

FACT SHEET

<i>Name</i>	Elisa Bello	School	ISIS Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	<i>Envi</i>	Town	Udine
<p><i>Topic:</i> Food for thought: around 88 million tonnes of food are wasted annually in the EU, with associated costs estimated at 143 billion euros. Acknowledging that all actors in the food chain, from producers to consumers, play a role in this important issue, what measures should the EU take in order to prevent both food waste and strengthen the sustainability of the food system?</p>			
Fact 1	According to FUSIONS (Food Use for Social Innovation by Optimising Waste Prevention Strategies), food waste is any food, and inedible parts of food, removed from the food supply chain to be recovered or disposed (including composted, crops ploughed in but not harvested, anaerobic digestion, bio-energy production, co-generation, incineration, disposal to sewer, landfill or discarded to sea).		
Source	https://www.eu-fusions.org/index.php/about-food-waste/280-food-waste-definition		
Fact 2	The sectors contributing the most to food waste are households (47 million tonnes ± 4 million tonnes) and the processing sector (17 million tonnes ± 13 million tonnes). These two sectors account for 72% of EU food waste, the remaining 28% of food waste are distributed as follows: 11 million tonnes (12%) come from food service, 9 million tonnes (10%) come from production and 5 million tonnes (5%) come from wholesale and retail.		
Source	FUSION Report, “ <i>Estimates of European food waste levels.pdf</i> ” (p.26)		
Fact 3	The costs associated with food waste for EU-28 in 2012 were estimated at around 143 billion euros, of which two-thirds come from households (around 98 billion euros). The reasons: a) households have more edible food waste than any other sector and b) the costs associated with a tonne of food accumulating along the supply chain (e.g. processing, packaging, retailing costs) are significant.		
Source	FUSION Report, “ <i>Estimates of European food waste levels.pdf</i> ” (p.32)		
Fact 4	The results reported in “ <i>Estimates of European food waste levels</i> ” are characterized by a significant level of uncertainty. In fact, data were only obtained for up to a quarter of MS and the process of scaling the information from these MS to the whole EU-28 is responsible for this relatively large uncertainty. In addition, there was a bias in the MS reporting data towards larger countries and those in the North and West of the continent. This introduces further uncertainty, as these countries supplying data may not be fully representative of the rest of the EU-28.		
Source	FUSION Report, “ <i>Estimates of European food waste levels.pdf</i> ” (p.5)		
Fact 5	A sustainable food system (SFS) is a food system that delivers food security and nutrition for all human beings in a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for (current and) future generations are not compromised.		
Source	http://drustage.unep.org/resourceefficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-lifestyles/food-and-food-waste		
Fact 6	Sustainable Management of Food is a systematic approach that seeks to reduce wasted food and its associated environmental impacts over the entire life cycle, starting with extraction of natural resources, manufacturing, sales and consumption and ending with decisions on recycling or final disposal.		

Source	https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-management-food/food-recovery-hierarchy
Fact 7	Food wastage's carbon footprint is estimated at 3.3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent of GHG released into the atmosphere per year.
Source	http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/196402/icode/
Fact 8	Creating sustainable lifestyles means rethinking our ways of living. It is about transforming our societies and living in balance with our natural environment. Governments have a role to play by creating appropriate frameworks and infrastructures to enable citizens to adopt more sustainable lifestyles. The business sector can help develop innovative solutions for sustainable lifestyles, while education and information are crucial to engage the citizens and youth on how to make sustainable lifestyle choices and consume better.
Source	http://drustage.unep.org/resourceefficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-lifestyles-consume-differently
Fact 9	The EU and Member States are committed to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), adopted in September 2015, including a target to halve per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030, and reduce food losses along the food production and supply chains.
Source	http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food_waste/eu_actions_en
Fact 10	To support achievement of the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) targets for food waste reduction in the EU, the Commission will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • elaborate a common EU methodology to measure food waste consistently in co-operation with Member States and stakeholders, • create a new platform (EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste) involving both Member States and actors in the food chain in order to help define measures needed to achieve the food waste SDG, facilitate inter-sector co-operation, and share best practice and results achieved, • take measures to clarify EU legislation related to waste, food and feed and facilitate food donation and the use of former foodstuffs and by-products from the food chain for feed production, without compromising food and feed safety, • examine ways to improve the use of date-marking by actors in the food chain and its understanding by consumers.
Source	http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food_waste/eu_actions_en
Fact 11	The methodology used to calculate the emissions regarding food waste involved two ‘emitters’: emissions resulted in transportation of waste into landfills (use of gas) and the emission of methane by the organic waste in landfills.
Source	Report by Hokuma Karimova and Priotr Wielezynski “ <i>Food Waste – An analysis of the retail sector</i> ” (p.6-7) https://www.scribd.com/document/112974658/Food-Waste Errorre. Riferimento a collegamento ipertestuale non valido.
Fact 12	Although the retail sector is not the biggest contributor to the generation of food waste, it does have the most influential power. Reasons why supermarkets create much food waste are: <p>1) the sell-by (display until), use-by or best-before dates. Sadly, supermarkets throw away huge amounts of food that is still edible if unable to sell the products by the deadline.</p>

	<p>2) storage issue. Most products are wrongly put onto shelves instead of stored at lower temperatures so as to remain fresh for a longer time.</p> <p>3) lack of communication between the suppliers and supermarkets.</p>
Source	Report by Hokuma Karimova and Priotr Wielezynski “ <i>Food Waste – An analysis of the retail sector</i> ” (p.14-15) https://www.scribd.com/document/112974658/Food-Waste
Fact 13	According to FAO, the actions required in the private sector need investments. Among the possible actions we can mention: <i>f</i> improved production planning, aligned with markets; <i>f</i> promotion of resource-efficient production and processing practices; <i>f</i> improved preservation and packing technologies; <i>f</i> improved transportation and logistics management; <i>f</i> enhanced consciousness of purchasing and consumption habits; <i>f</i> guarantee that all chain actors, including women and small producers, receive a fair share of the benefits.
Source	FAO report “ <i>Global initiative on food loss and waste reduction</i> ” (p. 6) http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4068e.pdf
Fact 14	Public organizations cannot directly reduce food loss and waste, but they are indispensable in facilitating action from the private sector through: <i>f</i> creation of a policy and institutional enabling environment; <i>f</i> creation of a favorable investment climate; <i>f</i> awareness raising and advocacy; <i>f</i> development of partnerships and alliances; <i>f</i> support to innovative products and processes; <i>f</i> capacity development at the supply chain and institutional levels.
Source	FAO report “ <i>Global initiative on food loss and waste reduction</i> ” (p. 6) http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4068e.pdf

FACT SHEET

<i>Name</i>	Agnese Daverda Saccavino	School	ISIS “A.Malignani”
<i>Committee</i>	TRAN	Town	Udine
<i>Topic:</i> <i>Travelling towards sustainability: given the fact that numerous European cities have exceeded one or more of the 2010 imposed emission limits due to urban transportation, how can the EU promote and facilitate the transition to sustainable urban transportation?</i>			
Fact 1	Urban mobility accounts for 40 % of all CO ₂ emissions of road transport and up to 70 % of other pollutants from transport.		
Source	Transport Commission, “ <i>Urban mobility</i> “, http://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/urban/urban_mobility_en		
Fact 2	The EU has recently put in place further legislation to reduce CO ₂ emissions from new cars and vans: a 40% decrease in emissions from new cars in 2021 compared to 2005 and a 19% decrease for new vans in 2020 compared to 2012.		
Source	Climate action, “ <i>Transport</i> “, https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/paris_protocol/transport_en		
Fact 3	Transport in Europe is 94 % dependent on oil, 84% of which ported, costing up to €1 billion per day, and increasing costs to the environment.		
Source	Climate action, “ <i>Transport</i> “, https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/paris_protocol/transport_en		
Fact 4	Over the past years, the European Commission has launched a range of initiatives in the field of urban mobility, including research, applied research and demonstration activities.		
Source	Transport Commission, “ <i>Programmes and projects</i> “,		

	http://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/urban/programmes_projects_en
Fact 5	The Action Plan on urban mobility, adopted by the European Commission on 30 September 2009, proposed twenty measures to encourage and help local, regional and national authorities in achieving their goals for sustainable urban mobility.
Source	Transport Commission, “ <i>Action Plan on urban mobility</i> ”, http://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/urban/urban_mobility/action_plan_en
Fact 6	Despite temporary slowdowns, the demand for transport of both passengers and goods has been growing steadily and is projected to continue. As such, more and more cars are sold in Europe, the majority of which are diesel powered.
Source	Article by EEA, “ <i>Transport in Europe: key facts and trends</i> ” http://www.eea.europa.eu/signals/signals-2016/articles/transport-in-europe-key-facts-trends
Fact 7	The most recent figures for Europe show that, despite considerable emissions reductions in the last decade, more than 400 000 premature deaths per year can be attributed to air pollution from all sources.
Source	Article by EEA, “ <i>Transport and public health</i> ”, http://www.eea.europa.eu/signals/signals-2016/articles/transport-and-public-health
Fact 8	It is estimated that from 2010 to 2050 passenger transport will increase by about 40%, causing a growth of greenhouse gas emissions between 2030 and 2050 by about 15% compared to those in 1990, much higher than the targets of EU emissions’ reduction by about 60%, expected for 2050.
Source	Report by the EEA, “ <i>Transitions towards a more sustainable mobility system</i> ”, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/term-report-2016#tab-news-and-articles
Fact 9	Meeting decarbonisation and other environmental goals for the sector requires not only incremental changes such as improvements to the fuel efficiency of road vehicles, but also more far reaching changes, in terms of technology, urban planning and societal behaviour to make transport more sustainable.
Source	Report by the EEA, “ <i>Fundamental changes needed for sustainable mobility</i> ”, http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/term-2016-fundamental-changes-needed/#transport-and-environment-reporting-mechanism-term
Fact 10	According to the most recent estimates, the number of alternative fuel passenger cars as a proportion of the total fleet has remained constant around 5 % over the last five years, with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cars making up the largest proportion.
Source	Indicator by EEA, “ <i>Alternative-fuel vehicles as a proportion of the total fleet</i> ”, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/proportion-of-vehicle-fleet-meeting-4/assessment-1
Fact 11	Energy use could increase as much as 70% by 2050 if no further policies are adopted in support of efficiency, alternative vehicles/fuels and modal shifting.
Source	Outlook by IEA, “ <i>ETP 2012 transport outlook to 2050</i> ”, https://www.iea.org/media/workshops/2013/egrdmobility/DULAC_23052013.pdf
Fact 12	Cities are on the frontier of the fight against climate change: in March 2015, leaders of 30 European cities agreed to use their EUR 10 billion per year collective purchasing power to buy eco-friendly goods and services in emissions-heavy sectors such as transport.
Source	Report by EEA, “ <i>Signals 2015 - Living in a changing climate</i> ”, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/signals-2015
Fact 13	Transport system will need radical change. This will involve replacing the current fleet with electric vehicles, and creating new public transport networks that can address the demand for mobility by offering alternatives to driving in private cars. The investment could be massive.
Source	Report by EEA, “ <i>Signals 2015 - Living in a changing climate</i> ”, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/signals-2015

FACT SHEET

<i>Name:</i>	Giuliani Alessio	School:	ISIS Arturo Malignani
<i>Committee:</i>	AFCO	Town:	Udine, Friuli-Venezia Giulia
<i>Topic</i>	<i>Europe vs Euroscepticism: with the increasing support among European citizens of the right-wing and Eurosceptic parties and considering the recent Brexit vote, how should the EU ensure the legitimization of its Parliament as well as a closer and constructive dialogue with such movements?</i>		
Fact 1	More and more Europeans want a referendum to decide the membership of their own country – more than 40 % of the Italians and the French want this referendum and would vote to leave the EU.		
Source	Article from The Guardian, “ <i>Is Britain the most eurosceptic Country?</i> ” https://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2016/jun/23/is-britain-most-eurosceptic-country		
Fact 2	In the six biggest nations in Europe- Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, Spain and Poland- the trust in the EU’s project has been falling since the beginning of the economic crises in 2008.		
Source	Article from The Guardian, “ <i>The remarkable rise of continental euroscepticism</i> ” https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/apr/24/continental-euroscepticism-rise		
Fact 3	The austerity measures adopted by the EU to face up the crisis have slowed economic growth and worsened the debt-to-GDP (Gross Domestic Product) ratio of the member states.		
Source	Article from The Balance: “ <i>Austerity measures: definition, examples, do they work?</i> ” https://www.thebalance.com/austerity-measures-definition-examples-do-they-work-3306285		
Fact 4	The EU youth unemployment rate is more than double the overall unemployment rate (19% compared with 9% in August 2016) and masks big differences between countries: there is a gap of more than 40% between the Member State with the lowest rate (Germany at 7%) and the one with the highest rate (Greece at 48%).		
Source	Statistics from the site of the European Commission: http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1036		
Fact 5	During economic downturn, young people are often the last to be hired and the first to be dismissed. This issue has severe implications for the school to work transition, the period when young people enter the labour market to look for their first job. This situation results in a lack of hope for young people and social instability.		
Source	Article from the UNRIC, “ <i>Youth: the hardest hit by the global financial crisis</i> ” http://www.unric.org/en/youth-unemployment/27414-youth-the-hardest-hit-by-the-global-financial-crisis		
Fact 6	The youth unemployment has many causes, but the most important ones are the financial crisis, the lack of work experience, entrepreneurship, money and knowledge about informatics and work methods.		
Source	Article from the Peace Child International http://peacechild.org/youth-unemployment-causes-and-solutions/		
Fact 7	There are 3 main institutions involved in EU legislation: the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission. This division makes the law-making process lengthy and too complicated for the people.		
Source	EU institutions and other bodies: law-making. https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies_en		
Fact 8	The European Union has common rules and measures to handle asylum seekers, but sometimes EU members cannot respect them due to the great amount of the requests or to the weaknesses of the rules (ex. Dublin regulation is not suitable to handle the actual migration crisis, so a few states have temporarily suspended it).		

Source	https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum_en
Fact 9	In 2015, EU countries offered asylum to 292,540 refugees, but in the same year, more than a million migrants applied for asylum. This proves that the process of applying for asylum is a too lengthy procedure for many migrants, so it should be improved.
Source	Article from BBC News, " <i>Migrant crisis: Migration to Europe explained in 7 charts</i> " http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911
Fact 10	European politicians lack the political conviction to make bold reforms of the euro zone or of the bloc's asylum and immigration policies that many experts see as necessary.
Source	Article from Reuters, " <i>Fragmented post-recession Europe is harder to govern</i> " http://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-politics-insight-idUSKCN0SE29520151020
Fact 11	In the EU's decisions, Germany is becoming more and more important and its decisional power is higher than any other member state. Because of this situation, most of the European population could feel not enough involved and could decide to support more nationalistic parties.
Source	Article from The Guardian, " <i>Is Germany too powerful for Europe?</i> " https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/mar/31/is-germany-too-powerful-for-europe
Fact 12	Actually, Europe depends too much on the supply from foreign countries like Russia, so, according to the ART.194 of the TFUE, Europe should improve the unity of the energy policy, trying to self-produce the needed energy.
Source	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:12008E194:EN:HTML

FACT SHEET

<i>Name</i>	Mian Alberto	School	I.S.I.S. Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	LIBE	Town	Udine
<i>Topic:</i>			
<i>What awaits refugees: by 2016, an estimated 3,000 people have lost their lives trying to cross the Mediterranean, with thousands still willing to risk their lives to reach Europe by sea. The rise in number of refugees has brought with it a vicious trade in human trafficking: what can both the states of departure and those of arrival in EU do to tackle traffickers?</i>			
Fact 1	On the Eastern Mediterranean route, arrivals in the last four months of 2016 decreased of the 98%, with 182,227 irregular migrants; as regards the Western Balkan route, detections in the region decreased sharply from 764,038 in 2015 to 130,261 in 2016. On the other hand, on the Central Mediterranean route over 181,000 irregular arrivals were detected in 2016, 30,000 more than in 2015. Right now, they are the three most used routes for migrant smuggling.		
Source	Frontex, <i>Annual risk analysis</i> , February 2017 http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Annual_Risk_Analysis_2017.pdf		
Fact 2	Up to now there have been 19,721 arrivals via the Mediterranean sea in 2017; 537 people have lost their lives crossing the sea, trying to reach Europe (data updated 12 th March 2017). Most of them were from Syria (21.7%), Afghanistan (11.0%) and Nigeria (10.7%).		
Source	UNHCR official site, " <i>Mediterranean situation</i> ", 12 th March 2017		

	http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean
Fact 3	During the informal meeting in Malta the EU leaders agreed to set up a cooperation with Lybian authorities, communities and the international organisations active in the country. Furthermore, they confirmed their support for the the Presidency Council and the Government of National Accord backed by the United Nations.
Source	European Council site, " <i>Informal meeting of EU heads of state or government in Malta</i> ", 03/02/2017 http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/european-council/2017/02/03-informal-meeting/
Fact 4	An anti-smuggling center called European Migrant Smuggling Center (EMSC) was launched by Europol in February 2016, to support the EU Member States in dismantling criminal networks and to reduce smuggling from the third world countries to Europe.
Source	Europol, " <i>Europol launches the European Migrant Smuggling Centre</i> ", 22 nd February 2016 https://www.europol.europa.eu/newsroom/news/europol-launches-european-migrant-smuggling-centre
Fact 5	On May 2015 the EU established a EU military operation, named EUNAVFOR Med (later renamed Operation Sophia) to disrupt the business model of human smugglers, specifically in the Southern Central Mediterranean Zone, to train the Lybian coastguard and to counter the illegal arms trafficking. This operation has been extended until 27 July 2017.
Source	European council site, " <i>EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia: mandate extended by one year, two new tasks added</i> ", 20 th June 2016 http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/06/20-fac-eunavfor-med-sophia/
Fact 6	The facilitated illegal immigration remains a global phenomenon, affecting not only Europe. This challenge cannot be dealt with in isolation; effective action against organised migrant smuggling requires a multidisciplinary approach. The law enforcement cooperation is just one of the several areas in need of further coordination and strengthening
Source	EMSC, <i>First year activity report</i> , January 2017 http://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/european_migrant_smuggling_centre_-_first_year_activity_year_final.pdf
Fact 7	During the first year of activity, the EMSC managed to find 17,459 new suspects of smuggling (+24% vs 2015), 1150 social media accounts connected to migrant smuggling (+770% vs 2015) and to monitor 500 vessels of interest (+500% vs 2015).
Source	EMSC, <i>First year activity report</i> , January 2017 http://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/european_migrant_smuggling_centre_-_first_year_activity_year_final.pdf
Fact 8	It is worth mentioning that over the 12 months of activity, Operation Sophia has helped save more than 15,000 lives, apprehend 71 suspected smugglers and disable 139 smuggling boats on the high seas.
Source	<i>European External Action Service</i> , 14 th June 2016 https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/4993_en
Fact 9	At the moment operation Sophia Task Force can count on 6 ships (1 Italian light aircraft carrier, 1 German auxiliary ship, 1 UK auxiliary ship, 1 French frigate, 1 Spanish frigate, 1 Italian LPD), 3 organic helicopters (2 Italian, 1 Spanish) and 3 air assets (Luxembourg, Spain and France).
Source	<i>European External Action Service</i> , 9 th January 2017 https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/eunavfor_med_-_mission_09_january_2017_en_0.pdf
Fact 10	Member States finance Operation Sophia. In fact, military assets and personnel are provided by the states with the running costs and personnel costs. In addition, there is a common budget of € 11.82

	million for a 12 months period (until 27 July 2016). For the period 28 July 2016 to 27 July 2017, the reference amount for the common costs of EUNAVFOR MED operation SOPHIA shall be € 6.7 million.
Source	<i>European External Action Service</i> , 9 th January 2017 https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/eunavfor_med_-_mission_09_january_2017_en_0.pdf
Fact 11	The 2016 deal with Turkey, the fulcrum of the Western Balkan route, is at risk: president Erdogan tried to scrap the accord to restrict migration flows through Turkey in exchange for financial aid from the European Union, putting the countries of the Western Balkan route again under pressure.
Source	New York Times, “ <i>A Threat on Migration That May Prove to Be Empty</i> ”, 14 th March 2017 https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/14/world/europe/turkey-migrant-deal-european-union.html?_r=0
Fact 12	It is improbable that the serious 2015 situation of the Western Balkan route will restore, mainly because the old routes are now closed, and migrants exiting from Turkey would remain stuck in Greece.
Source	New York Times, “ <i>A Threat on Migration That May Prove to Be Empty</i> ”, 14 th March 2017 https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/14/world/europe/turkey-migrant-deal-european-union.html?_r=0
Fact 13	The situation in Greece is critical: both the reception infrastructure and the asylum system in Greece have failed and still fail to adapt to the needs of the refugees and migrants, and most of the migrants heading to Greece remain stuck there.
Source	MEDMIG, 9 th November 2016 http://www.medmig.info/research-brief-destination-europe/#more-762
Fact 14	The Morocco’s House of Representatives in 2016 passed by majority vote (65 for and 26 abstentions), the draft law 27-14 on combating human trafficking. This law was part of a new national policy on migration and asylum, which aims at adapting national legislation to international laws in relation to the protocols on the fight against human trafficking.
Source	<i>Morocco World News</i> , 2 nd June 2016 https://www.moroccoworldnews.com/2016/06/187954/lower-house-adopts-draft-law-on-combating-human-trafficking/

FACT SHEET

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<i>Committee</i>	SEDE	Town	Udine
<i>Topic:</i> A law for warfare: as European countries have recently started planning to produce drones for military purposes, how can the EU and its allies around the world reap the advantages of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) while safeguarding their compatibility with international laws?			
Fact 1	The Pentagon wants to dramatically increase US drone flights by 50% to broaden intelligence collection in Ukraine, Iraq, Syria, South China Sea and North Africa.		
Source	<i>Independent</i> , “ <i>Pentagon plans to increase drone flights by 50% in next four years</i> ”; 17 August 2015, http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/pentagon-plans-to-increase-drone-flights-by-50-in-next-four-years-10459255.html .		
Fact 2	A targeted killing is the intentional, premeditated and deliberate use of lethal force, by States or		

	their agents acting under colour of law, or by an organized armed group in armed conflict, against a specific individual who is not in the physical custody of the perpetrator. [...] Under the rules of IHL (International Humanitarian Law) targeted killing is only lawful when the target is a “combatant”, “fighter” or, in the case of a civilian, only for such time as the person “directly participates in hostilities.”
Source	<i>Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, Philip Alston, Human Rights Council; 28 may 2010,</i> http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/14session/A.HRC.14.24.Add6.pdf .
Fact 3	Nothing in the Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.
Source	<i>Charter of the United Nations, chapter VII, article 51,</i> http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-vii/ .
Fact 4	The ICJ (International Court of Justice) has stated that Article 51 “recognizes the existence of an inherent right to self-defence in the case of armed attack by one State against another State”. This excludes the possibility that self-defence could be triggered by an armed attack by a non-State actor without attributing its action to another State.
Source	<i>Study on Armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Prepared on the Recommendation of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters; 2015,</i> https://unoda-web.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/assets/publications/more/drones-study/drones-study.pdf .
Fact 5	As a matter of customary international law, any resort to force in self-defence must comply with the two conditions of necessity and proportionality.
Source	Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, 8 July 1996 at para. 41, http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/95/7495.pdf .
Fact 6	After 11 September 2001, the resort to force in self-defence against Al-Qaida, which was operating from Taliban-governed Afghanistan but not under its control, led to widespread agreement that armed attacks by independent non-State actors could also trigger the right to self-defence under Article 51.
Source	<i>United Nations Security Council resolution 1368 (2001) and resolution 1373 (2001),</i> https://unoda-web.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/wpcontent/uploads/assets/publications/more/drones-study/drones-study.pdf (2015).
Fact 7	Under Article 2 of the UN Charter, States are forbidden from using force in the territory of another State. When a State conducts a targeted killing in the territory of another State with which it is not in armed conflict, the law applicable to the use of inter-state force determines if the first State violates the sovereignty of the second. IHL and/or human rights law govern the question of whether the specific killing of the particular individual(s) is legal or not.
Source	<i>Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Philip Alston, Human Rights Council 28 may 2010,</i> http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/14session/A.HRC.14.24.Add6.pdf .
Fact 8	Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.
Source	<i>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights(1966), part III, article 6,</i> http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CCPR.aspx .
Fact 9	While some rights may be derogated from “in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation”, the ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) does not allow

	any derogation from the right to life. Independently of any treaty provision, the right to life is also part of customary international law. There is no territorial limitation to the customary right to life.
Source	<i>Study on Armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Prepared on the Recommendation of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters; 2015,</i> https://unoda-web.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/assets/publications/more/drones-study/drones-study.pdf .
Fact 10	The IHL applicable in armed conflict arguably has more permissive rules for killing than does human rights law or a State's domestic law, and generally provides immunity to State armed forces.
Source	<i>Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Philip Alston, Human Rights Council 28 may 2010,</i> http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/14session/A.HRC.14.24.Add6.pdf .
Fact 11	States have often failed to specify the legal justification for their policies, to disclose the safeguards in place to ensure that targeted killings are in fact legal and accurate. Most troublingly, they have refused to disclose who has been killed, for what reason, and with what collateral consequences. The result has been the displacement of clear legal standards with a vaguely defined licence to kill, and the creation of a major accountability vacuum.
Source	<i>Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Philip Alston, Human Rights Council 28 may 2010,</i> http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/14session/A.HRC.14.24.Add6.pdf .
Fact 12	The appeal of armed drones is clear: especially in hostile terrain, they permit targeted killings at little to no risk to the State personnel carrying them out, and they can be operated remotely from the home State. It is also conceivable that non-state armed groups could obtain this technology.
Source	<i>Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Philip Alston, Human Rights Council 28 may 2010,</i> http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/14session/A.HRC.14.24.Add6.pdf .
Fact 13	Since the Sept. 11 attacks, the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency have launched hundreds of strikes in Pakistan, Somalia, Yemen and Libya. These have resulted in hundreds of civilian casualties, according to the Bureau of Investigative Journalism.
Source	<i>New York Times, "Transparency in the drone war"; March 19, 2016,</i> https://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/20/opinion/sunday/transparency-in-the-drone-wars.html?_r=0 .
Fact 14	The first Predator strike is believed to have taken place in Afghanistan in 2002. That set the pattern for hundreds of missions to follow, and a post-9/11 era of targeted killings, most shrouded in secrecy, in theaters of conflict including Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, Syria, and Somalia.
Source	<i>The guardian, "US retires Predator drones after 15 years that changed the 'war on terror' ", March 13 2017,</i> https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/mar/13/predator-drone-retire-reaper-us-military-obama .
Fact 15	In the wake of the Paris attacks, Obama has stuck firm to his determination to avoid sending large numbers of US troops to Syria, beyond the limited engagement of special forces. The natural, though unspoken, consequence of such a strategy is a deepening reliance on aerial attacks in which unmanned drones increasingly play a leading part.

Source	<i>The guardian, "Obama's drone war a 'recruitment tool' for Isis, say US air force whistleblowers", November 18, 2015,</i> <i>https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/nov/18/obama-drone-war-isis-recruitment-tool-air-force-whistleblowers.</i>
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FACT SHEET

<i>Name</i>	Saro Cristiano	School	ISIS "A. Malignani"
<i>Committee</i>	EMPL	Town	Udine
<i>Topic:</i>			
Integration through education: concerned by the fact that young people born in a non-EU country are particularly vulnerable to the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) phenomenon, how can the EU increase the integration of young foreigners in our society and economy through education?			
Fact 1	In 2014 the unemployment rate of first-generation immigrants with non-EU origins reached over 28 % for those aged 15–29 and 17.2 % for the 25–54 age group.		
Source	Eurostat: <i>First and second-generation immigrants</i> - statistics on labour market indicators (September 2016) http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/First_and_second-generation_immigrants_-_statistics_on_labour_market_indicators		
Fact 2	The employment rates of 'first-generation immigrants' with 'non-EU origins' increased substantially with their duration of stay, from 52.1 % for those having been in the country for less than 5 years to 68.3 % for those that already resided for more than 10 years.		
Source	Eurostat: <i>First and second-generation immigrants</i> - statistics on labour market indicators (September 2016) http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/First_and_second-generation_immigrants_-_statistics_on_labour_market_indicators		
Fact 3	In 2015, about 14 % of the native-born young people aged 15–29 in the EU-28 were NEET. This share was significantly higher for the foreign-born young population and in particular for those not born in the EU.		
Source	<i>Migrant integration statistics</i> – (April 2016) education http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_education		
Fact 4	In 2015 the highest proportion of people having completed the lower secondary education was observed among the non-EU-born population (35.5 %). The proportions were reversed for educational attainment at the level of upper secondary and post-secondary education, at 35.9 % for the foreign-born population, 15 pp lower than for the native-born population. At the level of tertiary education, the EU-born population recorded the highest share of such graduates (36.7 %). This proportion was 3.8 pp higher than for the native-born population and 5.4 pp higher than for the non-EU-born population.		
Source	<i>Migrant integration statistics</i> – (April 2016) education http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_education		
Fact 5	The Commission will improve recognition of academic qualifications of third country nationals through : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i- Training of staff in reception facilities to allow faster launch of recognition procedures, ii- Easier access to procedures for recognition of academic qualifications for beneficiaries of international protection, iii- Better communication channels for the sharing of 		

	<p>information between ENIC-NARIC centres and relevant stakeholders, including NGO's undertaking education activities in reception facilities,</p> <p>iv- Provision of a toolkit for credential evaluators supporting recognition of academic qualifications of refugees.</p>
Source	<p><i>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions</i> (Brussels, 7 June 2016) https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160607/communication_action_plan_integration_third-country_nationals_en.pdf</p>
Fact 6	<p>The Commission will:</p> <p>i- provide online language assessment and learning for newly arrived third country nationals, especially refugees, through the Erasmus+ online linguistic support; support peer learning events on key policy measures such as welcome classes, skills.</p>
Source	<p><i>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions</i> (Brussels, 7 June 2016) https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160607/communication_action_plan_integration_third-country_nationals_en.pdf</p>
Fact 7	<p>In order to support Member States the Commission will finance projects promoting "fast track" insertion into labour market and vocational training (e. g. through skills assessment and validation, employment focused language training, on the job training), labour market integration of refugees and of women (EaSI/AMIF).</p>
Source	<p><i>Communication from the commission to the European parliament, the council, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the regions</i> (Brussels, 7 June 2016) https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160607/communication_action_plan_integration_third-country_nationals_en.pdf</p>
Fact 8	<p>There are internet platforms such as eTwinning or school education Gateway where school staff (teachers, head teachers, librarians...) meets to communicate, collaborate and develop projects and virtual exchanges together with their students.</p>
Source	<p><i>School education for migrants</i> (2015) http://ec.europa.eu/education/policy/migration/schools_en</p>
Fact 9	<p>A better monitoring and anticipation of skills needs, as well as improvements in the recognition of skills and qualifications, also obtained outside the EU, can substantially reduce the 'brain-waste' of highly educated migrants employed in jobs under their skills level.</p>
Source	<p><i>Commission staff working paper EU initiatives supporting the integration of third-country nationals</i> (2011) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52011SC0957</p>
Fact 10	<p>One of the targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy is to raise the employment rate of 20 to 64-year olds in the EU to 75 %. And yet this target requires a better integration of legal migrants.</p>
Source	<p><i>The development of EU work on education</i> (Strategy Europe 2020) https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/legal-migration/integration_en</p>
Fact 11	<p>There are some good examples of integration practices. For example, a start-up school and non-profit organisation has launched a new brand programme in the Netherlands aimed at offering entrepreneurial support through training, mentoring and start-up incubators to refugees and newcomer migrants.</p>

Source	<p><i>Netherlands: Become lecturer or mentor for refugee entrepreneurs</i> (28/01/2017)</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/netherlands-become-lecturer-or-mentor-for-refugee-entrepreneurs</p>
Fact 12	<p>EU efforts to improve education for active citizenship, intercultural understanding and the integration of young migrants were reinvigorated following the Paris Declaration (March 2015).</p>
Source	<p><i>Integrating Migrants And Their Children Through Education</i> (16/03/2016)</p> <p>https://epthinktank.eu/2016/03/16/integrating-migrants-and-their-children-through-education/</p> <hr/>