should be
taken in order to properly recognize victims of abuse and
help them rebuild their lives?***



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Alarmed by the lack of collaboration between the origin countries of the victims and the countries they are being trafficked to,
 - B) Having examined that there is a considerable percentage of assaulted women who fear to share their experiences,
 - C) Having examined that both the government's and the authorities' lack of interest contribute to the rising number of sexual exploitation cases,
 - D) Deeply regretting the lack of awareness leading to the inability of identifying the victims,
 - E) Aware of the problem of businesses involved in human trafficking and economic exploitation,
 - F) Deeply concerned about the social environment leading to the predisposition to being exploited,
 - G) Bearing in mind that online safety is a presiding factor that influences exploitation,
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- 1) Authorizes exchange programs and trainings in order to prepare the authorities for the collaboration between countries;
 - 2) Emphasizes improving the education and introduce learning programs meant to eradicate the stigma surrounding the issue of human trafficking;
 - 3) Draws attention over the need of providing psychological and legal assistance;
 - 4) Affirms that after reporting their experience, the victims and their families will be guaranteed full protection and psychological support while the investigation is in process;
 - 5) Calls upon the FEMM Committee to help and support the women who have been victims of human trafficking;
 - 6) Expresses its hope for the creation of a special fund, which will stabilize the fight of poorly budgeted states for the eradication of human trafficking;
 - 7) Takes note of the importance of perpetual applicability of laws in the states facing human trafficking in stopping and discouraging acts against human freedom;
 - 8) Requests monthly reports from the law enforcement agencies regarding open sexual exploitation cases and the arrests made;
 - 9) Emphasizes the need for a special human trafficking department due to the abundance of cases;

- 10) Takes note of the importance to tear down shell companies used by trafficking networks;
 - 11) Reminds the government and business that the development of remunerated jobs in accordance with the work performed will encourage the discriminated population to move towards the labour market;
 - 12) Calls upon the EMPL Committee to introduce employment counselling in order to broaden the work opportunities for people with vulnerable socioeconomic backgrounds;
 - 13) Further requests perfecting the infrastructure in the rural areas in order for everyone to have access to the labour market;
 - 14) Encourages digital authorities to further the initiatives to track down dark web trafficking networks and the trade of illegal content such as illegal pornography;
 - 15) Supports the need for a set of guidelines that help the users spot malicious account activity;
 - 16) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers;
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Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)

The question of child labour: How can the EU prevent this phenomenon from interfering with the healthy development of children? What measures should be taken in order to make sure that the goods imported by EU-based companies from developing countries are free of child labour?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Alarmed by the constantly increasing rate of students missing school to work illegally,
 - B) Aware of the fact that child labour is still a significant problem nowadays,
 - C) Fully aware of the lack of finances in families from developing countries,
 - D) Aware of the risks regarding the health and social development of children caused by child labour,
 - E) Believing that the violation of legislation regarding using children as a working power might result in the violation of other laws over time,
 - F) Noting with regret the huge violation of children's rights,
 - G) Taking into consideration that child trafficking increases child labour,
 - H) Deeply concerned about the work parents pass on their children in the household, work that affects the children's development,
 - I) Alarmed by the fact that employees are treating children unequally compared to adults,
 - J) Alarmed by the lack of awareness about child labour and the lack of education on the topic of children's rights,
 - K) Noting with deep concern about children being forced to become vagrants.
- 1) Encourages psychology specialised volunteers to help children integrate into the society and school system in ways such as but not limited to creating an online platform or app especially for this where:
- i) The specialist must pass an online test before registering, or they can scan their psychology diploma which attests their knowledge, as well as to check the languages they can speak from the language section,
 - ii) Special centers will be created in cities, so children can access them safely and anonymously,
 - iii) The online system will automatically connect the children to a psychologist online at the moment, who knows the language they are speaking,
 - iv) After talking, they can set a schedule and meet whenever they want, or the child can call the psychologist, who will be notified via the app;

- 2) Further recommends the creation of a fund that will provide need-based scholarships for students at risk of child labour:
 - i) Encouraging children to go to school by financial incentive;
 - ii) States that the scholarships will come from the EU budget and the money will be redistributed equally to every student;
- 3) Calls upon the ECON Committee to review the improvement of economic policies in order to increase living standards;
- 4) Endorses certified NGOs that offer resources to the families that suffer from poverty, such as, but not limited to: clothes, food, and monthly allowances;
 - i) Encouraging people to donate finances to the existing NGOs;
 - ii) Encouraging that volunteers can deliver the resources directly to the families in need;
- 5) Further invites the creation of an NGO, with authorized psychological and medical staff only, which can check the affected children periodically;
- 6) Trusts inspectors to check the places known or suspected of violations of legislations, such as child labour, work protection, environmental protection, etc., as well as performing more frequent inspections;
- 7) Considers the creation of a hotline where citizens can report any sign of child labour and/or child abuse:
 - i) Citizens can find the number online if searched, as well on posters placed on public buildings,
 - ii) The hotline will be open all the time, so citizens can call anytime;
- 8) Supports UNICEF to spread awareness through programs regarding the children's rights in schools and local communities:
 - i) Putting posters in schools and other public buildings;
 - ii) Organize periodical events where specialists can present the dangers of child labour;
 - iii) Supports mass media to inform the population about cases of child labour;
 - iv) Suggests offering consultations for adults to help them understand the situation better;
- 9) Highly encourages the member states to adopt new legislative regulations supporting authorities to reduce child trafficking cases;
- 10) Reaffirms its support for the establishment of agricultural associations that will help countryside families:
 - i) Neither parents or children will need to work the field;
 - ii) Volunteers, workers and special equipment will be provided, which will help the parents with the work on the field, giving parents the opportunity to stay at home,
 - iii) Parents will focus on the house work and housekeeping;
- 11) Expresses its hope for the implementation of a social responsibility program, accountable for sending groups of special inspectors to the companies before trading, to make sure that no children are working there illegally:

- i) The special inspectors are paid and trained by the European Union;
- 12) Draws attention to the fact that more unemployed adults can be hired in order to decrease the child labour cases:
- i) The percentage of unemployed adults is bigger than the one of children that work, so giving the jobs to adults will help with both the unemployment and child labour problem;
- 13) Further reminds authorities to check enterprises more often for underage workers and apply substantial penalties to discourage their unequal treatment:
- i) Offering shelter to the children that need support;
- 14) Recommends civic education classes to focus more on children's rights:
- i) Encourages that the specific classes about children's rights should be held at least once a month;
 - ii) European Union member states will create individual commissions that will arrange all the details of the civic education classes such as but not limited to: hours per week, the grade when the children will start to study the class, etc.;
- 15) Calls for the creation of a special platform where influencers and leaders could talk about cases of child labour and children's rights:
- i) Recommends that this platform should be promoted through commercials on TV, radio, and other mass media outlets;
- 16) Trusts the authorities to rescue public cases of children vagrants:
- i) Municipal police will be instructed on how to recognize a vagrant child and how to react when they see them while on patrol,
 - ii) They will know how to approach children and how to help them;
- 17) Calls for special donations and health-care for vagrant children and other victims of child labour:
- i) Countries who don't offer free health-care services would be granted financial assistance by the EU to provide it;
- 18) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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Committee on Environment and Public Health (ENVI)

The question of drug rehab: How can the EU work towards revising and improving the already-existent drug policies and means of treatment, as well as find new viable methods of rehabilitation?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Observing the fact that past drug addicts are not being helped with reintegrating into society:
 - i) Thus we are aware that these individuals are treated as outcasts by the people surrounding them;
 - ii) It is challenging for them to find a stable place to work;
 - iii) A majority of former drug addicts, develop a deficiency in finding motivation, after completing the rehabilitation program;
 - B) Taking into consideration that a majority of patients relapse due to the problems they encounter after treatment.
 - C) Recognizing the insufficiency of education among the youth regarding:
 - i) The impact of drug abuse
 - ii) The absence of empathy in regards to drug abusers' illnesses.
 - D) Fully alarmed by the fact that sometimes, drug abusers do not acknowledge the addiction that's progressively growing every day.
 - E) Noting with deep concern that people can be influenced by peer pressure to consume dangerous drugs.
 - F) Bearing in mind that some patients encounter problems along their journey because the treatments may not be tailored to their needs.
 - G) Taking into account that drug rehabilitation centres are underfunded.
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- 1) Considers the inclusion of optional periodical psychological tests so that the patients may feel reassured about the stability of their mental health;
 - 2) Further recommends using social media to promote NGOs dealing with drug rehabilitation programmes in order to raise awareness.
 - 3) Expresses its desire that social media giants promote more campaigns regarding drug rehabilitation programmes.
 - 4) Supports the social inclusion among drug users by encouraging them to access secure housing, education and long-term employment so that their transition to a normal life can be smoother.

- 5) Recommends introducing internships in rehabilitation centres where:
 - i) Patients can volunteer in various work fields, which will help them gain experience;
 - ii) Sooner or later will facilitate their search for a workplace.
- 6) Encourages former addicts to continue therapy after completing the rehabilitation programme.
- 7) Transmits through campaigns and hotlines the benefits of continuing therapy after completing the drug rehab programme such as but not limited to HELPLINE¹.
- 8) Further recommends developing optional classes in schools where:
 - i) The issues regarding drug abuse and addiction are being discussed;
 - ii) A volunteering former drug addict could pay a visit and explain to the students the struggles they were facing.
- 9) Call upon the CULT committee to consider overlooking the structure and the implementation of curricula of the course.
 - i) Reaffirms the fact that online surveys can:
 - ii) Push drug addicts to further investigate the gravity of their addiction
 - iii) Make people struggling with drugs understand more about the physical, mental, and emotional aspects of addiction.
- 10) Draws in attention the usage of apps that monitor the number of days the patients have been sober so that they can be motivated to continue on this path.
- 11) Expresses its hope that by creating a reward system in rehabilitation centres, patients will stay sober for a longer period of time and it will motivate them to do better.
- 12) Draws in attention the already existing support groups such as but not limited to “Narcotics Anonymous Online” that can be used by drug abusers when support is needed.
- 13) Desiring that more attention must be paid to the rehabilitation centres and the possibilities they offer, so that:
 - i) Doctors who are far more specialized in the field should help the patients find the most suitable treatment plan through better prescriptions;
 - ii) Treatment plans should address the other possible mental disorders.
- 14) Taking note of the fact that the 12-step model found in most rehabilitation centres is rigorous, we suggest a more flexible programme in order to respect the patient needs such as: gardening, cooking classes and other relaxing methods.

¹ HELPLINE - The 24-hour crisis and support phone and text lines that provides immediate help and support to individuals, families, and friends of people in emotional crisis.

- 15) Asking the EMCDDA² to take in consideration the Roadmap 2020³ plan to help fund more rehabilitation centres.
 - 16) Calls on the Commission to facilitate the exchange of existing best practices among Member States and stakeholders with a view to reduce drug use and discuss rehabilitation.
 - 17) Believes that existing and self-regulated initiatives (NGOs⁴ and COS⁵) should be analysed and, where appropriate, considered as models in future EU initiatives.
 - 18) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
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² EMCDDA -The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

³ ROADMAP 2020 - It is a project that represents the key milestones for the EMCDDA to implement until 2020

⁴ NGO - A non-governmental organization, non-profit that functions independently of any government.

⁵ COS - Charity Organization Society

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

The question of teen pregnancy in the EU: How can the EU improve health practices, education policies, legal systems and political environments in order to grant teenage girls their reproductive autonomy? What measures can be taken against the coercive sexist cultures that are governing in most East-European states?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned about the lack of information regarding:
 - i) young women' rights;
 - ii) sexual and reproductive health;
 - B) Alarmed by the close-minded upbringing young teenagers grow up in, especially households with inhibited mentalities
 - C) Nothing with deep concern the fact that women are the main victims of sexual harassment, resulting the violation of their rights.
 - D) Taking into consideration the stigma around sexual intercourse, the hesitation in seeking confidential and medical care represents another issue.
 - E) Bearing in mind the lack of contraceptive methods and their inaccessibility in rural areas.
 - F) Deeply disturbed by the total ban of abortion, as an act of sexism
 - G) Having considered how many minor parents become secondary school dropouts and their likeability to be unemployed or have a poor financial state.
 - H) Fully aware of nowadays influence social media has, along with the tendency in sexualizing minors.
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- 1) Further recommends implementing sexual education and human rights courses for minors, in order to learn more about matters such as contraceptive methods, the power of consent and the basic facts about puberty and human reproduction.
 - 2) Recommends optional courses to promote the proper way of surfing the internet, with sites as support materials for teenagers to use on their own
 - 3) Encourages:
 - i) Reaching NGOs and programmes dedicated to sexual harassment and cyberbullying;
 - ii) Parental supervision in order to assure a safe online activity for youngsters, but not extensively invading the child's privacy

- 4) Draws attention towards the vast category of communication methods due to what the internet has to offer such as:
 - i) group chats to discuss sexual curiosities and choose whether they want to remain anonymous or not sites to seek professional care directly from specialists
 - ii) apps that provide you necessary information about your body and health
 - 5) Expressing its appreciation towards the NGOs that raise donations and provide teenagers in poverty with contraceptive supplies and hygiene products.
 - 6) Supports local pharmacies and brands to make contraceptives more affordable by having discounts for minors.
 - 7) Raising awareness for the future well being of the unborn baby, by combating the stereotypical views on adolescent mothers and seeing it as a source of empowerment.
 - 8) Encourages the promotion of programmes such as NEET, in order to:
 - i) offer underaged mothers more job opportunities
 - ii) help adolescent parents find a career suitable for them
 - 9) Calls upon the avoidance of advertising companies being allowed to take pictures of minors in revealing clothing;
 - 10) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers;
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Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)

The question of asylum seekers: What can the EU do in order to optimize the process of integration? How can right-leaning governments be approached when talking about immigration laws? How can the EU combat the overcrowding faced by Mediterranean countries when talking about receiving immigrants?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned about the current state of immigration camps, such as lack of space, supplies and safety measures.
 - B) Having examined that the general opinion regarding migration is influenced by stereotypes, it may affect the vote of citizens for political parties that are not ardent towards migration.
 - C) Fully aware that migrants are forced to rely on special work permits which do not guarantee minimum wage due to the absence of laws regarding this.
 - D) Having devoted attention to the laws which are not updated regarding the distribution and the safety of immigrants, especially within the context of a worldwide pandemic.
 - E) Deeply concerned by the general lack of approach to the immigrants chance to receive education.
 - F) Expressing its concern towards the illegally passing immigrants which inflict fear among citizens.
 - G) Fully alarmed by the insufficient funds governments provide the NGOs with.
 - H) Noting with regret the presence of discrimination in some European governments and the lack of integration in the community for immigrants.
 - I) Keeping in mind that countries are legally unable to receive individuals who do not seek asylum, the safety of fleeing immigrants or that of the ones that are forced to return to their country of origin cannot be ensured.
 - J) Deeply disturbed by the lack of accommodation which leads to the immigrants becoming vagrant despite being accepted already.
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- 1) Urges all EU Member States to devote a proper budget to refugee camps in order to carry out a thorough review of their current situation and implement measures, such as, but not limited to: additional medical personnel, members of immigrant nations, full-time monitoring and medical assistance.
 - 2) Recommends starting mass media campaigns to educate the population by setting out positive examples of immigrants .

- 3) Notes the efficacy of proving the abundance of well-intended immigrants to further emphasize their value.
 - 4) Solemnly affirms the need to eliminate special work permits in order to ensure a minimum wage.
 - 5) Encourages the modification of the legislation regarding asylum requests by increasing the number of personnel assigned to evaluate the applications.
 - 6) Further requests for a proportional number of immigrants assigned to each EU member state.
 - 7) Emphasizing the need to transfer migrants to a new country in case of insufficient resources in the country they originally applied.
 - 8) Expresses its hope for governments to supervise the enrolling in schools of immigrant children as well as their drop out rate.
 - 9) Further endorses providing a network of counselors which collaborate with the state for the families that are unsure how to proceed with their children's education by developing a special fund to motivate people to volunteer.
 - 10) Call upon the CULT Committee to further assist in solving this issue regarding the immigrants' lack of chance to receive proper education.
 - 11) Supports the creation of a database to monitor the degree at which an immigrant is allowed to legally settle in a country, by monitoring the requirements they have to complete.
 - 12) Encourages NGOs to work together and share resources in order to have a larger impact with the effect of receiving advertisement.
 - 13) Further requests the government officials to clarify the misconception of the purpose of receiving immigrants.
 - 14) Urges to provide safer means of transport for the migrants returning to their native country.
 - 15) Support the NGOs that seek to find the safest route for the departing migrants and thusly increase their chances of arrival on European territory through subsidize.
 - 16) Considers implementing a national program which would provide all employed migrants with housing as long as they keep working, until they are able to financially sustain themselves, although in special cases the governments must carry on with their part of the initiative.
 - 17) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers;
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Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)

The question on overtourism: How can the EU manage this complex phenomenon? What custom-made policies in cooperation between destinations' stakeholders and policymakers should be recommended?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Contemplating on the seasonal aspect of the tourism industry and many people losing their jobs during the low season.
- B) Deeply concerned about the Co2 emissions produced by the arrivals and departures of tourists.
- C) Realizing the lack of marketing strategies employed by governments to showcase unpopular regions.
- D) Fully alarmed by the fact that some tourists pay no respect to the privacy and well-being of the locals.
- E) Deeply concerned about the growth of companies for holiday rentals such as Airbnb leading to the increasing of the monthly rents and the displacing of residents.
- F) Taking into consideration how the masses of new tourists coming in the peak seasons easily disturb the of flora and fauna species.
- G) Taking into consideration that the infrastructure, and overall popular tourism sites does not support this many tourists, causing overcrowding and a general discomfort, especially for the natives.
- H) Alarmed by the number of tourists that ignore trespassing warnings, as well as shortage of authorities employed to keep this in check.
- I) Fully alarmed about the shortages in resources such as energy, food, drinking water and other raw materials many cities suffer from, especially during peak season.
- J) Taking into account the degradation of the tourist experiences due to the overcrowding of popular spots.
- K) Bearing in mind that tourists tend to not consume products of local origin.

- 1) Promote sustainable tourism, featuring all year-round tourism by recommending online travel agents to start offering more appealing off-season packages for tourists to choose from.
- 2) Further recommends that the various events and festivals held in the seasonal peaks to be dispersed across the whole year.
- 3) Calls for the addition of eco-friendly rental cars and encourages using public transit.
- 4) Encourages governments to implement a reward program that gives people vacation discounts, whenever they chose to have a greener holiday by using bikes and or walking rather than using polluting transportation methods.
- 5) Further requests that the Innovation and Networks Executive Agency (INEA) implement efficient campaigns presenting and promoting the less-known regions, this way tourists can help the country's economy while discovering new, less crowded areas.
- 6) Supports to regularly involve residents and stakeholders in tourism planning and monitoring the 'sentiments' of both tourists, hosts and (other) residents in order to have an early warning of the psychological and social forms of over tourism developing.
- 7) Encourages rental companies such as Airbnb to find business models in order to reduce the increasement of the monthly rents and the displacing of residents.
- 8) Further recommends tourists to book their stay at hotels, minimizing the reliance on Airbnb and such services, which will influence the tenants to rent more to the locals for a fair price.
- 9) Request the establishment of a maximum number of available vacation rental apartments based on the size of the local population, as to reduce the displacement of residents.
- 10) Considers that authorities should implement a reservation or ticket-based system which bounds the number of visitors allowed and also the time periods the wildlife hotspot is available for visiting.
- 11) Encourages launching of an app which recommends less crowded vacation destinations in the same region, based on every tourist's preferences.
- 12) Endorses the importance of government funds to be used in order to improve the existing infrastructure and at the same time divert tourists to new destinations.
- 13) Calls upon The International Air Transport Association (IATA) to work with airports and government authorities on development of needed infrastructure in the less visited areas as to redirect tourists in those regions.
- 14) Calls upon The European Commission on Mobility and Transport to come up with strategic plans in order to create new roads, highways and parking spaces in the cities in need.
- 15) Recommends that fines should be mandatory when tourists trespass knowingly.
- 16) Recommends the rise in the number of authorities employed to keep the trespassing in check.
- 17) Encourages tourists to be mindful of their overall consumption of resources, therefore, minimizing the pollution caused by too much import.

- 18) Considers collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) , which can provide resources during the high season for the countries or cities in need.
 - 19) Further invites the tourists to visit less known areas of the country and to try to book their holiday in the off season.
 - 20) Supports the consumption of local origin products which will also benefit the local businesses.
 - 21) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers;
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Committee on Security and Defense (SEDE)

***The question of foreign influence and European Security:
What actions should be taken in order to combat
disinformation and deepen the defence cooperation
against foreign influence at EU level?***



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned about the disinformation level and the few solutions that EU managed to find.
 - i) Fully alarmed by the lack of a task force
 - ii) Deeply disturbed by the campaigns supported by the institutions independent of google or facebook,
 - B) Lack of understanding the judgment of citizens of a possible false information,
 - C) Recognizing the lack of independent media,
 - D) Convinced there is a big lack of documented information when it comes to this kind of security issues,
 - E) Noting with regret the absence of ENISA³ transformed into a cyber security institution,
 - F) Taking into account the lack of a coordinated response of the Union against the disinformation campaigns made by foreign states,
 - G) Deeply concerned the security breaches that are taking place in major news and magazine companies websites,
 - H) Alarmed by the lack of broadcasting regulation enforcement,
- 1) Recommends creating more international bases with the mission of protecting people's personal data, similar to the one from Georgia.;
 - 2) Urges the limitation of control Google and Facebook over the internet.
 - i) Requests the continuation of the lawsuits against Facebook regarding the private data and recommends an antitrust investigation.
 - ii) Requests another antitrust investigation into Google.;
 - 3) Taking into consideration the benefits that ENISA could bring in the security system, further recommends transforming it into an international security institution;
 - 4) Viewing with appreciation ENISA's strategy plan, considers that cybersecurity must be embedded across all domains of EU policy.;

³ European Union Agency for Cybersecurity

- 5) Further reminds to ensure scrutiny of placement and transparency of political advertising, based on effective due diligence checks of the identity of the sponsor;
 - 6) Considering cooperation between Member States and Union institutions should be further strengthened, especially as regards information-sharing, common learning, awareness-raising, proactive messaging and research;
 - 7) The EU solemnly affirms the need for an anti-disinformation agency able to investigate and fact check fake news and statements;
 - 8) The committee urges the member states to put emphasis on teaching its citizens how to make the distinction between a true information and a false one;
 - 9) Encourages journalists to do their job while being supported financially directly by their readers, in this way the risk of disinformation will be mitigated;
 - 10) We are deeply convinced that we need to act as one in condemning the parties involved in the disinformation campaigns waged against one or all the member states;
 - 11) Reaffirms the lack of enforcement regarding broadcasting regulation and urges the members to take action towards it;
 - 12) Recommends that the EU assembles task forces with additional specialized staff, such as experts in data mining and analysts to process relevant data regarding the disinformation campaigns waged against us;
 - 13) Emphasises should be put on educating young people about misinformation online by making campaigns that go to schools and by regarding a free open organization workshops on security for them;
 - 14) Encourages the EU to cooperate with trustworthy organizations in order to search and document information needed for educational purposes;
 - 15) Declares that the taskforces proposed in the previous OCs should help secure the news sites in an attempt to stop any security breaches that can alter the content of those sites;
 - 16) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers;
-