

YPAC Resolution 2025



ReStamp – Don't Throw It Away, Reuse It! (C3)

Currently, we are facing a massive amount of plastic waste and a high percentage of single use wrapping. ReStamp is a non-profit organization which encourages consumers to use more sustainable and reusable alternatives to one-way packaging.

By using this stamp system, we reward consumers for choosing reusable packaging over the single usage ones. Every time one brings reusable containers they receive a stamp. After having collected a certain number of these stamps, they can be exchanged for benefits. They come in the form of discounts in stores and administrative facilities such as public transportation, museums or other cultural events. People willing to participate have to apply for a membership. To check their stamp progress, the members can choose between a digital stamp or a membership card. To motivate the companies to take part in the project, the government will subsidize them. Subventions can occur in various ways such as reusable products. Every company participating needs to sell reusable items at their selling points, which they can receive from the government. Our primary focus lies on food-based businesses. A website and different forms of physical advertising provide information about participating companies and explain the concept of the project. Rewarding the consumers has a better influence on their long-term consuming habits than charging them for unsustainable actions. A decreased use of one-way wrapping ensures a more livable environment. ReStamp strives towards a future where single-use packaging is reduced to the minimal. (Committee 3, Postulation 1)

A Home, Not Just A Destination (C2)

A card for locals that grants the residents of the alpine region benefits within their home municipalities. It addresses the economic disparity the citizens face daily as a consequence of overtourism.

Tourism in the Alpine region makes these areas very expensive to live in, as the large number of tourists who accept to pay a higher costs makes prices rise. This is deeply unjust to the locals who have to live daily with those prices which no one can afford in the long run. Facing such economic disparity, they are moving out of those touristy places, increasing the problem of depopulation. A way to mend this is issuing a "Locals' Card" to the citizens of the Alpine region in areas that highly rely on tourism, which would provide the cardholders with benefits such as discounts in public transport, subsidized parking, and open the doors of museums and other cultural and educational activities in the home municipality. This way, they are more likely to stay and feel more acknowledged as the inflated prices will not affect them to such an extent. We make the economic state fairer for the local population and reconcile the economic benefits of tourism with the needs of the locals. This way, we also improve the quality of life of the local population. Let us make Alpine villages a home, not just a destination. (Committee 2, Postulation 2)

Smart Drops – Sustainable Irrigation (C1)

To address water scarcity in agriculture, it is crucial to implement an adaptation campaign that helps farmers prepare for upcoming challenges. One of the most effective solutions is drip irrigation, which can reduce water consumption by up to 60% in the Alpine region.

Currently, 70% of water in the Alpine region is used for agricultural purposes with most irrigation relying on sprinkler systems, which is an inefficient method that leads to significant water loss. Climate change is altering the water cycle meaning less water will be available in the upcoming years, posing serious challenges for the agricultural sector. By adopting sustainable irrigation practices early, farmers can mitigate the impact of water shortages. Drip irrigation offers a highly efficient alternative, delivering water directly to plant roots at a controlled rate based on their specific needs. This system uses drip tubing to ensure optimal soil moisture levels, improving both plant quality and yield, while significantly reducing water waste. Implementing this system could save up to 60% of agricultural water usage, which corresponds to 40-75 trillion liters of Alpine water per year. (Committee 1, Postulation 1)

Sustainabees (C4)

Bees are under a significant threat due to habitat loss and the overuse of toxic pesticides. To combat these challenges, we propose an innovative solution: installing pollinator hotels at organic farms and implementing organic beekeeping as a criterion in organic farming certifications.

Our initiative brings together beekeepers across the Alpine region and connects them with nearby organic farmers who already avoid pesticides. Since professional beekeepers actively seek pesticide-free areas for their hives, this collaboration is mutually beneficial. Together, they would establish pollinator hotels and beehives, each designed to accommodate different pollinators, including bumblebees, wild bees, and honeybees. Beekeepers would nurture and expand the bee population ensuring their health and sustainability before relocating them when needed. Throughout this process, experts would oversee the well-being of the bees, sticking to best practices in beekeeping. Another important aspect of our vision is integrating organic beekeeping into official organic farming certifications. Strengthening the relationship between organic farmers and certification bodies would ensure that organic beekeeping becomes a recognized standard, further enhancing natural pollination methods. This project would not only support bee populations but also benefit the farmers, who would receive free natural pollination services. Beekeepers, in return, would be able to generate income from sustainable honey production. The untouched Alpine landscapes, rich with diverse flora, would offer ideal conditions for bee colonies to thrive. By fostering cooperation between farmers, beekeepers, and environmental experts, our project aims to create a sustainable, pesticide-free agricultural system that supports biodiversity and strengthens pollinator populations. This system will motivate more farms to reduce toxic pesticide use improving soil health, an essential factor in sustaining healthy bee populations. (Committee 4, Postulation 2)

The Alpine Agricultural Renaissance (C4)

Globalization and industrial farming are threatening local Alpine agriculture, endangering both cultural landscapes and the regional economy. To ensure its survival, we propose establishing the Alpine Agricultural Council to unite farmers and protect their essential way of life.

The Alps are characterized by cultural landscapes which are maintained by traditional farming. Cultural landscapes such as Alpine pastures are essential for the survival of endangered species and the prevention of natural catastrophes by the stabilizing of soils. This type of farming is threatened today by the global market and industrialization. Farmers also do not have a platform to develop and encourage new visions and to express the seriousness of their situation. A possible solution could be the introduction of the Alpine Agricultural Council (AAC). This would be an independent organization not controlled by any government that includes multiple committees to tackle issues faced by Alpine agriculture. It would be composed of two parts. The first are the “Topical Committees/ Delegations” (TCs), comprised of consumers, politicians, environmental experts and farmers. The second is the Central Committee (CC). The TCs would discuss the chosen topics in depth. The CC would convey and analyze the ideas discussed in the TC meetings and then vote and take resolutions and actions on the problems that affect the Alps. The high cost of organic food is a concern; the goal is to make it more accessible to consumers, creating a unified system across the Alpine region. And organic farming is not just good for the environment. With the help of charitable organizations, we can ensure that quality organic products reach the less fortunate. Not only are regional farmers selling their products directly to consumers, but also using the indirect distribution system through regional organic retailers. While working as a council the farmers have more leverage with the retailers when negotiating the specifics of their products. (Committee 4, Postulation 3)

