



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
ITALIA ITALY



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RESOLUTION BOOKLET

*Uncharted water:
The power of Progress & Innovation*

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**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION (CULT)**

The EU has recently launched its new Digital Education Action Plan to support the development of digital competencies and promote the use of digital technologies in education. How can the EU's Digital Education Action Plan effectively equip learners and teachers with digital skills and promote equal access to digital education across the EU?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to improve the digitalised education system by informing people involved in it on how to use technological devices and pointing out to citizens the importance of the usage of these devices. Additionally, it is aimed to make sure that they understand how these new teaching methods can positively impact the educational system while providing equal opportunities to everyone by inserting them in an equitable and inclusive environment,

- A. Stressing out the fact that the Digital Education Action Plan didn't fully achieve its aims,
- B. Pointing out the digital illiteracy of both students and teachers across Europe,
- C. Acknowledging the practical discrepancies in the traditional and modern educational systems in schools which includes the usage of educational electronic devices,
- D. Noting the lack of infrastructure that hinders access to the usage of educational electronic devices in certain European regions,
- E. Concerned about the financial inability of some schools and households to provide digital devices to their students,
- F. Stressing the high possibility of misuse of educational electronic devices by students for non-educational purposes,
- G. Recognising the unequal distribution of governmental funds of some Member States dedicated to public schools,
- H. Considering the social stigma concerning the usage of technological devices in education;

1. Urges Directorate General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) to assist Member States in enhancing the teachers' and students' technological abilities and knowledge to use technological devices by creating mandatory standardised courses for them;
2. Instructs Member States to monitor the impact of their digitalised educational programmes by periodically testing the technological abilities of the teachers;
3. Calls upon Member States to keep the educational electronic devices up to date software and hardware wise by coordinating with the local authorities when making periodical improvements and checks;
4. Encourages European Commission to help Member States set the example about the right implementation of a technology-based educational system by establishing guidelines on how to practise it;
5. Requests Member States to prevent the misuse of the digital devices by utilising software that obstructs non-educational usage of the devices;
6. Urges Member States to introduce policies that aim to provide equal opportunities to all their regions by
 - a. adequately allocating the funds for developing digital infrastructure based on the region's technological development,
 - b. providing monetary incentives to companies that develop digital infrastructure in technologically underdeveloped regions;
7. Instructs the European Commission to help Member States finance media campaigns to raise awareness about the positive impact that digitalising education has.



**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS (LIBE)**

According to the latest data available in 2018, almost 3,5 thousand migrants have arrived in Sicily, with the main port of entrance being in the province of Ragusa. However, in 76% of the cases examined over 2020, applicants were not given asylum status. Taking into account the current EU asylum policies, how can the EU deal with the current refugee crisis sustainably, and in a way that upholds human rights and protects human dignity?

Submitted by:

Domenico Allù (IT), Francesca Bombaci (IT), Maria Giuseppa Giacalone (IT), Gregorio Nuara (IT), Pier Paolo Pennisi (IT), Gabriele Saturnino (IT), Sofia Sudano (IT), Alessandro Riccio (Chairperson, IT/RO)

The European Youth Parliament aims to tackle the current refugee crisis and helps asylum seekers in the EU with better living conditions, ensuring them a future in the EU.

Furthermore, it's aimed to reduce racial discrimination amongst European citizens, making Europe a less hostile place for people coming to the EU. Finally the objective is to improve the asylum systems in place so that immigrants receive shelter,

- A. Acknowledges the Common European Asylum Systems' inability to accommodate all migrants seeking basic life quality in the EU,
- B. Alarmed by racial discrimination and xenophobia¹ being prominent issues in the EU, therefore causing difficulties for migrants,
- C. Being aware that, countries outside of EU borders, that have a major migrant influx, do not have enough resources to accommodate them by large numbers,
- D. Seriously concerned that refugees take upon illegal and unsafe means of transport with the end goal of escaping their countries, and fleeing to Europe,
- E. Noting with regret that the Geneva Convention of 1951 is often disregarded by European border control authorities;

¹ **Xenophobia** represents the dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.

1. Encourages the European Union Agency for Asylum to increase the number of asylum centres;
2. Calls upon Member States to raise awareness about the human rights' violations surrounding the treatment of migrants;
3. Invites the European Commission to provide humanitarian and economic help to developing countries;
4. Urges Member States, together with European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX²), to strengthen the borders' security for migrants entering the EU;
5. Suggests that the European Migrant Smuggling Centre³ supervises FRONTEX's operations.

² **European Border and Coast Guard Agency:** promotes, coordinates and develops European border management in line with the EU fundamental rights charter

³ **European Migrant Smuggling Centre:** closely cooperates with police and border authorities in coordinating 'highly complex cross-border anti-smuggling operations'.



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

In Europe, AIDS related deaths have increased since the last decade, with about half of the EU's countries reporting the same or increasing numbers of new diagnoses in 2021 as compared to 2020. With sex education remaining a taboo subject in many European countries, what steps should the EU take in order to prevent the spread of HIV and provide these countries with better sex education?

Submitted by:

Adroher Zoe Buttà (IT), Simone Cappa (IT), Marco Distefano (IT), Ophélie Götz von Olenhusen (BE), Elena Occhione (IT), Andrea Pappalardo (IT), Luigi Trapani (IT), Horia-Cristian Bratu (Chairperson, RO)

The European Youth Parliament aims to provide countries with better sex education in order to reduce HIV infection rates and AIDS related deaths. It is aimed to raise awareness so as to reduce the stigma surrounding the topic, thus improving the lives of people affected by HIV. Finally, the goal is to provide easier access to medical services regarding HIV/AIDS,

- A. Deeply aware of the lack of proper sex education in most of European countries and the popular stigma surrounding HIV¹,
- B. Emphasising the citizens' underestimation of the effects of HIV,
- C. Further noting the heavy impact of religion on sex education in European countries,
- D. Firmly convinced of the fact that sex education is considered a taboo subject, promoting fear and confusion among youth,
- E. Seriously concerned about the struggle to access HIV healthcare services,
- F. Deeply concerned by the cost of HIV treatments,
- G. Having considered the weakening effects HIV has on the people suffering from it,
- H. Fully believing that a well funded healthcare system is important for HIV treatment,
- I. Congratulating sufficient funding given to HIV research by countries such as Germany;

¹ **Human Auto Deficiency Virus(HIV)** is a virus that attacks the immune system, transmitted through blood, breast milk semen, vaginal fluid and anal mucus.

1. Calls upon Member States to reduce the stigma surrounding HIV by implementing sex education classes in their curriculum;
2. Urges Member States to reduce the impact of religion on sexual awareness by opening clinics with specialised staff , and promoting said services through public campaigns;
3. Urges the European Commission to reduce the taboo on sex education through funding media campaigns;
4. Encourages Member States to ease the access to healthcare services by organising public educational events, such as “The HIV Prevention Week”, and promoting them either online or at schools and workplaces;
5. Asks the Directorate-General on Health and Food Safety (SANTE) to make testing and treatments for HIV more affordable and inclusive by increasing healthcare funding for Member States;
6. Calls Member States to keep in mind the importance of a solid healthcare system by investing more money in foundations such as the European HIV Alliance.



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

With housing and renting prices on a rise across the continent, and in the light of higher rates of homelessness, how can the EU support Member States in providing accessible housing for societal groups most vulnerable to homelessness?

Submitted by

Pietro Bombara (IT), Mariaelena Centarrì (IT), Gabriele Leto (IT), Alice Maggini (IT), Nicolò Occhipinti (IT), Federica Spurio (IT), Alessandro Storaci (IT), Chiara Ballardin (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure that all people have a dignified life and are not discriminated against, in particular the lives of vulnerable ones that cannot afford accommodation or rents. It's aimed to prevent homelessness with economic and legal measures, making the prices more affordable, while helping homeless people find a job and reintroduce them into society,

- A. Alarmed by the poor conditions homeless people live in across Europe,
- B. Profoundly concerned by the fact that homeless people are more vulnerable to physical and mental health complications,
- C. Having examined that one of the reasons why there aren't enough houses are population growth and lack of space,
- D. Bearing in mind that minorities tend to be discriminated against regarding rental applications,
- E. Aware of the impact that the housing crisis has on students causing them to not be able to find accommodation or pay their rent especially in big cities,
- F. Acknowledging the existence of at risk categories such as unemployed people and *working poor*¹ that cannot afford a stable home and are more probably exposed to homelessness;

¹ **Working poor:** people that work but receive low wages, surely not enough to afford a rent.

1. Encourages Member States to improve the system of affordable houses by creating dedicated buildings to give temporary housing to homeless people;
2. Encourages Member States to improve healthcare for homeless people through providing funds to hospitals and volunteer associations;
3. Calls upon Member States to create affordable housing by repurposing old abandoned buildings;
4. Calls upon Member States to reduce discrimination against minorities by guaranteeing protection and equal rights regarding the renting system;
5. Asks Member States to raise funds that are destined for scholarships that let students pay their rents and support the student housing industry;
6. Urges Member States to avoid overcrowding of rent requests in big cities by encouraging more students to stay in cities in their areas with the facilitation of appropriate programmes or creation of territorial initiatives;
7. Encourages the European Commission to prevent homelessness caused by unemployment or low salaries by
 - a. encouraging social work activities to find occupation for unemployed people,
 - b. Urging all Member States to establish a minimum salary following the example of Spain.



**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AGRI)**

The agricultural sector accounts for approximately 10-12% of global greenhouse gas emissions and over 80% of land-use change. In the EU one third of clean water is accounted for by agriculture, and more than half of the EU's land is used for this industry. What actors can the EU take to promote sustainable irrigation practices and reduce the environmental and water footprint of the agricultural sector?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to support sustainable agricultural practices in order to reduce the carbon emissions, water spoilage and land use. It further aims to propose new legislation and amendments for the measures already in place. The political position of the committee is to promote low-carbon alternatives, water management and slow down the climate crisis. Finally it aims to influence positive green policies as well as institutional framework in a broader manner,

- A. Keeping in mind that up to 70% of clean water is wasted during the process of irrigation,
- B. Bearing in mind that farms discharge large quantities of agrochemicals, organic matter, drug residues, sediments and saline drainage¹ into water bodies,
- C. Concerned by the fact that around 44% of harvested crops are lost before reaching the consumer,
- D. Pointing out that according to Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), approximately 55% of the 115 million tons of nitrogen based fertilisers are used in the agricultural sector every year end up accumulating in the soil and in oceans,
- E. Alarmed by the land-use change for agricultural purposes is leading to loss of biodiversity, soil erosion and increased greenhouse gas emissions,
- F. Fully aware that land use change can lead to land degradation that can occur due to unsustainable land use practices which lead to reduced soil fertility, increased soil erosion and loss of biodiversity,

¹ **Saline drainage** is the movement of waters, contaminated with salt(s), as a result of the mining activity.

- G. Observing global average temperatures being increased by more than 1 degree since pre-industrial times and current European climate policies such as the European Green Deal not being quick enough to reach international targets,
 - H. Considering greenhouse gas emissions related to agriculture reached 582 million metric tons in 2017;
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- 1. Calls upon the European Commission to strengthen existing water regulations by
 - a. adding to the irrigation system, rain water, black waters and grey waters²,
 - b. rewarding farmers for being sustainable in their water usage by allocating direct payments from the Common Agricultural Policy(CAP);
 - 2. Asks the European Commission to keep track and control the emissions of major agricultural industries by implementing stricter legislation entering into force in the next 2 years;
 - 3. Recommends the European Food Safety Authority to verify a product's impact on the environment by
 - a. conducting specific tests on the products before they enter the market,
 - b. creating a label in which will be indicated how sustainable the product is;
 - 4. Invites the European Environmental Agency to reduce the use of chemical fertilisers and increase carbon storage as set out in the reformed CAP and European Green Deal;
 - 5. Welcomes Member States to promote green farming by incentivising consumers with lower taxes on products originating from sustainable food companies;
 - 6. Asks the Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI) to research on the concept of soil adaptation in order to combine crop needs with the most suitable soils;

² **Black and grey waters:** Black water is any waste from toilets or urinals. Greywater is wastewater that has been used for washing, laundering, bathing or showering

7. Encourages Member States to align with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations by
 - a. encouraging citizens to adopt environmental friendly habits such as recycling or following a plant-based diet,
 - b. raising awareness among students at schools and universities regarding responsible consumption in collaboration with youth organisations,
 - c. co-funding industries that move towards sustainable practises like using Renewable Energy Sources;
8. Designates Member States to reduce the concentration of air pollutants as set in the European Green Deal by analysing the emissions footprint in regions and sectors;
9. Urges the FAO to research innovative methods to limit the production of wasteful materials in the EU;
10. Urges the DG AGRI to subsidise companies developing new technologies regarding sustainable irrigation techniques.



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

The fast fashion industry has become a major contributor to the global economy, but its reliance on cheap labour and unsustainable production practices has led to negative economic and environmental consequences. As consumers demand more sustainable and ethical fashion options, how can the EU's fast fashion industry transition to a more environmentally sustainable model while still maintaining profitability?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce the use of fast-fashion and the negative impact it has on the environment. It further aims to reduce the amount of pollution and waste it issues, the impact on workers' health and the poor quality of the clothing. Finally it aims to improve factories' working conditions as well as the quality of the clothing they produce,

- A. Profoundly concerned by the lack of consumers' action regarding the environmental and economical consequences of the fast fashion industry,
- B. Conscious of the increasing pollution caused by the fast fashion industry,
- C. Alarmed by the amount of aggressive advertising inviting consumers to buy non essential clothing,
- D. Fully aware of human rights' violations caused by the desire of economic growth,
- E. Seriously concerned by the growth of chemical induced health problems among consumers,
- F. Bearing in mind the use of low cost materials causes a decrease on the quality of the items produced,
- G. Concerned by the amount of textile waste produced by this industry;

1. Calls upon the European Sustainable Business Federation to promote sustainable alternatives to fast-fashion by creating second-hand shops;
2. Calls upon the European Commission to promote sustainable fashion by working together with digital influencers;
3. Invites international companies that relocated to economical locations to return to Europe by granting them monetary incentives;
4. Requests the European Commission to set limits on the importation of cheap products originated from outside of the European Union;
5. Asks the European Commission to grant benefits to the consumers that have sustainable practises;
6. Calls upon the European Commission to increase control on existing waste management regulations;
7. Encourages the European Commission to prohibit the use of harmful substances and chemical textiles that cause damage to human health;
8. Asks the European Sustainable Business Federation to raise awareness about the importance of zero waste products by organising interactive lessons in schools;
9. Suggests the European Commission to further support innovation in the fashion industry and promote the use of biodegradable materials.



**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN A DIGITAL AGE (AIDA)**

In 2021, 53 % of EU enterprises that used Artificial Intelligence (AI) purchased ready-to-use commercial AI software or systems. With AI tools, such as ChatGPT, becoming more widespread and accessible to everyone, therefore sparking controversies, what can the EU do to regulate the usage of AI and ensure the safety and security of its citizens' data, intellectual property, and overall digital life?

Submitted by

Arianna Elisa Botto (IT), Gianluca Casapinta (IT), Gionathan Distefano (IT), Antonio Gurrieri (IT), Agata Moltisanti (IT), Serena Scivoletto (IT), Martina Murúa Sánchez (Chairperson, ES)

The European Youth Parliament aims to clarify misconceptions and to communicate that AI is useful but needs to be regulated. It aims to facilitate limitations and guidelines on the data that the AI systems use. By this, it additionally aims to ensure that AI learning methods used, do not result in discrimination,

- A. Aware of the fact AI uses private data recollections for purposes not legally stated in the terms of use of said technologies,
- B. Bearing in mind that AI systems can create cyberweapons that breach databases which may contain personal data,
- C. Alarmed by the potential of AI to replace human intellectual property and capacities,
- D. Aware of the lack of the moral ability of AI systems affecting their decision making process,
- E. Concerned about the information provided by AI technology not always being reliable,
- F. Highlighting that AI technologies can be deemed useful in medical applications;

1. Encourages Member States to limit the usage of biometric recognition safety systems that are not state regulated;
2. Urges the European Commission to focus on increasing productivity in industries without replacing jobs by integrating AI technologies through workplace-tailored schemes;
3. Reminds Member States that AI technologies companies should be held legally accountable for the products they create and in whose productions they part-take in;
4. Suggests the Data Protection Officer to limit access to databases that perpetuate stereotypes;
5. Urges the European Commission to reduce misinformation originated by AI technologies by increasing monitoring of said sources;
6. Encourages the European Commission to promote the usage of AI in medicine and psychiatry;
7. Recommends European Commission to monitor the utilisation of AI technologies such as ChatGPT for academic purposes.



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

Spain has recently become the first country in Europe to pass a law granting women menstrual leave, sparking a broader discussion about the potential benefits and drawbacks of such policies in the workplace. With the implementation of such policies potentially impacting gender equality, work-life balance, and productivity in the EU, what measures could the EU put in place to ensure that said policies are inclusive?

Submitted by:

Mauro Avola (IT), Danilo Calderone (IT), Gloria Guarnera (IT), Gabriele Guerrera (IT), Marco Iacono (IT), Letizia Tidona (IT), Federica Todaro (IT), Alice Gilardi (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to allow menstruators to live in a working environment where they don't have to feel pressed by stigma surrounding menstruation. Additionally, it's aimed that Member States mediate and communicate directly with the local companies, in line with the Agenda 2030 imposed by European Commission,

- A. Aware of the fact that 80% of menstruators go to work experiencing menstruation symptoms and 13% of them utilise their annual sick days,
- B. Conscious that people before menstruation can suffer from debilitating symptoms that can cause lack of concentration,
- C. Acknowledging common period symptoms and psychological problems including suicidal thoughts menstruators experience,
- D. Underlining that the effectiveness of solutions reducing period symptoms varies from person to person,
- E. Noting that menstrual leave could make gender-based discrimination and stereotypes increase,

1. Suggests Member States to urge companies to insert into their policies menstrual leave by decreasing their taxes by 15%;
2. Asks the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion to create a fund dedicated to menstrual leave;
3. Urges Member States to defend menstruators' well-being and stability of the workplaces by making all period pain treatments free;
4. Invites European Commission to create an EU agency that will
 - a. spread menstrual leave awareness by organising private courses and weekly meetings with schools,
 - b. mentally help menstruating people by creating counseling points in Member States;
5. Calls upon Member States to encourage companies to give menstruators three days of menstrual leave to rest and two days of remote working.

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