



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

2nd International Forum of the
European Youth Parliament
in Batumi, Georgia

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I

The New START Treaty between the United States and the Russian Federation: How can the EU play its part in balancing relations between the great powers while securing stability and safety around its borders?

Submitted by: Elchin Aghai (AZ), Gunars Belmers (LT), Asgar Huseynov(AZ), Salome Kandelaki (AZ), Natia Kvrivishvili (GE), Farid Mammadov (AZ), Tea Mkheidze (GE), Erekle Pirveli (GE), Mariam Verulashvili (GE),
Nana Maisuradze (Chairperson, GE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the lack of negotiations and compromise between the great powers,
 - B. Realising the clash of political and economic interests between the USA and Russia,
 - C. Taking into consideration the lack of confidence in the Russo-American relationship caused by:
 - i) the energy crisis in Ukraine,
 - ii) the Georgian-Russian armed conflict of August 2008,
 - iii) the infringement of the six point ceasefire agreement signed by Russia,
 - iv) the adoption of the US missile defence pact in Poland;
 - D. Noting with regret the violation of human rights standards; the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Geneva Conventions of 1949,
 - E. Bearing in mind that due to the energy dependence of Europe on Russia, the EU is unable to implement an appropriate policy,
 - F. Noting with deep concern the threat to global security, and particularly to the integrity of EU borders, that is caused by nuclear weapons and breakaway regions;
- 1) Emphasises the importance of the common interests of Russia and the USA in trade, including:
 - a) the facilitation of the registration process and reduction of taxes for entrepreneurs,
 - b) visa facilitation,
 - c) providing subsidies for the development of businesses;
 - 2) Approves of the opening of the national intelligence archives of the security organisations of the USA and Russia in order to increase trust between them;
 - 3) Calls for the signing of agreements between the USA and Russia on exchanging knowledge on the development of modern technologies;
 - 4) Supports the formation of a new committee that will be comprised of EU member states, led by the UK and France, as well as representatives from the USA and Russia, to foster progress in Russo-American negotiations;



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- 5) Urges Russia to fulfil its obligations and responsibilities as decreed by the decisions of various international courts of human rights;
- 6) Recommends developing alternative energy sources to ensure independence from Russian fossil fuels, through:
 - a) encouraging the Nabucco project that will guarantee free choice of supplier countries,
 - b) searching for additional financial supporters in order to expedite pipeline construction,
 - c) developing alternative energy supplies from African countries,
 - d) increasing the use of renewable resources and substitutes for fossil fuels, such as water, wind, sun, soil, etc.;
- 7) Draws attention to the extension of the MAQATE mandate and the UN Special Committee on Nuclear Weapons in order to further arms reduction negotiations, thus decreasing the number of nuclear weapons possessed by the USA and Russia;
- 8) Accepts the implementation of a memorandum of cooperation between the USA and Russia which encompasses nuclear arms issues;
- 9) Further recommends that mass media outlets spread objective information concerning the situation in conflict areas.



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

Uncertain future of fossil soil energy and unused potential of renewable energy sources: How can the EU promote a more active implementation of ecologically-friendly power plants, based on renewable energy sources?

Submitted by: Irakli Chikava (GE), Gvantsa Chikobava (GE), Jafar Jafarov (AZ), Boris Lomber (FR),
Levan Pipia (GE), Tatia Shengelia (GE), Nino Shonia (GE), Salome Tsimakuridze (GE),
Ani Chkhikvadze (Chairperson),
Giorgi Samkharadze (GE, Vice-President)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the unavoidable process of running out of fossil soil energy,
 - B. Having considered the increasing demand on energy caused by the economic and population growth,
 - C. Disturbed by the waste of produced energy caused by inefficient use,
 - D. Realising the need for equal access to energy for all citizens in Europe,
 - E. Observing the unused potential of renewable energy sources,
 - F. Deeply concerned by the dependence of Europe on imported energy,
 - G. Convinced that alternative energy sources are necessary to achieve a shift from fossil fuels to alternative energy supplies,
 - H. Recognising the lack of knowledge about, and public involvement in, ecologically-friendly power plants and renewable energy sources,
 - I. Considering the shortage of qualified labour, such as scientists and engineers, in ecologically-friendly power plants and renewable energy sector,
 - J. Noting with regret the lack of technological development regarding modern methods of energy production;
- 1) Recommends that the EU increases the number of ecologically-friendly power plants by means of grant-giving from the EU budget;
 - 2) Calls for the creation of monitoring and security policy in order to secure an operational system of power plants from the EU;
 - 3) Suggests governments and authorities of European countries implement the following alternative energies:
 - a) solar energy,
 - b) hydro energy,
 - c) wind energy and
 - d) geothermal energy;



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- 4) Urges for the establishment of limitations and sanctions for the energy producers that exaggerate their pollution level in implementing the proper EU regulation;
- 5) Encourages producing energy-friendly products including light bulbs, automobiles and electricity by tax incentives;
- 6) Supports finding alternative ways for sustainable energy supply based on research on the EU level by:
 - a) giving funds to universities and other educational institutions for further research,
 - b) developing laboratory projects at scientific centres,
 - c) giving scholarships in specific fields;
- 7) Further recommends the promotion of renewable energy production by activities such as:
 - a) mass media campaigns,
 - b) social advertisements;
- 8) Draws attention to raising awareness among youth concerning ecologically-friendly energy and its efficient use by means of non-formal education.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Despite UN and Council of Europe conventions - human trafficking, especially women and children, is booming. What measures need to be taken by the International Community to effectively combat and prevent trafficking of human beings?

Submitted by: Narmin Akhundova (AZ), Nino Kereselidze (GA), Tamar Khokhobashvili (GA), Beqa Korsia (GA), Nino Kukhaleishvili (GA), Nino Matcharashvili (GA), Nadir Sarajli (AZ), Ievheniia Melekhovets (Chairperson, UA).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the high rate of violence, especially towards women and children, within the EU,
 - B. Taking into consideration that 300,000 Europeans are trafficked annually,
 - C. Noting with regret that the citizens of the developed countries neglect the current situation,
 - D. Keeping in mind that victims have no possibility of informing the police about the incident,
 - E. Deeply regretting that the government's involvement in the fight against human trafficking is inadequate,
 - F. Taking into account the socio-economical problems, i.e. unemployment, which is one of the drivers of human trafficking,
 - G. Disturbed by the fact that rich countries use labour carelessly and contribute to human trafficking by creating favourable conditions,
 - H. Deeply concerned by the lack of knowledge of people going abroad about the proper procedures of signing contracts;
- 1) Recommends launching rehabilitation centres for victims, where consultations by psychologists will be available;
 - 2) Further requests prolongation of imprisonment for those who are involved in human trafficking;
 - 3) Encourages international organisations, civil societies, and NGOs dealing with human trafficking to cooperate and establish partnerships with each other;
 - 4) Calls for international cooperation and strict control regarding visa regimes and registration;
 - 5) Encourages emigrant countries to demand that immigrant countries issue guarantees of well-being regarding migrants;
 - 6) Supports providing media campaigns and projects giving appropriate up-to-date information about human trafficking.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

The 2010 Kyrgyzstan riots: What steps should the EU take to prevent further accelerations of instability in Central Asian Post-Soviet countries?

Submitted by: Mariam Abramishvili (GE), Irakli Datiashvili (GE), Oliko vardiasvili (GE), Atakhan Khasanov(AZ), Giorgi Kiknadze (GE),

Mariam Chikhladze (Chairperson, GE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the forced displacement of thousands of ethnic Uzbeks and Kyrgyz residents from South Kyrgyzstan,
- B. Noting with deep concern, ethnical conflict between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks caused by problematic border division in the area of Fargana Valley in south Kyrgyzstan,
- C. Realising the involvement of “invisible hand” in escalating the ethnic clashes in South Kyrgyzstan,
- D. Noting with regret the high percentage of corruption in Central Asian Post-Soviet countries,
- E. Deeply disturbed by the existence of a relation between political power and illegal criminal groups, including the involvement of Kurmanbek Bakyev’s family in illegal drug trade,
- F. Regretting the absence of democratic institutions in Central Asian Post-Soviet countries, resulting in:
 - i) violation of fundamental Human Rights,
 - ii) obstruction of freedom of speech expressed in closure of several media outlets, i.e. the radio station “Liberty”,
 - iii) non-transparency of elections,
 - iv) lack of education of civil rights,
- G. Aware of the extremely limited amount of natural resources in Kyrgyzstan,
- H. Bearing in mind Russian dominance in energy distribution and provision of infrastructure facilities in Central Asia,
- I. Fully alarmed by economic hardship expressed in:
 - i) non-existence of middle social class,
 - ii) high unemployment rate,
 - iii) limited trade relations between EU and Central Asian countries,
 - iv) lack of direct foreign investments in Central Asian countries;



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- 1) Calls for the EU to facilitate negotiations between heads of Uzbek and Kyrgyz communities in order to guarantee the safety of refugees returning to their homes;
- 2) Urges the arrangement of negotiation between Kurmanbek Bakyev and Roza Otunbayeva in order to prevent possible civil clashes;
- 3) Encourages the EU and other European NGOs to intensify and further promote the role of “public diplomacy” by arranging:
 - a) cultural and educational projects,
 - b) youth exchange programmes;
- 4) Further invites the EU to deliver special training to reform governmental institutions, law-enforcement agencies, and create specialised schools of public administration;
- 5) Recommends the EU to intensify the operation of monitoring missions in Central Asian countries in order to:
 - a) observe and provide transparency of elections,
 - b) ensure human rights protection,
 - c) strengthen border management and restrict drug flows within Central Asian countries;
- 6) Expresses its hope of establishing European broadcasting channels in Central Asia in order to foster media diversity and objective reflection of current issues;
- 7) Calls upon the EU to improve the level of education on civil and human rights by means of:
 - a) organizing special seminars and training on civil education in Central Asian countries,
 - b) delivering scholarships to the students of Central Asian countries to study in European Universities;
- 8) Further recommends the EU to co-finance Chinese projects on energy development and promote researching alternative energy resources to avoid Russian dominance in the Central Asian energy system;
- 9) Calls for the EU to deliver micro-credits as a precondition of building a new economy in Kyrgyzstan since the majority of the population is involved in agriculture;
- 10) Further invites the EU to intensify trade relations between the EU and Central Asian Countries by reducing custom taxation.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

With rape, forced marriages and sexual harassment still present in Europe: What policies could better protect women against violence in society?

Submitted by: Turkhan Aliev (AZ), Andro Chakvetadze (GE), Anvar Gurbanov (AZ), Anita Juhász (HU), Natia Kapanadze (GE), Durraya Mekhdieva (AZ), Iese Petiashvili (GE), Ia Vardiashvili (GE), Ruso Varshalomidze (GE),
John Como (Chairperson, SE), Mariam Takaishvili (Vice-President, GE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising the essential role of women in the 21st century,
 - B. Recognising the insufficient implementation of legislation on women's rights at the domestic level,
 - C. Realising the unequal educational opportunities between genders,
 - D. Deeply concerned about the economical dependence of women on men and the unequal treatment of females in the labour market, in both public and private sectors,
 - E. Bearing in mind the social habits, common beliefs, and cultural attitudes concerning women held by society,
 - F. Taking into consideration that illegal immigration and human trafficking are the main causes of the exploitation of women, slavery and other forms of inhumane treatment,
 - G. Taking into account that society often does not support women's rights,
 - H. Keeping in mind that there is a lack of information and awareness in society about women rights,
 - I. Noting with regret the existence of domestic violence;
- 1) Supports strengthening the role of UNIFEM and other international organisations in order to help women who suffer from violence, by establishing:
 - a) grants to fund research projects in gender studies,
 - b) loans and subsidies to help female entrepreneurs;
 - 2) Emphasises the use of media campaigns to articulate the importance of women's rights;
 - 3) Endorses making anonymous consultation centres more accessible, especially in rural areas, where women can access free legal support, medical and psychological help, and information regarding their rights;
 - 4) Recommends establishing volunteer youth action associations focused on women's rights that, for instance, hold workshops and seminars for interested persons;



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- 5) Calls upon private companies to launch social media campaigns that will support and raise public awareness of women's rights;
- 6) Has resolved to develop and promote policies that facilitate the reconciliation of employment and family responsibilities;
- 7) Approves using media to champion female role models (famous, successful women) to raise self-confidence among women;
- 8) Urges the use of marriage contracts;
- 9) Authorizes stricter punishment for those who commit domestic violence;
- 10) Further recommends NGOs to conduct free trainings and consultations for women within different areas, especially housewives, so that they could become more involved in society;
- 11) Further invites the governments of Europe to harmonise the legislation in conformity with the conventions of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women;
- 12) Strongly condemns Female Genital Mutilation among immigrant communities in Europe.



**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE**

Establishing FRONTEX vs deaths at EU frontiers: What migration policy should the EU adopt in order to minimise the risk of using power against migrants while maintaining border security?

Submitted by: Giorgi Dziguashvili (GE), Natia Kavzinadze (GE), Manana Khinashvili (GE), Nika Kokhraidze (GE), Jeyhun Orjunov (AZ), Sophiko Otiashvili (GE),
Beáta Veisová (CZ, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account that with 42,672 km of external sea borders and 8,826 km of land borders, the Schengen free-movement area comprises 25 countries (including a number of non-EU member states) enabling free internal travel for nearly half a billion people across the continent,
- B. Recalling that there were nearly 300, 000 registered crossings at the external borders in 2009 and the number is expected to rise further,
- C. Emphasising that the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX) was established in 2005 to enhance external border security by coordinating the operational cooperation of EU Member States, Schengen Associated Countries, and other partners,
- D. Alarmed by the fact that the absence of effective control mechanisms in FRONTEX results in disorderly execution of its responsibilities,
- E. Concerned by ineffective migration policy i.e.:
 - i. strict rules for granting temporary work visa,
 - ii. the absence of risk management, which leads to abuse of power at the borders,
- F. Aware of the lack of transparency within FRONTEX, as demonstrated by the existence of a single annual report on the budgetary and financial management presented to the Community,
- G. Deeply concerned by the violations of Human Rights across the EU borders i.e.:
 - i. passive violation caused by poor explanation of basic Human Rights to migrants by border guards,
 - ii. Active violation caused by the use of physical power against migrants,
- H. Noting with regret that there is a lack of information regarding FRONTEX in society,
- I. Bearing in mind the insufficient budget of FRONTEX for:
 - i. salaries of personnel,
 - ii. monthly reports,
 - iii. training of personnel;



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- 1) Encourages the EU to adopt the following suggestions in order to make the migration policy of the EU more effective;
- 2) Urges informing migrants and FRONTEX personnel about their rights and duties;
- 3) Recommends the EU sends its own observers to FRONTEX in order to provide monthly reports that should include:
 - a) reports on budgetary and financial management,
 - b) reports on compliance with Human Rights,
 - c) updated personnel information;
- 4) Further requests that these reports be discussed in the European Parliament;
- 5) Calls for appropriate actions and measures to be taken by the Member States when necessitated by these reports;
- 6) Supports FRONTEX providing training for border guards in order to improve the ability of personnel to deal with Human Rights violations;
- 7) Emphasises the need for the substitution of lethal weapons with rubber bullet weapons used by border guards;
- 8) Has resolved to raise public awareness about FRONTEX by:
 - a) creating campaigns at schools and universities,
 - b) providing brief information about FRONTEX on transportation tickets,
 - c) publishing brochures, booklets, etc.;
- 9) Further recommends limitations on the executive powers of FRONTEX, when directly participating in:
 - a) joint return operations,
 - b) the process of guarding frontiers.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH

Two years after the Georgian-Russian war of August 2008: What is the role of youth in creating a dialogue between people from occupied territories? How can the EU contribute to the process?

Submitted by: Tahira Bayramova (AZ), Yusuf Avci (TR), Tata Bibileishvili (GE), Lili Iezhava (GE),
Tamar Urushadze (GE), Nino Nikolashvili (GE), Farid Osmanor (AZ), Sophie
Ivanishvili (GE),
Tsoetne Chanturia (Chairperson, GE), Magda Świder (President, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply regretting the unstable situation in breakaway regions of Georgia,
- B. Noting with satisfaction the measures taken under the mandate of the European Monitoring Mission to Georgia (EUMM) to observe and monitor the current situation in the regions adjacent to the conflict areas,
- C. Deeply concerned by the violation of Universal Declaration of Human Rights in conflict regions (i.e. non-accessibility of education in Georgian language),
- D. Bearing in mind the absence of peacekeeping missions in the occupied territories, i.e.:
 - i) NGOs,
 - ii) international organizations,
 - iii) monitoring groups and missions,
 - iv) commission groups,
- E. Fully alarmed by the lack of effective measures for implementing the existing international agreements, i.e.:
 - i) the six-point ceasefire agreement
 - ii) the 2008 Ceasefire Pact
- F. Aware of the lack of youth activities encouraging both sides of the conflict to participate in the process of reconciliation by taking part in:
 - i) Summer camps,
 - ii) International forums, debates, simulations,
 - iii) International education exchange programs,
- G. Taking into account the lack of financial and public support for above-mentioned youth activities,
- H. Noting with deep concern the absence of objective information in educational institutions in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, concerning the history of Georgia.
- I. Keeping in mind the threat of future demographic problem caused by the replacement of Russian IDPs in breakaway regions.
- J. Noting with regret Russian propaganda-spreading in occupied territories.



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- 1) Supports the establishment of local institutions in occupied territories;
- 2) Calls for already existing peacekeeping institutions to be actively involved in creating dialogue by arranging:
 - a) Summer camps,
 - b) International forums,
 - c) Debates,
 - d) Simulations,
 - e) International educational exchange programs, etc.;
- 3) Draws attention to raising the awareness of society by conducting:
 - a) Public debates and discussions,
 - b) Informational campaigns to raise awareness in society on outcomes of already held youth activities;
- 4) Further proclaims to control the monitoring groups and the commissions to be actively involved in implementation process of signed agreements;
- 5) Further requests to restart Georgian - Russian diplomatic relations;
- 6) Recommends that the Georgian government spreads objective information by raising the effectiveness of Diaspora through its Embassies;
- 7) Emphasizes the need of the provision of humanitarian aid to the conflict regions by the Georgian government.



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ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA

MIKHEIL SAKASHVILI



MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA



GOVERNMENT OF AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF ADJARA

