



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT  
ITALIA ITALY



# RESOLUTION BOOKLET

## PORDENONE 2022

50th National Selection Conference of EYP Italy

*Young People's moment:  
Leading the world's transition  
towards a sustainable economy*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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**EMPL II**

**3-6**

**ENVI**

**7-9**

**IMCO**

**10-12**

**ECON**

**13-15**

**EMPL I**

**16-18**

**FEMM**

**19-21**

**DROI**

**22-24**

**ITRE**

**25-28**

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS II (EMPL II)**

**What's your address?** *Over the last decade, homelessness levels have risen in most parts of Europe, with the profile of the homeless population now including more young people and children, migrants, Roma, and other disadvantaged minorities. What measures can the European Union adopt to make sure that as many people as possible have a roof over their heads and that homelessness rates won't keep increasing?*

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**The European Youth Parliament aims to draw up an EU wide political strategy to combat the issue of homelessness with several long-term solutions in order to increase employment rates and to ensure adequate housing. We believe a stricter social policy should be implemented, considering the prejudice originated by the social barriers and the lack of awareness among European institutions and citizens, in the effort to guarantee social inclusion and equality,**

**because**

- The current increase of homelessness rates infringes the right to adequate housing recognised by Article 34 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU,
- Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are currently the primary actor in the EU in this field due to the lack of an EU-wide recognised framework for tackling homelessness,
- Member States do not have a standard definition of homelessness and data collection is inaccurate and incomplete,
- The global economic crisis of 2008 and the COVID-19 pandemic caused a decade-long increase in unemployment rates,

- Bureaucratic barriers such as not having an address, a phone number or a host-country administrative status can often lead homeless people, especially disadvantaged minorities, to unemployment,
- Due to social prejudice, the social minorities in the EU are more exposed to unemployment and consequently unable to afford adequate housing,
- Homeless people are more vulnerable to physical and mental health issues due to the COVID-19 pandemic, overcrowded shelters, addiction to substances and the exclusion from the public health system,
- The homeless youth is more likely to abandon school,
- Across the EU there are estimated 700,000 homeless people and 11 million empty homes which could potentially solve homelessness,
- The social programmes and access to public services are fundamental for the socio-economic development and the human dignity of homeless people,
- Homeless people with a criminal record are more likely to worsen their life circumstances due to social prejudice and high juridical pressure by institutions;

**The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,**

1. Encourages Member States to adopt a standard definition of homelessness in order to enable the EU's statistics offices to effectively monitor, screen, analyse, prevent and combat the issue of homelessness across Europe;
2. Suggests to the European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless, the Abbé Pierre Foundation, and EUROSTAT to create a paneuropean annually updated database of reliable and overall information on homelessness rates in order to:
  - a) raise awareness about the issue through media campaigns,
  - b) identify the homeless population one-by-one, to diversify the policies aimed at ending the issue;
3. Encourages Member States to cooperate with NGOs and improve the monitoring of the homeless on a local level and their assistance services by:

- a) further including NGOs' representatives in the decision-making process, with adequate data exchange amongst NGOs and the Member States,
  - b) financially supporting NGOs from funds such as the European Social Fund and the European Regional Development Fund;
4. Exhorts the Member States to adopt the Housing First<sup>1</sup> approach in the EU by:
- a) identifying and urgently assigning available empty properties,
  - b) providing incentives for real estate companies to make empty homes available for the homeless programmes,
  - c) supporting reintegration of the homeless back into the society;
5. Asks Member States to include homeless people with a criminal history in the Housing First programs, attended by psychological support and regular monitoring from the experts for the social reintegration of offenders and crime prevention;
6. Recommends to the local authorities and NGOs the development of online platforms aimed at connecting homeless people with local social services, accessible empty houses, and health care centres;
7. Encourages Member States to involve the homeless people in reconstructing their future households to boost their self-esteem and make them the protagonists of their personal development and social reintegration;
8. Calls upon Member States to extend Ireland's Address Point project<sup>2</sup> EU-wide, providing a fixed address to homeless people and enabling them to receive mail such as medical appointments or applications for jobs;
9. Urges national governments to implement job opportunities for people in need by:
- a) accelerating the creation of fixed-term and indefinite jobs,

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<sup>1</sup> **Housing First** is a policy that offers permanent housing as quickly as possible to homeless people, and other supportive services afterwards.

<sup>2</sup> **Address Point** is a free service that provides a fixed address to those without a fixed home.

- b) transforming community service into paid jobs by redistributing part of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism budget;
10. Calls upon the European Commission's Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) to enable easy access to social and educational institutions and events for the homeless youth, thereby providing equal opportunities for entering the labour market and guaranteeing social integration;
  11. Recommends to the European Commission and housing organisations to realise more inclusive shelters by employing personnel trained for a case-by-case approach that can suit different disadvantaged minorities;
  12. Proposes expanding objectives of the European Platform on Battling Homelessness to providing the homeless with long-term psychological and medical support through utilising EU4Health<sup>3</sup> 2021-2027 project, further enabling easy access to health facilities, medical staff, COVID-19 vaccines, and detoxification and rehab programs.

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<sup>3</sup> **EU4Health**, the EU's response to COVID-19, will provide funding to eligible entities, health organisations and NGOs from EU countries, or non-EU countries associated with the programme.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE OF ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY  
(ENVI)**

**Battery powered pollution:** *December 2021 marked the first time the sales of electric cars overtook the sales of diesel powered cars in the EU. While battery-powered vehicles themselves are not harmful to the environment, their production process is riddled with pollutants. What steps can the EU take to support the switch to electric vehicles, while minimising the negative side-effects of their production?*

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**The European Youth Parliament aims to minimise the negative side effects of the use of Electric Vehicles (EVs)<sup>4</sup> on both the environment and society while promoting their sustainable transition. We focus on narrowing the use of fossil fuels<sup>5</sup> for the production and charging of EVs, to invest in the recycling and reusing of Lithium Ion Batteries (LIBs), to encourage sustainable mining of raw materials, increase the sales of EVs and work on preventing the exploitation of workers in the manufacturing industry.**

**because**

- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of EVs are lower compared to their petrol or diesel equivalents,
- In 2021, fossil fuels accounted for 37% of the total electricity production in the EU,
- A battery needs about 30 watt-hours of energy per kilogrammes, and their production requires an equally large amount of energy,
- The manufacture of LIBs makes use of raw materials including lithium, cobalt, graphite and manganese, whose mining and extraction are expected to produce 28 to 50 gigatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2060,

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<sup>4</sup> An electric car, battery car, or all-electric car is an automobile that is propelled by one or more electric motors, using only energy stored in batteries.

<sup>5</sup> Materials formed underground from the remains of dead plants and animals that humans extract and burn as fuel to produce a form of energy.

- With every production of 1 tonne of metals used in batteries (e.g. lithium, nickel, cobalt), 75 tonnes of acid waste and 1 tonne of radioactive residues<sup>6</sup> are also produced,
- The production of electric vehicles requires around 50% more water than conventional vehicles with internal combustion engines (ICEs),
- The global demand for Congolese cobalt, which makes up about 70% of the world's supply in the metal industry, raises concerns for the 255,000 Congolese miners, 50,000 of which are minors and earn less than 2 dollars per day,
- 12.85 million tonnes of lithium-ion batteries will end their life cycle between 2021 and 2030,
- The EV's electricity consumption would likely increase by about 10% if 80% of all vehicles were to be electric in 2050,
- The EU Member States pledged a 50%-55% reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2030 comparing to 1990;

### **The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,**

1. Calls upon the European Commission to reduce the usage of fossil fuels by financially supporting a maximum of EUR 10 million per Member State with regard to national resources and needs on the production of solar powered charging stations;
2. Invites the European Commission to support the decarbonisation of electric grids by encouraging the usage of renewable sources, such as solar power and wind power;
3. Further invites the European Commission to develop an EU common strategy concerning the waste management of EVs batteries by:
  - a. encouraging the construction of collection centres for LIBs in which they are carefully disassembled for further reuse and recycling of their components,
  - b. ensuring a dedicated enquiry commission whose task is to control the correct management and disposal of LIBs ;
4. Urges the European Commission to financially support companies that reuse LIBs to store excess power generated by solar or wind energy, such as Sonnen;

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<sup>6</sup> Radioactive residues are a type of hazardous waste that contains radioactive material. Radioactive waste is a result of many activities, including nuclear power generation and rare-earth mining.



5. Encourages the European Commission to further support the phase-out mandate<sup>7</sup> for new ICE vehicles, proposed in the European Green Deal, in order for the automotive companies, charging infrastructure providers, the power sector and financial institutions to make timely investments into the transition;
6. Calls upon the European Commission to financially support projects where universities and automotive companies would work together to create an improved version of an electric vehicle that would make use of almost no emissions through its entire life cycle;
7. Encourages the European Commission to support ICE industry's transition of their production to EVs and the utilisation of renewable energetic sources such as solar or wind energy by providing financial support;
8. Asks the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to endorse an embargo on raw material import countries which violate fundamental human rights and freedoms such as workers exploitation and child labour;
9. Expresses its appreciation to Member States that promote the purchase of EVs through incentives;
10. Further encourages the European Commission to support the establishment of incentives for the purchase of EVs in Member States by 2050;
11. Requests the European Commission to assure the reuse of Lithium-Ion batteries by establishing legislative framework in order to create EVs with second generation batteries;
12. Strongly affirms the European Commission financially supports research that examines Sodium-Ion Batteries, proven safer and environmentally-friendlier by experts.

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<sup>7</sup> A phase-out mandate entails discontinuing the practice, production, or use of a particular policy or law.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMERS PROTECTION  
(IMCO)**

*The pharmaceutical market went from 390 billion dollars of revenue in 2001 to 1.25 trillion in 2020, while the cost of healthcare keeps becoming more and more unsustainable. What steps can the European Commission take in order to ensure that everyone will be able to afford medical necessities?*

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**The European Youth Parliament aims to keep healthcare costs stable, guaranteeing the human right of fair access to treatment to every citizen. We work to develop the European pharmaceutical industry network in the direction of research and production with the aim to achieve a higher grade of self-sufficiency in the prospect of future years of innovation. Finally, we aim to quickly establish a new and efficient system of supranational cooperation for healthcare management,**

**because**

- Adequate healthcare is not available to everyone, in spite of it being a human right,
- Between 2012-2019, the total EU expenditure for healthcare has increased by almost 20%,
- The lack of a communitarian approach to health management is creating inequalities and inefficiencies in the delivering of treatment across the European Union (EU),
- The European pharmaceutical industry heavily depends on external countries, such as China and India, for sourcing of both manufactured medicines and active pharmaceutical ingredients,
- People coming from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds are less likely to have access to the same healthcare opportunities than people coming from more privileged backgrounds,

- It is evident that the lack of investment in research and innovation is slowing down the European pharmaceutical industry and lowering the quality of production,
- The patenting policy across EU is still undefined and severely underdeveloped, thus leading to heavy for-profit manipulation by private companies,
- Studies show that by 2050 the over 60 population is going to double in number, leading to an increase in living costs,
- Inefficiency of healthcare management leads to the possibility of shortages of medical devices and supplies,
- Companies are marketing newer technologies with luxury prices for higher profit,
- Due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic the risk of shortages and bad management of supplies has increased,
- The cost of medical devices and products has become unaffordable in everyday life;

**The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,**

1. Calls upon the European Commission to create a common policy for coordination of national healthcare management systems;
2. Encourages further cooperation between Member States, Universities, Centres of research, healthcare institutions within Europe and private manufacturers of medicines in order to quicken the process of development of new therapies leading to a more diversified and efficient market, thus strengthening the industry network;
3. Strongly advises the European Commission to promote a reorganisation of patenting policies across the Member States, through the systematisation of national policies to avoid utilisation of the instrument of patents for profit, specifically by:
  - a. further extending the patent duration time for orphan drugs<sup>8</sup>,

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<sup>8</sup> **Orphan drugs** are drugs that treat rare diseases and are not developed by the pharmaceutical industry for economic reasons but which respond to public health needs.

- b. reduce the patenting time of generic and life-saving medication;
4. Encourages Member States to update their national management strategies in order to:
    - a. acquire greater stocks of medical supplies to avoid shortages in times of crisis, following the examples of EU policies such as the Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe,
    - b. design the strategies to be more in line with current data and statistics about population, such as studies about ageing, needs and socio-economic backgrounds;
  5. Requests the European Commission to implement a benefit plan for companies whose chain of production is situated in Europe, thus supporting the development of the European pharmaceutical market;
  6. Further requests the European Commission to fund and promote long-term research programmes, aimed at increasing the overall quality of treatments;
  7. Advises Member States to reallocate funds towards public hospitals, in order to provide better services and help make them more accessible.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE DECENTRALISED REVOLUTION (ECON)**

*With the total market capitalisation of crypto-assets reaching 2 trillion dollars in April 2021, decentralised assets are now a notable class of financial assets, with the total market capitalisation of Gold being compared at 12 trillion dollars. How could the EU efficiently open the path to more and more people in accessing such assets?*

Submitted by: Jan Bassi (IT), Diana Bratus (IT), Alessandra Casati (IT), Yury Koloskov (IT), Eleonora Mari (IT), Georgia Moutafidou (GR), Riccardo Rocco Parisi (IT), Amanda Prapaniku (IT), Brian Puscas (IT), Tommaso Renzoni (IT), Lorenzo Rosi (IT), Gabriele Scrima (IT, Chairperson).

**The European Youth Parliament aims to create EU wide regulations in order to benefit from the crypto market, encouraging its safe expansion and popularisation, while also supporting citizens' economic freedom. We aim to educate people on a deeper level about crypto-assets giving them the opportunity to be a part of this financial revolution and putting trust on the future investments of crypto, as well as to reduce the carbon footprint of cryptocurrencies, especially regarding the mechanism used to validate transactions. These goals should be achieved without disrupting the authority of Member States' central banks and governments while also guaranteeing financial stability,**

**because**

- The vast majority of EU citizens are not adequately informed on the topic of crypto assets<sup>9</sup> since the available sources are not sufficiently accessible,
- There is a lack of cooperation between Member States to control crypto assets, as 36% of Europeans who do not own cryptocurrencies<sup>10</sup> hesitate to invest due to the legal uncertainty around the topic,
- The 2022 Global State of Crypto Report by Gemini suggests that one of the main issues with the adoption of cryptocurrencies is their early track record of high volatility, thus making them unsafe investments,

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<sup>9</sup> **Cryptographic assets** (crypto assets) are transferable digital representations that are designed in a way that prohibits their copying or duplication.

<sup>10</sup> **Cryptocurrencies** are digital currencies whereby transactions are verified and records maintained by a decentralised system using cryptography, rather than by a centralised authority.

- Cryptocurrencies are often advertised as easy and profitable investments, increasing the risk of fraud for inexperienced investors,
- Crypto mining<sup>11</sup> relies on a proof of work consensus protocol, which requires enormous amounts of energy, that is, around 123 terawatt hours of electricity,
- Unregulated widespread use of crypto-assets could drive market manipulation<sup>12</sup>,
- There is still a lack of classification of the multiple types of digital assets on a EU level,
- Cryptocurrencies can be used for illegal monetary activities, such as money laundering, terrorist financing, drugs and weapon trade,
- Of the many advantages and potential economic growth that cryptocurrencies, with the proper regulations, could bring to Member States economies;

**The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,**

1. Endorses the creation of a clear legal classification of different crypto assets, valid at an EU-wide level and easily available to all stakeholders;
2. Calls for Member States to adhere to a common European regulatory regime based on the shared crypto classification and on international cooperation;
3. Supports the proposal of the Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA)<sup>13</sup> to include in the EU taxonomy any sustainable crypto mining activity in order to:
  - a) encourage the use of more sustainable resources,

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<sup>11</sup> **Crypto mining** is the method of verifying transactions on a digital ledger for a blockchain using machines with extensive computing power.

<sup>12</sup> Market manipulation is an attempt to artificially influence an asset's price or the behaviour of the markets.

<sup>13</sup> **Markets in Crypto-assets (MiCA) Regulation**, introduced in 2020, provides a sound legal framework for crypto-asset markets to develop within the EU by clearly defining the regulatory treatment of crypto-assets that are not covered by existing financial services legislation

- b) facilitate the transition, especially of Ethereum (ETH), from Proof of Work<sup>14</sup> to Proof of Stake<sup>15</sup>;
4. Encourages further research on the blockchain technology founded by governments in order to detect and prevent more effectively frauds and criminality in crypto-assets;
  5. Commends the creation of scheme governance authorities to represent crypto-companies as legal persons that can sue and be sued;
  6. Declares that these scheme governance authorities must enforce Customer Due Diligence (CDD)<sup>16</sup> and Know Your Customer (KYC)<sup>17</sup>, monitor transactions and report suspicious activities to the local supervisory authorities, according to the 6th Anti-Money Laundering Directive;
  7. Encourages the Member States to organise campaigns and seminars on crypto in order to educate and increase interest in the population about this new phenomenon;
  8. Expresses its appreciation for the ongoing European Central Bank investigation regarding the advantages of the adoption of a digital euro;
  9. Proposes that digital assets services providers acknowledge the risks associated with digital assets while marketing them through the following measures:
    - a) the advertisement must not present the use of such services as a game,
    - b) it must not explicitly suggest an economic gain from investment,
    - c) it must not be directed at minors,
    - d) the legal information must be legible and intelligible;
  10. Encourages the exploration of more forms of innovation in the personal data field performed by European Blockchain Partnership focusing on the security of investing in crypto-assets;
  11. Encourages the implementation of the Horizon Europe program and especially the use of blockchain Pre-Commercial Procurement (PCP) that should meet core requirements of scalability with the highest standards of security and privacy.

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<sup>14</sup> **Proof of work** is a type of consensus algorithm where a significant amount of computing power is used to solve mathematical functions that maintain and secure the blockchain.

<sup>15</sup> **Proof of stake** is an alternative to proof of work, as it is consensus-based and thus does not require the huge amounts of computing power as proof of work does.

<sup>16</sup> **Customer Due Diligence (CDD)** refers to the act of collecting identifying information in order to verify a customer's identity and more accurately assess the level of criminal risk they present.

<sup>17</sup> **Know Your Customer (KYC)** is a standard in the investment industry that ensures investment advisors know detailed information about their clients' risk tolerance, investment knowledge, and financial position.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (EMPL I)**

*I, **Robot**: Out of the 22 countries with an above-average robot density, 14 are located in the EU while at the same time 37% to 69% of jobs in the EU could be partly automated in the future. Seeing that major EU located corporations have already integrated automation and robot technologies in their workflow, how can the EU monitor the transition to digitalisation and safeguard workers' rights?*

Submitted by: Giulia Bardelli (IT), Linda Boattini (IT), Hermione Ysabelle Buensuceso (IT), Matteo Canarutto Gatti (IT), Laura Cerofolini (IT), Valerio Colombo (IT), Vittorio Ferrara (IT), Sofia Gesù (IT), Siria Macrì (IT), Anastasios Papadopoulos (GR), Micaela Lai (Chairperson, IT).

**The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure workers' rights in all Member States, supporting a healthy work environment where workers and automated machines can coexist safely, and each Member State has equal technological opportunities,**

**because**

- Robotic Automation<sup>18</sup> demands great economic expenses, averaging tens of thousands of euros for every single unit and needing continuous maintenance,
- The growing level of dependence on automation showed by some Member States is worrying and could lead to automation becoming both a possible threat and a necessity,
- The financial inequality between European countries continues to rise, leading to the creation of a multi-evolving union<sup>19</sup>, as in countries such as Czechia, Hungary, and Slovakia, the economic growth and so automation is rising at a slower rate as opposed to states with more economic benefits,
- There is a lack of European regulations on Artificial Intelligence (AI), as in the case of the “AI Act” proposed by the European Commission in 2021 to condemn the use of AI and ensure the safety of AI users, the approval of which is still being discussed in the Council of the European Union,

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<sup>18</sup> **Robotic automation** comprehends machines, design and build, maintenance, and investment of the robots.

<sup>19</sup> **Multi-evolving union** is a union where countries grow at a different speed and rate.



- 96% of the European workers are in threat of losing their job due to automation with adequate schooling which could find similar or better works, however still about 37% of the labour force lack sufficient digital skills, even if the European Commission is promoting the nine-point action plan "Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition" to encourage Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) courses,
- The implications of AI in business are concerning regarding unemployment rates, which are currently standing at 7% in the EU,
- The "Digital Compass"<sup>20</sup> aims for digitally skilled citizens, however in the EU 42% do not have basic digital skills, 37% of which are in the labour force;

### **The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,**

1. Asks the European Commission to support obtaining more efficient robot technologies by promoting advertising campaigns and initiatives throughout Europe to encourage investors and companies to contribute to automation;
2. Urges the Council of the European Union to accelerate the legislative process to make the AI act an actual law;
3. Asks the European Commission to create a database that will provide an in-depth overview of the current automation progressions by including data such as:
  - a) units of robots for every 1000 people,
  - b) the percentage of digitalised public service,
  - c) the investment done by the state in the research field;
4. Supports the European Commission in using the European funding partnership created for the European Green Deal for AI, Data, and Robotic to eliminate technological inequalities between countries;
5. Instructs the European Commission to ask Member States to implement the "Negative Income Tax"<sup>21</sup>, by introducing a minimal wage guideline: if the wage is found to be under the guideline, workers will be provided with the missing money, while if it is above, they will get a taxation based upon each Member State's economic system;

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<sup>20</sup> The **Digital Compass** is a vision created by the European Commission for the digital transformation of Europe by 2030.

<sup>21</sup> The **Negative Income Tax** is a theoretical concept developed by Milton Friedman and Juliet Rhys-Williams as an instrument of fiscal policy, and is understood as a personal income tax that, below a certain threshold, defined as the minimum taxable amount, turns into a subsidy.

6. Encourages the European Commission to create a digital platform for EU citizens characterised by multiple sections, used to gather generic information about robot technology and search for new employment opportunities based on the skills of the worker;
7. Recommends Member States to update the mandatory Science Technology Engineering Mathematics (STEM) school subjects to allow students to be informed about developing technologies such as automation;
8. Suggests the collaboration with experts and companies among each Member State, to develop free and certified ICT based courses in order to improve workers' skills and increase their technological awareness;
9. Encourages the European Cooperation Network of Employment Services (EURES) to establish a new branch of its network to tackle the unemployment rates caused by automation by keeping track of the number of employees and robot technologies in each Member State in order to strengthen their help for displaced and reskilled workers to find jobs all over Europe.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY (FEMM)**

**MeToo:** *Spain recently announced that it's going to be one of the first countries in Europe to officially count all femicides while no EU Member State currently has a legal definition for the term and no official collection of data is taking place. Since only three Member States adopted a comprehensive national policy or action plan addressing potential spikes of intimate partner violence in the context of Covid-19, how can the EU offer coordinated and adequate support to women?*

Submitted by: Siria Di Sandro (IT), Cristina Fabiano (IT), Francesco Furlan (IT), Kiana Ghaffari (IT), Paolo Moscatelli (IT), Patrizio Peparello (IT), Federica Benedetta Petito (IT), Caterina Schembari (IT), Martina Tedesco (IT), Sofia Verlotta (IT), Theodoros Zacharakis (GR), Anna Fresu (IT, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to underline the increase of intimate partner violence during the Covid-19 pandemic and the fact that this issue is further aggravated by a lack of reliable information and common definitions among Member States. Moreover, we also aim to enhance the quality of service providers by giving them appropriate funding and specific educational programs. In order to properly address the issue of data collection, we are keeping in mind the importance of intersectionality. Our intention is to try to improve the knowledge about the topic so as to raise awareness of the aforementioned, starting off with the younger generation,**

### **because**

- Less than 40% of women victims report violence or seek help after being assaulted and less than 10% of those who search for aid go to the police,
- Domestic isolation, subsequent to the spread of Covid-19 pandemic, has increased the cases of violence and made it more difficult to help women and for them to reach for help,
- During the Covid-19 pandemic, service providers, such as police telephone hotlines, were hindered by lack of funds, inexperience in online service provision, and insufficient guidance from Member States,
- There is a general misinformation and incomplete addressing of the issue due to a lack of a common definition of femicide and of a homogeneous data collection system,

- Violence against women is a serious result of social stereotypes and stigma related to male dominance,
- Hungary, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Latvia, and Slovakia didn't ratify the Istanbul Convention<sup>22</sup> which is the first and most important document regarding women rights,
- Data reports do not always underline the own unique experiences of discrimination of minority groups,
- Domestic violence has a massive impact on a country's Gross Domestic Product, by limiting women's possibility to engage in the economic process,
- Domestic violence increases the percentage of homeless women in the EU,
- Domestic violence directly and indirectly affects children, by severely damaging their physical development, cognitive, and social skills;

### **The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,**

1. Asks the European Parliament to suggest a common definition of the term "femicide" for all Member States, and to include it in the European penal code in order to create a European common legislation on gender-based violence;
2. Invites the countries that haven't ratified the Istanbul Convention to do so, especially considering its Art.2 and Art.40;
3. Urges Member States to create a common data collection system for femicides and intimate partner violence, based on intersectionality, objectivity, inclusivity, and a common definition of femicide;
4. Calls upon the European Central Bank to provide funds, which will be use to build shelters based on the italian model of "Casa del Telefono Rosa"<sup>23</sup> or upgrade the already existing ones, where psychological support for victims and their children will be offered;

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<sup>22</sup> **The Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence**, also known as Istanbul Convention, is a major human rights treaty establishing comprehensive legal standards to ensure women's right to be free from violence.

<sup>23</sup> **Casa del Telefono Rosa** is the first Italian association since 1988 alongside women and minors.

5. Instructs the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)<sup>24</sup> to create an educational project in the aforementioned shelters, in order to get the victims a job and achieve a better future for them,
6. Invites the Fundamental Rights Agency<sup>25</sup> to create projects to extend awareness on and further make accessible public counselings with psychologists specialised for children;
7. Suggests the European Commission and the European Central Bank, to strengthen European and national welfare programs, in order to help women who face financial problems and minimise their chances of being exploited;
8. Encourages the European Commission to create an Open Data Portal<sup>26</sup> with the aim of using statistics and percentages to educate and inform people;
9. Indicates EIGE to set up a website, managed by a team of experts chosen together with the European Commission:
  - a. which would provide a list of all the services safeguarding victims,
  - b. where victims could report their issue without disclosing their identity,
  - c. that would allow women to report the cases of lack of aid;
10. Urges the European Commission to allocate funds to Member States for the the creation of specific educational programmes for service providers and police officers which will make them more prepared in cases of domestic violence or intimate partner violence;
11. Recommends Member States to promote gender inclusive education in schools and raise awareness among the younger generation by:
  - a. integrating a minimum number of hours regarding this issue in the school curricula,
  - b. inviting victims of violence to testify and talk about their experience in order to have a more direct impact on students.

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<sup>24</sup> **European Institute for Gender Equality** is a European agency created to support Member States and EU in their efforts to promote gender equality, to fight gender discrimination and to raise awareness about gender issues.

<sup>25</sup> **Fundamental Rights Agency** is an independent EU body that helps to ensure that the fundamental rights of people living in the EU are protected and to provide independent, evidence-based assistance and expertise on fundamental rights to EU institutions and Member States.

<sup>26</sup> **Open data portals** are web-based interfaces designed to make it easier to find reusable information.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS (DROI)**

**A family, please?:** *Upon multiple efforts being engaged at the transition to community-based care in child protection programmes, there are still an estimated 345,000 children in institutionalised care in the EU today, mainly from Eastern and South-Eastern European countries where the need for institutional care is surpassing the facilities' capacities. With that in mind, what can the EU do to facilitate a smoother and quicker deinstitutionalisation of child protection programmes in its Member States and provide a safe and healthy home environment for all children in need of one?*

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**The European Youth Parliament aims to guarantee the safety and the fundamental rights of children in institutional care systems while ensuring the creation of a healthy environment for them. We aim to propose the idea of providing individual needs and focusing on preventing child violence and abuse, as well as raising awareness regarding stigma and misinformation regarding institutional care with the notion of terminating such institutions across Europe, while also wishing to improve the efficiency of alternative care systems,**

**because**

- Children isolated from their families of origin are more prone to health disorders, difficulties in the development of emotional, physical and social skills,
- Children who are put into institutional care are exposed to depersonalisation, as their individuality is not encouraged enough with the one-size-fits-all approach,
- There is no common European legal framework concerning the shift of children protection programmes to family- and community-based care,
- Some Member States, such as Czech Republic, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina have not yet taken appropriate actions towards contributing to the process of deinstitutionalisation,

- Discrimination is a prominent factor when it comes to the selection process of foster parents, regarding the place of their origin, sexuality and marital status;
- The deinstitutionalisation process lacks financial support from the EU, with funds being allocated for the modernisation of current institutional facilities instead,
- The lack of public awareness on the topic contributes to the stigmatisation of children in institutionalised care, further slowing down the transition to alternative care systems,
- Children are being put into children-care facilities due to the socio-economic status of families, including children with disabilities, where they are not provided with appropriate care, their needs being neglected and suffering from recurrent abuse,
- Institutionalised children-care facilities provide the same care programme as it does not keep in mind the need for an individual approach regarding different trauma experiences and health needs;

### **The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,**

1. Supports the recommended cooperation amongst Member States as described on the EU strategy on the rights of the child<sup>27</sup>;
2. Requests the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights<sup>28</sup> to establish a database of EU approved alternative care facilities on a wider scale within the EU;
3. Further recommends Member States to provide a support system for children having previously experienced in children-care facilities, by establishing a psychological support framework with teams of social operators or psychologists managed by local organisations of Member States that can help them to:
  - a) overcome or accept their traumas, such as attachment disorders given by the lack of any kind of relational or emotional stability,
  - b) solve delays in mental development, such as memory and executive functioning difficulties,

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<sup>27</sup> **The EU strategy on children's rights** will provide the framework for EU action to better promote and protect children's rights.

<sup>28</sup> **The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights** is an independent centre of reference and excellence for promoting and protecting human rights in the EU, sharing evidence-based insights and expert advice with policy- and decision-makers.

- c) integrate with the families or the communities they have been entrusted to;
4. Calls upon to European Commission to reallocate the European Structural and Investments Funds<sup>29</sup>, which supports the reforms for the transition to community-based care systems and prevents its use for renovating institutional care settings and structures, supporting the purpose of the EU Checklist in the 2021-2027<sup>30</sup> programming period;
  5. Further encourages Member States to promote campaigns in collaboration with their respective Ministries of Culture and Education, offering sensibility programmes to schools and workplaces ;
  6. Further calls upon Member States to create a database of all alternative care programmes by allocating the children on the reasons for their placement in children-care facilities;
  7. Suggests the European Commission to ensure a smoother deinstitutionalisation process by proposing the establishment of a European Agency for Deinstitutionalisation, following the practice from Tusla, the Irish Child and Family Agency, responsible for:
    - a) the evaluation of the capability of foster and adoptive parents to take care of children on the bases of their aptitude to ensure them a dignified lifestyle, and not on secondary factors (e.g. sexual orientation, ethnicity, religious beliefs) through the introduction of suitable guidelines in every Member State,
    - b) prioritising of foster care to adoption, taking into account Article 21 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
  8. Encourages the Member States to change national legislation in order to allow foster care and adoption for unregistered homosexual couples and unmarried adoption candidates ;
  9. Asks the European Commission for the creation of a supervisory committee responsible for:
    - a) overseeing bureaucratic procedures concerning the deinstitutionalisation process,
    - b) supervising Member States through monthly reports,
    - c) sanctioning those that violate the laid-out protocol in collaboration with the European Agency for Fundamental Rights;
  10. Urges Member States to draft and adopt a common legal framework, following the example of the Common European Guidelines on the Transition from Institutional to Community-based Care and the European Convention on the Adoption of Children.

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<sup>29</sup> Over half of EU funding is channelled through the 5 European structural and investment funds. They are jointly managed by the European Commission and the EU countries.

<sup>30</sup> **The checklist in the 2021-2027** programming period is designed as a menu to help narrow down EU Funds that could be available for the type of investment one has in mind.



## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH, AND ENERGY (ITRE)**

**Light's Out:** *In 2019 the EU's energy import dependency rate surpassed 60%, meaning more than half of the EU's energy needs were satisfied by foreign producers. With that in mind, what steps should the EU take to ensure a stable and independent energy market and meet its energy needs?*

Submitted by: Bandoni Caterina (IT), D'Avino Jacopo (IT), Fabbri Maya (IT), Gkatzolis Panagiotis (GR), Maiandi Margherita (IT), Mangani Nicola (IT), Manni Sophia (IT), Melzi Tommaso (IT), Meropini Chiara (IT), Natti Valentina (IT), Papallo Valentina (IT), Rovere Guido (IT), Zucaro Jasmin (IT, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to decrease the dependency on foreign energy producers, while simultaneously shifting towards sustainable and renewable energy sources, in order to guarantee the endorsement of internal trading between EU Member States. We believe that with this proposal we can provide a stable, affordable and long lasting solution for the European energy market,**

**because**

- The European Union's energy imports from Russia in 2021 were estimated to be more than 40% of gas consumption, 27% of oil and 53% of coal, having an overall cost of around EUR 99 billion,
- Member States do not utilise enough of their own natural resources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas,
- The Russia-Ukraine geopolitical crisis has had a considerable impact on the price of energy imports from Russia, with oil prices in the EU potentially rising between 15% and 30% in the near future,
- There is a need for technical and institutional innovations in the nuclear energy sector with regard to the environmental risks concerning the transport and the storage of radioactive waste materials, which are the products of the nuclear fission in reactors,

- The number of data centres<sup>31</sup> is going to significantly increase in the future at a rate of 2% per year until 2025,
- The life-cycle of solar panels is relatively short, about 25 to 30 years, and the average construction time of a solar farm that produces 2 MegaWatts Direct Current (MW DC) is only 3 months;

### **The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,**

1. Encourages the European Commission to meet the EU market's energy needs by developing a systematic plan which establishes the amount of energy that each Member State can produce, preventing the European market from being damaged during potential international political or financial crisis;
2. Calls upon the European Commission to start a path towards a decarbonised industry by:
  - a) creating guidelines to reduce unnecessary waste in the industrial production and therefore decreasing the carbon emissions in the energy production,
  - b) funding research institutes like the Industrial Decarbonisation Research and Innovation Centre (IDRIC)<sup>32</sup>;
3. Proposes the high representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to invest in its relationship with Algeria, which is able to provide an extra 7 billion cubic metres (bcm) of natural gas, 5% of the gas now imported from Russia in 2021;
4. Invites Member States to utilise their internal energy sources, such as:
  - a) the natural gas reserve found in the Ionian Sea,
  - b) the coal resources in Germany and Belgium,
  - c) the recently closed uranium mines in Spain;

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<sup>31</sup> A data center or data centre is a building, a dedicated space within a building, or a group of buildings used to house computer systems and associated components, such as telecommunications and storage systems.

<sup>32</sup> IDRIC is a world-leading, high-impact research and innovation centre, acting as the national focal point and international gateway for UK industrial decarbonisation research and innovation.

5. Considers it necessary to strengthen the cooperation between EU's Member States by investing in the grid infrastructure improvements, in order to speed up the deployment of renewable energy sources;
6. Suggests diversifying gas suppliers to reduce the dependency on Russian gas by reinforcing the already existing treaties with the USA, Japan, Canada and the UK, such as the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA), the Paris Agreement for the USA and the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA);
7. Encourages Member States to adopt price ceiling<sup>33</sup> measures on natural gas to reduce the repercussions of fluctuations of prices on families and companies, as the one introduced by Spain and Portugal;
8. Encourages the European External Action Service<sup>34</sup> to spread awareness about the potential benefits of nuclear power through medias, events and campaigns in order to avoid the diffusion of misinformation about nuclear energy;
9. Urges the European Commission to give incentives to the existing research programmes in the new scientific field of nuclear fusion and the technical innovation of modern nuclear reactors, in order to secure safer and more reliable nuclear energy production;
10. Suggests the European Commission to enact specific waste heat recovery projects related to data centres, such as the one introduced by the Finnish company "Fortum", in the recommendation under Article 14 of the energy efficiency directive<sup>35</sup>;
11. Requests every Member State to:

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<sup>33</sup> A price ceiling is the mandated maximum amount a seller is allowed to charge for a product or service.

<sup>34</sup> The European External Action Service (EEAS) is the diplomatic service and combined foreign and defence ministry of the European Union.

<sup>35</sup> The 2012 directive, as amended in 2018, sets rules and obligations for achieving the EU's 2020 and 2030 energy efficiency targets.

- a) join PV Cycle program<sup>36</sup> which deals with the recycling and developing of solar panels in a sustainable way, while using these recycled materials to construct new panels in a circular economy,
- b) promote the installation of solar panels and heat pumps with monetary incentives.

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<sup>36</sup> Already joined by MS like: Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Spain, Greece, Netherlands, Czech Republic, Portugal, Slovenia.



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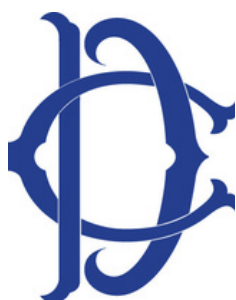
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