

## Subcommittee on Human Rights

*“Nationalism has always been a significant feature affecting the European political spectrum. However, as the European democracies become consolidated the recent boom in voter support for right-wing and populist parties is alarming for many members of society. It is visible from Germany, where the Alternative for Germany, which is a right-wing populist political party known for its opposition to the European Union and immigration to Germany has become the biggest opposition party in the Bundestag. A similar situation could be observed in Spain, where the political party called Vox, which is identified as right-wing to far-right by academics and mainstream journalists has become the third-largest force in the parliament. In part, this has been caused by the voters’ increasing frustration with the political establishment, but also their concerns about globalization, immigration, and a dilution of national and European identity. It will be essential for the European Parliament to compose measures in order to prevent populist narratives from dominating the European political scene.”*

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Alarmed by the rise of popularity of extremist parties in the countries of the European Union and further polarization of society,
- B) Convinced by the need to distinguish between patriotism and nationalism,
- C) Deeply concerned about the violation of human rights by extremist groups in EU member states,
- D) Desiring inclusion of immigrants and minority groups into the general population,
- E) Deeply disturbed by the disinformation campaigns taking place on social media by politicians, private institutions and government institutions, and by the degree of emotional manipulation utilized by these entities,
- F) Fully aware of the external interference in elections on both the national and European level in EU member states and its allies,
- G) Noting with deep concern the amount of hate speech used both on formal and informal occasions both explicitly and under the guise of the right to free speech and in the activity of “Dog whistling”,
- H) Deeply convinced that access to truthful information is a basic human right and that the people who uncover severe human rights violations are not sufficiently protected from persecution,



## Model European Parliament Slovakia 2022 - Resolution handbook for delegates

- I) Recognizing the past mistakes of the EU and its member states regarding the management of nationalism,
  - J) Further recognizing some member states' allegations of EU's overreach into member states' private affairs,
  - K) Observing the lack of knowledge among the general population about the EU bodies, their workings, and purposes,
  - L) Taking into consideration the respective cultures of the member states and the problems of radical forms of secularism and religious extremism,
- 1) Endorses the reform of the educational system of the EU member states to include Political education:
    - a) As a part of the curriculum of the Social studies class for the duration of one semester,
    - b) Containing education of the students about specific political ideologies and the values of these ideologies,
    - c) Having prescribed contents by the European Education Area (EEA) in order to ensure objectivity,
  - 2) Authorizes financing the creation of study books regarding the subject mentioned in Operative Clause 1) specific to each country and designed by the country's department of education then subjected to the approval by the EEA;
  - 3) Requests the inclusion of an official definition for patriotism and nationalism in the European law with:
    - a) Patriotism being defined as the quality of being patriotic; devotion to and vigorous support for one's country,
    - b) Nationalism being defined as the identification with one's own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations and ethnicities;
  - 4) Recommends the SEDE committee to consider taking steps to improve the cooperation of member states' intelligence agencies in order to better identify potential terrorist attacks and organized, racially motivated acts of violence;
  - 5) Further requests the European institutions and member states to continue treating all people living within their territory with the same respect and tolerance as their own citizens in all aspects of life and undertaking all the steps necessary to provide and assist with the seamless inclusion of these people into the member state's society;
  - 6) Further recommends the member states governments to start efforts in integrating minority groups into the general public;
  - 7) Supports the opportunity of free language lessons on the topic of the respective countries' majority language and culture for immigrants and ethnic minorities;



- 8) Calls upon the member states to tackle disinformation on social media by mandating social media platforms to remove intentionally misleading and/or manipulative content which cannot be verified in a reasonable amount of time;
- 9) Further encourages the member states to continue closely monitoring the independent and free nature of the election process in regards to the influence of external political entities;
- 10) Draws attention to the continuing activity of election observation missions (EOMs) and requests member states to allow further cooperation with these missions in order to safeguard the principles of electoral democracy;
- 11) Reminds the member states to work actively to prevent the rising trend of hate speech and to justly punish its perpetrator in accordance with European and national law;
- 12) Urges the member states to investigate claims of implied or hidden hate speech within the statements of any political, social, religious, or other groups of importance;
- 13) Reaffirms the right to information as one of the basic human rights within the European Union and around the world, and urges member states to extend sufficient protection from persecution to those faced with danger as a result of uncovering severe human rights violations and requests the EU institutions to introduce the necessary economic and legal penalties for the persecuting party in accordance with national and international law;
- 14) Regrets its past mistakes in terms of mishandling nationalism and expresses its hope that they will not be repeated;
- 15) Considers the investigation into the possible overreach of European bodies into sovereign matters of member states and notes the member states have the ability to freely decide their heading in both national and international matters within the confines of European and international law;
- 16) Calls for further transparency and clearer communication with the general public about the EU bodies, their workings, and purposes;
- 17) Endorses a wider spread of information about the EU, in the forms of:
  - a) Information campaigns about the EU,
  - b) Education in schools within “political education” as per Operative Clause 1) and others,
  - c) Sponsoring and promoting model conferences such as, but not limited to, MEP Slovakia;
- 18) Approves of the diverse national identities within the EU and their various political leanings, as long as there are no contradictions with the legal state;
- 19) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the Council of Ministers.