

EYP DAYS
ACQUAVIVA DELLE FONTI

Resolution Booklet



The present booklet contains motions for resolutions drafted by students of Liceo ‘Don Milani’, Acquaviva delle Fonti (IT), and Dollard College, Winschoten (NL).

It represents the outcome of the work done by students on the mornings of May 3rd to 5th in Acquaviva delle Fonti, as part of an exchange program between the two schools.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY I

Food for thought: Considering that around 88 million tons of food are wasted annually in the EU, with associated costs estimated at 143 billion Euros, what measures should the EU take in order to prevent both food waste and strengthen the sustainability of the food system?

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The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by environmental, economic, and social issues linked to food waste,
- B. Noting with regret that the portion of food waste that could be avoided goes up to 595€ per household each year,
- C. Acknowledging that only one third¹ of customers can correctly interpret the meaning of the food labelling, by distinguishing the meaning of the ‘use by’ and ‘best before’ date,
- D. Realising that an excessive amount of food is wasted by food services, which often provide disproportionately sized food portions,
- E. Deeply concerned by the fact that food loss can be caused by inadequate storage or transport hindering,
- F. Noting with deep concern that food waste is one of the biggest causes of greenhouse gases emissions, with organic landfills releasing methane in the atmosphere,
- G. Concerned by the fact that food waste also represents a considerable waste of freshwater and groundwater resources, consequently causing further damages to agriculture,

¹ Data from the Flash Eurobarometer Report ‘*Food waste and date marking*’:
<http://www.refreshcoe.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Flash-Eurobarometer-425.pdf>



1. Supports the implementation of campaigns and programmes that:
 - a. raise awareness among European citizens about the environmental, economic, and social consequences of food waste,
 - b. inform consumers about the correct meaning of “use by” and “best before” dates,
 - c. advise consumers on a responsible consumption of food,
2. Invites the European Commission to further support and develop NGOs and civil initiatives combating food waste;
3. Encourages the European Commission and Member States to develop and implement regulations aimed at matching food supply with consumers' preferences;
4. Further encourages EUROSTAT to collect precise data on food waste;
5. Requests Member States to adopt laws which make it mandatory for all restaurants to either provide doggy bags or make the customers pay their leftovers;
6. Invites National authorities to:
 - a. increase controls to food transportation and storage,
 - b. provide higher sanctions for those who are not respecting sanitary practices concerning food transportation;
7. Further recommends setting up a guideline by the European Commission which will define a common goal for Member States to reduce food waste by composting the leftovers;
8. Asks the European Commission, the Parliament and the Council of Ministers to use an higher percentage of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)² budget for fostering the farm-to-table system.

² The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the agricultural policy of the EU, implementing a system of programmes and agricultural subsidies.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY II

Prevention better than cure: The recent outbreaks of measles in several MSs, as well as similar cases involving other vaccine-preventable diseases, have caused vaccine hesitancy to become a reason of growing concern among EU officials. How can the EU best protect citizens' health, while respecting the right of individuals to decide on their own treatment and without hindering MSs prerogatives?

Submitted by: Giorgia Addabbo (IT), Femke Bruins (NL), Adriana Lorenza Catucci (IT), Tiziana Ciccarone (IT), Fabiën Dreijer (NL), Carlijn Hut (NL), Teresa Iacovone (IT), Lauri Lulofs (NL), Karolina Nowak (NL), Frederica Sidella (IT), Jacopo Mazza (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern that insufficient vaccine coverage may result in dreadful consequences, such as:
 - i. increased incidence of complications, including death,
 - ii. faster spread of infections,
 - iii. re-occurrence of long-eradicated diseases,
- B. Profoundly concerned by the decrease of vaccination rates in some Member States,
- C. Alarmed by the lack of information among the general public,
- D. Regretting that patients face costs related to vaccination, due to:
 - i. the price of non-compulsory vaccines,
 - ii. the shortcomings of the delivery system,
- E. Observing the existence of possibly severe side effects following vaccine inoculation,
- F. Fully aware of the exclusive right of patients to decide on their own treatment,
- G. Keeping in mind that certain categories of patients are unsuited for vaccination due to preexisting medical conditions,
- H. Disappointed with the Italian decision³ of preventing unvaccinated children from

³ L. 31 luglio 2017, nr. 119 contenente "Disposizioni urgenti in materia di prevenzione vaccinale", converting DL 7 giugno 2017, n. 73.



enrolling into public schools until they reach the age of six;

1. Calls Member States to organise events for informing people about vaccines;
2. Further calls upon Member States to address patients sceptic about vaccination with targeted information campaigns;
3. Encourages Member States to contribute to the expenses patients have to face for non-essential vaccines, proportionally to their income;
4. Further encourages Member States to build vaccination centers in every municipality;
5. Encourages Member States to collect more accurate data on side effects and make them easily available to the public;
6. Stresses that compulsory vaccinations should be introduced only when strictly necessary;
7. Demands Italy to amend its legislation on vaccines in order to guarantee unconditioned access to public schools to students of all age;
8. Strongly supports policies aimed at rewarding patients who vaccinate instead of punishing those who do not.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

Being a minority in your country: Out of Europe's close to 90 indigenous ethnic groups, 33 form the majority in at least one country, while the rest, constituting up to 14 percent of the European population, lives as ethnic minorities in their respective home countries. What can the EU do to protect the cultural and linguistic rights of these ethnic minorities, while at the same time ensuring the integration of these minorities into society and political life?

Submitted by: Daniela Alvarado (IT), Giorgio Pietroforte (IT), Caterina Colapietro (IT), Francesca Leccese (IT), Francesca Spinelli (IT), Giuditta D'Elia (IT), Nanja De Koh (NL), Wouter Van Den Laan (NL), Celine Kremea (NL), Jessica Woudstra (NL), Esmée Smit (NL), Elisa Maris Grosso (Chairperson, IT).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Keeping in mind the total number of national minorities in Europe which are around 105 million, i.e. the 14% of the entire population,
- B. Having heard that Dutch statistics show that ethnic minorities are not fully integrated in terms of labour participation but further generations integrate themselves better,
- C. Observing that currently existing measures in the Netherlands about positive discrimination (e.g. hiring of a percentage of people from social minorities as for example disabled people) and other rules already in place in favour of the integration of minorities are not present in all Member States,
- D. Recognizing that the Council of Europe in 1998 signed a multilateral treaty for the minorities' right protection called *Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities* (FCNM),
- E. Recognizing that NATO expansion has also provided important incentives for democratic reforms and responsible policies regarding minorities' issues,
- F. Taking into consideration that in its limits EU is already working in order to improve minorities' rights protection but since it is a political matter it would have binding force in legal terms for each Member State's autonomy,
- G. Noting that ethnic minorities discrimination is causing issues in some Member States concerning work, benefits, housing and education, for example:



- i. Ireland’s legal obstacles towards ‘travellers’ culture’⁴,
 - ii. Discriminatory targeting of Roma lead to discriminatory behaviours from Member State’s citizens⁵,
 - H. Contemplating psychologist and professor Jordan B. Peterson’s theories reported in his book *Twelve rules for life*: “Charging culture by means of revolution cause only major damage especially economically and humanitarian speaking”,
 - I. Deeply concerned by the lack of protection of Europe ethnic minorities’ cultural and linguistic rights in the majority of the Member States;
1. Calls upon the avoidance of ‘one ethnicity ghettos’ in order to mix all the ethnicities of one country;
 2. Urges the creation of social centres for people belonging to minorities, aimed at providing room for experience sharing and intercultural exchange via the organisation of:
 - a. cultural classes,
 - b. minority’s and country language classes;
 3. Further requests the promotion of a law that grants equal rights, so minorities can coexist with the dominant culture in order to avoid social damage and incentivise social harmony;
 4. Encourages minorities to organise festivals to celebrate their culture and customs, in order to avoid their language and culture extinction and share them with the rest of the country;
 5. Requests citizenship to be granted more rapidly, or directly at birth, to members of minorities;
 6. Endorses the creation of campaigns in order to spread the awareness of the minority issue among all the country citizens in order to solve problems like discriminatory substantives against minorities;
 7. Trusts that when people from minorities attend national education they would for sure be integrated faster;
 8. Demands the introduction of minorities culture as a class in primary schools.
 9. Solemnly confirms the recognition of minorities’ languages as official in its Member States;
 10. Considers the introduction of at least one minority representative for each minority in the Member State parliaments.

⁴ <https://goo.gl/WpYbur>

⁵ <https://rm.coe.int/1680718bfd>



WHO WE ARE

The **EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT** is an independent, non-partisan educational programme promoted by a network of national, volunteer-based associations. It promotes intercultural dialogue, active citizenship and political debate among young Europeans. Founded in 1987, it is now one of the largest platforms of its kind in Europe.

Its national committees, present in forty European countries including Italy and the Netherlands, organise hundreds of events and reach thousands of youngsters every year.

EYP International

Web

<https://eyp.org/>

Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/EuropeanYouthParliament/>

Instagram

https://www.instagram.com/eyp_network/

EYP Italy

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UNDERSTANDING EUROPE is a project by the Schwarzkopf Foundation, aimed at providing young Europeans with basic knowledge of the European Union. It consists in crash courses, usually delivered directly in schools. In Italy and the Netherlands, it is promoted by EYP Italy and the Netherlands respectively.

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