



I I S P A C I N O T T I



European Parliament

European Parliament Ambassador School 2023

- ☞ 18 studenti
- ☞ 2 docenti
- ☞ 2 seminari di formazione
- ☞ 1 Simulazione del Parlamento Europeo
- ☞ 2 mozioni approvate
- ☞ Festa dell'Europa con agli alunni delle altre classi
- ☞ Spiegazione dell'Unione Europea
- ☞ Kahoot sull'Unione Europea
- ☞ Coro d'istituto
- ☞ Cartellone riassuntivo sulla EU
- ☞ Video «Europe Day»

Seminario «A Scuola d'Europa»



4

Simulazione dibattito parlamentare



5

Discussione



Votazioni...



Mozioni



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Venice, 06/05/2023

Cannabis is widely consumed by young people, and different EU states have different approaches. This is particularly true for consumption of small quantities of cannabis, for cultivation and for the use of cannabis for therapeutic reasons. Furthermore, many young people receive medical treatments for cannabis-related problems, or develop dependence to consumption of stronger drugs (cocaine, heroin, etc) How can EU cope with the challenge of supporting personal liberties and at the same time protecting the physical and mental health of its citizens?

The Pacinotti Parliament,

- Aware** of the fact recent studies have shown that cannabis consumption is steadily on the rise, particularly among young people aged 15-24
- Conscious** that cannabis is currently legal in Luxembourg, while in the EU the sale of quantities of less than five grams per person per day in authorized shops is not considered illegal
- Conscious** that around 28.9 % of adults (aged 15- 64) in the European Union have used illicit drugs at least once in their lifetime.
- Bearing in mind** that the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes is not covered by separate provisions and must be distinguished from 'recreational' use
- Reminding** that each year, around 135 000 people, many of them young, undergo specialist treatment for cannabis-related problems
- Underlining** that the EU defines rules concerning the definition of cannabis and sanctions for illicit drug trafficking, including the cultivation and distribution without right.



- Affirms** that soft drugs are less hazardous to health than hard drugs. Soft drugs are not harmless substances, but the risks are less serious than the risks associated with using hard drugs. Soft drugs include, for example, hash, marijuana, sleeping pills and sedatives.
- Welcomes** the fact that the EU response to drugs should be delivered through a balanced and integrated approach, which must be aimed at an impact on the health, safety and wellbeing of our EU citizens
- Recommends** to use all means to raise public consciousness on the problem related to drug addiction, promoting advertisements and educational programmes in the media and introducing dedicated lessons in the school curricula
- Suggests** raising awareness of harm caused by frequent or regular use of soft drugs for recreational purposes
- Urges** governments to find an agreement about equal laws in all member states
- Encourages** research on how to exploit soft drugs for medical purposes without impairing health
- Recommends** to use all means to raise public consciousness on the problem related to drug addiction, promoting advertisements and educational programmes in the media and introducing dedicated lessons in the school curricula
- Welcomes** the ban on hard drugs



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Venice, 06/05/2023

A large majority of European citizens live in an urban environment, with over 60 % living in urban areas of over 10 000 inhabitants. They live their daily lives in the same space, and their mobility share the same infrastructure. Urban mobility accounts for 40 % of all CO2 emissions of road transport and up to 70 % of other pollutants from transport. How can CO2 emissions be drastically reduced without completely phasing out private vehicles?

The Pacinotti Parliament,

- Fully aware** that an inadequate energy strategy will result in an overwhelming increase of greenhouse gases
 - Welcoming** energy saving as the top priority in the strategy of cutting off CO2 emissions
 - Alarmed** by the inadequate attention given to the prevention of traffic of vehicles with a view to meeting the 2050 climate goals
 - Recognising** that governments and municipalities aren't taking enough measures to control the respect of existing laws
 - Aware** of the possibility of employing hydrogen as a fuel for transport on a vast scale
 - Conscious** of the opportunity to exploit public transport and bicycles
 - Noting** with regret that research on carbon neutral vehicles receives insufficient investments
- Recommends** to use all means to raise public consciousness on the problem of CO2 emissions, promoting advertisements and educational programmes in the media and introducing dedicated lessons in the school curricula
 - Discourages** the use of private cars
 - Promote** the use of e-cars, building electric power charger
 - Encourages** the development distribution grids to convey green hydrogen to fuel vehicles
 - Encourages** research on the production of hydrogen by means of renewable energy sources
 - Welcomes** the introduction of subsidies for the purchase of hydrogen cars

Interventi

8



...il pubblico



Esposizione della ricerca

10



Coro d'Istituto «Inno alla Gioia»

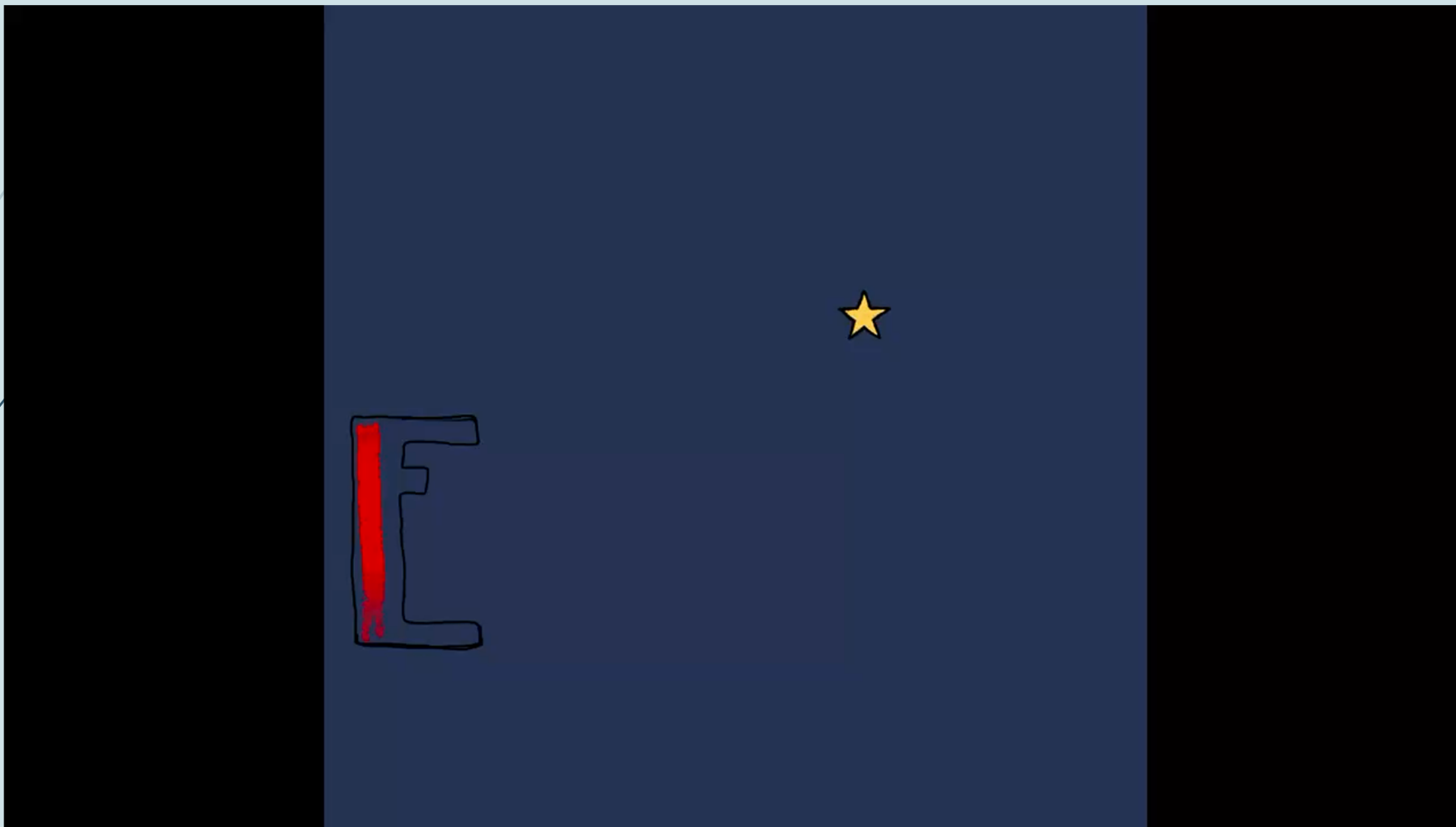
11



The Ambassadors



Video Europa Experience



<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wgvY1qsA3sqc4OsfrF43uAKB4jj0EYGb/view?usp=sharing>