



**International Summer forum hosted by EYP Georgia**

# RESOLUTION BOOKLET

12 August 2009



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

**The European Union and its eastern neighbours: how to develop the right policy framework to deliver the political, economic and security objectives of all sides?**

Submitted by: Mariam Asanishvili (GE), Mate Gabitsinashvili (GE), Nino Gagua (GE), Maximilian Gigl (DE), Khelil Heydarov (AZ), Tatiana Lazar (MD), Andria Nadiradze (GE), George Tielidze (GE), Ketii Tsankashvili (GE), Ana Vachadze (GE), Olga Petrova (UA, Chair), Giorgi Tabagari (GE, Chair)

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Conscious of the lack of democratic institutions and the violation of human rights in eastern European countries,
- B. Noting with deep concern the influence of third countries over security matters in Eastern Europe,
- C. Emphasising the inadequacies of the EU's support in establishing security in its eastern neighbourhood and with the persistent conflicts in this area,
- D. Keeping in mind the problem of illegal immigration from Eastern to Western Europe,
- E. Aware of the substantial trade barriers that exist between the EU and its eastern neighbouring countries,
- F. Regretting the lack of co-operation between the EU and its eastern neighbours, especially on educational and social matters,
- G. Fully alarmed by the energy dependency of European countries on foreign resources,

1. Solemnly confirms that the EU mediate negotiations between the different countries in Eastern Europe to resolve the ongoing conflicts and issues;
2. Endorses stronger partnership with the eastern European countries as a long-term solution;
3. Encourages NGOs and international human rights organisations with full support and assistance in their work to promote the protection of human rights such as:
  - a) human rights monitoring,
  - b) offering free legal aid,
  - c) establishing educational projects,
4. Urges the eastern neighbourhood countries to conduct the necessary reforms to their systems and build democratic institutions in line with their international human rights obligations including an impartial judiciary and improved law enforcement institutions,
5. Requests that the EU provides the financial support for the governments to achieve these objectives,
6. Supports the improved facilitation of visa applications to the EU,
7. Recommends establishing stronger economic relations underpinned by comprehensive agreements,
8. Invites the EU to establish an “Energy Union” including both EU and neighbouring countries dependent on imported energy in order to sign new agreements with exporters,
9. Urges the EU to diversify its energy supply and foster alternative energy sources,
10. Proclaims the implementation of the common EU standards of education in the universities of the eastern neighbour countries
11. Calls for an increased number of student exchange programmes and research programmes for professors and teachers,
12. Expresses its hope that encouraging social dialogue between the citizens of the EU and its neighbouring countries will raise awareness of the shared European cultural values.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

### **How far should EU-wide smoking policy go: is it a universal health concern or a social issue best left to each member state?**

Submitted by: Rashad Akbarzade (AZ), Nino Balarashvili (GE), Beka Chulukhadze (GE), Ketevan Dumbadze (GE), Mariam Ghviniashvili (GE), Ann Kapakadze (GE), Tamaz Lezhava (GE), Tata Samkharadze (GE/EE), Diogo Tomas (PT), Natia Zurabashvili (GE), Kristina Chelmakina (UA, Chair)

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

- A. Noting with deep regret that smoking causes a multitude of diseases,
- B. Taking into account the lack of information available about the harm caused by smoking both to active and passive smokers,
- C. Alarmed by the view persisting that smoking is “cool”,
- D. Emphasising the lack of attention paid to number of deaths caused by smoking,
- E. Realising the insufficient number of courses offered to help people quit smoking,
- F. Dissatisfied that smoking policy has an inadequate legal basis in many countries,
- G. Noting with deep concern that smoking amongst teenagers is mainly an act of imitation,
- H. Deeply disturbed by the high level of harm that active smokers inflict on those around them,
- I. Realising that some countries are not ready to establish policies on smoking,

1. Recommends anti-smoking policies place an emphasis on young people;
2. Approves restrictions on producing cigarettes;
3. Supports the EU's attempts to establish organisations which will help member states and other countries to implement their smoking policies effectively;
4. Encourages involvement of famous individuals in anti-smoking campaigns;
5. Further requests arrangements of speeches and seminars for school and university students;
6. Calls for more rehabilitation programmes and psychological therapies for addicted smokers;
7. Further recommends anti-smoking policies to be initiated in non-EU countries;
8. Endorses informing 'social smokers', those who only occasionally smoke, about the dangers of becoming addicted, so that they might give up smoking completely.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND HOME AFFAIRS

### **The criminalising of a generation: how to address juvenile delinquency and ensure the youth justice system is effective in rehabilitation and not just punishment?**

Submitted by: Hazal Altunal (TR), Tamaz Chakhunashvili (GE), Nana Kalandarishvili (GE),  
Teona Kontridze (GE), Ani Nozadze (GE), Ekaterine Rostomashvili (GE),  
Rufat Sarajli (AZ), Nadya Vamez (MD), Jindrich Rusin (CZ, Chair), Nataliia  
Tarasevych (UA, Chair)

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

- A. Deeply concerned by the ineffectiveness of the youth justice system to address juvenile delinquency,
- B. Noting with deep concern that there are not enough professionals in the youth justice system with the specific training and experience to deal with these cases,
- C. Alarmed that there are not the policies and approaches to specifically address juvenile delinquency in all European countries,
- D. Concerned by the inadequacy of current sentencing options,
- E. Bearing in mind that proper conditions need to be maintained at juvenile detention centres,
- F. Fully aware of the necessity for sufficient rehabilitation programmes,
- G. Believing in the necessity of parent and teacher involvement in the rehabilitation process,
- H. Emphasising the lack of educational programmes for juvenile detainees,
- I. Disturbed that not every juvenile who needs rehabilitation receives it as in some instances a cost is attached to participation in the appropriate programme,

- J. Noting with regret that juvenile delinquents' reintegration is hindered by public stereotypes,
  - K. Regretting the failure of existing rehabilitation programmes in their main aim to assist juvenile delinquents' rehabilitation and reintegration into society,
1. Calls for the establishment of Juvenile Courts separate from the main court system with:
    - a) responsibility for trying juveniles aged from 12 to 16 with the exception of cases involving the most serious crimes,
    - b) special training for the judges, prosecutors, lawyers, investigators and other officials involved,
  2. Further proclaims that these courts may hand down the following sentences:
    - a) community service,
    - b) special rehabilitation programmes,
    - c) imprisonment,
  3. Affirms the need for minimum standards of facilities at juvenile detention centres to ensure full compliance with the UN Convention on Rights of the Child, including for accommodation, crowding, equipment, ventilation and hygiene;
  4. Further requests that educational programmes shall be provided for juvenile detainees so that a juvenile's basic education shall not be interrupted by the sentences;
  5. Notes the importance of the availability of channels of non-formal education such as newspapers, books, radio, as well as sports, arts, music and different youth activities within the limits set by the facility administration depending on the case;
  6. Emphasises the need for access to juvenile rehabilitation programmes to be made available to all who need them, at no cost;



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7. Calls for advertisements in the media to encourage and prepare society to receive juvenile delinquents after their rehabilitation;
8. Draws attention to the need for parental involvement in the rehabilitation process of a juvenile delinquent;
9. Reaffirms that school teachers as part of their normal curriculum should be trained for working with juvenile delinquents and convicts;
10. Designates that rehabilitation programmes should be made mandatory for all juveniles sentenced by a Juvenile Court;
11. Solemnly confirms that rehabilitation programmes must focus on successfully reintegrating young delinquents into society as fully-fledged members.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT

### **Beyond Kyoto: is the world ready for a major step forward on climate change in Copenhagen this December? How can Europe act to encourage its reluctant partners?**

Submitted by: Mariam Bakradze (GE), Tamar Chubabria (GE), Marekhi Gvaramadze (GE), Lasha Kharazi (GE), Irakli Ksovreli (GE), Vakhtang Nasaridze (GE), Madonna Okhanashvili (GE), Elay Sarmastbayov (AZ), Giorgi Shiukashvili (GE), Can Turkmenoglu (TR), Iuliia Khurchakova (UA, Chair), Shamal Ratnayaka (UK, Chair)

- A. Taking into account the foundations laid for tackling climate change by the first meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the subsequent conferences as part of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
- B. Expresses its appreciation towards the Kyoto Protocol even though the fact it was not ultimately acceptable to all countries was disappointing
- C. Concerned by the lack of dialogue concerning environmental issues in the international arena
- D. Deeply concerned by lack of public awareness about the negative consequences of climate change
- E. Regretting that the current monitoring of annual increases in emissions of greenhouse gases in industrialised countries is inadequate
- F. Disappointed by the substantial number of companies who strive for profit at the expense of their climate change responsibilities
- G. Noting with regret that insufficient use is made of alternative energy sources, including solar, wind, biomass and geothermal power, or of nuclear power, both of which do not contribute to climate change
- H. Taking into consideration that developing countries do not possess the financial resources to build safe nuclear power stations
- I. Alarmed by the limited attention given to the depletion of natural resources and to the protection of our natural heritage

1. Welcomes the forthcoming Copenhagen conference as an opportunity to open a dialogue on the future challenges of climate change in the context of the Kyoto Protocol and the UNFCCC and build on the technical progress that is facilitating the implementation of standards;
2. Calls upon the international community to learn from the failures of the past and to ensure each country plays an active role in Copenhagen to ensure that a new global agreement is in place before the Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012;
3. Calls for members of the international community to work together closely on climate change issues, so that energy policy, transport, agriculture, research, development and other initiatives are better co-ordinated with climate change target;
4. Calls for greater measures to increase public awareness by means of:
  - a) organising environmental science fairs,
  - b) environmental workshops, public hearings and conferences conducted by governmental and non-governmental bodies,
  - c) the media;
5. Invites developing countries to accept greenhouse gas emission targets for major industrial sectors;
6. Further invites developed countries to offer financial and technology incentives to help the developing countries meet these targets;
7. Recommends that the Copenhagen agreement:
  - a) be less politicised,
  - b) set adequate limits for major greenhouse gas-emitting countries,
  - c) be acceptable by all states,
  - d) set up more effective environmental protection mechanisms;
8. Further recommends that governments introduce tax-breaks for enterprises which use modern environmentally friendly technologies;
9. Supports states in developing all types of alternative energy depending on their available natural resources;
10. Encourages developed states and financial institutions to provide long-term credits to developing countries for building safe nuclear power stations;
11. Encourages states to strengthen monitoring of natural resources.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

### **Young people growing up in an increasingly globalised world: are they losing touch with their traditional cultures? How can we protect our heritage for future generations?**

Submitted by: Shahriyar Hajiyev (AZ), Mariam Chubabria (GE), Fariz Jafarov (AZ/UK), Otar Kakhidze (GE), Amiran Makaradze (GE), David Sichinava (GE), Mariam Abuladze (GE), Nino Sioridze (GE), Mariam Zurabashvilli (GE), Dmytro Honcharenko (UA, Chair)

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

- A. Noting with regret the lack of opportunities for some ethnic minorities in terms of expressing and developing their cultures,
  - B. Fully alarmed by the fact that young people are rapidly losing interest in studying and accepting their old national traditions,
  - C. Recognising the threat of losing cultural identity in growing countries during the process of social integration,
  - D. Realising that the modernisation of culture can negatively affect the national heritage, especially concerning language,
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1. Calls upon state authorities to adopt and improve legal regulations to create equal opportunities for local minorities regarding the expression and development of their cultures, as well as organising and promoting social and cultural activities,
  2. Further recommends the collaboration of international and regional organisations to stimulate and motivate local authorities to implement cultural activities,
  3. Draws attention to the implementation of intercultural exchange projects among the minorities in European countries by the European Commission,
  4. Recommends the involvement of the media in the promotion of traditional culture for example through TV programmes and radio shows,
  5. Further invites authorities to make surveys about the culture in order to identify the problems in this field,
  6. Further reminds the EU to support non-formal education by youth, for youth,



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7. Further recommends that local authorities organise tours to the historical places as well as organising archaeological and ethnographic expeditions in order to increase the young people's interest in local culture, as well as the culture of other European and neighbouring countries
8. Calls on the European Commission Education and Culture Directorates to co-operate in providing educational programmes and resources on history of traditions for youngsters, as well as to increasing the number of guided tours for young people to historical places;
9. Endorses the importance of the purity of the native languages of states, with local authorities to form a group of experts consisting of linguists who will translate foreign terminology into their own languages;
10. Further invites media, governments, NGOs and linguists to collaborate on the discussion of newly accepted words through:
  - a) Press,
  - b) Internet,
  - c) Surveys,
  - d) Public meetings.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

### **How effective will Nabucco be in ensuring Europe's energy security? Will future EU-Russia energy relations be based on co-operation or competition?**

Submitted by: Hakim Alasgarov (AZ), Mikheil Benidze (GE), Sopo Dvalishvili (GE), Irakli Giorbelidze (GE), Tetyana Kolyaka (UA), Ana Kurdgelashvili (GE), Kristina Margvelashvili (GE), Ia Melkadze (GE), Furkan Tasel (TR, Chair), Katerina Kondrunina (UA, Chair)

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

- A. Realising the EU's dependence on energy imports from Russia,
- B. Alarmed by the recent Russia-Ukraine gas crisis which threatened energy security of the EU,
- C. Noting with regret that Russia is manipulative with its energy resources,
- D. Believing that the EU should diversify its gas supplies,
- E. Conscious that one element in this is the Nabucco Pipeline, which is planned to pump 31bn m<sup>3</sup> of gas annually from the Caspian Sea to the EU by 2014,
- F. Aware of the Nabucco Intergovernmental Agreement signed in Ankara on 13 July 2009,
- G. Expecting that Nabucco will decrease the EU's dependence on Russian gas by providing one fifth of its current demand,
- H. Emphasising the need for a more integrated EU energy policy,
- I. Further realising that the existing bilateral agreements between EU member states and Gazprom, together with the alternative projects that have been proposed by Russia, have the potential to create a gas monopoly,
- J. Deeply concerned by the security of transit routes and by the delays hampering successful implementation of the Nabucco project,
- K. Taking into consideration the conflict of interest for gas-producing countries in Central Asia when faced with Nabucco and its Russian-backed alternatives,

1. Calls on the EU to diversify its gas supplies by means of alternative pipeline routes such as Nabucco,
2. Recommends commencement of negotiations with energy-producing countries in order to sign further agreements that secure reliable and sufficient gas supply at fair prices, ensuring Europe's energy sustainability,
3. Requests active co-operation between the EU and Nabucco-participating countries to develop a Pipeline Security Agreement emphasising the need for common action,
4. Supports considering additional gas providers to supply the Nabucco project,
5. Encourages the EU member states to collaborate and develop a united approach to energy policy based on their common interests,
6. Emphasises the importance of economic factors in developing Europe's energy policy to provide the partner countries with economic benefits based on:
  - a. free market principles,
  - b. healthy competition,
  - c. fair pricing,
  - d. anti-monopoly regulation.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE FUTURE

### **On the 40th anniversary of the moon landing, time to recapture the public's imagination: where next for space exploration?**

Submitted by: Mariam Chikhladze (GE), Nona Gagniashvili (GE), Irakli Gunia (GE), Orkhan Jafarov (AZ), Tinatin Janjghava (GE), David Mnich (PL), Veronika Osmikhovska (UA), Davit Pochkhua (GE), Ketevan Tsereteli (GE), Tornike Zurabashvili (GE, Chair)

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

- A. Bearing in mind that the current economic hardship results in public hesitation towards funding the International Space Station,
- B. Alarmed by the fact that natural resources are expected to run out due to overpopulation and steadily increasing consumption,
- C. Aware of the NASA plan announced in 2006 with the ultimate objective of building a permanent base on the Moon by 2024,
- D. Recalling that several robotic spacecrafts, namely orbiters, landers and rovers, have been launched to Mars since the 1960s,
- E. Noting that Mars has polar ice caps, clouds in its atmosphere, seasonal weather patterns, volcanoes and canyons,
- F. Taking into account that traces of water have been discovered on Mars as well as on some of the moons of Jupiter,
- G. Noting with regret the shortcomings of existing space regulations, namely the 1979 Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (the “Moon Treaty”),
- H. Keeping in mind that the right to research data is divided unevenly among the contributing countries in the ISS,
- I. Recognising the risks of space exploration as witnessed by the losses of the space shuttles Challenger and Columbia,
- J. Noting with satisfaction the Bigelow Aerospace test that launched two space station modules with the aim of building the first orbital space hotel,
- K. Welcoming the Virgin Group and Scaled Composites initiatives to take tourists into space by 2010,

1. Calls for the strengthening of international co-operation by proclaiming 2012 as the “Year of Space Exploration” to include
  - a. efforts to draw public attention to the benefits of space research;
  - b. international scientific conferences to involve more countries and institutions in addressing the issue of space exploration,
  - c. the first extended international human expedition to the Moon,
  - d. more intensive research on Mars in preparation for future human mission,
2. Further recommends that space agencies advocate the commercial advantages of space exploration, in the hope they can develop enhanced communication, improved transport vehicles, more effective food storage and better aerospace technology.
3. Further invites the contributing countries to strengthen and expand the ISS and increase its funding.
4. Calls upon space agencies to make extended human presence possible in other parts of the solar system by:
  - a. furthering and developing new human and robotic spacecraft,
  - b. diverting the focus from searching solely for traces of water to pursuing other indicators of life such as carbon traces,
  - c. expanding the research of the ISS on the effects of living in space on the human body,
5. Urges space agencies to allocate part of the funding for space exploration to providing financial incentives to start-up companies specialising in space tourism.
6. Encourages existing space tourism companies to introducing special services such as ‘Outer space weddings’, ‘Around Earth voyages’ and ‘Cosmo-vacations’

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE

### **The EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia one year after the war: how to move towards a sustainable permanent solution, drawing on the six-point peace plan which has the agreement of all parties?**

Submitted by: Tsothe Chanturia (GE), Martin Šik (CZ), George Dvaladze (GE), Viktor Sulakvelidze (GE), Rusudan Gergauli (GE), Valeriu Buzu (MD), David Makashvili (GE), Stella Grosu (MD), Sophio Konjaria (GE), Giorgi Samkharadze (GE), Barbare Takaishvili (GE), Helena Karnitskaya (BY, Chair), Stefan Feuchtinger (AT, Chair)

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

- A. Taking into account that the six-point agreement has fulfilled its main aim of ending immediate military action,
- B. Deeply aware nonetheless of the need for a new sustainable permanent solution, which is not fully addressed by the six-point agreement,
- C. Guided by the lack of clarity in the international status of break-away regions,
- D. Alarmed by the existence of uninvestigated incidents, involving both sides in the conflict regions,
- E. Realising that there are no effective mechanisms to monitor implementation of the six-point agreement,
- F. Disturbed by the lack of access to the break-away regions for the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM)
- G. Deeply regretting the lack of co-operation between the nations involved in the conflict in terms of:
  - i. damaged diplomatic relations,
  - ii. closed borders,
  - iii. trade embargos,
- H. Noting with regret that the situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) remains uncertain,
- I. Affirming that economic and infrastructure damage has had a negative impact on social stability on all sides,

- J. Aware of the lack of neutral peacekeepers,
  - K. Fully alarmed by the violation of human rights, especially on ethnic grounds
  - L. Recognising the lack of objective information
  - M. Conscious of Russian concern over Georgia's future international orientation
  - N. Emphasising the strategic importance of the Caucasus region for Europe, especially for energy, security and political stability,
1. Accepts the need for wide-ranging autonomy for the break-away regions including:
    - a. their own regional parliament,
    - b. budgetary independence,
    - c. representatives in a future upper chamber of the Georgian Parliament,
    - d. a regional police force;
  2. Further requests the step by step return of IDP's, supported by:
    - a. financial aid provided by all parties to compensate for property lost,
    - b. security guarantees,
    - c. encouragement for those who want to stay in Georgia,
    - d. peace-building educational courses organised by NGOs;
  3. Supports educational, cultural and social exchange programmes and the further facilitation of access to Georgia's educational system;
  4. Further requests access for the EU monitors to the conflict region, broadening the mission to oversee the implementation of the six-point agreement;
  5. Calls for the gradual replacement of Russian peacekeepers by an independent peacekeeping mission as well as the removal of Georgian military barracks located near the border;
  6. Recommends the gradual easing of cross-border restrictions between Georgia and the break-away regions;
  7. Accepts the importance of restarting diplomatic and economic ties between Georgia and Russia including:
    - a. ending trading embargos on each side,
    - b. reopening borders;
  8. Urges free access for the media to the break-away regions;
  9. Encourages the participation of Russian, Georgian and international third parties in the restoration of infrastructure and the economy;

10. Recommends that Georgia

- a. does not enter any international military organisations for a defined period;
- b. does not have foreign military bases located on its territory.

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### ***Information Appendix: The Six-Point Peace Plan***

The six points in the French-brokered Russia-Georgia ceasefire pact, as detailed by European Union foreign ministers:

- No recourse to the use of force.
- A lasting cessation of hostilities.
- Unfettered access for humanitarian aid providers.
- Georgian forces must withdraw to their usual barracks.
- Russian forces must go back to positions they held prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Pending an international peace monitoring mechanism, Russian peacekeepers will take additional security measures.
- Launch of international discussions on security and stability arrangements for Abkhazia and South Ossetia.