

# Resolution Booklet

## Pordnone 2020





## Acknowledgments

This booklet is brought to you by the Chairs' Team of Pordenone Regional Session 2020, as mentioned below.

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## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS (LIBE)**

**The (mis)information age:** Misinformation and propaganda, often used to advance political goals, are becoming increasingly prevalent in the era of the internet. How can the EU and its Member States address this problem and ensure access to accurate news for everyone?

Submitted by: Borsato Martina (IT), Della Colletta Lisa (IT), Lisetto Samuele (IT), Meneghin Alice (IT), Minca Anna (IT), Mosescu David (IT), Odinotte Anna (IT), Perin Francesca (IT), Piccin Tommaso (IT), Poli Gaia (IT), Stewart Jemma (IT), Zucaro Jasmin (Chairperson, IT)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Aware that disinformation techniques are not only used by politicians but also by ordinary citizens in order to influence and change opinions of others,
  - B. Noting the lack of effort to protect the European Union from harmful effects of fake news by Member States who in the past have taken successful measures at national level to address the problem,
  - C. Concerned by the use of false information in order to increase political power by some political leaders in Europe,
  - D. Pointing out the European Union's insufficient oversight of companies in the digital sector whose actions contribute to the spread of fake news,
  - E. Taking into consideration the negative impact of misleading and provocative titles often used by professional journalists,
  - F. Conscious of the deliberate use of false or vague information in the political discourse,
  - G. Emphasising the need to find a balance between an unregulated media environment with user-generated content and the strictly regulated one where only professional journalists publish information,
  - H. Considering the rapid development and rising accessibility of information communication technologies which increases opportunities to produce digital material,
  - I. Stressing that erroneous algorithms are likely to fail to detect fake news,
  - J. Deeply concerned by the lack of awareness and education about the risk represented by misinformation and disinformation;
1. Calls upon the European Commission to gather and analyse data regarding profiles and behavioural patterns of social media users;
  2. Urges Member States to engage in greater cooperation, communication and support systems with other European countries when it comes to actions aimed at combating false news,



3. Encourages the Member States to follow Germany and Finland in their measures, such as the social media law that requires social media platforms to remove fake news within 24 hours after they have been reported;
4. Recommends the European Commission to continue improving the Rapid Alert Systems<sup>1</sup> adopted in December 2018;
5. Seeks the creation of legislation imposing financial sanctions on subjects spreading false information in the Member States;
6. Invites non-governmental organisations to create reliable news sites for youngsters written in easily understandable language;
7. Invites Member States to promote research on new technologies that could detect social media users who spread fake news;
8. Suggests the social media companies to develop new measures preventing the access to their platforms for users who had spread fake news in the past;
9. Suggest that social media platforms introduce symbols which would inform users whether a given website is verified and reliable;
10. Encourages Member States to promote awareness among citizens through workshops and conferences highlighting the dangers of fake news and developing critical thinking skills.

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<sup>1</sup> **Rapid Alert Systems:** were introduced in 2018, they consist of networks between states sharing information relevant to fighting misinformation in order to obtain faster responses.



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

**On the verge of extinction:** In the world of accelerating globalisation and growing popularity of the internet, many European languages face the threat of digital extinction. What measures should the EU and its Member States implement in order to preserve their linguistic heritage?

Submitted by: Giada Biselghi (IT), Nicola Dal Bo (IT), Luna De Piero (IT), Giovanni Droli (IT), Danielj Freeze (IT), Giulia Furlanetto (IT), Laura Koci (IT) Mark Marianello (IT), Daniele Montani (IT), Sofia Roana (IT), Yannika Rönqvist (Chairperson, FI/PL)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the loss of diversity of European languages due to globalisation and the rise of the internet,
  - B. Concerned by the fact that only [five percent of the languages spoken today](#) are predicted to survive the digital era,
  - C. Aware of that [55.7 percent of webpages on the internet](#) are written in English,
  - D. Bearing in mind that maintaining a language's digital presence requires the [same amount of resources](#) regardless of the amount of its users,
  - E. Stressing the lack of incentives to support languages spoken by a limited number of users on digital devices,
  - F. Deeply concerned by the Member States' lack of action to ensure the presence of their national languages online,
  - G. Noting with regret that only a limited number of languages are able to develop and adapt to the modern digital landscape,
  - H. Deeply regretting the lack of internet accessibility for speakers of digitally endangered languages,
  - I. Noting with deep concern the redundant use of loan words<sup>2</sup> in many languages, causing a loss of complexity of said languages;
1. Encourages Member States to invest in tools to help create an online presence for their national languages, such as customised translation system developed in the Baltic countries and the Icelandic Language Technology fund;
  2. Asks the European Commission to incentivise volunteers who translate online content to their own languages by providing financial support through programmes such as European Solidarity Corps;

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<sup>2</sup> **Loan word:** A word originating from one language but imported into another language.



3. Invites educational institutions to ensure the survival of digitally endangered languages by emphasising the importance of one's own mother tongue in their teaching;
4. Urges the European Commission to support Member States' public institutions to foster the online presence of the national languages by investing in language translation tools;
5. Suggests Member States to reward students learning a minority language by offering scholarships;
6. Designates the European Commission to create a digital platform aimed at facilitating community-based translation of articles by volunteers;
7. Advises Member States to financially support artists who use endangered languages, therefore contributing to the languages' development and their presence in the digital world;
8. Calls upon the European Commission to establish a new standardised language to be used in specific sectors such as commerce and business to avoid language conflicts.



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

**The future of work:** With the rapid development of autonomous machines and artificial intelligence, technology is gaining the ability to perform tasks currently exclusive to humans, many of which provide people with employment. How can the European Union best respond to the disruption in the labour market caused by automation?

Submitted by: Basso Moro Marisole (IT), Botteon Chiara (IT), Brescia Arcidiacono Giorgia (IT), Fabris Elena (IT), Fantuzzi Alessandro (IT), Ghiani Caterina (IT), Giorgiutti Arianna (IT), Mori Francesca (IT), Pazzaglia Pietro (IT), Qarri Martina (IT), Tomasini Jacopo (IT), Benedetta Giulia Stoiculiassa (Chairperson, IT)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret that the development of new technologies has caused numerous forms of employment to disappear,
- B. Taking into consideration that [45-60%](#) of all workers in Europe risk being replaced by intelligent machines and algorithms before 2030,
- C. Expecting the creation of new jobs as a result of technological progress,
- D. Bearing in mind that the general public does not possess adequate technological skills,
- E. Observing that technological progress is more likely to create employment growth in high-tech sectors of the economy,
- F. Acknowledging the decrease in the growth of labour productivity<sup>3</sup> despite the growing number of robots and autonomous systems in workplaces,
- G. Expressing its appreciation to universities such as the Harvard University and the University of Cambridge that offer free or very inexpensive courses in coding, Information Technology (IT), Artificial Intelligence, and other subjects regarding technology,
- H. Noting with deep concern that low-skilled workers are at higher risk of unemployment and of becoming a part of the gig<sup>4</sup> economy,
- I. Aware of the fact that fast growing companies like Ocado and Amazon are successfully integrating human labour with automated systems,
- J. Recognising the fact that in the near future IT companies and their owners will become even wealthier which might affect economic stability,
- K. Conscious of the fact that some IT companies have been found not to respect labour rights;

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<sup>3</sup> **Labour productivity:** the amount of goods and services produced per hours of labour.

<sup>4</sup> **Gig Economy:** a labour market with a high number of short-term contracts and freelance workers as opposed to long-term, stable jobs.



1. Asks the European Commission to subsidise universities which provide online classes in technology-related subjects;
2. Advises the Member States to increase taxes paid by IT companies;
3. Requests the European Commission to financially support small and medium-sized IT companies through Horizon Europe<sup>5</sup>;
4. Calls upon the Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition<sup>6</sup> to create online courses about advanced technology and IT for low-skilled employees;
5. Suggests Member States to introduce progressive taxation systems that would substantially increase the amount of taxes paid by billionaires;
6. Recommends the Member States to continuously increase their minimum wage based on their GDP;
7. Instructs the Council of Europe Education Department to facilitate the creation of professionalising courses as opposed to university courses, tailored for underqualified people;
8. Encourages technology companies to follow the example of Ocado and Amazon in combining the human labour with autonomous technology;
9. Calls upon Member States to introduce regulation regarding companies' taxation and violation of labour rights in the gig economy which would include significant financial sanctions in the case of non-compliance;
10. Invites the Member States to increase awareness about high-demand occupations, such as physician assistant, nurse practitioner, statistician, software and app developer, and mathematician, by including them in the school curriculum.

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<sup>5</sup> **Horizon Europe:** a fund of EUR 100 billion which promotes research and innovation.

<sup>6</sup> **Digital Skills and Job Coalition:** an organisation aiming to improve digital skills in Europe.





## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY I (ITRE I)

**Where do babies come from:** With modern fertility treatments, including pre-implantation genetic screening of embryos, becoming increasingly popular, serious ethical concerns arise. How can the EU and its Member States create legislation that takes advantage of new reproductive technologies while safeguarding the fundamental values of our society?

Submitted by: Marisa Carillo (IT), Luca Casagrande (IT), Elisa Cia (IT), Emeliyanov Ilya (IT), Valeria Fracasso (IT), Enia Maserin (IT), Valentina Nachira (IT), Fiona Prifti (IT), Aurora Simeoni (IT), Mattia Zamò (IT), Giacomo Zof (IT), Margarida Freitas (Chairperson, PT)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Keeping in mind that in 2015 in Europe [157 500 children](#) were born using Assisted Reproduction Technologies (ARTs)<sup>7</sup>,
  - B. Stressing that healthcare and ARTs-related policy-making remain an exclusive responsibility of the Member States,
  - C. Noting that legal framework governing ARTs and patient eligibility criteria varies considerably between the Member States,
  - D. Aware that distinct the legal guidelines of each Member State are mainly due to their different cultural, religious, and social heritage,
  - E. Alarmed by the lack of legislation in certain Member States regarding genetic modification in human reproduction,
  - F. Emphasising that Preimplantation Genetic Screening (PGS)<sup>8</sup> allows to detect and prevent genetic disease inheritance before the embryo is implanted,
  - G. Noting with regret the high cost of procedures such as PGS, making them non-accessible for low-income households,
  - H. Profoundly concerned that the decreasing cost of gene modification may encourage parents to select embryo's physical characteristics such as eye and hair colour,
  - I. Taking into account the strong criticism that ARTs are facing from various religious organisations;
1. Requests the Member States to ban the usage of PGS on human embryos for non-medical purposes;

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<sup>7</sup> **Assisted Reproduction Technologies:** a term used to describe different treatments that can be performed with medical assistance to help achieve pregnancy.

<sup>8</sup> **Preimplantation Genetic Screening:** a technique used to identify genetic defects in embryos before they are transferred to uterus for implantation.



2. Urges the Member States to prohibit genetic modification in human reproduction, particularly the Crispr-Cas<sup>9</sup> technique;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to further finance and support scientific research on infertility and assisted reproduction;
4. Invites the European Commission to implement specific research programmes within the Horizon Europe<sup>10</sup> fund on medical uses of human gene editing;
5. Requests the European Commission to provide financial support for people that wish to access ART but do not have the resources needed;
6. Proposes the European Commission to adopt a program which would match biological parents who do not wish to destroy their unused embryos with couples who seek to access embryo donors,
7. Calls upon the European Commission to launch media campaigns focusing on promoting acceptance of diverse physical characteristics;
8. Advises the European Council on Education to include the topic of ethical concerns regarding ART and gene editing in the curriculum of subjects such as philosophy and biology.

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<sup>9</sup> **Crispr-Cas9:** a technique which uses natural enzymes to target and snip genes with pinpoint accuracy in a way that is cheap and straightforward.

<sup>10</sup> **Horizon Europe:** an innovation programme which funds various scientific research



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

**The internet generation:** Taking into account the established link between using social media and developing mental health problems, how can the EU promote the responsible use of digital technology, especially among young people, and protect them from its potential negative consequences?

Submitted by: Giulia Bertacchini (IT), Francesca Cereser (IT), Sofia De Filippo (IT), Matilde Mazziere (IT), Arianna Mosconi (IT), Chiara De Nardi (IT), Fabiola Parmesan (IT), Noemi Pezzelato (IT), Sharon Piva (IT), Katarina Demijanenko (Chairperson, RS)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Recognising that [56% of the EU's population](#) uses social media,
- B. Emphasises that online social networks are an important part of youth's lives, with [88% of EU population aged 16 to 24 using social media](#),
- C. Concerned by the increasing number of teenagers affected by mental health problems, which are often caused by excessive use of technology, with:
  - i. [23.8%](#) of young people suffering from insomnia,
  - ii. [95%](#) of the people suffering from eating disorders being aged 12 to 25,
- D. Concerned by the unhealthy trends that are popular on social media such as:
  - i. the glorification of mental illnesses among the youth,
  - ii. portrayal of unrealistic lifestyles and body images,
- E. Fully alarmed that [12% of teenage girls and 4% of teenage boys](#) experienced a major depressive episode,
- F. Aware of the serious problem of self-harming, since around [17% of people](#) will self-harm during their lifetime;
- G. Deeply disturbed that [47% of young people](#) confessed to having received threatening messages online,
- H. Dissatisfied by the lack of comprehensive and effective legislation addressing cyberbullying in the EU,
- I. Appreciates the awareness campaigns on cyberbullying such as "Odiare ti costa", klicksafe, COFACE, and See Me,
- J. Gravely concerned by the problem of social media addiction among young people,
- K. Regretting that the quality of human relationships and communication is often believed to be decreasing in the modern era, as social media encourage shallow and rapid communication,
- L. Noting the widespread concerns regarding the lack of individuality and self expression among young people, caused by the influence of mass media and internet celebrities;



1. Encourages the Member States' local municipalities to educate adults, especially parents, on mental illnesses and their symptoms by organising workshops and courses;
2. Requests non-governmental organisations to invite doctors to their events to give lectures on prevention of mental health problems caused by social media;
3. Calls upon Member States to make it easier for minors to seek psychological therapy and counseling without parents' permission and without out-of-pocket expenses;
4. Strongly suggests social media platforms to combat the spread of content depicting self harm by:
  - a. establishing and implementing an industry-wide symbol identifying manipulated photos,
  - b. banning users who spread content encouraging self-harm,
  - c. improving the implementation of community guidelines such as Instagram's and Snapchat's;
5. Invites social media platforms to introduce a timer feature within their services for non-influencers which would limit the usage to a healthy amount of time for each individual based on scientific research;
6. Seeking the service sector to reduce the usage of digital devices on their premises by:
  - a. introducing time-restricted WiFi hotspots,
  - b. offering customers discounts when they are not using their digital devices;
7. Calls upon Member States to provide extracurricular activities free of charge, such as cooking or language classes to promote diverse ways of expressing one's identity among young people;
8. Strongly approves the European Commission's efforts to protect and limit the misuse of personal data by companies with measures such as General Data Protection Regulation.



## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM (TRAN)**

**The self-driving revolution:** With autonomous vehicles expected to become available on the European market within the next decade, what measures should the EU take to regulate this emerging industry while focusing on the safety of its citizens?

Submitted by: Elisa Bottecchia (IT), Alessandro Canderan (IT), Linda Gava (IT), Federica Leogrande (IT), Leonardo Luchini (IT), Alexandru Manea (IT), Filippo Pivetta (IT), Andrea Salvatore (IT), Giada Tavian (IT), Samuele Zunino (IT), Ilgaz Er (Chairperson, TR)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Disturbed by the current lack of European regulation regarding Autonomous Vehicles (AVs) which may lead to companies selling unsafe vehicles,
  - B. Stressing the need to establish a rigorous testing framework to avoid AVs with life-threatening flaws from being released to the market,
  - C. Noting with regret that AVs are not accessible for the majority of consumers due to their higher price compared to conventional vehicles,
  - D. Bearing in mind that in certain situations an AV that is able to break the traffic laws may paradoxically result in someone's life being saved,
  - E. Realising that owners of AVs cannot be held liable for accidents caused by their cars since they are not able to control them,
  - F. Taking into account that imposing strict accident liability on AV manufacturers might result in bankruptcy and the injured parties not being compensated after an accident,
  - G. Aware that car owners would be unable to fix eventual flaws in their autonomous vehicle if the manufacturer stopped offering software support,
  - H. Keeping in mind that the homogeneity of the AV software market could lead to a single hacker gaining control over a large portion of all AVs;
1. Requests the European Commission's Directorate of Enterprise and Industry to establish a regulatory body which would:
    - a. oversee the testing of AVs,
    - b. ensure the periodic testing of all AVs on the market;
  2. Invites the European Commission's Directorate of Enterprise and Industry to create a compulsory set of tests for autonomous vehicles that must simulate city environments before the vehicle can be tested on public roads;
  3. Recommends that the Member States subsidise AVs purchases in order to accelerate the transition from conventional vehicles to AVs;
  4. Urges the European Commission to amend the General Safety Regulation (GSR) so that:



- a. the manufacturer is the liable party for accidents in which the AV is at fault,
- b. the owner of the vehicle is held liable in the case where they make changes to their autonomous vehicle,
- c. the owner of the vehicle as the liable party for accidents caused by external factors such as weather events and natural disasters,
- d. a mandatory liability insurance scheme for AV manufacturers is established;
5. Directs the European Commission to require AV manufacturers to observe their products and fix any discovered flaws for the first 15 years of an AVs lifetime;
6. Asks Member States to hold AV hacking equivalent to physical sabotage in criminal law;
7. Appeals to the Member States to prohibit AV software makers from establishing pricing schemes based on the relative safety of different AV products;
8. Encourages the car manufacturers to develop common cybersecurity standards for AV software in order to ensure resilience against hacking;
9. Suggests the European Commission to impose restrictions on mergers between competitors in the AV software market to safeguard the diversity of the AV softwares;
10. Reminds the European Commission to introduce a standard protocol for information exchange between all autonomous vehicles, interconnected vehicles, and traffic signals.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE CULTURE AND EDUCATION (CULT I)

**A sense of belonging:** In 2018 22.3 million non-EU citizens resided in one of the EU Member States representing 4.4% of their total population. With this number likely to increase in the future, how can European countries adapt their education systems to ‘sfacilitate the integration of migrants without compromising their identity and culture?

Submitted by: Luana Busetto (IT), Lorenzo di Pietro (IT), Camilla Frara (IT), Gaspare Mazza (IT), Francesca Meneguzzo (IT), David Merotto (IT), Camilla Mio (IT), Ailen Rentera Hurtado (IT), Nicole Spiller (IT), Sofia Varnier (IT), Chaima Akroum (Chairperson, IT)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that [3.5 million](#) non-EU citizens living in the EU are of school age,
  - B. Aware of the fact that the 1951 Refugee Convention guarantees the right for asylum to all refugees,
  - C. Appreciating the positive impact the European Convention on Human Rights<sup>11</sup> has on immigrant youth’s access to education,
  - D. Recognising the discrimination experienced by migrants caused by cultural and linguistic barriers,
  - E. Noting with concern the uniform treatment of third-country nationals and refugees in the education systems despite the differences between these groups,
  - F. Keeping in mind that during the transit period refugee children are unable to go to school,
  - G. Alarmed that the school drop-out rate among children born outside of the EU, which is twice as high as the one for native-born children, hinders the possibility to access higher education,
  - H. Deeply concerned by the fact that of the third-country nationals who were in school:
    - a. [25.8%](#) dropped out to undertake vocational training in 2014,
    - b. [44%](#) reached a low level of achievement in education,
  - I. Noting with appreciation the education systems in Greece and Serbia which guarantee access to education to between [50 and 62%](#) of school-age migrants,
  - J. Emphasising that immigrants are considered valuable workforce for the host country, contributing more in tax revenue than what they receive in government benefits;
1. Calls upon Member States’ Ministers of Education to introduce citizenship classes based on history, culture and migration-related topics in the school curriculum;
  2. Asks the European Commission to fund existing and new media campaigns aimed

<sup>11</sup> **The European Convention on Human Rights:** guarantees every immigrant child’s right to access education in their host country.



- at combating the spread of fake news which targets immigrants;
3. Supports Member States in the establishment of evening courses and weekend schools aimed at immigrants;
  4. Urges Member States to establish courses for teachers with the aim of developing skills such as emotional support and second language teaching, to better engage with diverse classes;
  5. Invites Member States to support non-governmental organisations in the promotion of the host country's activities and social life to migrants and refugees;
  6. Requests the European Commission to develop a framework of tests and translations aimed at recognising migrants' qualifications obtained in other countries;
  7. Encourages Member States to assign immigrants to different years in school after the transit period by testing their language, history, and cognitive abilities through a general test;
  8. Further encourages Member States to offer courses to migrants who were unable to attend school during the transit period, with the following characteristics:
    - a. the aforementioned test determines grade allocation,
    - b. a successful test would assign the student to their class,
    - c. failure to pass the test entails repeating the previous year;
  9. Ensures that Member States spread awareness about immigrants' rights, especially in the context of education, through workshops held in schools;
  10. Encourages Member States to introduce a system of financial support for migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees where:
    - a. the third-country nationals are exempted from school-related expenses such as books and transportation,
    - b. the parents will start repaying the loan after reaching a minimum level of income;
  11. Recommends Ministries of Education to promote foreign language learning by employing migrants as teachers of their native language.





## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY II (ITRE II)

**Split over the atom:** Germany's decision to close all nuclear power plants by 2022 reflects the rising unpopularity of nuclear energy which nonetheless is seen by many as the best alternative to fossil fuels. What should be the future of nuclear energy in the EU and what steps can be taken to address the safety concerns around it?

Submitted by: Accorsi Ilaria (IT), Baldan Lara (IT), Benatti Federico (IT), Bisaro Gloria (IT), Coufal Daniel (IT), Miotti Nicola (IT), Moldovan Valentin (IT), Moretto Gaia (IT), Nascimben Marco (IT), Piccinin Marco (IT), Geri Gjylbegu (Chairperson, AL)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting the rising scepticism among the general public regarding nuclear energy,
  - B. Further noting the lack of accessible and credible information provided by the governments on nuclear power plants,
  - C. Alarmed by the lack of efficient nuclear waste disposal methods that are of the utmost importance for minimising the harmful effects of such waste,
  - D. Aware of the high costs of construction, maintenance, and improvement of nuclear power plants,
  - E. Realising that the electricity deficit caused by the phase out of nuclear power plants between 2000-2020 in Germany was primarily filled by coal-fired electricity production,
  - F. Bearing in mind that the accessible resources of uranium are expected to deplete in approximately [326 years at the current consumption rates](#), whereas thorium resources could provide sufficient energy for as long as 17000 years,
  - G. Noting that nuclear energy accounts for as much as [25% of the energy produced in Europe](#),
  - H. Considering that nuclear power is the second-largest low-carbon source of energy,
  - I. Concerned by the increasing amount of high-level waste<sup>12</sup> produced by nuclear reactors worldwide which is currently equal to [12.000 m3 per year](#);
1. Calls upon the Member States to raise awareness and increase transparency regarding nuclear energy through:
    - a. implementing media campaigns,
    - b. publishing articles in local newspapers,
    - c. releasing a publication containing detailed information on nuclear power plants;

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<sup>12</sup> **High-level waste:** a type of nuclear waste created by the reprocessing of used nuclear fuel which can be hazardous even during a short period of exposure due to the high radiation doses.



2. Calls upon the European Commission to create a fund for the construction and maintenance of nuclear power plants;
3. Urges the European Commission to fund further scientific research on nuclear waste disposal methods and the usage of nuclear fusion<sup>13</sup> rather than fission in energy production;
4. Advises Member States that are already in the process of phasing out nuclear energy to compensate for the resulting energy deficit using only renewable energy sources;
5. Encourages Member States to automate most of the energy production process in nuclear reactors, thus diminishing the possibility for accidents caused by human errors;
6. Invites Member States to optimise nuclear power plants through the usage of Small Modular Reactors<sup>14</sup> in order to maximise energy production;
7. Further invites Member States to use thorium instead of uranium as a more efficient source of nuclear energy that produces less waste.

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<sup>13</sup> **Fusion:** a reaction in which two or more atomic nuclei combine forming another atomic nucleus, accompanied by a release of a great deal of energy.

<sup>14</sup> **Small Modular Reactors:** a type of smaller, cheaper, easy-to-assemble nuclear fission reactors that are designed to be safer, more efficient in terms of energy production and waste containment, while also producing less waste.

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