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EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
ITALIA ITALY



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

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EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT ITALY



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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES (PECH)

Finding Nemo: Italy is one of the top aquaculture-producing EU countries and aquaculture production is also recognised by the European Green Deal as a source of low-carbon protein rich food. How can the EU further implement the common fisheries policy in order to battle the issues of overfishing, while also balancing the delicate European water ecosystems?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to tackle the matter of overfishing in European waters, while preserving marine ecosystems and oceanic biodiversity. We wish to put an end to illegal fishing in favour of supporting more sustainable practices. We also hope to increase the number of protected marine areas and adopt new fishing technologies in order to improve the current maritime issues facing the EU,

because

- there is a [lack of compliance in Member States when it comes to fish product labelling](#), which leads customers to purchase unsustainably caught fish,
- the issue of overfishing [has been aggravated by the increase in the purchase of unsustainably caught fish by EU citizens](#), due to a lack of education regarding the topic,
- in the North-East Atlantic Ocean, about [79% of Europe's coastal seabed and 43% of the shelf/slope area is physically disturbed](#) by bottom trawling, causing biodiversity loss and the destruction of marine ecosystems,
- the EU fishing industry has [not effectively adopted the use of advanced marine technology](#), such as fish stock tracking buoys and 'smart' nets, leading to more environmentally harmful and less efficient fishing processes,
- bycatch leads to the [death of 40%](#) of the fish caught annually in the Atlantic Ocean, through the use of inappropriate fishing gears,
- there are not enough effective sanctions against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, [caused by overcapacity and ineffective management](#) within the European Fisheries Control Agency,
- there has been a decrease in fish stocks due to overfishing, leading to an increase in the EU's fish market's [annual inflation rate](#),

- EU fishing subsidies often exclusively benefit large scale fishing companies, indirectly encouraging the use of fuel intensive fishing and destructive fishing practices, such as distant water fishing,

by

1. Calling upon the European Food Safety Authority to create a new body that would monitor and ensure that labelling is reliable by devising and adding a specific symbol for correctly labelled products and an additional label for endangered species;
2. Implore the European Youth Center Strasbourg to create an educational campaign to educate the population about overfishing issues by spreading awareness in schools, and workplaces relevant to the fishing industry;
3. Inviting the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) to limit bottom trawling by:
 - a. increasing no-take-zones and promote protected areas,
 - b. promoting aquaculture to produce groundfish in a more sustainable manner,
 - c. promote fishing net designs that minimise bycatch and decrease damage to the seabed;
4. Encouraging Member States to grant tax breaks to European companies that adopt advanced marine technologies to aid the fishing industry become more efficient and sustainable;
5. Instructing the European Commission to fund the further use of 'smart' nets to increase the monitoring of fishing stocks;
6. Imploring the DG MARE to implement the Voluntary Sustainability Standard by placing fines on companies for the sale of illegal fishing gear;
7. Urging the European Commission to reinforce existing laws regarding IUU fishing by:
 - a. encouraging further cooperation between Member States to ensure even enforcement,
 - b. strengthening current fines on overfishing and bottom trawling;
8. Calling upon Member States to implement legislation that designates new protected marine areas, thus replenishing previously overexploited fishing stocks;
9. Further recommending the DG MARE to call for a stop to overfishing through the implementation of more sustainable fishing methods in the EU, such as Rod-and-reel fishing and monitoring the maximum quota of fishable creatures.



PECH Fact Sheet

Biodiversity - The variety of organisms found in an area

'Smart' Nets - Fishing nets that are able to detect the species of fish within the net itself

Bottom Trawling: A destructive method of fishing that catches fish by dragging weighted nets across the sea bed

Distant Water Fishing: The activity of fishing fleets that operate outside of the EU's EEZ

Bycatch - The incidental catching of non-target species during fishing activities

The European Fisheries Control Agency - The EU agency in command of the surveillance and inspection of fisheries

Fishing Subsidies - Government action that confers an advantage on consumers or extractors of fish in order to supplement their income or lower their cost

European Youth Center Strasbourg - An international organisation which hosts training and educational events organised by the Council of Europe

Aquaculture - The process of cultivating marine organisms for human consumption

Rod and reel fishing - Fishing utilising a device that contains a spool and a mechanical lever

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

With the current cost of living crisis worsening across Europe, the introduction of a Universal Basic Income for citizens has been discussed and trialled in some Member States such as Finland. How could the EU begin to implement such a system and is it viable for solving the current cost of living crisis?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to tackle the current cost of living crisis, reduce the poverty and unemployment rates through the establishment of a Minimum Basic Income and training projects designed to assist jobless citizens to enter and return to the labour market. Furthermore, it aims to encourage more research to investigate the effectiveness and viability of Universal Basic Income,

because

- a [cost of living crisis](#) has been created due to the [7%](#) increase in the cost of goods and services due to inflation,
- government tax revenues in the EU are not sufficient to ensure funds for a Universal Basic Income (UBI), as is shown by [the example of Germany](#),
- it has been proven that the implementation of a basic income [may not benefit](#) unemployed members of society in securing employment,
- the introduction of UBI could [negatively impact employment](#) levels by reducing the incentive to work,
- the implementation of UBI is dependent on a [myriad of factors](#) such as the countries economic development,
- the [heterogeneous economic framework](#) of the Member States requires a structured plan taking into account the different requirements of each Member State,
- the small-scale [UBI trials](#), such as the ones conducted in Finland and Germany, have not provided adequate data for large-scale implementation,

- all citizens are [affected](#) by the base effect¹, leading to inaccurate interpretations of academic studies,

by

1. Calling upon the European Commission to implement a Minimum Basic Income (MBI) with EU-wide guidelines determining the financial ramifications based on:
 - a. request for participation in training programs for structurally unemployed people,
 - b. reaching adulthood,
 - c. overall wealth,
 - d. number of household members to sustain;
2. Stressing Member States to adopt basic income measures following EU guidelines in order to satisfy the criteria above;
3. Encouraging Member States to support and create a wealth tax for people who exceed certain levels of prosperity to finance MBI and related services;
4. Urging the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG-EMPL](#)) to create an EU-wide training program for structurally unemployed² citizens aimed at their reintegration into the labour market;
5. Calling upon Member States to increase the Value Added Tax (VAT)³ rate for luxury goods, in order to increase available funding for MBI and other services;
6. Requesting the European Commission to implement MBI by extending [European Recovery Plan](#) and [Sovereign Wealth Fund](#);
7. Calling upon Member States to progressively restrain subsidies to unemployed workers who refuse to accept working offers at the end of their training program;
8. Endorsing the European Commission to distribute funding to each Member State based on factors such as cost of living index, GDP per capita, and regional average wage;
9. Inviting economic institutions such as the [German Institute for Economic Research](#) (DIWBerlin) to implement new large-scale UBI trials in order to obtain accurate empirical data on the basis of which to judge its effects factually;
10. Urging [Eurostat](#) to collect and divulge comparisons between close economic periods in order to clarify the causes of the current economic situation and improve financial awareness in Europe.

¹ The [Base Effect](#) consists in choosing a different reference point for a comparison between two data points which can have on the result of the comparison.

² '**Structural unemployment**' unemployment caused by a mismatch between what companies look for in workers and what candidates can offer.

³ '[VAT](#)' is a tax that is added at every point of a product's production or distribution.

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

Educate Together: Building off the European Union's European Educational Area proposal, how can the EU ensure that there will be an adequate trade of information between countries to ensure competitiveness within national education systems, while also vetting information to ensure it is accurate and up to date?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to improve the inclusiveness of education and accuracy of the information provided to students across Member States. We hope to create equal, high-quality education across the EU. We will strive to address the educational inequalities between Member States, thus establishing a fair learning environment for all citizens,

because

- the [primary](#) cause of early school leaving⁴ is the socioeconomic status of a family,
- more than [70%](#) of young women are less likely to be provided with equal opportunities for education in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields,
- due to improper allocation of educational resources, school buildings and infrastructure in rural areas of Member States, such as [Romania](#), lack the funds and resources to further develop,
- [18% to 28%](#) of students lack access to ICTs at home and in school, thus compromising the implementation of a digital educational environment,
- the [Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development \(OECD\)](#) have reported that teachers are usually not receiving appropriate training on the [use of ICTs](#),
- [drop-out rates](#) vary between Member States due to [significant differences](#) in their respective education system, thus [negatively affecting their economies](#),
- the inequality between education systems in the European Educational Area (EEA) such as between [Switzerland and Turkey](#), affects the level of employment in Europe, decreasing the motivation of students to progress to tertiary education⁵,

⁴ [Early school leaving](#) relates to people ages 18-24 acquiring only lower secondary education or less, and not currently being in any educational programmes or training.

⁵ [Tertiary education](#) is for people above school age, including college, university, and vocational courses.

- [the COVID-19 pandemic](#) has further highlighted the unequal distribution of digital and technological resources in schools across Member States,
- there is a [high unemployment rate](#) in the EU due to inefficiencies in the education systems of certain Member States,

by

1. Encouraging [The Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture](#) (DG EAC) to cooperate with Member States to devise an educational program to aid students with economic and social disadvantages;
2. Seeking educational institutions to adopt technological devices as new teaching tools in order to:
 - a. create a greener, more digital and modernised European education system following guidelines given by the [Digital Education Action Plan](#),
 - b. provide more training programmes and courses to students, increasing access to technology by equipping students with improved digital skills;
3. Suggesting Member States to increase collaboration between schools and programmes such as [Erasmus+](#), to ensure inclusivity and innovation in education systems and active workforces;
4. Encouraging Member States to draw on current programmes such as “[My School is Nature](#)”⁶ in order to reintegrate early school leavers into the education system and active workforce;
5. Inviting Member States to highlight the importance of implementing digital learning to citizens through programmes like [The European Digital Education Hub](#);
6. Reminding Member States to follow guidelines given in the [Copenhagen Process](#), which promotes inclusivity and competitiveness;
7. Recommending Member States to cooperate with the OECD to produce joint comparative data and reports on school education, ensuring that the information is accurate and up to date;
8. Inviting Member States to promote teachers’ mobility⁷ across Europe in order to improve knowledge exchange and modernise teaching;
9. Further encouraging Ministries of education to work with non-governmental organisations (NGOs), such as [The European Association for the Education of Adults \(EAEA\)](#) to ensure that all citizens have the opportunity to focus on the development of their own academic skills;
10. Requesting the [The European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education](#) to closely work with NGOs such as [Plan International](#) in order to create a balanced and inclusive educational environment for people from marginalised groups.

⁶ [My School is Nature](#) - an active and developing project that endorses nature as the best way of learning because it ensures experience, observation and actions.

⁷ [Teacher mobility](#) - teaching periods at higher education institutions abroad.

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

Swimming through the shadows: The world drug report of 2021 estimated that 65,2 tonnes of cocaine were seized in Belgium in 2019. Despite improved measures to reduce the demand and supply of drugs, Europe's ports remain lucrative markets for the international drug trade. With many Member States lacking specific legislation to combat this problem, how can the EU crack down on illegal drug trade in port cities while protecting legitimate trading activities?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce the illicit drug supply through European seaports, decrease the consumption of drugs, and increase the number of drugs seized. We strive to achieve this by improving cooperation between the Member States, raising awareness among EU citizens, and decreasing the impact of maritime drug trafficking on society,

because

- the drug smuggling market in Europe is estimated to be worth [30 billion euro per year](#), therefore contributing to the shadow economy⁸,
- there is a [lack of efficient cooperation](#) on tackling the challenges of drug trafficking through sea ports among Member States,
- maritime shipping containers remain important vessels for drug traffickers, as [only 2% of containers](#) can be thoroughly inspected by port workers,
- drug traffickers show [adaptability and innovation](#) in response to stricter security measures and policy regulations by Member States by developing new methods to smuggle illicit drugs,
- with public demand for drugs being on the rise, there has been an [increase in drug-related violence](#),
- there are [high levels](#) of bribery of port workers and local authorities by drug traffickers, further assisting illicit drug flow to Europe,
- the COVID-19 pandemic [led to the creation](#) of new trafficking routes,
- improved security measures and increased funding to major ports [could lead to an increase](#) in the amount of drugs smuggled through smaller ports,
- As cocaine is the most trafficked drug in Europe, cocaine [poses the biggest threat](#) to European ports,

⁸ [‘Shadow economy’](#) is an illicit economic activity, which is not reported to the government and tax collectors.

- drug trafficking through ports affects all Member States, as Europe plays a [significant role in the drug trade](#), both as supply destination and as transit zone to Asian markets,

by

1. Calling upon the European Commission to establish a new funding programme for research with the goal of identifying, mapping and profiling criminal networks active in drug production, trafficking and distribution;
2. Asking [the EU Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation \(Eurojust\)](#) to establish more [Joint Investigation Teams \(JITs\)](#) to increase the number of inspected containers;
3. Urging the [EU Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation \(Europol\)](#) to increase the security in seaports by further creating projects such as the [Analysis Project \(AP\)](#) focusing on drug trafficking via maritime containers from high-risk countries;
4. Inviting Member States to provide funding to the seaports for the purchase of cutting-edge screening technologies that would efficiently detect drugs in shipping containers;
5. Suggesting the [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction \(EMCDDA\)](#) to increase research on maritime drug trade by facilitating more ship inspections;
6. Asking Member States to provide support for citizens that are most vulnerable to drug consumption by creating national drug-related hotlines;
7. Recommending Member States to create an educational programme aimed at younger individuals and outlining the physical and mental effects caused by drugs;
8. Calling upon the European Commission to allocate additional funding to seaports with the aim of improving working conditions for the port personnel, thus decreasing the possibility of bribery;
9. Urging the European Commission to create a guideline with specific measures to prevent and report drug-related corruption in seaports;
10. Suggesting Member States to allocate more funding to seaports focusing on the consequences of the new drug routes created by the COVID-19 pandemic;
11. Recommending Europol to enhance the cooperation between border guards, police and other national agencies by further implementing partnerships like the [Control Container Program \(CCP\)](#).

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

Adrift at sea: 6534 people were registered as trafficked in 2020, yet it is estimated that the real number is much greater. One of the prime routes for human trafficking is the Mediterranean sea, and those who seek international protection arrive by sea along Italian coasts. What steps can the EU take in order to protect those who are most vulnerable, while aiming to eradicate the root of the problem?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to promote greater cooperation between Member States regarding the issue of human trafficking to ensure better conditions for refugees during both the journey and the asylum process. We aim to further reinforce legal policy surrounding the issue of human trafficking. We wish to improve the equality of refugees and reinforce current policy to avoid human trafficking,

because

- Member States are unwilling to fairly [share the responsibility](#) of refugee intake, leaving countries like [Italy and Greece](#) in a refugee crisis,
- the [Central - Mediterranean route](#) is currently the most deadly migration route, with over [29,000 deaths recorded since 2014](#),
- refugee camps are known for [violating human rights, having inhumane living conditions and being ineffective at policing the unequal treatment of refugees](#),
- the EU has been [unable to form adequate agreements](#) with non-EU Mediterranean countries regarding migration, leading to [increasing tensions](#) in the region,
- refugees in hotspots are being [exposed to traffickers and smugglers](#),
- refugees who have been denied asylum are [provided no support](#), leaving them at greater risk of being trafficked,
- the Dublin Regulation has shown to be [inefficient](#) in regulating the relocation of refugees, their reception in their new countries, and the asylum application system,

- there is [no universal identification system](#) for refugees between the point of their initial reception and asylum application in hotspots⁹,
- law enforcement officials are using [violence and intimidation](#) tactics, such as pushback, in order to deny refugees access to [asylum procedures](#), despite such actions being [strictly prohibited](#) under Article 33(1) of the 1951 Refugee Convention,

by

1. Asking the [Directorate-General Migration and Home Affairs \(DG HOME\)](#) to devise an action plan for fair refugee redistribution between Member States based on their economic status, availability of real estate and employment opportunities;
2. Imploring [the International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#) to prevent pushbacks from Member States by:
 - a. routinely surveying the areas where they [frequently occur](#),
 - b. investigating cases reported by refugees and other employees;
3. Encouraging Frontex¹⁰ to issue reprimands and monetary penalties for individuals and institutions practising pushbacks;
4. Urging [The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#) to introduce and facilitate annual meetings between EU and non-EU states, in order to [improve and update](#) pre-existing policies and framework already in place;
5. Further [asking the Common European Asylum System \(CEAS\)](#) to introduce legislation seeking to establish a database to document every arriving refugee and issue them with temporary ID cards valid throughout the EU;
6. Seeking the DG HOME to support Member States in their effort to welcome refugees by reallocating the [Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund \(AMIF\)](#) resources;
7. Urging the CEAS to create an agency responsible for:
 - a. ensuring families are not being forcibly split,
 - b. establishing a standardised protocol regarding living conditions and human rights regulations,
 - c. regularly inspecting hotspots to verify that aforementioned protocols are being followed;
8. Asking the IOM to collaborate with Frontex in order to subsidise the introduction of humanitarian corridors in non-EU Mediterranean countries and support already [existing](#) ones;
9. Suggesting the European Commission to amend the [Dublin III Regulation](#) under [The EU asylum reform](#) to achieve a wholly integrated immigration policy.

⁹ [‘Pushback’](#) are the State measures that are carried out with the intention of driving refugees out of the State’s territory and back to their original State.

¹⁰ [Frontex](#) is the European Border and Coast Guard Agency whose role is to support Member States and Schengen countries with refugee processing and management on external borders.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS (ECON)

Money, Money, Money: According to a 2020 survey around 50% of the EU adult population lacks basic financial skills with women, young and older people being disproportionately affected. Given the regional differences with South and Eastern Europe scoring significantly less than Northern Europe, how can the EU better its financial literacy rates among all its citizens?

Submitted by: Viola Asti (IT), Mateusz Barabanow (IT), Lorenzo Buonaccorsi (IT), Davide Cantatore (IT), Andra Elena Ciuden (IT), Martin De Dominicis (IT), Giorgia Guazzotti(IT), Lawrence Losito (IT), Vincenzo Mancusi (IT), Sara Marengo (IT), Beatrice Maria Messina (IT), Alan Wawrzyńczok (Chairperson, PL).

The European Youth Parliament aims to achieve competitive and uniform financial literacy¹¹ among all European citizens. This will be achieved by recognising and respecting cultural and social differences, reducing inequalities and breaking social barriers, therefore creating a brighter financial future for individuals and communities,

because

- a stable economy creates a [secure environment](#) where EU citizens can be financially active, further allowing economic growth,
- a strong knowledge of [basic financial principles](#) such as compound interest¹² and diversification¹³ benefits individuals in making informed financial decisions,
- international trade has risen by more than [4,000%](#) in the last century, leaving individuals more vulnerable to global economic shocks and changes,
- there is a [clear geographical divide](#) of over 40 percentage points between Northern and Southeastern European countries regarding financial literacy rates, exacerbating the financial gap,
- there is a considerable gap of [10-15 percentage points](#) in financial literacy rates between EU citizens coming from different socioeconomic backgrounds,
- financial activities are becoming more dependant on technology, predominantly [impacting the less fortunate and elderly](#) populations due to their inability to access or utilise digital services,
- financial education rates among women are [up to 20% lower](#) compared to men,

¹¹ [Financial literacy](#) is the skill set needed to understand the financial market having the awareness, knowledge, skills, attitude and behaviour necessary to make well-informed financial decisions and achieve financial wellbeing.

¹² [Compound interest](#) is interest earned on prior interest from an investment.

¹³ [Diversification](#) is the technique of allocating investments across different sectors to reduce their volatility.

- schools do not provide adequate financial education programs where a [third of high school students](#) are relying on self financial education,
- [39.6% of households](#) with one adult aged 65 years or more living alone in the EU are unable to face unexpected financial expenses,

by

1. Inviting Member States to create a national financial helpline offering financial advice, following the example of the [Norwegian Retirees Association](#);
2. Recommending Global Financial Literacy Excellence Center ([GFLEC](#)) to increase awareness about the importance of financial literacy among citizens through the combined use of social media and physical advertising campaigns;
3. Seeking the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ([OECD](#)) to collaborate with Member States through surveys with the objective of tailoring financial literacy courses to specific areas;
4. Encouraging [Soroptimist International](#) to develop financial education programs targeted to women;
5. Recommending [Aflatoun International](#) to recruit and train finance professors for youth-oriented courses about personal finance;
6. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union ([DG FISMA](#)) to support Universities of the Third Age¹⁴ in creation of financial education programmes for the elderly focused on improving their technological proficiency;
7. Encouraging banks to partner with financial advisors, who can help identify and fill technological skill gaps of their customers in order to create user-friendly apps and websites;
8. Encouraging Member States to keep preserving physical financial services such as bank branches, cash paying systems, and ATMs through specific legislation mandating population-based quotas;
9. Inviting local authorities and Ministries of Education to invest in the creation of income-based financial literacy courses, while stimulating participation by creating a reward system for its completion including a state-recognized certificate of participation and monetary benefits;
10. Suggesting the OECD to promote information about the benefits, risks and best practices for opening and managing a savings account.

¹⁴ [Universities of the Third Age](#) are educational institutions providing opportunities for older adults.

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

The Price of Beauty: Through advances in manufacturing and supply-chain management, the fast-fashion industry has produced affordable clothing for wider parts of society, neglecting the sustainable aspect of this business model. Amongst increasing concern over the environmental impact of the garments industry and major brands collapsing, what can be done to ensure the low carbon footprint transition of the fashion industry?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce the carbon footprint and environmental impact of the fashion industry. We intend to pursue this by acting on the consumers' awareness of companies' production processes and on legislation, leading to a more responsible use of resources and stopping the cycle of overproduction and overconsumption,

because

- in 2022 clothing sales doubled from [100 to 200 billion units a year](#), which now accounts for [10%](#) of global carbon emissions,
- the production of fast fashion has resorted to offshoring industrial production in developing countries, causing an [increment of the total greenhouse](#) gas emissions due to the increased need for transportation of clothes,
- the production of plastic fabrics [releases volatile particles](#)¹⁵ which represent a great danger for human health and are one of the causes of air pollution,
- [42%](#) of companies who claim to be eco-friendly were found to be deceptive and conducting unfair commercial practices in a 2021 [European Commission report](#),
- textile production is responsible for [about 20% of global clean water pollution](#) due to the release of [microplastics in the oceans](#) and the use of [pesticide and insecticide](#) during production,
- in the EU less than [1% of textile waste](#) is recycled into new fibres for clothing,
- [80% of textiles](#) products are designed to have a short life cycle, and garments are worn only 10 times on average,
- every year around [100 billion garments](#) are produced globally and 92 million tonnes of textiles end up in landfills, which can take [over 200 years](#) to decompose,

¹⁵ '[Volatile particles](#)' are gases that are emitted into the air from products or processes.

- a study confirmed that [61.3% of textile fibres](#) produced are not biodegradable or recyclable, releasing microplastics in the environment, and are possibly dangerous to the consumers' well being,
- textile production is the [4th sector in EU](#) for water and primary raw material consumption,
- [many people are unaware](#) of fast fashion and its effect on the environment due to the lack of information surrounding it,
- the [increased rates of online shopping](#) and [proliferation of returns](#) also increased the waste generated by:
 - a. packaging, tags, hangers and bags,
 - b. the products returned and the unsold leftovers, which are often destroyed,

by

1. Inviting the Directorate-General for Environment ([DG ENV](#)) to encourage the fashion business to include spare parts and repair instructions in their products to enable consumers to repair their clothes;
2. Requesting Member States to endorse the creation of clothing donation banks by municipalities and non-governmental organisations;
3. Asking the European Commission to support the development of second-hand shops around the EU through an informational campaign surrounding the benefits of shopping second hand;
4. Seeking the European Commission to explore more sustainable and low carbon shipping methods;
5. Calling upon the [European Innovation Council](#) to promote companies that prioritise sustainability with a certification for green selling practices;
6. Commending the “Advanced Denim” project, developed to save up to [92% of water and 30% of energy](#) used to create denims;
7. Asking the DG ENV to set precise and clear standards that companies have to meet in order to be allowed to claim “green practices” and be classified as sustainable and eco-friendly;
8. Further emphasising Member States to adopt the proposal by the European Commission for a new “[European Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles](#)”, which sets new environmental requirements also for the textile products and establishes a Digital Product Passport to make product-specific information easily available for customers;
9. Seeking textile industries to take charge of the first washing cycle of clothes, which on average releases more microplastics, in order to ensure that a higher number of released particles are collected by the filters of the industries;
10. Encouraging [EIT RawMaterials](#) to finance research on sustainable fibers and fabrics and impactless chemicals;
11. Imploring Member States to establish incentives for the purchasing of washing-machine filters to collect the microplastic released by the washing of synthetic clothes;

12. Calling for the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development ([DG AGRI](#)) to invest in the development of bio agriculture of organic fibres and raw materials within the EU territory;
13. Inviting Member States to promote educational initiatives about fast fashion and on how to make responsible and sustainable choices through a social media campaign promoting documentaries and conferences surrounding ethical and sustainable fashion;
14. Seeking Companies to ensure that their products are not defective and have accurate descriptions about sizes and appearance of the products;
15. Calling upon Member States to promote better recycling methods, such as specific bins or appropriate textile discarding places.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS DURING TRANSPORT (ANIT)

I like to moo-ve it: While demand for meat products globally has increased, the conditions in which animals are transported both in and outside the EU still remain inhumane and unhygienic, affecting the health of consumers. What can the EU do to ensure that the welfare and health of animals is protected while this fluctuation of produce occurs?

Submitted by: Sofia Allegra (IT), Adele Bernardi (IT), Eva Francesca Costa (IT), Antonella Giardino (IT), Anna Goumperi (IT), Flavia Maisto (IT), Davide Duilio Malvestiti (IT), Milijan Stojimirovic (IT), Andrea Vallone (IT), Veronica Zaffora (IT), Joe Bosonnet (Chairperson, IE).

The European Youth Parliament aims to improve the conditions in which animals are transported, as they impact both animal welfare and human health. It proposes the enhancement of the current outdated and incomplete legislation, increasing the controls and inspections of animal consignments and improving the education of food operators and citizens,

because

- several conditions, including temperature, ventilation, light intensity, feeding practices, length of the journey¹⁶, and space in the transport vehicle, can [impact the physical and mental wellbeing of animals](#),
- the [European Food Safety Authority](#) (EFSA) has recognised that [poor hygienic conditions and overcrowding during transport increases the risk of spreading diseases between animals](#),
- food-borne illnesses resulting from animal infections during transport [pose a threat to human health](#),
- overcrowding during animal transport increases the risk of injury and fatalities to animals, such as the [sinking of the Queen Hind](#),
- the European Commission notes that the Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005¹⁷ is [outdated and does not reflect recent scientific and technological developments](#),
- although the [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1/2005 extends to animal transport beyond EU borders](#), there are [poor welfare conditions for animals transported to non-EU countries](#),

¹⁶ ‘[Journey](#)’ refers to the entire transport process of animals from the ‘place of departure to the place of destination, including any unloading, accommodation and loading occurring at intermediate points in the journey’.

¹⁷ The [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1/2005 \(Transport Regulation\)](#) is the main piece of EU legislation on the transportation of animals. It sets out protections for animals being transported for an economic purpose both within the EU and when entering or leaving the EU.

- [insufficient controls and inspections of animal consignments](#) have led to violations of animals' welfare under the Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare¹⁸,
- there is a lack of complete and accurate data collected on animal consignments, with [half of TRACES¹⁹ entries not correctly completed](#),
- the European Court of Auditors has noted the [absence of targeted financial support for food business operators](#) to ensure the welfare of animals during transport,
- the European Parliament previously recognised that the [live transport of animals has a more significant impact on animal welfare and the environment](#) compared to meat and carcass transport,

by

1. Recommending that Member States introduce fair, proportionate and comprehensive sanction systems that cover all infringements of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005;
2. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety ([DG SANTE](#)) in their [current revision of the Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1/2005](#) to:
 - a. increase the level of controls and inspections of animal consignments by veterinarians and local law enforcement,
 - b. mandate the use of modern vehicles to transport animals by implementing high-quality ventilation systems, food, and watering systems;
3. Further calling upon the DG SANTE to propose regulations mandating the installation of CCTV systems in vehicles to allow national authorities to monitor overcrowding, rough handling, or injury to animals;
4. Urging the Directorate-General for Trade ([DG TRADE](#)) to include animal welfare standards in bilateral trade agreements between Member States and non-EU countries;
5. Calling upon the DG SANTE to extend the mandate for the Animal Welfare Platform²⁰ to exchange data on animal transport between all stakeholders;
6. Strongly urging the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development ([DG AGRI](#)) to designate funds under the Common Agricultural Policy to support food business operators who do not transport live animals through the use of mobile slaughterhouses²¹;

¹⁸ The [Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare](#) of the Council of Europe provides that animals should have the freedom from thirst, hunger, discomfort, pain, injury, disease, fear, and distress as well as the freedom to express normal behaviour. [Official inspections](#) are controls and inspections performed at Member State level, primarily by veterinary and national authorities, to ensure the correct application of EU animal welfare rules.

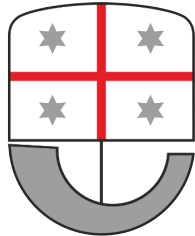
¹⁹ **The Trade Control and Experts System ([TRACES](#))** is a digital platform that records the transport of animal consignments both inside and into Europe.

²⁰ The [Animal Welfare Platform](#) of the European Commission is a forum for governments, scientists, businesses, and NGOs together to exchange good practices and data on animal welfare during transport.

²¹ A [mobile slaughterhouse](#) is a transportable abattoir unit able to move between farms.

7. Asking the EFSA to consider the feasibility of a harmonised and transparent label for animal welfare on the packaging of animal and animal-derived products, taking into account transport and slaughtering conditions;
8. Encouraging Member States to update the animal welfare trainings of drivers and food operators in line with scientific developments, and require refresher trainings every five years;
9. Inviting the DG Sante to launch a media campaign about the welfare of animals during transport that focuses on the Five Freedoms of Animals.





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