

## Fact Sheet

<i>Name</i>	Luca Biasinutto	School	Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)	Town	Udine
<p><i>Topic: Speaking with a single voice: The handling of past crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe has shown the difficulties in uniting the 28 EU Member States' foreign policy interests, but also the influence a united Europe can exert abroad. Taking this into account, how should the EU maximise the effectiveness of its foreign policy while also respecting the interests of its Member States?</i></p>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	European Union(EU)-Russia relations is based on the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), which came into force in 1997 and since 2007 it has been renewed annually.		
Source	<a href="https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/35939/european-union-and-russian-federation_en">https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/35939/european-union-and-russian-federation_en</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	The EU is Russia's main trading and investment partner, while Russia is the EU's fourth trade partner. In 2015 EU exports to Russia totaled €73.9 billion, while EU imports from Russia amounted to €135.8 billion.		
Source	<a href="https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/35939/european-union-and-russian-federation_en">https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/35939/european-union-and-russian-federation_en</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	Russia is the main oil, gas, uranium and coal exporter to the EU, while the EU is an important trade partner of the Russian Federation so that the EU and Russia launched the EU-Russia Energy Dialogue in 2000.		
Source	<a href="https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/35939/european-union-and-russian-federation_en">https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/35939/european-union-and-russian-federation_en</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	EU has started preparing individual restrictive measures, such as assets freeze and travel bans since 6 March 2014.		
Source	<a href="http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/ukraine-crisis/history-ukraine-crisis/">http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/ukraine-crisis/history-ukraine-crisis/</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	The Council's Committee of Permanent Representatives (Coreper) meeting of 28 July 2014 agreed on trade and investment restrictions for Crimea and Sevastopol, as requested by the European Council of 16 July 2014.		
Source	<a href="http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/ukraine-crisis/history-ukraine-crisis/">http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/ukraine-crisis/history-ukraine-crisis/</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	EU foreign and security policy seeks to		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preserve peace &amp; strengthen international security</li> <li>• promote international cooperation</li> <li>• develop &amp; consolidate democracy</li> <li>• guarantee respect for human rights &amp; fundamental freedoms.</li> </ul>		
Source	<a href="https://europa.eu/european-union/topics/foreign-security-policy_en">https://europa.eu/european-union/topics/foreign-security-policy_en</a>		
<b>Fact 7</b>	In December 2014 the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) signed the first loans for €150 million for the reconstruction of parts of the main east-west transit pipelines		
Source	<a href="https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/4081/%20EU-Ukraine%20relations,%20factsheet">https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/4081/%20EU-Ukraine%20relations,%20factsheet</a>		
<b>Fact 8</b>	The EU has committed to mobilise funding up to €3 billion by the end of 2018 for humanitarian and development needs of refugees in Turkey.		
Source	<a href="http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/migratory-pressures/countries-origin-transit/eu-turkey-statement/">http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/migratory-pressures/countries-origin-transit/eu-turkey-statement/</a>		

<b>Fact 9</b>	Turkey is now Europe's sixth largest economy and globally the 18th largest one. According to recent forecasts, the country will have become the world's 12th largest economy by 2030.
Source	<a href="https://www.politico.eu/article/turkey-to-the-eu-lets-talk-membership/">https://www.politico.eu/article/turkey-to-the-eu-lets-talk-membership/</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	43% of Western Balkans' citizens have considered emigrating elsewhere, because of youth unemployment, which ranges from 39% in Montenegro to 54% in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Source	<a href="http://www.ecfr.eu/article/commentary_what_europe_can_do_for_the_western_balkans_7238">http://www.ecfr.eu/article/commentary_what_europe_can_do_for_the_western_balkans_7238</a>
<b>Fact 11</b>	The EU is also the Western Balkans' largest trading partner with an annual total trade volume of €43 billion.
Source	<a href="https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/39450/western-balkans-strategy-eu-sets-out-clear-path-accession_en">https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/39450/western-balkans-strategy-eu-sets-out-clear-path-accession_en</a>
<b>Fact 12</b>	In the EU Digital Summit in Tallinn on 28-29 September 2017, the European Parliament decided that multinational corporations must pay taxes in the country in which the added value is created.
Source	<a href="https://themarketmogul.com/eu-taxation-multinational-corporations/">https://themarketmogul.com/eu-taxation-multinational-corporations/</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	The Belarusian economy has been compromised by the drastic decrease of relations with Russia and the crisis in Ukraine. Belarus has been calling for a new co-operation deal with EU since October 2014.
Source	<a href="https://www.ft.com/content/a0ecd9c4-ac57-11e7-aab9-abaa44b1e130">https://www.ft.com/content/a0ecd9c4-ac57-11e7-aab9-abaa44b1e130</a>
<b>Fact 14</b>	Moldova's president has announced he would like to delete his country's EU treaty. He has also confirmed his intention to join a Russia-led bloc.
Source	<a href="https://euobserver.com/foreign/136582">https://euobserver.com/foreign/136582</a>

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<i>Name</i>	Giulia Del Torre	School	ITI A. Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	LIBE II	Town	Udine
<i>Topic: Net questions: With the United States Federal Communications Commission recently voting to end net neutrality, the question arises what position the EU should take with regards to this topic. Bearing in mind the existing legal framework and the positions of different EU Member States, should the EU follow the example of the United States and relax its legislation on net neutrality or push for stricter net neutrality rules?</i>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	The Internet has become an indispensable tool for realizing a range of human rights. Thus ensuring universal access to the Internet must be a priority for all States, a way to combat inequality and to accelerate human progress. Each State should therefore develop a concrete and effective policy, in consultation with individuals, the private sector and relevant Government ministries. The		

	mission is to make the Internet widely available, accessible and affordable to all segments of population.
Source	General Assembly of United Nations, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2011 (p.22)
<b>Fact 2</b>	Providers of internet access services shall treat all traffic equally, without discrimination, restriction or interference, and irrespective of the sender and receiver, the content accessed or distributed, the applications or services used or provided, or the terminal equipment used.
Source	<b>Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015, Article 3 subsection 3 (p.8)</b>
<b>Fact 3</b>	Typical examples of specialised services provided to end-users are VoLTE and linear broadcasting IPTV services with specific QoS requirements. Of course they must meet the requirements of the Regulation, in particular Article 3(5) first subparagraph. Under the same preconditions, other examples would include real-time health services (e.g. remote surgery).
Source	BEREC Guidelines on the Implementation by National Regulators of European Net Neutrality Rules, Assessment according to Article 3(5) first subparagraph 113 )p.27)
<b>Fact 4</b>	Today's vibrant Internet economy results from Net Neutrality protection. Net Neutrality has spurred innovation and commerce by preventing large companies from dominating the market to the disadvantage of smaller, dynamic web innovators.
Source	“Net Neutrality: Myths and Facts”  <a href="https://www.aclu.org/other/net-neutrality-myths-and-facts">https://www.aclu.org/other/net-neutrality-myths-and-facts</a>
<b>Fact 5</b>	A zero-rating offer, where all applications are blocked (or slowed down) once the data cap is reached except for the zero-rated application(s), would infringe Article 3(3) first (and third) subparagraph (see paragraph 55).
Source	BEREC Guidelines on the Implementation by National Regulators of European Net Neutrality Rules, Article 3(2) subparagraph 41 (p.11)
<b>Fact 6</b>	The offers presented by MEO are optional add-ons. So, on top of a regular mobile phone data package, where all apps and website are included, consumers can choose to pay more to have extra data that would be allotted to specific apps.
Source	“The truth about Portugal's net neutrality, told by an expert”  <a href="http://www.euronews.com/2017/11/29/the-truth-about-portugal-s-net-neutrality-told-by-an-expert">http://www.euronews.com/2017/11/29/the-truth-about-portugal-s-net-neutrality-told-by-an-expert</a>
<b>Fact 7</b>	State-owned Telia has initiated a close collaboration with the global media giant Facebook. Under the terms of the partnership, Facebook’s services will be distributed free to Telia customers, in contrast to the content from other media companies. Even if the user has run out of data, and the rest of the Internet is inaccessible, they will still be able to read posts on Facebook – but not from other Swedish media companies.

Source	<p>“Telia’s zero rating agreement with Facebook a blow to Swedish media companies”</p> <p><a href="http://sverigesradio.se/sida/artikel.aspx?programid=4042&amp;artikel=6424288">http://sverigesradio.se/sida/artikel.aspx?programid=4042&amp;artikel=6424288</a></p>
<b>Fact 8</b>	<p>The Bundesnetzagentur, or Federal Network Agency, forbade the Deutsche Telekom company from throttling the streaming speeds of videos as part of its additional StreamOn service. The highest German regulatory officials responsible for issues relating to the internet ordered Telekom to restructure StreamOn accordingly—and to keep all data streaming fair and equal.</p>
Source	<p>“Germany Blocks its Largest Telecom Company From Violating Net Neutrality”</p> <p><a href="https://motherboard.vice.com/en_us/article/a3nv8p/germany-t-mobile-net-neutrality-violation">https://motherboard.vice.com/en_us/article/a3nv8p/germany-t-mobile-net-neutrality-violation</a></p>
<b>Fact 9</b>	<p>Marco Pierani, a spokesman for Italian consumer group Altroconsumo said: "There are cases that can be interpreted differently depending on the country, which is absurd, given that we should be a single digital market. Leaving the choice to the service providers creates a false market and places the choice in the hands of very few operators who are very strong."</p>
Source	<p>“False paradise? EU is no haven of Net neutrality, say critics”</p> <p><a href="http://www.straitstimes.com/world/europe/false-paradise-eu-is-no-haven-of-net-neutrality-say-critics">http://www.straitstimes.com/world/europe/false-paradise-eu-is-no-haven-of-net-neutrality-say-critics</a></p>
<b>Fact 10</b>	<p>Maryant Fernández Pérez, a senior policy adviser at European Digital Rights (an association of civil and human rights organizations advocating an open digital environment) pointed out: “The U.S. set good standards for the globe, but now they could go backward” with bad consequences on an international level.</p>
Source	<p>“Net neutrality in Europe: will the US case change the way our telecom suppliers provide internet services?”</p> <p><a href="http://eulogos.blogactiv.eu/2018/01/31/net-neutrality-in-europe-will-the-us-case-change-the-way-our-telecom-suppliers-provide-internet-services/">http://eulogos.blogactiv.eu/2018/01/31/net-neutrality-in-europe-will-the-us-case-change-the-way-our-telecom-suppliers-provide-internet-services/</a></p>
<b>Fact 11</b>	<p>The repeal of net neutrality gives ISPs more freed to control how people use the internet.</p> <p>A legislative battle seems inevitable given the ever-growing opposition to the net neutrality repeal. In December, a coalition of U.S. general attorneys announced plans to fight it out in court. Congress is another key battleground for the future of internet freedom.</p>
Source	<p>“The FCC Has Published the Net Neutrality Repeal Order. Here’s What’s Next.”</p> <p><a href="https://futurism.com/fcc-published-net-neutrality-repeal-order-whats-next/">https://futurism.com/fcc-published-net-neutrality-repeal-order-whats-next/</a></p>
<b>Fact 12</b>	<p>The European framework for net neutrality is quite recent and it would be politically inconvenient to ask for a repeal. Its foundations are solid since it was adopted after a long debate amongst institutions, which finally agreed on a fair balance. <b>No-one</b>, at least until the end of this EU five-year mandate, <b>will be keen to reopen the dossier.</b></p>
Source	<p>“The impact of Trump’s net neutrality reform in the EU”</p> <p><a href="http://www.eunews.it/2017/12/13/the-impact-of-trumps-net-neutrality-reform-the-eu/98463">http://www.eunews.it/2017/12/13/the-impact-of-trumps-net-neutrality-reform-the-eu/98463</a></p>
<b>Fact 13</b>	<p>“What the customer is presented with is what’s convenient and easy to find,” Mitch Stoltz said. “And where your eyes and ears get steered comes more and more under control of the ISPs.”</p>

Source	<p>“What Net Neutrality Really Means For You (And For Us)”</p> <p><a href="https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/net-neutrality-good-bad_us_5a396d07e4b0860bf4ab9e6f">https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/net-neutrality-good-bad_us_5a396d07e4b0860bf4ab9e6f</a></p>
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**FACT SHEET**

<i>Name</i>	Anna Esposito	School	ISIS Arturo Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	LIBE I	Town	Udine
<p><i>Topic: Being a minority in your country: Out of Europe’s closet o 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?</i></p>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	There are more than 400 European minorities in Europe. One in seven Europeans is part of an autochthonous minority or speaks a regional or minority language.		
Source	FUEN: Self-conception and language diversity of European minorities, <a href="https://www.fuen.org/european-minorities/general/">https://www.fuen.org/european-minorities/general/</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	There are 90 languages in Europe: 37 of these are used as official state language, 53 are regarded as languages without a state.		
Source	FUEN: Self-conception and language diversity of European minorities, <a href="https://www.fuen.org/european-minorities/general/">https://www.fuen.org/european-minorities/general/</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	In a recent research, the majority of European population respondents were “very comfortable” with being occupied by someone with a different religion or belief than the majority of the population (in a ladder from one to ten, the result was 9,0 out of 10).		
Source	“A special “Eurobarometer” survey (number 296) on discrimination in EU”, <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documets/3217494/5723553/KS-EP-09-001-EN.PDF/beb36abc-ff29-48a0-8518-32b64ad73ca5">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documets/3217494/5723553/KS-EP-09-001-EN.PDF/beb36abc-ff29-48a0-8518-32b64ad73ca5</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	Rome constitutes one of the largest minority populations in the European Union, estimated at between 4.6 and 6.4 million.		
Source	Report by FRA (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights), 1696-pub-migrants-minorities-employment_EN		
<b>Fact 5</b>	The field of employment is the one with the highest level of discrimination for minorities, especially for women.		
Source	Report by FRA (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights),		

	1696-pub-migrants-minorities-employment_EN
<b>Fact 6</b>	The low education level of minorities is among the key reasons why such differences exist in the labour market of EU countries. .
Source	“Ethnic Minorities in the European Union: An Overview”, <a href="http://ftp.iza.org/dp5397.pdf">http://ftp.iza.org/dp5397.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 7</b>	The main interests for indigenous groups are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. cultural preservation,</li> <li>ii. language rights,</li> <li>iii. political representation,</li> <li>iv. access to justice,</li> <li>v. land rights.</li> </ul>
Source	FUEN: Self-conception and language diversity of European minorities, <a href="https://www.fuen.org/european-minorities/general/">https://www.fuen.org/european-minorities/general/</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	Minorities are protected by political agreements only in some Member States whereas other states deny the existence of their autochthonous minorities by forcing them to refer to European institutions as the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR).
Source	Indigenous peoples, <a href="http://www.eurac.edu/en/research/autonomies/minrig/Documents/Eurasia/EuropesEthnicMosaic_FINAL_for_website.pdf">http://www.eurac.edu/en/research/autonomies/minrig/Documents/Eurasia/EuropesEthnicMosaic_FINAL_for_website.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	Indigenous groups often straddle borders and they can be subjected to differing policies. Anyway, governments do not necessarily treat indigenous and minority people equally (this is the case of the traditional nomadic culture of Travelers in Ireland).
Source	World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People – <i>Overview of Europe</i> , <a href="http://minorityrights.org/minorities/overview-of-europe/">http://minorityrights.org/minorities/overview-of-europe/</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	The oppression of minorities can lead to separatist and secessionist movements: separating programs aim at achieving independence without an existing country; secessionist movements have the goal of separating from their initial country, forming a new independent state.
Source	Emmanuel Dalle Mulle: <i>Secessionism and Separatism Monthly Series: "Secession and Secessionism"</i> by <i>Alexandar Pavković</i> , <a href="https://networks.h-net.org/node/3911/discussions/90459/secessionism-and-separatismmonthly-series-secession-and/#_ednref3">https://networks.h-net.org/node/3911/discussions/90459/secessionism-and-separatismmonthly-series-secession-and/#_ednref3</a> , October 2015.
<b>Fact 11</b>	The derangements in European history have shown that the protection of national minorities in their respective countries is essential for stability, democratic security and peace throughout the EU.
Source	Report by the Council of Europe in the “ <i>Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities</i> ”, <a href="https://rm.coe.int/168007cdd0">https://rm.coe.int/168007cdd0</a>

<b>Fact 12</b>	The right to equality before the law and protection against discrimination for all persons constitutes a universal right recognised by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women and all forms of Racial Discrimination. Besides, the European Convention aims at the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to which all Member States are signatories.
Source	Art. 3 Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin,  <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000L0043:en:HTML">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000L0043:en:HTML</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	There are three main facts to take in consideration in order to integrate minorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. demographic factors (age and family composition),</li> <li>ii. human capital factors (educational attainment and majority language),</li> <li>iii. immigration related issues.</li> </ul>
Source	Report by FRA (Euroean Union Agency for Fundamental Rights),  1696-pub-migrants-minorities-employment_EN.pdf
<b>Fact 14</b>	Integration needs to be pursued by all European Institutions in cooperation with regional and local authorities.
Source	EUROPE'S ETHNIC MOSAIC - <i>A Short Guide to Minority Rights in Europe</i> ,  EuropesEthnicMosaic_FINAL_for_website, August 2008

## FACT SHEET

<i>Name</i>	Teresa Gutierrez	School	ISIS Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	TRAN	Town	Udine
<i>Topic: Sustainable tourism for all: Taking into account the social and economic impact of mass tourism, how can the UE foster the conservation of Mediterranean coastlands while supporting economic growth in such areas?</i>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	Four priorities for action were identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To stimulate competitiveness in the European tourism sector</li> <li>• To promote the development of sustainable, responsible, and high-quality tourism</li> <li>• To consolidate Europe's image as a collection of sustainable, high-quality destinations</li> <li>• To maximise the potential of EU financial policies for developing tourism.</li> </ul>		
Source	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism/policy-overview_it">https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism/policy-overview_it</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	The ILO (Internationa Labour Organization) supports the promotion of more sustainable and socially responsible tourism by:		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting an integrated approach by strengthening the supply chain (e.g. agriculture, handicrafts, transports, infrastructure, construction);</li> <li>• Reinforcing initiatives to create local employment, especially in rural areas, contributing to social and economic development, social inclusion;</li> <li>• Investing into skills development, including soft skills, and vocational training, to enhance the service quality;</li> <li>• Improving working conditions, career prospects and job security to the benefit of the workers.</li> </ul>
Source	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_480824/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_480824/lang--en/index.htm</a>
<b>Fact 3</b>	<p>Work carried out by the ILO in the HCT (Hotels, Catering and Tourism) sector includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting effective implementation of the ILO Working Conditions (Hotels &amp; Restaurants) Convention, 1991 (No. 172) and its <a href="#">Recommendation (No. 179)</a>;</li> <li>• building consensus among HCT constituents to enact a useful policy;</li> <li>• developing tools and sharing knowledge on emerging trends and challenges at industry level such as through the <i>ILO Toolkit on Poverty Reduction through Tourism</i>;</li> <li>• strengthening the capacity of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, to set a Decent Work Agenda inspired the <i>ILO Guide on Social Dialogue in Tourism</i>;</li> <li>• enhancing policy coherence at global level for the promotion of HCT work, through partnerships with other United Nations agencies and multilateral organizations.</li> </ul>
Source	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_480824/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_480824/lang--en/index.htm</a>
<b>Fact 4</b>	<p>The multilateral cross-border cooperation "Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme" is part of the new European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and of its financing instrument (European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument - ENPI) for the 2007-2013 period. It aims at reinforcing cooperation between the European Union (EU) and partner countries placed along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. 14 participating countries, which represent 76 territories and around 110 million people, are eligible under the Programme: Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestinian Authority, Portugal, Spain, Syria and Tunisia.</p>
Source	<a href="http://www.enpicbmed.eu/programme/about-the-programme">http://www.enpicbmed.eu/programme/about-the-programme</a>
<b>Fact 5</b>	<p>A rough estimate of more than 8,500 species of macroscopic marine organisms should live in the Mediterranean Sea, corresponding to somewhat between 4% and 18% of the world marine species. This is a conspicuous figure if one considers that the Mediterranean Sea is only 0.82% in surface area and 0.32% in volume as compared to the world ocean.</p>
Source	<a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X00000278">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X00000278</a>
<b>Fact 6</b>	<p>The Med Community on Sustainable Tourism in Marseille (France) is involved in the BleuTourMed_C3 project, which facilitates the knowledge sharing and the capitalisation of results of 14 cross-Mediterranean modular projects active in nine countries. During this two-day meeting, more than 70 participants had the opportunity to know each other, to share their challenges, to discover potential synergies and to launch ideas for further collaboration. The BleuTourMed_C3 is a three-year project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, within the InterregMed Programme.</p>



Source	<a href="http://www.uni-med.net/en/sustainable-tourism-in-the-mediterranean-region-a-strategic-driver-for-economic-development-that-strengthens-the-resilience-of-the-maritime-and-coastal-ecosystems-2/">http://www.uni-med.net/en/sustainable-tourism-in-the-mediterranean-region-a-strategic-driver-for-economic-development-that-strengthens-the-resilience-of-the-maritime-and-coastal-ecosystems-2/</a>
<b>Fact 7</b>	UNWTO assists countries to take proactive measures to mitigate tourism emissions and to adapt to the changing climate so that individuals, communities and nations will continue to receive the benefits of tourism.
Source	Tourism and Climate Change, <a href="http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/climatechange.pdf">http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/climatechange.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	Tourism is considered one of the most highly climate-sensitive economic sectors because many tourist destinations are dependent on climate as their principal attraction. Tourism also contributes to global warming, accounting for approximately 5% of global carbonemissions.
Source	Tourism and Climate Change, <a href="http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/climatechange.pdf">http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/climatechange.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	Sustainable tourism recognizes that its future depends on protecting biodiversity. It integrates economic and ecological concerns: for example, conserving natural areas guarantees increased tourism which in turn ensures future conservation.
Source	Tourism and Sustainability, <a href="http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/sustainability.pdf">http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/sustainability.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	UNWTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, a comprehensive set of principles guiding tourism development, calls on all tourism stakeholders to safeguard the natural environment in order to achieve continuous and sustainable growth. It also recognizes nature tourism and ecotourism as particularly enriching the tourism sector.
Source	Biodiversity, <a href="http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/biodiversity.pdf">http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/biodiversity.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 11</b>	An important challenge is developing regional planning to improve urban services, regulate the pressure on land and reduce the impact on natural environments. The urban development imposed by tourism has a number of negative effects: (1) coastal degradation and soil erosion, (2) land saturation and (3) a decrease in farming land .
Source	Report on sustainable tourism in the Mediterranean, ARLEM, 2013 (p.4), <a href="https://cor.europa.eu/en/activities/arlem/activities/meetings/Documents/sudev-report2012-tourism-en.pdf">https://cor.europa.eu/en/activities/arlem/activities/meetings/Documents/sudev-report2012-tourism-en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 12</b>	Travelling by air is by far the most polluting form of transport, yet governments themselves often promote it over rail travel.
Source	Report on sustainable tourism in the Mediterranean, ARLEM, 2013 (p.5), <a href="https://cor.europa.eu/en/activities/arlem/activities/meetings/Documents/sudev-report2012-tourism-en.pdf">https://cor.europa.eu/en/activities/arlem/activities/meetings/Documents/sudev-report2012-tourism-en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	The Mediterranean region is currently facing impressive growth, a real “blue Gold Rush”, which has gained speed during the ongoing economic crisis. Without a long-term vision for sustainable development, the Mediterranean Sea will not be able to sustain the region’s economies and human well-being.
Source	<a href="https://www.wwf.gr/crisis-watch/crisis-watch/economy-development/economy/wwf-maps-blue-gold-rush-in-the-mediterranean">https://www.wwf.gr/crisis-watch/crisis-watch/economy-development/economy/wwf-maps-blue-gold-rush-in-the-mediterranean</a>

<i>Name</i>	Lorenzo Paravano	School	ISIS Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	ENVI	Town	Udine
<i>Topic: Towards a low-carbon society: taking into consideration the EU's Road - map for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050, which further measures can the EU undertake in order to reach the ambitious target to reduce its CO2 emissions by 80% by 2050?</i>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	A low-carbon society should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. take actions compatible with the principles of sustainable development,</li> <li>ii. make an equitable contribution towards the global effort to stabilize the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases at a level that will avoid dangerous climate change,</li> <li>iii. reach high level of energy efficiency using low-carbon energy sources and technologies.</li> </ul>		
Source	Jim Skea & Shuzo Nishioka, " <i>Policies and practices for a low-carbon society</i> ", <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.3763/cpol.2008.0487">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.3763/cpol.2008.0487</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	EU 2050 low-carbon economy roadmap suggests that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. By 2050, the EU should cut greenhouse gas emissions to 80% below 1990 levels,</li> <li>ii. Milestones to achieve this are 40% emissions cuts by 2030 and 60% by 2040,</li> <li>iii. All sectors need to contribute according to their technological and economic potential.</li> </ul>		
Source	<i>EU 2050 Low- carbon economy, Benefits</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2050_en">https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2050_en</a> 20EU 2050		
<b>Fact 3</b>	Benefits from transition to a low-carbon economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. boost Europe's economy in developing clean technologies and low- or zero-carbon Energy,</li> <li>ii. reduce the use of key resources like energy, raw materials, land and water,</li> <li>iii. make the EU less dependent on expensive imports of oil and gas,</li> <li>iv. produce general health improvement.</li> </ul>		
Source	<i>EU 2050 Low- carbon economy, Benefits</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2050_en">https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2050_en</a> 20EU 2050		
<b>Fact 4</b>	The EU increased its climate finance contributions to reach €20.2 billion in 2016 and would need to invest an additional €270 billion (or on average 1.5% of its GDP annually) over the next 4 decades to foster a rapid transition towards the green economy.		
Source	EU Commission Directorate General on Climate Action (CLIMA) <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/strategies/progress/docs/swd_2017_xxx_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/strategies/progress/docs/swd_2017_xxx_en.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	EU emissions were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. reduced by 23% between 1990 and 2016, while the economy grew by 53%</li> <li>ii. decreased by 0.7% in 2016, while GDP grew by 1.9%.</li> </ul>		
Source	EU Commission Directorate General on Climate Action (CLIMA) <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/strategies/progress/docs/swd_2017_xxx_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/strategies/progress/docs/swd_2017_xxx_en.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	Since 2005 the Emissions Trading System (ETS) has produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. a market for a controlled emission allowances established by the EU,</li> <li>ii. companies can rely on emission allowances just for once in a year,</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. companies need to buy new allowances to cover the rest of their emissions.</li> <li>iv. corporations are willing to pay current allowance price (€8/tonne) in order to avoid expensive innovation.</li> </ul>
Source	The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/factsheet_ets_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/factsheet_ets_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 7</b>	During the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Paris, 20 countries promised to double their clean energy R&D investment over five years.
Source	<i>Mission Innovation</i> <a href="http://mission-innovation.net/about/">http://mission-innovation.net/about/</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	Meeting the commitment made in the Paris Agreement will require: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. all countries to adopt low-carbon alternative technologies in all sectors,</li> <li>ii. greater public funding for low-carbon R&amp;D,</li> <li>iii. higher and stable carbon pricing mechanisms.</li> </ul>
Source	“Why aren't we investing enough in low-carbon technologies ?” <a href="https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/10/how-to-reverse-the-dangerous-decline-in-low-carbon-innovation/">https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/10/how-to-reverse-the-dangerous-decline-in-low-carbon-innovation/</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	Innovation efforts in low-carbon technologies are slow to be implemented due to the competitive price of oil, coal and gas. In fact, the collapse in oil prices from \$110 a barrel in August 2013 to \$64 in January 2018 makes the value of future energy savings smaller.
Source	“Why aren't we investing enough in low-carbon technologies ?” <a href="https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/10/how-to-reverse-the-dangerous-decline-in-low-carbon-innovation/">https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/10/how-to-reverse-the-dangerous-decline-in-low-carbon-innovation/</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	Individuals and organised stakeholders identified different obstacles that impede the reduction of EU's greenhouse gas emissions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. support of mining and other means of obtaining and using fossil fuels at global level,</li> <li>ii. markets dominated by strongly established firms skeptical of lowcarbon innovations,</li> <li>iii. lack of tax advantages for companies in favour of cutting emissions,</li> <li>iv. relevant costs for replacing high-energy consuming equipment and buildings,</li> <li>v. reluctance of consumers to change their lifestyle and behaviour .</li> </ul>
Source	EU Commission <i>Evaluation of the online Stakeholder consultation</i> , March 2011 <a href="http://eurlex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52011SC0287&amp;from=EN">http://eurlex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52011SC0287&amp;from=EN</a>
<b>Fact 12</b>	Individuals and organised stakeholders expect the EU to promote the following actions in favour of the spreading of the new technologies : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. new environmentally friendly regulations,</li> <li>ii. initiatives to raise awareness and create a solid culture about climate change,</li> <li>iii. important investments in research and development,</li> <li>iv. significant standards of energy efficiency, renewable energy technologies, smart grids, zero emission buildings, electrical vehicles.</li> </ul>
Source	EU Commission <i>Evaluation of the online Stakeholder consultation</i> , March 2011 <a href="http://eurlex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52011SC0287&amp;from=EN">http://eurlex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52011SC0287&amp;from=EN</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	Solar power costs around the world fell by an average 15% in 2016, meaning that electricity from the sun became the cheapest form of energy source in different places worldwide: from Chile to the Middle East, to the south-west of the US.

Source	“Reasons to be cheerful: a full switch to low-carbon energy is in sight” <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/jan/19/reasons-to-be-cheerful-full-switch-low-carbon-energy-in-sight">https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/jan/19/reasons-to-be-cheerful-full-switch-low-carbon-energy-in-sight</a>
<b>Fact 14</b>	As world electric car sales grew by more than 50% in 2016, electric cars are projected to become as cheap as petrol vehicles within five years.
Source	“Reasons to be cheerful: a full switch to low-carbon energy is in sight” <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/jan/19/reasons-to-be-cheerful-full-switch-low-carbon-energy-in-sight">https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/jan/19/reasons-to-be-cheerful-full-switch-low-carbon-energy-in-sight</a>
<b>Fact 15</b>	Carbon dioxide removal from the atmosphere, which can provide an additional mitigation element to conventional emission abatement strategies, is obtainable through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Biological methods such as afforestation, reforestation, restoration of degraded lands, soil carbon enhancement,</li> <li>ii. Technological methods such as Accelerated Weathering, Direct Air Capture, Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement, CO2 to Durable Carbon.</li> </ul>
Source	UN’s 2017 Emissions Gap report <a href="https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/22101/EGR_2017_ES.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y">https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/22101/EGR_2017_ES.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y</a>

## FACT SHEET

<i>Name</i>	Rachele Pertoldi	School	I.S.I.S A. Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	Committee on Women’s rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)	Town	Udine
<i>Topic:</i> Equality of all: According to the latest statistics from the European Commission, women in the EU are on average paid 16% less per hour than their male counterparts. While many Member States have already tried addressing this issue, should extra measures at the European level be taken to tackle this problem?			
<b>Fact 1</b>	Gender parity can become a key driver of prosperity and national income growth.		
Source	WEF_GGGR_2017.pdf ,page 26		
<b>Fact 2</b>	Gender Pay Gap (GPG) in unjustified form is set (in 2015) on an average of 16.3% (EU 28 countries) and on an average of 16.4% (EU 27 countries).		
Source	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&amp;plugin=1&amp;pcode=tsdsc340&amp;language=en">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&amp;plugin=1&amp;pcode=tsdsc340&amp;language=en</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	The gender pay gap in pension stood at 37.6 % for women over 65 in 2015.		
Source	<a href="http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:ZucDTHQZAwQJ:ec.europa.eu/newsroom/document.cfm%3Fdoc_id%3D43416+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=it&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=nl&amp;client=safari">http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:ZucDTHQZAwQJ:ec.europa.eu/newsroom/document.cfm%3Fdoc_id%3D43416+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=it&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=nl&amp;client=safari</a> , page26		
<b>Fact 4</b>	The part-time working rate of women (32%) is four time the part-time working rate of men. Besides, working part-time means lower career opportunities and trainings.		

Source	<a href="https://www.womenlobby.org/IMG/pdf/ticking_clocks_2014_draft.pdf">https://www.womenlobby.org/IMG/pdf/ticking_clocks_2014_draft.pdf</a> , page 4
<b>Fact 5</b>	Achieving gender equality is important for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Improving national productivity and growth,</li> <li>ii) Increasing organisational performance,</li> <li>iii) Enchanting ability of companies to attract talent and employees ,</li> <li>iv) Enchanting organizational reputation.</li> </ul>
Source	<a href="https://www.wgea.gov.au/sites/default/files/wgea-business-case-for-gender-equality.pdf">https://www.wgea.gov.au/sites/default/files/wgea-business-case-for-gender-equality.pdf</a> , page 1
<b>Fact 6</b>	In almost all sectors, men are more often promoted to supervisory roles or management. Less than 5% of CEOs being women.
Source	ActionPlanonTacklingtheGenderPayGap.pdf , page 2
<b>Fact 7</b>	On 1 January 2017, the Swedish government voted in favor of the bill proposing that companies with more than 10 employees have to certify equal pay for equal skills without gender discrimination.
Source	2017ReportonequalitybetweenwomenandmenintheEU-2.pdf , page 22
<b>Fact 8</b>	Support from UNDP resulted in improved access to bank credit and livelihood options for rural women.
Source	<a href="http://www.undp.org">www.undp.org</a> (goal 5 report 2017)
<b>Fact 9</b>	In 2006 the European Council adopted the first European Pact for Gender Equality.
Source	<a href="https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/lsa/119628.pdf">https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/lsa/119628.pdf</a> , page 2
<b>Fact 10</b>	The pay gap is more pronounced among immigrant women, women with disabilities, women belonging to minorities and unqualified women.
Source	<a href="http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P6-TA-2008-0544+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN">http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P6-TA-2008-0544+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN</a> , point O
<b>Fact 11</b>	In 2015, Lithuania has ranked the best in terms of gender equality (3.5) with reference to women and men’s employment rate, while Malta has ranked the worst (32.7).
Source	2017ReportonequalitybetweenwomenandmenintheEU.pdf , page 55
<b>Fact 12</b>	In 2014, the average earnings of all working women hit the top of 19.2% in Lithuania, while the Netherlands got the worst result with 47.5% in a EU survey.
Source	2017ReportonequalitybetweenwomenandmenintheEU.pdf , page 58