



Resolution Booklet

5th National Selection Conference
Of the
European Youth Parliament – Georgia

23-26 June, 2011



Procedure of the General Assembly

General rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the committee placard. The authority of the board is absolute.

Procedure and time settings

Presenting of the motion for the resolution (operative clauses, friendly amendments)

3 minutes to defend the motion for the resolution

3 minutes to attack the motion for the resolution

Points of information

25 minutes of general debate

3 minutes to sum-up the debate

Voting procedure and announcing the votes

Friendly amendment

Last minute modifications of a resolution in order to improve it. Amendments are to be handed in on a specific form two resolutions before the resolution in question.

Point of information

Request for a brief explanation of the meaning of specific words and abbreviations. Note that translations are not points of information.

Point of personal privilege

Request for a delegate to repeat a point that was inaudible.

Point of order

A delegate feels that the board has not properly followed Parliamentary procedure. The placard is used by chairpersons after a request from a delegate.

Direct response

Once per debate, each committee may use the Direct Response sign. Committee member should raise the Committee Placard and the "Direct Response" sign, the board recognises them immediately.

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

Despite the attempts undertaken by the EU to strengthen its military capabilities and to craft efficient security system, several setbacks still remaining. The US Defense Secretary Robert Gates after the Libyan crisis in his blistering attack accused Europe of complacency over international security.

Taking into consideration such kind of rhetoric and accusations towards Europe, What measures should be taken by the EU on the way of its active involvement in the regional and global security processes?

Submitted by: Ekaterine Bakuradze, Tea Begashvili, Nikoloz Charkviani, Davit

Dolidze, Tornike Gabitsinashvili, Davit Khosroshvili, Miranda Gabunia, Nino
Melikidze, Tamta Shengelaia, Mariam Tatarashvili, Ketevan Tsanova, Sophio
Tskhvariashvili, Lana Turashvili; Kristine Margvelashvili (Chairperson),
Asmat Naskidashvili (Vice-president)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into consideration the negative rhetoric of the U.S.A. towards the EU caused by the violation of the “Berlin Plus “Agreement by the European side,
- B. Deeply concerned by the lack of political will to launch the EU’s effective security policy strategy,
- C. Emphasizing the shortage of economic resources of the EU for building its own military structure,
- D. Observing the shortage of economic resources of the EU needed to sustain all its missions,
- E. Noting with deep concern inefficiency of military operations conducted by the EU,
- F. Aware of the EU’s military dependence on the U.S.A. and NATO,
- G. Realizing the difficulties in the decision-making process caused by the differences in political and economic capabilities among the EU member states,
- H. Further noting the decisions being made on an inter-governmental level instead of supranational,

1. Calls the EU to meet the statements of the “Berlin plus” agreement and concentrating on peace keeping forces instead of forming its own army;
2. Encourages the EU to express its common political will clearly to redesign its security system;
3. Urges the EU to invest more in peace keeping and civil development operations;
4. Further recommends the EU to put more efforts in designing new and efficient security policy strategy;
5. Supports the EU to share its military responsibilities with NATO instead of the U.S.A.;
6. Expresses its appreciation towards the EU’s attempts to make voting system more flexible by prioritizing Qualified Majority Voting;
7. Calls upon the EU to make decisions concerning security and foreign policy dimension on supranational level.

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

Taking into consideration, that the European Parliament has already noticed sexual education as the important part of the health determinants strand, should Georgia consider European experience and adopt European methods in educational system?

Submitted by: Nino Balarjishvili, Ani Bochorishvili, Lasha Bokeria, Sopo Gelashvili, Tamar Khokhobashvili, Sophio Khuroshvili, Nino Kiknadze, Natia Maisuradze, Ana Makharashvili, Ana Mamaladze, Giorgi Mamulashvili, Tamta Zaalishvili; TsoTne Tchanturia (Vice-president), Mariam Baqradze (Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the nonexistence of appropriate information about sexual health, caused by:
 - i. unwillingness of parents to discuss sexual issues with their children,
 - ii. insufficient delivery of information from media and society,
 - iii. absence of specific educational programs such as workshops, seminars and etc.,
 - iv. lack of professionals to provide sexual education,
- B. Recognizing Soviet Union's influence on present mentality of Georgian Society resulted in keeping sexual issues under taboo,
- C. Emphasizing the lack of sexual education in Georgian schools leading to health problems such as:
 - i. HIV/AIDS and other STDs,
 - ii. undesirable pregnancy among teenagers,
 - iii. infertility caused by abortion at young age,
- D. Taking into account problems caused by unawareness of sexual health issues leading to socio-psychological problems among premarital pregnant mothers experiencing:
 - i. family and community prosecution,
 - ii. problems at school and/or work,

- iii. obligatory marriages leading mostly to early divorces,
 - iv. possible public humiliation,
- E. Fully alarmed by misinterpretation of sexual education as a propaganda of the sexual practices caused by:
- i. influence of religious and cultural traditions,
 - ii. negative attitude towards Georgian educational system,
- F. Further noting the communication breakdown between teenagers and their families due to embarrassment regarding sexual matters,
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1. Endorses Government to adjust the sexual education program to the Georgian society by:
 - a) commencing social studies for providing information about sexual health;
 - b) implementing a trial programs in randomly selected schools;
 - c) collaborating with foreign countries having successfully implemented similar programs;
 - d) launching training programs for teachers;
 2. Urges to establish special committee under control and funding of Ministry of Science and Education, implementing and monitoring sexual care reform in Georgia;
 3. Further recommends above mentioned committee to undertake specific programs in order to ensure free professional consultations regarding sexual education;
 4. Calls upon the particular committee to launch common projects by cooperating with:
 - a) local and international organizations;
 - b) business sector;
 - c) individual sponsors;
 5. Further declares the need of compulsory background of teachers working in the field of sexual education which includes trainings done by psychologists, gynaecologists, teachers and other professionals;
 6. Recommends the program to be entitled as “Health and Relationships” instead of “Sexual Education” in order to avoid the misinterpretation of program content;
 7. Draws attention for a need of commencing informational programs among parents before launching “Health and Relationships” program at schools;

8. Calls upon to provide proper information for Georgian teenagers and adults by:
 - a) distributing brochures, leaflets and booklets in the educational institutions;
 - b) advertisements on television;
 - c) holding seminars and workshops for parents and other interested candidates in this field;
 - d) internet sites.

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

Georgia - one of the blank spots on Europe's LGBT rights map: what are the measures that need to be taken in order to prevent any hostile acts, social exclusion and discrimination experienced of the LGBT people in Georgia?

Submitted by: Saba Beridze, Archil Cheishvili, Ana Devdariani, Giogi Gagnidze, Ketevan Gegenava, Ketevani Givishvili, Nikoloz Kapanadze, Maya Komakhidze, Tornike Margiani, Ana Mikadze, Nino Pataraia, Ana Sturua, Mariam Chikhladze (President), Sophio Konjaria (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the existence of homophobia and stereotypes in the society, expressed in violence, social exclusion and discrimination towards LGBT,
- B. Aware of the unequal treatment towards LGBT while attaining jobs,
- C. Noting with the regret, "sexual orientation" not being recognized as constitutional ground of equality,
- D. Realising low level of awareness in Georgian society expressed in:
 - i. LGBT's not being adequately informed about their rights,
 - ii. wrong understanding of the essence of sexual orientation,
- E. Alarmed by the LGBT rights' violation in media revealed by:
 - i. hate speeches,
 - ii. aggressive propaganda,
- F. Bearing in mind LGBT's right of marriage in the civil registry not being legalized,
- G. Aware of the non-recognition of LGBT rights of adoption,
- H. Further noting insufficient involvement of NGOs in LGBT issues.

1. Calls for all allegations and reports of human rights violations concerning sexual orientation or gender identity to be promptly and impartially investigated;
2. Encourages government to hire LGBT workers in order to provide an example for private sector;
3. Recommends preparation of an amendment to the article 14 of the Constitution of Georgia by listing “sexual orientation” as one of the grounds of non-discrimination;
4. Affirms the need of enhancing public comprehension by:
 - a) arranging seminars, trainings, open lectures and etc.;
 - b) include basic information about LGBT in sexual education;
5. Further recommends adoption of the new law banning hate speech;
6. Calls upon media sources to arrange talk shows involving LGBT celebrities;
7. Encourages professionals to conduct trainings for journalists in order to report LGBT issues competently;
8. Expresses its hope LGBT’s to be given the right to legalise their relationship in civil registry;
9. Further supports legislation body of Georgia to recognize the right of adoption for LGBTs after legalizing same sex marriage;
10. Calls for the international donor organizations and individual entities to support NGOs and help to enhance competence while reporting LGBT rights in Georgia.

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

What measures should be undertaken in order to decrease the temperature rise, leading to a various social, economic, public health and environmental problems?

Submitted by: Mikheil Chantladze, Mariam Dvali, Ana Devdariani, Nino Danelia, Mariam Gogitidze, Mariam Iremadze, Besso Kefashvili, Bichiko Kodua, Giorgi Kekelia, Mariam Khokhobashvili, Teona Khubutia, Ketevan Pkhaladze, Akaki Shekheladze, Nino Sakhvarelidze; Madonna (Teo) Okhanashvili (Chairperson), Salome Tsimakuridze (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind possible political tensions between neighbouring countries caused by environmental problems such as:
 - i. ecological catastrophes,
 - ii. air, water, land pollution;
- B. Fully alarmed about extinction of certain species of flora and fauna caused by climate change,
- C. Noting with deep concern the danger of spreading various diseases in different countries caused by temperature rise,
- D. Deeply disturbed by irrational use of natural resources,
- E. Noting with regret the deforestation, as one of the leading causes of natural disasters,
- F. Fully aware of pending environmental, economic and social problems caused by global warming,
- G. Keeping in mind the exceeding GHGs emissions through excessive burning of fossil fuels,

- H. Noting with deep concern the lack of information and public awareness concerning environmental issues,
 - I. Deeply alarmed by ecological problems and the damage of the ozone layer caused by nuclear weapons testing,
 - J. Deeply regretting renewable energies being considered as a future alternative of traditional energy sources,
 - K. Realizing the danger of mass migration and conflicts as a result of global warming,
1. Encourages governments to promote the usage of more eco-friendly means of transportation such as:
 - a) public transportation;
 - b) bicycles;
 - c) car sharing;
 - d) energy-efficient/hybrid cars;
 2. Further recommends the governing bodies and private sectors:
 - a) increasing the investments in research;
 - b) to use of alternative energy sources;
 3. Supports the raising ecological awareness in society by means of:
 - a) mass media;
 - b) establishing more academic programs;
 - c) creating environmental events (e.g. Environment day, GYSD and etc.);
 4. Considers controlling the implementation of fines system in order to decrease the consistency of emissions;
 5. Calls upon governments to recommend factories to install various utilities such as filters and catalysts in order to reduce GHGs emissions;
 6. Supports introducing CO₂ taxes to industrial companies;
 7. Urges governments to encourage factories to use natural resources rationally by reducing their taxes.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTY, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I

Freedom of expression in Georgia: To draw a parallel with European countries what is a level of freedom of expression in Georgia? Where should be the limit of government's interference in public manifestations? What measures should be undertaken in order to avoid violations on protest rallies?

Submitted by: Shota Adamia, Medea Gegechkori, Mari Gigauri, Tea Jalagania, Tamar Kapanadze, Nana Kruashvili, Nino Mukhadgverdeli, Alexandre Pateishvili, Mariam Titberidze, Ia Tserodze, Iza Tsiklauri, Ketevan Tsintsadze, Tamar Zhghenti; Davit Makashvili (Vice-president), Nana Kalandarishvili (Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the high level of governments interference in organisational issues of manifestations and protest rallies by requiring the permission for:
 - i. time period,
 - ii. place,
 - iii. number of people,
- B. Recognizing the following laws as unconstitutional:
 - i. denying the right of organising manifestation to immigrants,
 - ii. amount of time given to demonstrators to cease manifestation,
 - iii. the limited distance of 20 meters from specific buildings during manifestation or protest rallies,
- C. Fully alarmed by the violations occurring during the legal procedures of presidential, parliamentary and municipal elections,
- D. Noting with deep concern government's practice of using social pressure as a mechanism of limiting the Freedom of Expression,
- E. Deeply concerned by the absence of adequate investigations regarding violations of the freedom of expression,

- F. Noting with regret the lack of operative reactions from international society concerning the violation of freedom of expression in Georgia,
- G. Aware of low level of knowledge among citizens about the Freedom of Expression and other civil rights and responsibilities,
- H. Taking into account the lack of mechanisms to protect citizens,
- I. Deeply disturbed by increasing level of aggression on manifestations.

1. Recommends the change in the current bill on gathering and manifestations, with altering permission into informing local government about upcoming demonstration's:
 - a) place;
 - b) starting day;
 - c) minimum number of the expected demonstrators;
2. Supports the liberalization of the law on Gathering and Manifestations by:
 - a) granting the right to immigrants to organize the manifestations;
 - b) increasing the time of clearing out from 15 minutes to 1 hour;
 - c) decreasing the limited distance (from 20 meters to 5 meters) of holding manifestations near to the specific buildings;
3. Approves the creation of the permanent commission for monitoring the protection of the Freedom of Expression in Georgia in cooperation with international non-governmental organizations;
4. Calls for the reinvestigation of:
 - a) disputable cases of prisoners;
 - b) the relevance of force used against demonstrators;
5. Calls upon the enhanced monitoring of the legal procedures of elections by the international organizations;
6. Draws attention to the need of strict actions from international society against Georgian government, in case of the violation of international law;
7. Encourages non-governmental organizations to organize public lectures about civil rights and responsibilities;
8. Solemnly confirms the need of holding the leaders of manifestations responsible under the law for the actions of the demonstrators.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON
CIVIL LIBERTY, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS II**

The Freedom House Reports that a freedom of media remains partly free in Georgia and Media Sustainability Index 2011 describes it as an Unsustainable mixed system.

What should be done in order to promote building free and sustainable media in Georgia?

How can the EU contribute to this process?

Submitted by: Manana Asatiani, Teimuraz Baratashvili, Mariam Chaduneli, Lilia Chikhladze, Veriko devidze, Irakli Grdzlishvili, Salome Kareli, Nino Kukhianidze, Nino Lekishvili, Shmagi Liklikadze, Ekaterine Pipia, Irma Tofuria, Ani Chkhikvadze (Chairperson), Mariam Chubabria (chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the lack of politically objective and balanced media,
- B. Noting with regret the scarcity of political debates and talk-shows on nation-wide media stations,
- C. Deeply disturbed by the low level of professionalism among the majority of Georgian journalists,
- D. Bearing in mind the existence of financial and informational problems in media, such as:
 - i. high taxes on commercials,
 - ii. underdeveloped business environment,
 - iii. limited information in society about the owners,
 - iv. inaccessibility to archives of the media companies;
- E. Emphasizing the lack of media coverage in regions of Georgia, caused by:
 - i. financial problems,
 - ii. low access to the internet,
 - iii. scarcity of printed media,
 - iv. undeveloped local media;
- F. Taking into account the deficiency of professional investigative journalism in Georgia,
- G. Deeply regretting the existence of ineffective law on mass media,
- H. Having studied Georgian journalists not following the ethical code of journalism,

- I. Realizing the lack of promotion and development of New Media,
 - J. Fully alarmed by unawareness of society about the reports made by international organizations concerning freedom of media in Georgia;
1. Recommends the associations of journalists and trade unions to:
 - a) raise the qualification of journalists by educational programs;
 - b) monitor media companies to follow ethical standards and code of conduct;
 - c) publish monthly journal containing media reports and activities;
 2. Calls for Georgian government to make amendments in the law on 'Press and Other Media' by:
 - a) lowering taxes on income from commercials and licenses;
 - b) restricting punishments for violating journalists' rights;
 3. Encourages Georgian TV and radio stations to launch political debates and talk-shows;
 4. Calls upon the EU to establish fund for regional media development in Georgia,
 5. Draws attention to develop New Media by means of:
 - a) arranging trainings for bloggers;
 - b) promoting New Media through Traditional Media;
 6. Further recommends the Ministry of Economics and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development to provide accessible internet in every region;
 7. Viewing with appreciation Georgian media to develop investigative journalism through:
 - a) making investigative programs;
 - b) cooperating between Georgian and international media representatives for sharing experience;
 8. Encourages Georgian Public Broadcast to:
 - a) enhance professionalism of its journalists;
 - b) purchase up-to-date equipment;
 - c) launch diverse programs;
 - d) make Georgian Public Broadcaster's archive accessible;
 9. Emphasizes the need of seminars at educational institutions for raising students' awareness about the importance of free and sustainable media.

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

The Internet is a fundamental human right, as the United Nations report declares. At the same time Internet causes enormous cyber-threats. Cyber- Security is considered to be one of the most vulnerable aspects for national and international security.

What should the EU do in order to reduce negative consequences of Cyber-terrorism and how could the problem be eradicated?

Submitted by: Tamuna Beridze, Diana Cholaria, Sophie Dvalishvili, Beka Korshia, Nodari Kvaraia, Aleksandre Mamulashvili, Tinatin Nikvashvili, Valida Pantsulaia, Zurab Pirtskhelaishvili, Salome Simonia, Anamaria Sukhitashvili, Demuri Tsertsvadze; Tinatin Janjghava (Chairperson), Mariam Tirkia (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- I. Keeping in mind that cyberspace creates a new field of war,
- J. Deeply concerned by the lack of experience in dealing with cyber security issues,
- K. Alarmed by the low level of public awareness concerning cyberspace and cyber security,
- L. Further noting the non-existence of defined cyber defence strategy on national and international level,
- M. Emphasizing the shortage of advanced technologies to address the cyber security issues,
- N. Recognizing insufficiency of laws against cyber-crimes on national and global level,
- O. Noting with deep concern the lack of cooperation between the EU and other countries to fight against cyber terrorism,
- P. Realizing the increasing negative consequences of international cyber-attacks caused by the lack of advanced spam filters,
- Q. Bearing in mind the possible violation of human rights while fighting against cyber terrorism,

R. Deeply disturbed by financing of cyber terrorism from different interest groups,

1. Calls the EU to promote cyber defence academies and cyber research centres within the EU member states and partner countries in order to enhance experience in the field;
2. Encourages the EU to promote cyber security science among international society, through:
 - a) media sources;
 - b) educational programs such as cyber security courses;
 - c) launching cyber security program at universities;
3. Calls upon the EU to set up a group of cyber experts to work with partner countries in order to define effective cyber defence strategy;
4. Recommends the EU further to enhance technological innovations by:
5. Financing the organizations working in this field;
6. Encouraging scientists to improve cyber defence devices;
7. Urges the EU lawmakers to create new regulations against cyber-crime and cyber terrorism;
8. Further reminds the EU and other international organizations to foster cooperation with non-member states on cyber security issues;
9. Further requests the EU to improve database of spam sources and regularly update the black list shared with international society;
10. Confirms that countries should block only the certain harmful materials rather than full provided service or web site;
11. Further proclaims more control to be taken over governmental and private sectors to prevent financing of cyber-crimes.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH AFFAIRS

What ways should the student unions in EU choose in order to affect the national and local policies in different fields while still maintaining the least amount of involvement in partisan life, how to represent the interests of students and increase student decision-making power through the creation and continuation of viable and effective student services to support in their academic and community endeavours?

Submitted by: Mariam Asatiani, Giorgi Bakradze, Tornike Chitadze, Natia Ghonghadze, Irakli Gogua, Nana Gurgidze, Viktoria Khavtasi, Mary Lomtadze, Ketikvervalishvili, Alik Pipia, Mariam Pirtskhalaishvili, Nodari Tsereteli, Mariam Tsertsvadze, Medea Zhvania, Tatuli Chubabria (Chairperson), Mate Gabitsinashvili (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasizing the low level of interest from the side of Student Unions (SU) towards students' concerns, caused by:
 - i. lack of diversity,
 - ii. selective representation,
 - iii. wrong prioritization,
- B. Noting with regret inadequate response from the side of self-governments towards the violation of students' rights,
- C. Alarmed by the restricted freedom of expression among students,
- D. Realizing the wrong management of decision-making process in university self-government bodies,
- E. Deeply concerned by mismanagement and unfair distribution of University resources,
- F. Observing the lack of transparency and improper functioning of the system of checks and evaluations from both officials' and students' side,
- G. Recognizing the low level of students' involvement in:

- i. self-government elections,
 - ii. organisational issues,
 - iii. SU activities,
- H. Fully alarmed by the strong governmental influence on student self-governments expressed in:
- i. intervention in decision making process,
 - ii. self-government money being spent on partisan projects,
- I. Aware of the lack of cooperation between self-governments and university administrative bodies regarding educational policies,
- J. Deeply regretting the non-existence of strong united body of students on national level,
1. Encourages self-governments to address students' concerns by:
 - a) introducing proportional representatives of minority groups;
 - b) conducting surveys to get familiar with the students' needs;
 2. Calls self-governments to defend students' rights by cooperating with governments, NGOs and international organizations;
 3. Further recommends self-governments to enhance public relations via:
 - a) organizing meetings with students;
 - b) publishing reports;
 - c) releasing university newspapers;
 - d) conducting surveys to research students demands;
 4. Calls upon the self-government members to elect professionals and involve competent students in decision making process;
 5. Further invites media to increase the coverage related to students' issues by the means of:
 - a) social networks;
 - b) special TV programs;
 - c) discussions and round tables;
 6. Further reminds the government to let student unions to be more independent in their decision making process;
 7. Encourages self-governments to urge administrative bodies of universities to provide students with flexible study process by:
 - a) supplying modern facilities and relevant study materials for students;

- b) launch more exchange programs;
- 8. Viewing with appreciation the creation of students' union on national level;
- 9. Supports sharing SUs' experience on national and international level.