



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH
AND FOOD SAFETY

The EU imports 50 % of its Energy Consumption from Russia and Middle East countries, it makes European Union energy depended on exporters. For solving of the most acute challenge EU refers to different activities, agreements such as *The Covenant of Mayors*.

What other measures can be used by the EU to increase effectiveness of the Covenant of Mayors and similar steps taken for the production of its own energy? How can The EU ensure its Energy Security via Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency?

Submitted by: Mariam BEGADZE (TSU); Ani BOCHORISHVILI (TSU); Irakli DATIASHVILI(ATSU); Salome EBANOIDZE (TSU); Giorgi JANGIANI (TSU); Nino KUKHIANIDZE (GAU); Teona MACHARASHVILI (TSU); Mariam METREVELI (TSU); Magda SHEKELADZE (TSU); Mariam TARKHNISHVILI (TSU); Madona OKHANASHVILI (Chairperson); Iese PATIASHVILI (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account the lack of social awareness regarding benefits obtained from the use of renewable energies and energy efficiency,
- B. Noting with deep concern that governments import ‘traditional’ energies from third party countries (Russia, Middle East) instead of producing renewable energies,
- C. Realizing that importing energies cause political dependency,
- D. Being aware that ‘Traditional’ energies are the main sources of the CO2 emissions,
- E. Taking into consideration long-term budget expenses that can be cutted down by renewable energy,
- F. Deeply regretting the lack of motivation over signing the Covenant of Mayors among European cities that results ineffectiveness of the agreement,
- G. Realizing economical problems might be caused by restructuring energy system,
- H. Observing growing demand on energy and diminishing amount of ‘traditional’ energy;

1. Further requests countries depended on the third-party “traditional” energy suppliers should be financially encouraged to produce their own renewable energy based on the country’s individual resources;
2. Bearing in mind renewable energies long-term outcomes, local self-governments should be encouraged to sign the Covenant of Mayors;
3. Urges the EU to create a special program granting scholarships to students and young scientists for increasing their involvement in renewable energies policy;
4. Further recommends banks to provide credits with the low interest rates for restructuring energy systems;
5. Encourages businesses producing renewable energies techniques to decrease prices and increase the amount of their production;
6. Expresses its appreciation toward the financial supports to Media and NGOs to spread informational materials among individuals, business and government representatives.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

The whispers of revolution and the trumpets of values and interests: The revolutionary wave of protests and demonstrations which have been taking place in the Middle East and North African regions is known as the Arab Spring. Political instability started in Tunisia on December 18, 2010, gradually spread to whole region.

How should the European Union listen and react to the new political landscape in the Middle East and Africa?

Sumbitted by: Tatia GETIA (TSU); Tamar GIORGOBIANI (TSU); Ketevan KARTVELISHVILI (TSU); Gvantsa KHABULIANI (TSU); Mariam KHOKHOBASHVILI (TSU); Tamar KHOKHOBASHVILI (TSU); Ani MAKHARASHVILI (AIETI); Merab ROSTIASHVILI (TSU); Aleksandra SULADZE (TSU); Erekle CHANCHIBADZE (Chairperson); Sophio KONJARIA (Vicepresident)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Having considered dictatorship and corruption as the main political causes of the conflict,
- B. Declaring poverty and unemployment as an initial reason of social-economical problems resulted in:
 - i. Devastated infrastructure,
 - ii. Wrecked property,
 - iii. Increasing number of homeless people,
- C. Aware of the shortage of the medical supplies and personnel in the conflict zones,
- D. Deeply disturbed by neglecting peace, security and the violation of fundamental Human Rights such as:
 - i. Right to live,
 - ii. Freedom of expression,
 - iii. Freedom on manifestation,
- E. Noting with regret the communication breakdown between opposite sides and the absence of negotiations,
- F. Emphasizing the non-existence of diplomatic relations and cooperation on the international level,

- G. Alarmed by the rise of oil prices on global market caused by the Arab Spring,
- H. Expecting the massive immigration to EU countries from the Middle East and North African region, causing:
 - i. Worsened economical conditions in EU,
 - ii. Uncontrolled border crossing,
 - iii. Increasing risk of crime rate,

1. Supports the oil transfer from Middle East to EU;
2. Further recommends funding the researches for alternative resources to reduce EU dependency on oil market;
3. Calls for the protection of Human Rights by:
 - a) Signing, ratifying and implementing the new conventions,
 - b) Exercising the right of fair trial through local and international courts,
 - c) Sending EUMM to observe the Human Right conditions in the region,
 - d) Raising public awareness by independent media sources, informational meetings, conferences;
4. Calls upon the EU member states to share proportional burden by providing temporary shelters for the refugees from the hotspots of the conflict region;
5. Draws attention to the need of strengthening the border control on the Mediterranean coast by mobilizing the frontier guards from EU member countries;
6. Affirms the need of imposing specific procedure for refugees by:
 - a) Granting temporary ID cards,
 - b) Providing medical help through physical examination,
 - c) Conducting security check through taking fingerprints;
7. Encourages the opposing parties to start negotiations;
8. Approves the need of mediator in the problem-solving process;
9. Suggest creating convenient environment for local business and foreign investments;
10. Urges international organizations to provide humanitarian aid by sending a group of medical personnel and supplies to the conflict zones;

11. Further recommends professional consultations for developing legal systems by:
 - a) Creating framework of constitution,
 - b) Establishing transparent, equal election system;
12. Further invites to restore diplomatic relations by:
 - a) Re-establishing embassies,
 - b) Constructing long-term cooperation proposals in various fields of governmental level;
13. Emphasizing the importance of rule of law and imposing stricter sanctions in order to achieve transparency and control over the government decisions;
14. Supports maintaining children care and rehabilitation through:
 - a) Psychological help,
 - b) Involvement in international schools, conferences,
 - c) Exchange programs,
 - d) Providing shelter for homeless.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

NDI results of April 2010 showed that the most important national issue for 59% of Georgians is employment and 70%. What we observe in nowadays Post-Soviet Georgia is population's 70% who estimate themselves as unemployed. How can Georgian youth become more self dependent and entrepreneurial? What kind of experience should we share from developed European Societies?

Submitted by: Mariam ABULADZE (TSU); Eteri GULISASHVILI (TSU); Mariam FOMAEVA(TSU); Tako KAVKASIDZE (TSU); Teo KHUBUTIA (TSU); Salome MAISURADZE (FreeUni); Ana MAMALADZE (TSU); Nino SAKVARELIDZE (TSU); Nana SIRBILADZE (TSU); Mariam TABAGHUA (TSU); Nino TURIASHVILI (TSU); Mariam CHUBABRIA (Chairperson); Mate GABITSINASHVILI (Vicepresident)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the lack of modern teaching methodology in theoretical, practical and non-formal education,
 - B. Emphasizing the insufficiency of independence and self-confidence in Georgian youth,
 - C. Observing the need of acquiring information about the grants and financial support,
 - D. Alarmed by the migration of potential entrepreneurs,
 - E. Realizing economic problems such as:
 - i. Small market,
 - ii. Inefficient utilization of Agricultural resources,
 - iii. Markets Monopolies,
 - F. Recognizing the inexperience of doing private business resulted by to Soviet heritage,
 - G. Observing inflexible tax payment system,
 - H. Noting with deep concern the stereotypes and few job opportunities causing not enough working experience;
1. Recommends the EU to help Georgian government to change Educational System by promoting creativity and modern-teaching methodology;

2. Encourages the creation of special learning centers for providing non-formal education;
3. Calls youth to take risks and be more self confident by means of:
 - a) Creating business consulting centers,
 - b) Arranging regular meetings with successful businessmen;
4. Approves that a lack of information can be solved by:
 - a) Media promotion of the entrepreneurship,
 - b) Creating web-sites about concerning issues;
5. Condemns the intervention of the government in the private sector;
6. Further recommends increasing and stimulating the export of the high-quality productions;
7. Calls upon the importance of arranging regular conferences between local entrepreneurs, qualified foreign experts and Georgian officials;
8. Supports the sharing of developed European Post-Soviet countries experience;
9. Urges the government to decrease the taxes for the beginner entrepreneurs;
10. Consider the importance of breaking the stereotypes via mass-media.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

While reporting armed conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa, many journalists were killed and wounded. How Can the EU ensure freedom of the press and freedom of the information under the charter of the fundamental rights?

Submitted by: Nia BERIA (Free Uni); Lilia CHIKHLADZE (UG); Gvantsa CHOTASHVILI(TSU); Levan ELIZBARASHVILI (TSU); Teona KEVLISHVILI (TSU); Eliso KIKNADZE (TSU); Nino KIKNADZE (TSU); Nino LEZHAVA (TSU); Nino LOBJANIDZE (TSU); Natia MAISURADZE (CSB); Jonny SAMKHARADZE (TSU); Ana TSQITISHVILI (TSU); Kristine MARGVELASHVILI (Chairperson); Nana MAISURADZE (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply disturbed by the lack of democratic values in the Middle East ,
- B. Bearing in mind journalists not being allowed to report news from conflict zones,
- C. Having considered the media is controlled by the government ,
- D. Expressing its disappointment that radio stations, TV Channels, Newspapers, Internet access are banned by the officials in the Middle East and North Africa,
- E. Noting with regret unstable political situation and ineffective political institutions,
- F. Alarmed by insecure conditions for journalist in the Middle East and North Africa,
- G. Realizing inactive involvement of the EU the process of defending journalists rights,
- H. Taking into account ineffectiveness of existing policies to defend journalists rights and freedom of expression,
- I. Keeping in mind the lack of awareness about the role of independent media in society,
- J. Emphasizing insufficient professionalism of the local media,
- K. Taking into consideration the non-transparent political, economic and social situation in North Africa and the Middle East,
- L. Having studied that world press freedom Index has been declined in the Middle East and North Africa;

1. Encourages to raise awareness of the citizens in the Middle East and North Africa regarding democracy, advantages through:
 - a) Exchange Programs in Europe,
 - b) Special open seminars,
 - c) Trainings concerning principles of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU,
 - d) Promotion of better governance,
 - e) Special courses about the importance of media;
2. Recommends the EU to cooperate with international organizations in order to improve working conditions for journalists and promote media pluralism in the Middle East and North Africa;
3. Calls the EU to implement common project with the Middle East and North Africa in the fields of economy, politics and education;
4. Has resolved to give special status to the journalists in third party countries under the international agreement between the EU, the Middle East and North African countries;
5. Affirms the importance of creating Investigation Bureau to inspect the cases of violence against journalists in the Middle East and North Africa;
6. Expresses its appreciation for posing the sanctions by the EU against Libyan officials the way of freezing bank accounts and other assets;
7. Further recommends to organize study programs in the EU countries for the journalists from the middle East and North Africa;
8. Calls upon the EU to negotiate with the Middle East and North African countries regarding sending representatives to monitor political, economic and social situation.

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

With adaptation of the new defense strategy by Georgian government the risk of Russian intervention rises: How should the EU act to avoid further complication of diplomatic interrelation between two countries?

Submitted by: Aleksandre GAGUA (TSU); Sopho DEKANOZISHVILI (TSU); Mariam DVALI (Iliani); Irakli JGHARKAVA (TSU); Magda JUGHELI (TSU); Tamar KUPATADZE (TSU); Gvantsa LOAMAIA (TSU); Kate MEZVRISHVILI (TSU); Giorgi TELIASHVILI (CEU); Nika GIGASHVILI (Chairperson); Ani CHKHIKVADZE (President).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of Russian government's attempt to keep Georgia separated from European and North Atlantic communities,
- B. Alarmed by the post war relations between Russia and Georgia and the lack of diplomacy without desire of restitution,
- C. Noting with deep concern that Russia's refusal of executing „6 Point Agreement“ may cause a new armed conflict with Georgia,
- D. Affirming that adaptation of a new strategy of defense enhances risks of tense relations with Russia,
- E. Emphasizing the existence of Russian military bases on the occupied territories,
- F. Deeply alarmed by the absence of non-biased monitoring missions on the occupied territories,
- G. Expecting to enhance tensions with conflict regions caused by the denial of “Non-use of Force Agreement”,
- H. Referring to passive involvement of international community in the Russian-Georgian negotiations;

- 1. Supports to organize another neutral areas for permanent meetings in order to:
 - i. promote the development of dialogue,
 - ii. find the roots of problem and get the solutions;

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2. Further recommends to increase public awareness and strengthen the integration process with the society in occupied territories by:
 - i. Organizing free training courses,
 - ii. Implementing educational programs,
 - iii. Providing free medical help for Abkhazian and South Osetian citizens;
3. Urges Russia to follow the articles of “Six-point agreement” unless the EU can set up financial sanctions and strengthen visa restrictions;
4. Strongly recommends Georgia to clearly emphasize the peaceful aims of New Defense Strategy contributing to NATO integration process;
5. Calls upon the demilitarization of the occupied territories to allow EU monitoring mission in terms of:
 - i. Promoting democratic values,
 - ii. Defending human rights,
 - iii. Controlling the peaceful development of the regions;
6. Further recommends to sign up the “Non-use of Force Agreement” by both sides to ensure the higher level of reliance and security;
7. Encourages the EU to get involved in Russian- Georgian negotiations in terms of:
 - i. Building up strong bases for dialogue,
 - ii. Sharing of its experience in this area,
 - iii. Working and cooperating with Foreign Affairs Ministry of Georgia and Russia;
8. Urges Russia to begin dialogue with the EU in order to:
 - i. Provide humanitarian aid,
 - ii. Ensure medical help,
 - iii. Observe the political situations.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE II

The Strengthening of Europe's defense seems to have become a principal driver of European integration. What should be the main lines of European ambition in defense?

Submitted by: Qetevan BREGVADZE (FREE UNI); Nato GOGINASHVILI (TSU); Giorgi KAKAURIDZE(TSU); Otar KOBAKHIDZE (TSU); Maia KOMAKHIDZE (TSU); Gvantsa KVARATSKHELIA (TSU); Pelagia MAKHAURI (TSU); Sopho SAMKHARADZE (TSU); Salome TARKHNISHVILI (TSU); Nina TEVANIANI (TSU); Mariam TITBERIDZE (TSU); Tamta ZAALISHVILI (TSU); Tsothe CHANTURIA (Chairperson); Mariam ASANISHVILI (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the need to strengthen common foreign policy and the lack of collaboration between European countries causing problems during peacekeeping operations,
- B. Deeply concerned by the fact that armed conflicts in the EU neighboring countries threat economic and political stability of the union,
- C. Noting with regret worldwide-spread terrorism threatening the peace and safety of the EU member states,
- D. Further noting that the status of refugee is usually abused by terrorists,
- E. Taking into consideration conflicts among the Member States based on ethnic diversity,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the lack of involvement of the European countries in solving the following problems:
 - i. Threat on regional stability,
 - ii. Distraction of infrastructure,
 - iii. Threats towards minorities,
 - iv. Violation of fundamental freedom and human rights,
 - v. Conflicts leading to extremism, terrorism and state failure,
- G. Bearing in mind organized crime within the EU such as:
 - i. cross-border trafficking,

- ii. unlawful transit of drugs and weapons,
 - iii. human illegal migrations,
 - H. Emphasizing the bad conditions of nuclear stations in some countries endangering lives of many citizens,
 - I. Having considered the lack of social awareness about security and defense system of the EU, precisely insufficient information about:
 - i. risks of nuclear usage of ballistic missiles,
 - ii. threats of the EU defense and security policy (EDSP),
 - iii. Domestic security,
1. Supports to deepen collaboration among the EU Member States in order to improve and make flexible common foreign policy;
 2. Emphasizes the need to improve military capabilities for international conflicts and crises management;
 3. Calls for consolidation in EU neighborhood to protect its borders;
 4. Further reminds signing agreements containing priorities and the main principles of defense strategy against possible terrorist attacks;
 5. Expresses its appreciation to restrict the rules of getting the status of refugee, including measures that involves:
 - a) Providing proved reasoning for becoming refugee,
 - b) Analyzing the background of candidate (any serious crimes in past, number of times when he changed the place of living);
 6. Further invites EU Member States to define the union's interest in preventing the conflicts in neighborhood countries by sending peacekeeping troops for humanitarian aid and giving out subsidies;
 7. Encourages forming special intergovernmental groups and legislative institutions which will control/prevent organized crime and violent conflicts in the EU;
 8. Proposes the creation of special departments within the structure of the EU for monitoring the conditions of nuclear stations in the European countries;
 9. Supports to provide more informative seminars, booklets, summer school courses, public lectures that draws attention of citizens to the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP).