

# FACT SHEET

<i>Name</i>	Anna Esposito	School	ISIS A. Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	INTA	Town	Udine
<i>Topic: Trading Favours: With Africa set to be a key player in the ever changing geopolitical landscape, how can the EU ensure greater cooperation with Africa when it comes to trade and economic development?</i>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	Africa and Europe are bound together by history, culture, geography and respect of human rights. However, in response to global changing in politics, economy and communication, cooperation between Africa and EU has rapidly developed and diversified providing a systematic and integrated cooperation.		
Source	The Africa-EU strategic partnership, “ <i>A Joint Africa-EU Strategy</i> ” (p.1), <a href="https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/eas2007_joint_strategy_en.pdf">https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/eas2007_joint_strategy_en.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	Africa’s nominal GDP was \$ 2,337 billion in 2018.		
Source	International Monetary Fund data, <a href="http://statisticstimes.com/economy/african-countries-by-gdp.php">http://statisticstimes.com/economy/african-countries-by-gdp.php</a> (updated in 18 March 2019)		
<b>Fact 3</b>	After peaking at 4.7% during 2010-14 period, Africa’s GDP growth slowed to 3.5% in 2015 and 2.1% in 2016, due partly to the drastic drop in oil prices and other regional shocks such as drought in the East and Southern Africa. Africa’s economy recovered with 3.6% growth in 2017 and 3.5% growth in 2018. Growth is projected to accelerate to 4% percent in 2019 and 4.1% in 2020, higher than in other emerging and developing economies as a whole.		
Source	“African Economic Outlook 2019”-Chapter 1 (p.2), <a href="https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/2019AEO/AEO_2019-EN-CHAP1.pdf">https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/2019AEO/AEO_2019-EN-CHAP1.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	The main determining factors for Africa’s economy growth are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. population increase, followed by a workforce increase,</li> <li>ii. rapid urbanization of the continent,</li> <li>iii. the improvement in governance quality,</li> <li>iv. the availability of resources and raw materials,</li> <li>v. the spike in commodity prices,</li> <li>vi. more policies directed to agriculture,</li> <li>vii. the emergence of an African middle class.</li> </ol>		
Source	“African development Report 2015”-Chapter 1 (p.6), <a href="https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/ADR15_chapter_1.pdf">https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/ADR15_chapter_1.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	Africa’s four most advanced economies are Egypt, Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia, which are already diversified economies, followed by oil exporters such as Nigeria, Angola and Algeria. Moreover, there are transition and pre-transition economies such as Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Ethiopia and Mali, which are growing rapidly.		
Source	McKinsey Global Institute, “ <i>Lions on the move: the progress and potential of African economies</i> ” (p.5), <a href="https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/McKinsey/Featured%20Insights/Middle%20East%20and%20Africa/Lions%20on%20the%20move/MGI_Lions_on_the_move_african_economies_Exec_Summary.ashx">https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/McKinsey/Featured%20Insights/Middle%20East%20and%20Africa/Lions%20on%20the%20move/MGI_Lions_on_the_move_african_economies_Exec_Summary.ashx</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	The economy of the emerging countries offers Africa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• opportunities for trade with a large number of partners,</li> <li>• chances in diversification and production,</li> <li>• attraction of foreign investments</li> </ul>		
Source	“Africa’s Development Dynamics 2018: <i>Growth, Jobs and Inequalities</i> ” (p.12), <a href="https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264302501-en">https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264302501-en</a>		
<b>Fact 7</b>	Trading opportunities have aroused interest among international investors. During the four-year period 2013-17, the national and regional market potential have attracted to Africa 53.4% of new foreign direct investment projects.		
Source	“Africa’s Development Dynamics 2018: <i>Growth, Jobs and Inequalities</i> ” (p.10), <a href="https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264302501-en">https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264302501-en</a>		

<b>Fact 8</b>	Investments in Africa are not homogeneous: South Africa, Nigeria, Morocco, Kenya and Egypt have attracted 58% of total foreign direct investment in 2016, while less advanced countries face social and internal political difficulties.
Source	“Communication concerning a new Africa alliance” (p.3), <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2018/IT/COM-2018-643-F1-IT-MAIN-PART-1.PDF">https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2018/IT/COM-2018-643-F1-IT-MAIN-PART-1.PDF</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	The EU is one of the main business partners of Africa; in 2017, 37% of goods export in the African continent, amounting approximately € 110 billion, was allocated to EU and from the latter came 35% of African imports, for a value of € 133 billion.
Source	“Communication concerning a new Africa alliance” (p.12), <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2018/IT/COM-2018-643-F1-IT-MAIN-PART-1.PDF">https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2018/IT/COM-2018-643-F1-IT-MAIN-PART-1.PDF</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	Some 270 European firms export nearly the same value of goods (US \$1.5 billion) as the 430 domestic African firms in the export survey.
Source	The Africa-EU Partnership, “2 Unions, 1 Vision” (p.80), <a href="https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/jaes_summit_edition2014_en_electronic_final.pdf">https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/jaes_summit_edition2014_en_electronic_final.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 11</b>	During the biennium 2015-16, imports and exports of goods and services stood at 50% of the African GDP, but the majority of these exportations are raw materials (not processed).
Source	Africa’s Development Dynamics 2018: <i>Growth, Jobs and Inequalities</i> (p.9), <a href="https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264302501-en">https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264302501-en</a>
<b>Fact 12</b>	Future industrialization and greater export capacity and trade surpluses are more likely to follow current account deficits that are driven by capital and intermediate goods imports.
Source	“African Economic Outlook 2019”-Chapter 1 (p.30), <a href="https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/2019AEO/AEO_2019-EN-CHAP1.pdf">https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/2019AEO/AEO_2019-EN-CHAP1.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	Until now, the free trade agreements signed with Africa have been strongly dominated by sector interests: while West and Central Africa (with the exception of Nigeria) are moving towards agreements aimed at improving general economic conditions, the most northern countries (such as Egypt and Kenya) and the South Africa are pushing for specific rules on a sector or product. This has led to the formulation of restrictive commercial rules and agreements, which aim solely at specific production sectors.
Source	“African development Report 2019”-Chapter 3, <a href="https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/2019AEO/AEO_2019-EN-CHAP3.pdf">https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/2019AEO/AEO_2019-EN-CHAP3.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 14</b>	The Cotonou Agreement includes cooperation activities between EU and ACP countries (African, Caribbean and Pacific states) in order to empower: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the economic development of the industrial, agricultural or tourist sectors,</li> <li>ii. the social and human development of sanitary, educational and nutritional services,</li> <li>iii. the regional cooperation and integration so as to promote trade across these territories.</li> </ul>
Source	“Cotonou Agreement”, <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=LEGISSUM:r12101&amp;from=en">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=LEGISSUM:r12101&amp;from=en</a>
<b>Fact 15</b>	According to the Joint Africa-EU strategy (JAES), the key trade goals which will be pursued by the Africa-EU cooperation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the development of private sectors ,</li> <li>ii. the strengthening of infrastructures, networks and services,</li> <li>iii. the integration of trade .</li> </ul>
Source	The Africa-EU strategic partnership, “A Joint Africa-EU Strategy” (p.9), <a href="https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/eas2007_joint_strategy_en.pdf">https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/eas2007_joint_strategy_en.pdf</a>

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<i>Name</i>	Raffaele Tolazzi	School	I.S.I.S. Arturo Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)	Town	Udine

<i>Topic:</i> <b>Trouble in Paradise: Taking into account the important economic benefits of tourism, should the EU and the UNESCO try to control the tourist boom, in order to protect the locals and the cultural heritage sites, and if so, how?</b>	
<b>Fact 1</b>	Tourism industries showed a stronger growth than the total economy for all indicators concerned (number of enterprises, number of persons employed, turnover and value added at factor cost). Looking at those industries that are 'mainly tourism' (that means that offer services only to tourists) the value added recorded a growth of +24 % between 2012 and 2015, the number of enterprises grew by +14 %, the turnover by +11 % and the number of persons employed by +6 % (for the total economy the corresponding growth rates were +14 %, +5 %, +5 % and +3 % respectively).
Source	Eurostat, "Tourism industries-economic analysis", <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Tourism_industries_-_economic_analysis#Data_sources_and_availability">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Tourism_industries_-_economic_analysis#Data_sources_and_availability</a>
<b>Fact 2</b>	The economic importance of international tourism can be measured by looking at the ratio of international travel receipts relative to GDP; these data are from balance of payments statistics and include business travel, as well as travel for pleasure. In 2017, the ratio of travel receipts to GDP was highest, among the EU Member States, in Croatia (19.3 %), Cyprus (14.1 %) and Malta (13.7 %). In absolute terms, the highest international travel receipts in 2017 were recorded in Spain (EUR 60.3 billion), France (EUR 53.7 billion) and the United Kingdom (EUR 45.3 billion), followed by Italy (EUR 39.2 billion) and Germany (EUR 35.3 billion).
Source	Eurostat, "Tourism statistics", <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Tourism_statistics#Tourism_expenditure:_highest_spending_by_German_residents">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Tourism_statistics#Tourism_expenditure:_highest_spending_by_German_residents</a>
<b>Fact 3</b>	In 2018, the 'travel & tourism' sector directly contributed 3.9% to EU GDP and accounted for 5.1% of the total labour force (which equates to some 11.9 million jobs). When its close links with other economic sectors are taken into account, the tourism sector's figures increase significantly (10.3% of GDP and 11.7% of total employment, which equates to 27.3 million workers). A long-term study by the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) forecasts more modest growth in European tourism, to an estimated 744 million tourists (+1.8%), or 41.1% of the global market, over the period to 2030.
Source	Fact sheet on the European Union, Tourism, <a href="http://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/126/tourism">http://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/126/tourism</a>
<b>Fact 4</b>	The Union shall have competence to carry out actions to support, coordinate or supplement the actions of the Member States in the tourism sector by promoting the competitiveness of EU businesses, encouraging the creation of a favorable environment for the development of undertakings in this sector and promoting cooperation between the Member States, particularly by the exchange of good practices.
Source	Article 6(d) and Title XXII, Article 195 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:12012E/TXT&amp;from=IT">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:12012E/TXT&amp;from=IT</a>
<b>Fact 5</b>	The international community, under the leadership of UNESCO, recognizes the need to improve the protection of cultural assets in the event of armed conflicts and to set up a strengthened system of protection for cultural heritage by introducing a higher level of protection in administrative areas.
Source	Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (march 1999), <a href="http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1999-second-protocol/text/">http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1999-second-protocol/text/</a>
<b>Fact 6</b>	On 8 October 2012, UNESCO and the EU signed a memorandum of understanding in order to

	strengthen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the thematic dialogue and cooperation in areas of mutual interest such as education, culture, science and technology, water and oceans and freedom of expression,</li> <li>ii. the promotion of an exchange of best practices among Member States.</li> </ul>
Source	Principles and objectives of Memorandum of Understanding, section A, <a href="http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/BSP/pdf/UNESCO-EU_MoU_8_October_2012.pdf">http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/BSP/pdf/UNESCO-EU_MoU_8_October_2012.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 7</b>	Currently EU's voluntary funding represents the 3rd largest extra-budgetary funding source for UNESCO. In 2015 the portfolio of 47 worldwide EU-funded projects represented 89.3 million USD across all UNESCO sectors. Furthermore, the EU is supporting a number of UNESCO projects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. world heritage protection (Central and East Africa, Middle East, and Europe)</li> <li>ii. trust-building (SEE)</li> <li>iii. education</li> <li>iv. youth and skills (Iraq, Malawi, the Mediterranean)</li> <li>v. media and freedom of expression (Jordan, SEE).</li> </ul>
Source	Report by EEAS, "Collaboration between Europe and UNESCO", <a href="https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/paris-oecd-and-un_en/12347/The%20UNESCO%20and%20the%20EU">https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/paris-oecd-and-un_en/12347/The%20UNESCO%20and%20the%20EU</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	In 2017, more than half (58 %) of the total nights spent by non-residents in the EU were spent in Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy and France
Source	Eurostat, "Tourism statistics", <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Tourism_statistics#Tourism_expenditure:_highest_spending_by_German_residents">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Tourism_statistics#Tourism_expenditure:_highest_spending_by_German_residents</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	Considering a total of 10 UNESCO sites in the world, 514 (47.07%) are European properties. Of these sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 54 are in Italy</li> <li>ii. 47 in Spain</li> <li>iii. 44 in Germany</li> <li>iv. 44 in France</li> <li>v. 23 in the United Kingdom</li> <li>vi. 18 in Greece</li> </ul>
Source	World Heritage list statistics, number of World Heritage Properties by State, <a href="https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat">https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	Climate change threatens UNESCO world heritage sites due to its effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. glaciers</li> <li>ii. marine biodiversity</li> <li>iii. terrestrial biodiversity</li> <li>iv. archeological sites</li> <li>v. historic cities and settlements</li> </ul>
Source	Report by UNESCO, "Case Studies on Climate Change and World Heritage", <a href="https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/319/">https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/319/</a>
<b>Fact 11</b>	Tourism can cause the same forms of pollution as any other industry: air emissions, noise, solid waste and littering, releases of sewage, oil and chemicals, even architectural/visual pollution. Tourism development can also put pressure on natural resources when it increases consumption in areas where resources are already scarce.

Source	Report by CIHEAM (International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies), “Environmental impacts of tourism”, <a href="http://om.ciheam.org/om/pdf/a57/04001977.pdf">http://om.ciheam.org/om/pdf/a57/04001977.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 12</b>	The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "list of World Heritage in Danger", a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. The list may include only properties that are part of the cultural and natural heritage when threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects.
Source	UNESCO, Convention Concerning the protection of the world cultural and antural heritage, Art.11 (4), <a href="https://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf">https://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	Improve the relationship between conservation practitioners and the tourism industry is one of the aim of the “ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter”, which recommends that one of the primary reasons for undertaking any conservation works is to make the significance of the place more accessible to visitors and members of the host community, in a well-managed way.
Source	Report by ICOMOS, Heritage at risk for tourism, <a href="https://www.icomos.org/risk/2001/tourism.htm">https://www.icomos.org/risk/2001/tourism.htm</a>

## FACT SHEET

<i>Name</i>	Asia Pecile	School	ISIS Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)	Town	Udine
<i>Topic: Workforce of the future: with 15% of youth unemployed in Europe and the rise in technological change, future employers find innovation skills more valuable and suitable employees harder to find. How can Member States prepare the youth to meet the demands of the future labour markets?</i>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	By 2020, the EU has to achieve a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth thanks to the strategy called Europe 2020.		
Source	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=LEGISSUM%3Aem0028">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=LEGISSUM%3Aem0028</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	According to the targets of Europe 2020, by then the Member States will have to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide a job to at least 75% of people between the age of 20 and 65,</li> <li>• decrease the number of early school leavers under 10%</li> <li>• increase the youth getting a graduation to 40%.</li> </ul>		
Source	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52010DC2020&amp;from=IT">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52010DC2020&amp;from=IT</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	The Commission implements the “Youth on the move” initiative, which facilitates the entry of young people to the labour market.		
Source	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A52010DC2020">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A52010DC2020</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	Recalling COM/2014/0446 final, the EU has to bridge the skills’ gap, anticipate changes, support job creation and improve data quality.		
Source	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52014DC0446&amp;from=EN">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52014DC0446&amp;from=EN</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	The COM (2007) 359 final deals with Common Principles of Flexicurity and tackles the gap of opportunities and skills among the workforce.		
Source	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52007DC0359&amp;from=EN">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52007DC0359&amp;from=EN</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	The Regulation (EU) No <a href="#">1296/2013</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council (11th December 2013) on a European Union programme for employment and social innovation (EaSI), promotes a high level of quality and sustainable employment.		

Source	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=legisum%3A170501_1">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=legisum%3A170501_1</a>
<b>Fact 7</b>	The Bruges Communiqué ensures a series of actions (maximizing the access to lifelong learning and the opportunities to train abroad, improving the quality of courses which provide the right skills for each job, being more inclusive towards disadvantaged people and encouraging creative, innovative and entrepreneurial thinking) which allow us to reach a high level in the quality of Vocational Education Training (VET).
Source	<a href="https://www.eqavet.eu/Aligning-with-EQAVET/Aligning-a-QA-approach/Bruges-communicue">https://www.eqavet.eu/Aligning-with-EQAVET/Aligning-a-QA-approach/Bruges-communicue</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	The five conclusions of the 22 <sup>nd</sup> June 2015 meeting on VET, known as Riga conclusions, are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to encourage work-based learning,</li> <li>• to establish continuous information and feedback loops in VET,</li> <li>• to enhance access to VET and qualifications for all,</li> <li>• to strengthen key competences and skills in VET curricula,</li> <li>• to introduce systematic approaches to professional development of VET teachers, trainers and mentors in both school and work-based settings.</li> </ul>
Source	<a href="http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/fr/news-and-press/news/european-ministers-endorse-riga-conclusions-vet">http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/fr/news-and-press/news/european-ministers-endorse-riga-conclusions-vet</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	The rapid change in the economy and society requires modernization and continuous improvement of vocational education training in order to achieve the transition to a knowledge-based economy.
Source	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1523646815609&amp;uri=CELEX%3A32009H0708%2801%29">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1523646815609&amp;uri=CELEX%3A32009H0708%2801%29</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	The strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (ET 2020) is a forum, which has a lifelong approach, facilitates exchange of information and seeks to advance educational policy reforms at the national level
Source	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/european-policy-cooperation/et2020-framework_en">https://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/european-policy-cooperation/et2020-framework_en</a>
<b>Fact 11</b>	The European Social Fund (ESF) helps people with their work skills and job prospects.
Source	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=325&amp;langId=en">https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=325&amp;langId=en</a>

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<i>Name</i>	Cisilino Daniele	School	I.S.I.S. A. Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	ITRE	Town	Udine
<i>Topic:</i> <b><i>Is green really green? With European citizens becoming active consumers, prosumers, crowdsourcers and crowdfunders of the energy transition, what can the EU do to provide the correct information and tools to empower its citizens when it comes to the energy they use?</i></b>			

<b>Fact 1</b>	The EU is strongly dependent on energy imports from non-member countries. Indeed, more than half (53.6 %) of the EU-28's gross inland energy consumption in 2016 came from imported sources.
Source	<i>Eurostat article, "Energy production and import" (June 2018), page 1</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/1216.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/1216.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 2</b>	The production of primary energy in the EU-28 totalled 755 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) in 2016. This was 1.6 % lower than a year before.
Source	<i>Eurostat article, "Energy production and import" (June 2018), page 1</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/1216.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/1216.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 3</b>	Primary energy production in the EU-28 in 2016 was spread across a range of different energy sources. The most substantial was nuclear energy (28.7 % of the total).
Source	<i>Eurostat article, "Energy production and import" (June 2018), page 2</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/1216.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/1216.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 4</b>	In 2016, more than one quarter (27.9 %) of the EU-28's total production of primary energy came from renewable energy sources
Source	<i>Eurostat article, "Energy production and import" (June 2018), page 2</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/1216.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/1216.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 5</b>	It is estimated that the increase in the use of renewable energy compared with the level of renewable energy consumption in 2005 allowed the EU to cut its demand for fossil fuels by 143 Mtoe in 2016 (approximately 12 % of total primary fossil fuel consumption). Similarly, Europe's energy import dependence, mainly imports of oil and gas, will fall from today's 55% to 20% in 2050 thanks to a primary energy supply that would largely come from renewable energy sources .
Source	<i>European commission, Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the regions, "Renewable Energy Progress Report"(April 2019), page 1</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/report-progress-renewable-energy-april2019_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/report-progress-renewable-energy-april2019_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 6</b>	Citizenenergy is the first platform to encourage cross-border investment in sustainable energy and the first to provide information on sustainable energy opportunities from both crowdfunding platforms and cooperatives.  <b>Funding Programme:</b> Intelligent Energy Europe – European Commission
Source	<i>European Crowdfunding network , Project Citizenenergy (from 2014 to 2017)</i> <a href="https://eurocrowd.org/citizenenergy/">https://eurocrowd.org/citizenenergy/</a>
<b>Fact 7</b>	<b>Results of Citizenenergy:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Creation of a platform for citizen investment in RES (<i>Renewable Energy Sources</i>) projects.</li> <li>ii. Direct engagement of at least 6,000 citizens resulting in a €14,6 million investment in RES projects.</li> <li>iii. Promotion of a favourable EU framework for the creation of citizen RES projects through a network of stakeholders at European level.</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. Identification of main barriers to citizen engagement and investment in RES projects in 10 European countries.</li> <li>v. Communication tools, handbook and helpdesk to support citizen engagement in RES projects.</li> </ul>
Source	<p><i>European Crowdfunding network, Project Citizenergy (from 2014 to 2017)</i>  <a href="https://eurocrowd.org/citizenergy/">https://eurocrowd.org/citizenergy/</a></p>
<b>Fact 8</b>	<p>The share of the renewable energy in the electricity sector is expected to increase from 27% today to nearly 50% in 2030 , with large quantities of variable RES. A cost-efficient integration of this amount of variable RES in the energy system will be fundamental to a successful energy transition and economical assets.</p>
Source	<p><i>European Commission, Commission staff working document, “Energy storage – the role of electricity” (February 2017), page 5</i>  <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/swd2017_61_document_travel_service_part1_v6.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/swd2017_61_document_travel_service_part1_v6.pdf</a></p>
<b>Fact 9</b>	<p>For new projects commissioned in 2017, electricity costs from renewable power generation have continued to fall. After years of steady cost decline, renewable power technologies are becoming an increasingly competitive way to meet new generation needs</p>
Source	<p>IRENA publication DATA, Renewable power generation costs in 2017, page 16  <a href="https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2018/Jan/IRENA_2017_Power_Costs_2018.pdf">https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2018/Jan/IRENA_2017_Power_Costs_2018.pdf</a></p>
<b>Fact 10</b>	<p>The 10ACTION project disseminated the values promoted by the Solar Decathlon Europe (SDE) Competition by raising awareness and reaching the EU sustainability objectives in the European society. These values encourage the responsible use of energy, and foster the application of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies.</p> <p><b>Referent of the project:</b> Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, Spain</p>
Source	<p><i>Intelligent Energy Europe, Project “10ACTION” (from 2010 to 2012)</i>  <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/10action">https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/10action</a></p>
<b>Fact 11</b>	<p><b>Results of 10ACTION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Actions for children: solar drawing competitions and web game.</li> <li>ii. Actions for teenagers: debates, design and photo competitions (to which 1.303 teenagers participated).</li> <li>iii. Actions for university students and the scientific community: debates and ideas competition. Exhibitions of solar houses, architectonical scale models &amp; results of competitions and workshops.</li> <li>iv. Actions for professionals of the building sector and city councils: trade fairs and technical conferences (to which 1.488 professionals of the building sector participated in).</li> <li>v. Actions for the general public: exhibitions of real solar houses at SDEurope, travelling exhibition of scale models of solar houses (49.182 visitors).</li> </ul>
Source	<p><i>Intelligent Energy Europe, Project “10ACTION” (from 2010 to 2012)</i>  <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/10action">https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/10action</a></p>



<b>Fact 12</b>	ENERGY2B was an energy innovation stimulating project that targetted university students in 5 EU countries and encouraged them to transform their 'eco-energy' ideas and innovations into new start-up companies.  <b>Referent of the project:</b> University of Sheffield United Kingdom
Source	<i>Intelligent Energy Europe, Project “ENERGY2B” (from 2009 to 2012)</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/energy2b">https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/energy2b</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	<b>Results of ENERGY2B:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Creation of a web platform that allowed students to expand their entrepreneurial and creative mindset regarding energy innovation ideas.</li> <li>ii. Launch of ten local competitions for energy-innovation in 5 European countries with the participation of 1565 students. 104 ideas were submitted.</li> <li>iii. Development of business plans. Almost 300 students entered local competitions to attend one of 10 Energy2B Bootcamps / Entrepreneur Academies.</li> <li>iv. Promotion of a new culture. Energy2B strengthen the entrepreneurial spirit of the participants, who showed greater interest in the fields of sustainability, renewable energy and energy efficiency.</li> <li>v. Establishment of good business relationships.</li> </ul>
Source	<i>Intelligent Energy Europe, Project “ENERGY2B” (from 2009 to 2012)</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/energy2b">https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/energy2b</a>
<b>Fact 14</b>	Many European consumers do not feel confident and competent agents in today’s economic world: they need to become more active, productive, competitive and innovative to make a difference in sustainable economy.
Source	<i>European Commission, Commission Staff Working paper, “Consumer empowerment in the EU” (April 2011), page 14</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/consumer_empowerment_eu_2011_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/consumer_empowerment_eu_2011_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 15</b>	Widespread ignorance of the most fundamental consumer protection measures appears to confirm how vulnerable consumers are to fraud.
Source	<i>European Commission, Commission Staff Working paper, “Consumer empowerment in the EU” (April 2011), page 15</i> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/consumer_empowerment_eu_2011_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/consumer_empowerment_eu_2011_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 16</b>	GSE issues the Guarantee of Origin (GO) to plants that, upon requesting the qualification, obtain it by giving evidence of electricity generation from renewable sources. This tool represents the only guarantee of origin of the electricity generated from these sources. The operators that sell energy to the final market are obliged to purchase GOs for an amount equal to that of the electricity sold as renewable.
Source	GSE, Qualifications of plants and electricity, Guarantee of origin (valid since European Directive 2009/28/CE) <a href="https://www.gse.it/en/what-we-do/renewable-energy">https://www.gse.it/en/what-we-do/renewable-energy</a>

# FACT SHEET

<i>Name</i>	Munaro Eleonora	School	ISIS Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	ENVI	Town	Udine (UD)
<i>Topic:</i> <i>Healthcare sans-frontieres: in an era of interconnectivity and increased mobility, how can we safeguard patients' rights whilst realizing the potential provided by cross-border healthcare?</i>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	The currently used directive of patients' right in cross-border healthcare is focused on : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Information regarding healthcare in other European countries</li> <li>ii. The creation of a network of National Contact Point to provide information on cross-border healthcare</li> <li>iii. The development of European Reference Networks of medical expertise, broadening cooperation between EU countries</li> <li>iv. The research of rare disease treatment</li> </ul>		
Source	<i>Directive 2011/24/EU :</i> <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011L0024&amp;from=EN">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011L0024&amp;from=EN</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	Responsibilities of Member State of treatment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Provide relevant information to help individual patients choose the best and safest treatment</li> <li>ii. Offer clear invoices and detailed price</li> <li>iii. Ensure transparent complaints procedures for patients</li> <li>iv. Guarantee the fundamental right to privacy with respect to the processing of personal data</li> </ul>		
Source	<i>Directive 2011/24/EU :</i> <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011L0024&amp;from=EN">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011L0024&amp;from=EN</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	Responsibilities of Member States of affiliation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Reimburse the cost of cross-border healthcare</li> <li>ii. Provide patients with information on their rights</li> <li>iii. Supply patients with a medical record</li> </ul>		
Source	<i>Directive 2011/24/EU :</i> <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011L0024&amp;from=EN">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011L0024&amp;from=EN</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	Regarding the coverage of the healthcare expenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The costs of healthcare are anticipated by patients, who will later request reimbursement to their national Health System</li> <li>ii. The reimbursement for healthcare services is equal to the cost that the health care of the State of affiliation would have incurred</li> <li>iii. Member States can decide to reimburse the total cost of care, including travel, assistance and medical products</li> <li>iv. Each Member State may restrict the application of the rules on reimbursement , based on reasons of general interest</li> </ul>		
Source	<a href="http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_6.jsp?lingua=english&amp;id=3812&amp;area=healthcareUE&amp;menu=vuoto">http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_6.jsp?lingua=english&amp;id=3812&amp;area=healthcareUE&amp;menu=vuoto</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	The reimbursement does not cover long-term cares, allocation of and access to organs for transplanted and public vaccination programs against infectious diseases		
Source	<a href="http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_6.jsp?lingua=english&amp;id=3812&amp;area=healthcareUE&amp;menu=vuoto">http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_6.jsp?lingua=english&amp;id=3812&amp;area=healthcareUE&amp;menu=vuoto</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	To improve the communication between the EU states, a list was drawn up with all the national contact points for cross-border healthcare in order to make the search more effective		
Source	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/cross_border_care/docs/cbhc_ncp_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/cross_border_care/docs/cbhc_ncp_en.pdf</a>		

<b>Fact 7</b>	Regarding Prior Authorization, when necessary, a detailed and sufficiently defined shortlist with cure information should be available to the public, considering that it is applicable only for overnight stay and highly specialized and cost-intensive healthcare
Source	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/cross_border_care/docs/ev_20171115_co03_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/cross_border_care/docs/ev_20171115_co03_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	The purpose of The Cross-border Healthcare Expert Group is to provide the Directorate General for Health and Food Safety of the European Commission (hereafter DG SANTE) with advice and expertise and to set a European forum to exchange experiences related to the Directive 2011/24/EU
Source	Rules of procedures of the cross-border healthcare, point 1 <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/cross_border_care/docs/cbhc_eg_rulesprocedure_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/cross_border_care/docs/cbhc_eg_rulesprocedure_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	The function of European Reference Networks (ERNs) is to enable the sharing of the expertise and to improve access to care for patients across the European Union, especially for complex or rare medical conditions that require highly specialized healthcare and a concentration of knowledge and resources
Source	Statement adopted by the ERN BoMS on affiliated partners, <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/ern/docs/boms_strategicview_affiliatedpartners_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/ern/docs/boms_strategicview_affiliatedpartners_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	Affiliated Partners of Erns are states that do not have representation in the association and they can provide healthcare by creating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. “Associated National Centres” focusing on the provision of healthcare</li> <li>ii. “Collaborative National Centres” focusing on the production of knowledge and tools to improve the quality of care</li> </ul>
Source	Statement adopted by the ERN BoMS on affiliated partners, <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/ern/docs/boms_strategicview_affiliatedpartners_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/ern/docs/boms_strategicview_affiliatedpartners_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 11</b>	To guarantee the patients’ privacy the ERNs are supported by The Clinical Patient Management System (CPMS) which provides a secure electronic system. Such system is managed by the Commission to authenticate the identity of the users and to authorize access for healthcare professionals of the ERN member hospital. The aim is to collaborate in the cross-border assessment of a patient file
Source	European Reference Networks for Rare, Low Prevalence and Rare Diseases Clinical Patient Management System (14 December 2017) <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/ern/docs/cpms_ps_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/ern/docs/cpms_ps_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 12</b>	eHealth refers to the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in health products, services and processes, combined with organizational change in healthcare systems and new skills. The purpose is to improve the health of citizens ,the efficiency and productivity in healthcare delivery, and the economic and social value of health
Source	<a href="https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/BP_CBH/BP_Cross-border_healthcare_EN.pdf">https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/BP_CBH/BP_Cross-border_healthcare_EN.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	The impact on national Health system caused by patient mobility might vary among Member States or even among regions of each Member State, depending on factors such as geographical location, language barriers, location of hospitals in border regions or the size of the population and healthcare budget
Source	<i>Directive 2011/24/EU :</i> <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011L0024&amp;from=EN">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011L0024&amp;from=EN</a>
<b>Fact 14</b>	Fewer than 20% of citizens feel well informed about their cross-border healthcare rights
Source	2015 Eurobarometer survey results published in May 2015 , <a href="https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/BP_CBH/BP_Cross-border_healthcare_EN.pdf">https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/BP_CBH/BP_Cross-border_healthcare_EN.pdf</a>

# FACT SHEET

<i>Name</i>	Sara Buonincontri	School	I.S.I.S. Arturo Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)	Town	Udine
<i>Topic: The right to end? Considering the diverse legal framework of Member States on euthanasia, what should, if any, be the response of the EU on this matter?</i>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	Euthanasia is the intentional termination of the life of a person, by another person, in order to relieve the first person's suffering. "Voluntary euthanasia is euthanasia performed in accordance with the wishes of a competent person, expressed personally or by advance directive. "Non-voluntary euthanasia" refers to euthanasia performed when the wishes of the person are not known, and "involuntary euthanasia" is euthanasia performed against the wishes of the person in question. "Assisted suicide" is "the act of intentionally killing oneself with the assistance of another person who provides the knowledge, means, or both of doing so.		
Source	Pag. 3, <a href="http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2016/bdp-lop/bp/YM32-2-2015-139-eng.pdf">http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2016/bdp-lop/bp/YM32-2-2015-139-eng.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) protects the right to life. This right is absolute, and strict interpretation is required for the limited circumstances in which deprivation of life may be justified. Article 2 imposes positive obligations on the Member States, such as the obligation to effectively criminalize offences against the person, the obligation to protect an individual whose life is at risk, and, under certain circumstances, even the obligation to protect individuals against themselves.		
Source	<a href="http://www.qil-qdi.org/end-life-issues-european-court-human-rights-value-personal-autonomy-within-proceduralized-review/">http://www.qil-qdi.org/end-life-issues-european-court-human-rights-value-personal-autonomy-within-proceduralized-review/</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	Article 8 of the ECHR protects the right of private life. The Court has always declared that the concept of 'private life' is a broad term not susceptible to exhaustive definition. The Court indicates that the notion of private life includes the opportunity to pursue activities perceived to be physically or morally harmful or dangerous for the individual concerned.		
Source	<a href="http://www.qil-qdi.org/end-life-issues-european-court-human-rights-value-personal-autonomy-within-proceduralized-review/">http://www.qil-qdi.org/end-life-issues-european-court-human-rights-value-personal-autonomy-within-proceduralized-review/</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	Only three countries in the European Union approve of assisted dying as a whole: Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The first two even recognize requests from minors under strict circumstances, while Luxembourg excludes them from the legislation.		
Source	Refer to the table, <a href="https://www.euronews.com/2018/02/14/where-in-europe-is-assisted-dying-legal-">https://www.euronews.com/2018/02/14/where-in-europe-is-assisted-dying-legal-</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	Switzerland, Germany, Finland, and Austria allow physician-assisted death under specific scenarios.		
Source	Refer to the table, <a href="https://www.euronews.com/2018/02/14/where-in-europe-is-assisted-dying-legal-">https://www.euronews.com/2018/02/14/where-in-europe-is-assisted-dying-legal-</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	Countries such as Spain, Sweden, England, Italy, Hungary, and Norway allow passive euthanasia under strict circumstances. Passive euthanasia is when a patient suffers from an incurable disease and decides not to apply life-prolonging treatments, such as artificial nutrition or hydration.		
Source	<a href="https://www.euronews.com/2018/02/14/where-in-europe-is-assisted-dying-legal-">https://www.euronews.com/2018/02/14/where-in-europe-is-assisted-dying-legal-</a>		
<b>Fact 7</b>	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland,		

	Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Lovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and Norway do not allow neither active euthanasia nor physician-assisted suicide.
Source	Refer to the table, <a href="https://www.euronews.com/2018/02/14/where-in-europe-is-assisted-dying-legal-">https://www.euronews.com/2018/02/14/where-in-europe-is-assisted-dying-legal-</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	There is no explicit “right to die” in any of the global or regional human rights treaties. Examples of rights which might be relevant to voluntary euthanasia are the following. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 6: The right to life</li> <li>• Article 7: Freedom from torture, cruel inhuman and degrading treatment</li> </ul>
Source	Article 6, 7, 17, <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	Note that the UN Human Rights Committee, which supervises the implementation of the ICCPR, has expressed concerns about the relevant law in the Netherlands. These comments were issued after its periodic examinations of Dutch law and practice in 2001 <sup>1</sup> (see para 5) and 2009 <sup>2</sup> (para 7). However, it did not say that voluntary euthanasia was a violation of human rights. European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 8: The right to respect private life<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
Source	1. Para 5, <a href="https://uhri.ohchr.org/Document/File/5c8ee7a2-c6ea-4b70-a7ec-3f3892bb7365/58ddaaf9-b03e-4807-83be-a7c3e13f267f">https://uhri.ohchr.org/Document/File/5c8ee7a2-c6ea-4b70-a7ec-3f3892bb7365/58ddaaf9-b03e-4807-83be-a7c3e13f267f</a> 2. Para 7, <a href="http://www.bayefsky.com/pdf/netherlands_t4_ccpr_96.pdf">http://www.bayefsky.com/pdf/netherlands_t4_ccpr_96.pdf</a> 3. Article 8, <a href="https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf">https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	The main reasons given by states that do not legalize euthanasia are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethical arguments,</li> <li>• Practical arguments,</li> <li>• Historical arguments,</li> <li>• Religious arguments</li> </ul>
Source	<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/ethics/euthanasia/against/against_1.shtml#h9">http://www.bbc.co.uk/ethics/euthanasia/against/against_1.shtml#h9</a>