

# FACT SHEET

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<p><b>Topic:</b>  <b>On 3 December 2015, Danish voters rejected the proposal to convert Denmark's current opt-out on justice and home matters into a flexible opt-in arrangement. Meanwhile, the British Government is trying to renegotiate the terms of the United Kingdom's membership in the European Union before the end of 2017, when a referendum on the UK's membership will take place. Should the EU's institutional architecture be reshaped, in order to avoid Member States moving away from the Union or leaving it?</b></p>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	The Danes have rejected again adopting EU rules in a referendum. More than 53% said NO to the proposal of the Danish centre-right government, which had wanted to abandon some Danish opt-outs from EU home affairs legislation. Voting NO means that Denmark remains exempt from large parts of the EU's criminal justice and home affairs system.		
Source	BBC article, "Denmark votes No on adopting EU rules", <a href="http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35002158">http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35002158</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	The opt-out is a situation in which some members of a group chose not to join or be involved in an activity.		
Source	<a href="http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/opt-out">http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/opt-out</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	Four states (Denmark, United Kingdom, Ireland, Poland) have formal opt-outs from a total of five policy areas: Schengen Agreement (Ireland and United Kingdom); Economic and Monetary Union (Denmark and United Kingdom); Defence (Denmark); Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (Poland and United Kingdom); Area of freedom, security and justice (Denmark, Ireland and United Kingdom).		
Source	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opt-outs_in_the_European_Union">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opt-outs_in_the_European_Union</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	A referendum on whether Britain should remain in the European Union is to be held on Thursday, 23 June 2016. Many of those campaigning for exit want a Free Trade Agreement which would not involve the UK accepting the supremacy of EU law, the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice, the free movement of people or the requirement to pay significant amounts into the EU budget.		
Source	BBC article, "UK and the EU, better out or in?", <a href="http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-32793642">http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-32793642</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	The Telegraph rounds up the key arguments from the In and Out campaigns fighting the EU referendum: immigration, crime, trade, law, jobs, clout, finance, sovereignty and defence.		
Source	The Telegraph article, "European Union: The arguments for and against exit", <a href="http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newsttopics/eureferendum/11921098/European-Union-The-arguments-for-and-against-exit.html">http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newsttopics/eureferendum/11921098/European-Union-The-arguments-for-and-against-exit.html</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	A letter to the Times signed by more than 150 fellows of the Royal Society, including Hawking, says leaving the EU would hamper research in the UK, because many young scientists are recruited from Europe.		
Source	The Guardian's article, "Brexit would be a disaster for UK science say scientists", <a href="http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2016/mar/10/brexit-disaster-for-uk-science-say-scientists-stephen-hawking">http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2016/mar/10/brexit-disaster-for-uk-science-say-scientists-stephen-hawking</a>		
<b>Fact 7</b>	EU institution and other bodies: EU institutions in brief; a unique institutional set-up; law making; other EU institutions and bodies.		
Source	<a href="http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/">http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/</a>		

<b>Fact 8</b>	The crisis revealed serious failings in the architecture of the euro area and in the institutional set-up of the EU which spurred on rapid steps to adapt and innovate (point 2.2). The economic problems have led to a concentration of urgent economic and fiscal initiatives, this response to the crisis has highlighted concerns over the transparency, accountability and sustainability of the European decision making (point 2.3).
Source	Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on “Improving the function of the European Union and the potential of the Lisbon Treaty” and on “Possible evolutions and adjustments of the current institutional set-up of the European Union”  <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?toc=OJ%3AC%3A2016%3A013%3ATOC&amp;uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_2016.013.01.0183.01.F">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?toc=OJ%3AC%3A2016%3A013%3ATOC&amp;uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_2016.013.01.0183.01.F</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	Every action taken by the EU is founded on treaties that have been approved voluntarily and democratically by all EU member countries. A treaty is a binding agreement between EU member countries. Treaties are amended to make the EU more efficient and transparent. Under the treaties, EU institutions can adopt legislation, which the member countries then implement.
Source	<a href="http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/treaties/index_en.htm">http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/treaties/index_en.htm</a> <b>Errore. Riferimento a collegamento ipertestuale non valido.</b>
<b>Fact 10</b>	Treaties currently in force: Treaty on European Union; Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union; Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community; Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union; Treaty of Lisbon.
Source	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/collection/eu-law/treaties.html?locale=en">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/collection/eu-law/treaties.html?locale=en</a>
<b>Fact 11</b>	Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union provides for a mechanism for the voluntary and unilateral withdrawal of a country from the European Union. A EU country wishing to withdraw must notify the European Council of its intention to do so. The European Council is then required to provide guidelines for the conclusion of an agreement setting out the arrangements for that country's withdrawal.
Source	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/withdrawal_clause.html?locale=en">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/withdrawal_clause.html?locale=en</a>
<b>Fact 12</b>	In public international law, <i>clausula rebus sic stantibus</i> (Latin for "things thus standing") is the legal doctrine allowing for treaties to become inapplicable because of a fundamental change of circumstances. It is essentially an "escape clause" that makes an exception to the general rule of <i>pacta sunt servanda</i> (promises must be kept).
Source	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clausula_rebus_sic_stantibus">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clausula_rebus_sic_stantibus</a>

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<i>Committee</i>	ENVI	<i>Town</i>	Udine
<p><i>Topic:</i>  <b><i>In 2013, Uruguay has become the first country in the world to fully legalize the production, sale and use of cannabis. In the United States of America, since 2012, four states have fully legalized the medical and recreational use of cannabis. Nevertheless, in June 2015, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction's chief has stated that no such discussion is taking place anywhere in the European Union. In light of these changes, how should the Member States tackle the issue of cannabis regulation?</i></b></p>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	Cannabis is the most widely used illicit drug in Europe on the basis of the European Drug Report 2015, with an estimated 19.3million adults (15–64 years) reporting to have used it in the last year, 14.6 million of these being young adults (15–34 years).		
Source	“Drugnet Europe 90 - Growing importance of effective treatment for cannabis use”, EMCDDA (p.4) <a href="http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/982/Drugnet_Europe90_web_optimised_Final.pdf">http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/982/Drugnet_Europe90_web_optimised_Final.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	It is estimated that cannabis has been used at least once (lifetime prevalence) by approximately 77 million Europeans, that is almost one in four of all 15- to 64-year-olds. Considerable differences exist between countries, with national prevalence figures varying from 1.6 % to 32.5 %.		
Source	Cannabis drug profile, EMCDDA <a href="http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/drug-profiles/cannabis">http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/drug-profiles/cannabis</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	The lowest use rate was reported in Romania (1 %), followed by Cyprus and Portugal with around 5 %. The highest rates were reported in Denmark and the Czech Republic (both with rates above 23 %), closely followed by France and Spain (21 %).		
Source	Being young in Europe today – Eurostat (p. 96) <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/6776245/KS-05-14-031-EN-N.pdf/18bee6f0-c181-457d-ba82-d77b314456b9">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/6776245/KS-05-14-031-EN-N.pdf/18bee6f0-c181-457d-ba82-d77b314456b9</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	Illicit drugs are big business. They are one of the main profit-generating activities of organised crime and are estimated to represent around one-fifth of global crime proceeds.		
Source	2016 EU Drug Markets Report from the EMCDDA and Europol - “Upcoming strategic analysis of the European drug market”, <a href="http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/news/2016/3/eu-drug-markets-report-launch">http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/news/2016/3/eu-drug-markets-report-launch</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	Over 130 synthetic cannabinoids, sold as legal replacements for cannabis, have been detected to date by the EU Early Warning System (EWS).		
Source	“Drugnet Europe 90 – Cannabis in the spotlight”, EMCDDA (p.4) <a href="http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/982/Drugnet_Europe90_web_optimised_Final.pdf">http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/982/Drugnet_Europe90_web_optimised_Final.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	In the USA legalized cannabis has increased state business profits: i. In Colorado, where Cannabis for recreational purpose has been legalized since 2014, the internal revenue amounted to \$135,000,000 in 2015 (77% more than the previous year). ii. Washington collected about \$70,000,000 thanks to “Cannabis taxes”.		
Source	“Negli Usa esplose (+284%) il grande business della marijuana legale. Assieme al gettito fiscale.”Il sole 24 Ore, <a href="http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/mondo/2016-02-02/negli-usa-esplose-284percento-grande-business-marijuana-legale-assieme-gettito-fiscale-170233.shtml?uuid=AC7O5CMC&amp;fromSearch">http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/mondo/2016-02-02/negli-usa-esplose-284percento-grande-business-marijuana-legale-assieme-gettito-fiscale-170233.shtml?uuid=AC7O5CMC&amp;fromSearch</a>		

<b>Fact 7</b>	The advocacy group ENCOD has proposed a model for the so-called “cannabis social clubs” (legal systems of cannabis production and distribution). This model, although promoted by activists in Belgium, France, Spain and Germany, is nevertheless not tolerated by national authorities in any European country.
Source	“Models for the legal supply of cannabis: recent developments - Cannabis social clubs: production without retail sale”, EMCDDA <a href="http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/topics/pods/legal-supply-of-cannabis">http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/topics/pods/legal-supply-of-cannabis</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	In the Netherlands a practice of tolerance, first set out in local guidelines in 1979, has evolved into the present-day concept of ‘coffee shops’ (cannabis sales outlets licensed by the municipality). But about two-thirds of municipalities do not allow coffee shops, and the number of coffee shops across the country is steadily decreasing, from 846 in 1999 to 614 in 2013.
Source	“Models for the legal supply of cannabis: recent developments - Analysis: models for the legal supply of cannabis — recent developments ,EMCDDA <a href="http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/topics/pods/legal-supply-of-cannabis">http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/topics/pods/legal-supply-of-cannabis</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	In Europe 80% of seizures of drugs concerns cannabis (781,000 in 1,25 million) while 60% of the crimes against the European drugs policy regards its consumption and possession for personal use.
Source	“Droghe, l’Italia proibizionista è tra i maggiori mercati in Europa”, Blastingnews <a href="http://it.blastingnews.com/europa/2015/06/droghe-l-italia-proibizionista-e-tra-i-maggiori-mercati-in-europa-00426555.html">http://it.blastingnews.com/europa/2015/06/droghe-l-italia-proibizionista-e-tra-i-maggiori-mercati-in-europa-00426555.html</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	Despite Uruguayan 2013 legislation on cannabis, i. authorities are still locking up low-level drug offenders; ii. during the first nine months of 2015 over 1,000 suspects were arrested for minor drug offenses; iii. In 2015 a top Uruguayan official warned that the rate of recidivism for microtraffickers is 100%;
Source	InSight Crime – “Uruguay”, <a href="http://www.insightcrime.org/uruguay-organized-crime-news/uruguay#prisons">http://www.insightcrime.org/uruguay-organized-crime-news/uruguay#prisons</a>
<b>Fact 11</b>	It is legal in Europe to cultivate industrial hemp for the textile and building industry sowing certified seeds with a rate of THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol ) lower than 0,02%.
Source	“Perché la canapa è stata proibita - il difficile rilancio della canapa”, Usi della Canapa <a href="http://www.usidellacanapa.it/canapa/proibizionismo.php">http://www.usidellacanapa.it/canapa/proibizionismo.php</a>
<b>Fact 12</b>	The two main cannabinoids from the marijuana plant that are of medical interest are THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol ) and CBD (cannabidiol) : i. THC increases appetite, reduces nausea, decreases pain, inflammation (swelling and redness), and muscle control problems. ii. CBD may be useful in reducing pain and inflammation, controlling epileptic seizures, and even treating mental illness and addictions.
Source	“DrugFacts: is Marijuana a medicine?” – National Institute on Drug Abuse <a href="https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/marijuana-medicine">https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/marijuana-medicine</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	The short-term use of cannabis impairs the ability to concentrate and conduct complex tasks, and can lead to tiredness and lack of motivation. The regular heavy use of cannabis can lead to the development or worsening of mental health problems (including paranoia) and/or to heart and breathing problems.
Source	Know the score– “Cannabis” <a href="http://knowthescore.info/drugs-a-z/cannabis#accordian-4">http://knowthescore.info/drugs-a-z/cannabis#accordian-4</a>

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<p><b>Topic:</b>  <i>According to the European Commission's database on women and men in decision-making position, women in the EU are underrepresented in politics and business: in summer 2015, only 28% of members of the single or lower houses of parliaments were women; in April 2015, women accounted for 21.2% of board members of the Member States' largest publicly listed companies. In light of the fact that the Strategy for Equality between men and women has expired in 2015, which approach should the European Union take to tackle this complex issue?</i></p>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	Women's fields of study and work in the EU are education and training (79.1 %), health and welfare ( 76 % ) , science , maths and computing ( 40.8 % ) and finally engineering ( 26.6 % )		
Source	<a href="http://one-europe.info/debates/womens-rights-in-europe">http://one-europe.info/debates/womens-rights-in-europe</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	<p>The presence of women in politics is the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Europe - OSCE member countries (including Nordic countries) are, in order: 25.6%; 24,7%; 25,4%</li> <li>II. Europe - OSCE member countries (excluding Nordic countries) are, in order: 24.1%; 24,7%;24,3%</li> </ol>		
Source	<a href="http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm">http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	The Norwegian law was passed in 2003. On larger boards, 40% of the members were to be of each gender; a more detailed specification was made for smaller boards. The law applied to all publicly listed companies and to state owned and inter-municipal companies, later extended to all municipal companies.		
Source	<a href="http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2012/462429/IPOL-FEMM_NT(2012)462429_EN.pdf">http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2012/462429/IPOL-FEMM_NT(2012)462429_EN.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	In 2012 the European Parliament propose a new legislation, including quotas: 30% female representation in management bodies by 2015 and 40% by 2020 which are still inadequate.		
Source	<a href="http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2012/462429/IPOL-FEMM_NT(2012)462429_EN.pdf">http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2012/462429/IPOL-FEMM_NT(2012)462429_EN.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	<p>The European Commission Strategy for Gender Equality (2010-2015) suggests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• targeted initiatives to improve the gender balance in decision making.</li> <li>• more women into senior positions for Europe's future economic growth and stability. translates the principles in the EC Women's Charter into specific measures.</li> </ul>		
Source	<a href="http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2012/462429/IPOL-FEMM_NT(2012)462429_EN.pdf">http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2012/462429/IPOL-FEMM_NT(2012)462429_EN.pdf</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	The Inter Service Group (ISG) on equality between women and men (managed by DG Justice and Consumers) contributes to the programming, monitoring and reporting of the Strategy's priorities and actions. The Annual Report on Equality between Women and Men provide a summary of the main actions and developments.		

Source	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/documents/151201_strategy_evaluation_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/documents/151201_strategy_evaluation_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 7</b>	<p>The Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men reports that still 32 gender gaps as described by EIGE's Gender Equality Index.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Women continue to participate less than men in the labour market while men still take a less active role than women in the division of care and domestic roles;</li> <li>II. Women experience a significant gender pay gap and a resultant pension gap; they remain under-represented in all key decision-making roles and still experience gender-based violence.</li> </ol>
Source	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/documents/151201_strategy_evaluation_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/documents/151201_strategy_evaluation_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	Despite the optimistic picture of a renewed feminism in Europe, women's rights are facing a stronger backlash than ever. Gender mainstreaming has been adopted as a central strategy for all EU policies, but the reality shows that it is not implemented in many areas, and not considered as a priority.
Source	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/documents/151201_strategy_evaluation_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/documents/151201_strategy_evaluation_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	The most significant developments over recent years have largely occurred in countries where binding legislation has already been adopted, such as France, the Netherlands and Italy, or where there has been an extensive public and media debate, such as Germany and the UK. For example, in Sweden, Malta, Estonia and Greece the level of female representation has hardly changed since 2010 and it has declined in Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania
Source	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/genderequality/files/gender_balance_decision_making/131011_women_men_leadership_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/genderequality/files/gender_balance_decision_making/131011_women_men_leadership_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	There are still very few large companies with a woman Chairperson or CEO: of the 587 EU companies covered by the Commission database, just 26 are chaired by a woman (4.4%) and even fewer - 16 or 2.7% - have a female CEO. In just over half of EU Member States (14) no companies have a woman Chairperson.
Source	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/genderequality/files/gender_balance_decision_making/131011_women_men_leadership_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/genderequality/files/gender_balance_decision_making/131011_women_men_leadership_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 11</b>	<p>The EEAS have already achieved significant results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Improving the gender balance in economic decision-making</li> <li>II. Fighting violence against women</li> <li>III. Eradicating female genital mutilation</li> <li>IV. Promoting gender equality in the Europe 2020 Strategy</li> <li>V. Reporting on the Member States' performance with regard to childcare facilities</li> <li>VI. Instituting a European Equal Pay Day</li> <li>VII. Supporting equal pay initiatives at the workplace</li> </ol>
Source	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/genderequality/files/strategy_women_men/131011_mid_term_review_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/genderequality/files/strategy_women_men/131011_mid_term_review_en.pdf</a>
<b>Fact 12</b>	The European countries with wider women's participation in business are Iceland , Norway Netherlands , Latvia , France , Germany

Source	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/database/businessfinance/supervisory-board-board-directors/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/database/businessfinance/supervisory-board-board-directors/index_en.htm</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	<p>The presence of women in European financial institutions is the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. European Central Bank 8%</li> <li>II. European Investment Bank 7%</li> <li>III. European Investment Fund 29%</li> </ul>
Source	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/database/business-finance/financial-institutions/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/database/business-finance/financial-institutions/index_en.htm</a>

# FACT SHEET

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<p><i>Topic:</i>  <i>In the wake of Paris attacks, serious concerns have been raised on the failure of European security cooperation. In the conclusions of the European Council's meeting of December 2015, European Union leaders underlined "the urgency of enhancing relevant information sharing" between Member States, to be pursued also through "deeper cooperation between security services". Considering how intrinsically connected to national interests intelligence activities are, how should the European Union proceed with its commitments?</i></p>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	On 24 September 2014, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2178 which requires UN Member States to criminalize not only travelling abroad for terrorist purposes but also the financing and the facilitation of such travels.		
Source	Foreign fighters and returnees: discussion paper <a href="http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15715-2014-REV-2/en/pdf">http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15715-2014-REV-2/en/pdf</a> (p.2)		
<b>Fact 2</b>	In March 2015, Europol presented a paper with proposals for improving information and intelligence exchange in the area of counter terrorism across the EU (7272/15). The paper includes the idea of setting up a EU Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) within the existing organisational structure of Europol to ensure that the existing platforms and services are utilised to maximum effect.		
Source	Follow-up to the statement of the Members of the European Council of 12 February 2015 on counter-terrorism: Report on implementation of measures <a href="http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9422-2015-REV-1/en/pdf">http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9422-2015-REV-1/en/pdf</a> (p.6)		
<b>Fact 3</b>	On 31 March 2015, the German and French Ministers of Finance addressed a joint letter to the European Commission, calling on the Commission to take new initiatives at EU level related to terrorist financing.		
Source	Follow-up to the statement of the Members of the European Council of 12 February 2015 on counter-terrorism: Report on implementation of measures <a href="http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9422-2015-REV-1/en/pdf">http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9422-2015-REV-1/en/pdf</a> (p. 12)		
<b>Fact 4</b>	At the initiative of the Latvian Presidency, Member States' security services informed COREPER on 16 April 2015 about their cooperation, which takes place outside EU structures.		
Source	Follow-up to the statement of the Members of the European Council of 12 February 2015 on counter-terrorism: Report on implementation of measures <a href="http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9422-2015-REV-1/en/pdf">http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9422-2015-REV-1/en/pdf</a> (p. 11)		
<b>Fact 5</b>	After the terrorist attacks in Paris, a CT communication hub was opened on the Integrated Political Crisis Response arrangements (IPCR) web platform, the main IPCR communication tool. This forum aims at facilitating the political response in the event of possible terrorist acts in the future.		
Source	Follow-up to the statement of the Members of the European Council of 12 February 2015 on counter-terrorism: Report on implementation of measures <a href="http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9422-2015-REV-1/en/pdf">http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9422-2015-REV-1/en/pdf</a> (p.15)		



<b>Fact 6</b>	One of the biggest failures was not the French intelligence agencies' lack of sufficient surveillance powers but the long-running lack of cooperation between European intelligence agencies – and reluctance to share information – due to fears about leaks.
Source	“How French intelligence agencies failed before the Paris attacks” <a href="http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/nov/19/how-french-intelligence-agencies-failed-before-the-paris-attacks">http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/nov/19/how-french-intelligence-agencies-failed-before-the-paris-attacks</a>
<b>Fact 7</b>	<i>On 13 November 2015, France requested bilateral assistance from member states under article 42.7 of the Treaty of the European Union. At their meeting on 17 November, EU defence ministers expressed their unanimous support and readiness to contribute. Article 42.7 establishes that EU member states have "an obligation of aid and assistance by all means in their power" to any country that is "the victim of armed aggression on its territory".</i>
Source	Response to foreign terrorist fighters and recent terrorist attacks in Europe <a href="http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/fight-against-terrorism/foreign-fighters/">http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/fight-against-terrorism/foreign-fighters/</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	After the terrorist attack of 11 September 2001 the USA started a “war on terror” which brought terrorism into European houses.
Source	“The policy failure” Il Sole24 ore, year 152, n. 82 (p.1) <a href="http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/commenti-e-idee/2016-03-23/il-fallimento-politica-070652.shtml?uuid=ACd4rNtC&amp;refresh_ce=1">http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/commenti-e-idee/2016-03-23/il-fallimento-politica-070652.shtml?uuid=ACd4rNtC&amp;refresh_ce=1</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	According to the Wall Street Journal, Isis would be financed by the petrol extracted from the oilfields of Iraq and Siria amounting to about 450 million dollars. Another source of financing, according to Onu's Ambassador, is the contraband of artworks and archaeological goods which brings profits of about a 100 million dollars.
Source	“Isis, sources of financing” Il Sole24ore, year 152, n. 82 (p.2)
<b>Fact 10</b>	Pride, competition and national jealousy have been hindering a European common foreign and defence policy over the last 50 years.
Source	“The gap to fill up”, Il Sole24ore, year 152, n. 82 (p.6)
<b>Fact 11</b>	The Council decides to step up law enforcement cooperation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Member States will ensure that national authorities systematically enter data on suspected foreign terrorist fighters into the SIS II</li> <li>ii. Member States will assign CT experts to the ECTC to form an enhanced cross-border investigation support unit, capable of providing quick and comprehensive support to the investigation of major terrorist incidents in the EU.</li> </ul>
Source	Conclusions of the Council of the EU and of the Member States meeting within the Council on Counter-Terrorism <a href="http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/11/20-jha-conclusions-counter-terrorism/">http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/11/20-jha-conclusions-counter-terrorism/</a>
<b>Fact 13</b>	<i>"In an area of free movement without internal borders, managing Europe's external borders must be a shared responsibility. The crisis has exposed clear weaknesses and gaps in existing mechanisms aimed at making sure that EU standards are upheld."</i>
Source	European Commission First Vice-President Frans Timmermans <a href="http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6327_en.htm?locale=EN">http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6327_en.htm?locale=EN</a>
<b>Fact 14</b>	<i>France, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Norway, Denmark and Sweden decided to reintroduce checks to their own borders.</i>
Source	“It might be the final blow for Schengen” Il Sole24ore, year 152, n. 82 (p.8)

# FACT SHEET

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<i>Committee</i>	CULT	<i>Town</i>	Udine
<p><b>Topic:</b>  <i>The use of technological devices in classrooms is increasing; students not only learn how to use these devices, but also study other subjects on them. Some countries have already launched several national plans on digital education, adapting traditional curricula to these new instruments, and implementing new teaching methods, whereas others are still lacking initiative in this field. How should the European Union coordinate such an important shift towards a more digitalised education?</i></p>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	The huge investments on technological devices to enhance school learning are not improving adequately pupils' results.		
Source	Computers 'do not improve' pupil results, says OECD <a href="http://www.bbc.com/news/business-34174796">http://www.bbc.com/news/business-34174796</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	Finland, home of the highest-achieving students in the world, seems not to appreciate the use of technological education in his schools.		
Source	Finland's low-tech take on education <a href="http://www.politico.com/story/2014/05/finland-school-system-107137">http://www.politico.com/story/2014/05/finland-school-system-107137</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	According to ISTE, more than three quarters of teachers say that the use of technology in the classroom motivates the students and allows them to apply different learning styles.		
Source	Amazing facts about how technology is transforming education <a href="http://www.educatorstechnology.com/2014/03/amazing-facts-about-how-technology-is.html">http://www.educatorstechnology.com/2014/03/amazing-facts-about-how-technology-is.html</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	A UIS survey says that Europe has the highest number of connected schools to an Internet network or a fixed broadband Internet.		
Source	How many schools are connected to the Internet? <a href="http://blogs.worldbank.org/edutech/how-many-schools-are-connected-internet">http://blogs.worldbank.org/edutech/how-many-schools-are-connected-internet</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	Uruguay is the first country in the world to assure a laptop for each primary school students thanks to 'Plan Ceibal' project.		
Source	Uruguay Pioneers One Laptop Per Child Project <a href="http://borgenproject.org/uruguay-pioneers-one-laptop-per-child-project/">http://borgenproject.org/uruguay-pioneers-one-laptop-per-child-project/</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	Surveying the European education strategies, it emerged that about 20% of European students close to 15 has never/almost never used ICT (Information and Technologies Communication).		
Source	Surveying ICT use in education in Europe <a href="https://blogs.worldbank.org/edutech/surveying-ict-use-education-europe">https://blogs.worldbank.org/edutech/surveying-ict-use-education-europe</a>		
<b>Fact 7</b>	A market research of Technavio affirmed that by 2019 the European education technology market will have increased of more than 10%.		
Source	Education Technology Market in Europe <a href="http://www.technavio.com/report/europe-education-technology-education-technology-market?utm_source=T3&amp;utm_medium=BW&amp;utm_campaign=Media">http://www.technavio.com/report/europe-education-technology-education-technology-market?utm_source=T3&amp;utm_medium=BW&amp;utm_campaign=Media</a>		
<b>Fact 8</b>	With reference to the Modernisation of Higher Education Commission's report, many European teachers do not have appropriate training and skills to cope with the new strategies of learning.		
Source	Europe struggles with digital education <a href="https://www.euractiv.com/section/eu-priorities-2020/news/europe-struggles-with-digital-education/">https://www.euractiv.com/section/eu-priorities-2020/news/europe-struggles-with-digital-education/</a>		

<b>Fact 9</b>	The distribution of technological devices in European schools is totally inequitable; in Italian high schools there are two computers for every ten students, in Norway there are more computers than students.
Source	How can digitalization be encouraged in schools in the first years of education? <a href="http://www.restart-europe.eu/news/news/news_digital_education.html">http://www.restart-europe.eu/news/news/news_digital_education.html</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	The Turkish movement FAITH has initiated a project that will bring over 10 million tablets and 450 thousand interactive whiteboards in all national schools.
Source	Observing Turkey's ambitious FAITH initiative to provide all students with tablets and connect all classrooms <a href="http://blogs.worldbank.org/edutech/observing-turkeys-ambitious-fatih-initiative-provide-all-students-tablets-and-connect-all-classrooms">http://blogs.worldbank.org/edutech/observing-turkeys-ambitious-fatih-initiative-provide-all-students-tablets-and-connect-all-classrooms</a>
<b>Fact 11</b>	The municipality of Odder (Denmark) has the most technological schools of Europe; every teacher, student (six to sixteen) and recreational instructor has an iPad and almost every classroom holds an interactive whiteboard with a high-speed wireless connection.
Source	Digital devices have transformed the learning environment for schools in the municipality of Odder, Denmark <a href="http://www.computerweekly.com/news/2240177633/Case-study-How-technology-has-transformed-education-in-Denmark">http://www.computerweekly.com/news/2240177633/Case-study-How-technology-has-transformed-education-in-Denmark</a>

# FACT SHEET

<i>Name and Surname</i>	<b>Emanuele Cricchi</b>	<i>School</i>	I.S.I.S. A. Malignani
<i>Committee</i>	LIBE - Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	<i>Town</i>	Udine
<p><i>Topic:</i>  <b>The refugees' flow towards Member States is increasing, with 817,705 new asylum applications in the first three quarters of 2015 according to Eurostat. In May 2015, the European Union has issued the European Agenda on Migration, and later agreed on a "Hotspot approach" and a special refugee relocation system. In December 2015, the European Commission has presented a "Border Package", that would establish a European border agency. Which further actions should the EU take in order to give an effective and feasible response to this issue?</b></p>			
<b>Fact 1</b>	Hotspots are places where migrants are identified and registered. There are four ports in Italy identified as hotspots for migrant welcoming: Pozzallo, Porto Empedocle, Trapani and Lampedusa and one port identified as hotspot in Greece, in Piraeus. More than 128,000 migrants arrived in Italy and more than 318,000 people arrived in Greece during last year.		
Source	Euronews.com: <i>"The Hotspot Approach: The answer to Europe's migrant crisis?"</i> <a href="http://www.euronews.com/2015/09/21/the-hotspot-approach-the-answer-to-europe-s-migrant-crisis/">http://www.euronews.com/2015/09/21/the-hotspot-approach-the-answer-to-europe-s-migrant-crisis/</a>		
<b>Fact 2</b>	According to Frontex, more than 68,000 people reached Greece in January 2016, a number 38 times higher than last year. Last February the total number of migrants arrived in Greece was of 109,000 people.		
Source	The New York Times: <i>"European Union Plans Emergency Aid to Help Trapped Refugees"</i> <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/03/world/europe/eu-aid-migrants-greece.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/03/world/europe/eu-aid-migrants-greece.html</a>		
<b>Fact 3</b>	The pace of transfers of migrants from Greece and Italy to other European countries is too unsatisfactory. Only 937 people were relocated between Greece and Italy until 15 <sup>th</sup> of March instead of 5,600 per month expected from European Union.		
Source	<i>"Relocation and Resettlement: EU Member States urgently need to deliver"</i> <a href="http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-829_en.htm">http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-829_en.htm</a>		
<b>Fact 4</b>	Finland and Russia agreed on a restriction of migrant border crossing trying to enter the EU from northern countries. In fact, in the first two months of 2016 about 1000 asylum seekers arrived in Finland from Russia, 300 more than the total number in 2015.		
Source	Times: <i>"Finland and Russia Temporarily Close Border to Migrants"</i> <a href="http://time.com/4268754/finland-russia-border-restrict-migrants/">http://time.com/4268754/finland-russia-border-restrict-migrants/</a>		
<b>Fact 5</b>	Europe adopted new rules for Border Control empowering the Coast Guard with		
	i. a rapid reserve pool of guard and equipment		
	ii. a monitoring role		
	iii. the right to intervene also in third countries		
	iiii. a stronger role in rejecting migrants heading towards Europe		
Source	<i>"A European Border and Coast Guard to protect Europe's External Borders"</i> <a href="http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6327_en.htm">http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6327_en.htm</a>		
<b>Fact 6</b>	Europe and Turkey reached an agreement on the resettlement, redistribution and checking of migrants. Turkey has now the official role of targeting human trafficking networks and repatriating economic migrants.		

Source	CNN: “EU and Turkey agree on refugee crisis proposal” <a href="http://edition.cnn.com/2016/03/07/europe/europe-migrant-crisis-summit/index.html">http://edition.cnn.com/2016/03/07/europe/europe-migrant-crisis-summit/index.html</a>
<b>Fact 7</b>	Frontex launched a new program in Belgrade for pre-accession assistance in migration management. This program focuses on building the capacity of countries in Turkey and Western Balkans to improve their border management in line with EU standards.
Source	Frontex: “EU-funded migration management project launched in Belgrade” <a href="http://frontex.europa.eu/news/eu-funded-migration-management-project-launched-in-belgrade-siPs0f\">http://frontex.europa.eu/news/eu-funded-migration-management-project-launched-in-belgrade-siPs0f\</a>
<b>Fact 8</b>	In the EU:  i. Germany, UK, Italy, Spain and France are the countries with the most relevant number of migrants inside. Only these five contains 76% of the total number of migrants of UE-28  ii. In the UE-28 the percentage of migrants present in 2014 was 3.9% of total population  iii. 984,000 people acquired European citizenship in 2013.
Source	Eurostat: “Statistiche sulle migrazioni internazionali e sulle popolazioni di origine straniera.” <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/it">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/it</a>
<b>Fact 9</b>	The European Council approved a new regulation plan for the even distribution of migrants in all European countries. The shared values are those of preserving lives, preventing human suffering and maintaining human dignity.
Source	European Council: “Refugee crisis: the Council sets up emergency support” <a href="http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/03/15-refugee-crisis-emergency-support/">http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/03/15-refugee-crisis-emergency-support/</a>
<b>Fact 10</b>	In the Schengen Area people can travel without showing documents at internal border lines. To enter the Schengen Area, border countries are required to apply strict checks at border lines.
Source	Wikipedia: “Schengen Area-Regulation of internal borders-Regulation of external borders” <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schengen_Area">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schengen_Area</a>