ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ 1

MODEL EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT – 3rd NATIONAL SESSION
NICOSIA, 29-31 JANUARY 2027

1. Committee on Security and Defence (AFET/SEDE)

The question of enhancing the European Union's space-based capabilities for defence and crisis response

As reliance on satellites for intelligence gathering, border surveillance and crisis management increases, the effective coordination and protection of space-based assets become increasingly essential. Against the backdrop of intensifying geopolitical threats and the expanding role of space technologies in public and private life, space has emerged as a critical strategic and operational domain.
How can the EU strengthen coordination of its space-based assets to enhance defence capabilities and situational awareness amid growing threats to space infrastructure?

2. Committee on Environment, Climate and Food Safety (ENVI)

The question of regulating NGT-1 Crops while maintaining transparency in plant reproductive material

New Genomic Techniques (NGTs), such as CRISPR-Cas9, offer new opportunities in plant breeding by enabling targeted modifications to plant DNA. These techniques can contribute to developing crops with increased resistance to drought, pests and diseases, improved productivity and greater adaptability to climate change. However, their development and use raise important questions concerning regulatory oversight, transparency, consumer choice and long-term safety.
How can the EU foster scientific innovation and strengthen food security while ensuring accountability, maintaining public trust and safeguarding consumers' right to informed choice?

3. Committee on International Trade (INTA)

The question of ensuring fair competition for European businesses in the age of digital marketplace

The rapid growth of digital marketplaces has changed the way international trade works and how consumers behave. Large digital platforms now play a major role in sectors such as retail, advertising, cloud services and e-commerce, allowing businesses to reach global consumers faster than ever before. However, smaller European businesses often find it difficult to compete with large international tech companies benefitting from vast financial resources, access to consumer data and market dominance.
How can the EU modernise its trade and competition framework to ensure fair market access, strengthen the position of European businesses, promote innovation and reduce market distortions in an increasingly digital global economy?

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

The question of price differences between products in the EU

The "Pink Tax," or gender-based pricing, refers to the phenomenon where products and services marketed towards women are more expensive than comparable ones for men. On average, women's products are 7% more expensive than equivalent men's products. This has implications on economic equality within the EU. In many cases, it concerns everyday items like sanitation and hygiene products, and clothing.
What forms of regulation and legislation could effectively reduce or eliminate gender-based price discrimination? And how can the EU raise consumer awareness of the Pink Tax?

Adapted from: mepeurope.eu