



6th National Selection Conference

European Youth Parliament - Georgia

June 14-17, 2012

RESOLUTION BOOKLET



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DES JEUNES
GEORGIA საქართველო



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DES **JEUNES**



PROGRAMME OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Sunday 17th June 2012

- 11:00 – 11:15 Opening of the General Assembly
- 11:15 – 11:20 Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to Georgia – Mr. Boris Iarochvitch
- 11:20 – 12:05 Presentation of the Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs
- 12:05 – 12:50 Presentation of the Resolution by Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
- 12:50 – 13:35 Presentation of the Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
- 13:35 – 14:35 Lunch
- 14:35 – 15:20 Presentation of the Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
- 15:20 – 16:05 Presentation of the Resolution by Committee on Culture and Education II
- 16:05 – 16:40 Coffee Break
- 16:40 – 17:25 Presentation of the Resolution by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs
- 17:25 – 18:10 Presentation of the Resolution by Committee on Culture and Education I
- 18:10 – 19:00 Closing Ceremony and Group Picture



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 the order of resolution presentation

Presenting of the motion for the resolution (operative clauses)
3 minutes to defend the motion for the resolution
Points of information
3 minutes to attack the motion for the resolution
General debate (3 rounds in total, up to 5 questions per round)
3 minutes to sum-up the debate (1-2 speakers from the committee)
Voting procedure
Announcing the votes

Voting Procedure

The sequence of announcing the votes is as follows:

... in favour	... en faveur
... against	... contre
... abstentions	... abstentions
... delegates absent	... delegates absent

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. Should a committee member raise the Committee Placard and the "Direct Response" sign, the board recognises them immediately. The direct response sign is used to contribute to the point made directly beforehand.



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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Three years since the eastern partnership project was inaugurated. What further steps should the European Union take to enhance its relations with its Eastern Neighbours?

Submitted by: Ana Bokhua (GE), Revaz Chanishvili (GE), Nini Gigani (GE), Tamar Jakeli (GE), Teona Jincharadze (GE), Nestan Mamukashvili (GE), Mariam Margiani (GE), Giorgi Metskhvarishvili (GE), Tornike Tsereteli (GE), Vladimer Utmelidze (GE), Sophio Konjaria (Chairperson, GE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the territorial problems in Georgia, Moldova and Azerbaijan,
 - B. Alarmed by the inadequate policies of fighting against corruption in the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries,
 - C. Taking into consideration the ongoing visa facilitation process,
 - D. Observing the difficulties of obtaining Schengen visas for the EaP country citizens,
 - E. Noting with regret that the EaP entails similar operation mechanisms as European Union's (EU) previous policies towards the region,
 - F. Realising the lack of public awareness about the European Union and the EaP,
 - G. Taking into account the inefficiency of educational systems and the lack of professionals in civic sectors,
 - H. Deeply concerned by Russian influence over the EU and the EaP countries through political, economic and energy levers,
 - I. Bearing in mind the lack of financial support from the EU due to the economic crisis,
 - J. Observing the lack of democracy in the EaP countries expressed in:
 - i) non-transparent elections,
 - ii) absence of media pluralism,
 - iii) existence of polarized society;
1. Calls upon the EU to cooperate with Non-Governmental Organisations in fighting against corruption;
 2. Recommends imposing stricter legislative sanctions on the cases of bribery;
 3. Encourages the EU to fulfil its obligations on the simplification of visa-issuance procedures towards the EaP countries;
 4. Further recommends the EaP authorities to retrain their border control officers and modernise the equipment for decreasing illegal migration to other countries;
 5. Draws attention to the importance of organising annual meetings in order to confront the current challenges and assess the progress of the EaP project;
 6. Encourages the EaP countries to raise public awareness by:

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- a) promoting the EU informational centres,
 - b) spreading information via press, TV and social media,
 - c) organising educational projects and events;
7. Expresses its hope to reduce dependency of the EaP member states on Russian gas by:
- a) carrying out the negotiations on Ukraine's and Moldova's membership in the energy community,
 - b) supply equipment to produce alternative energy resources;
8. Further recommends allocating the EU and the EEA finances to EaP countries;
9. Condemns the monopolization of media;
10. Calls for the EaP governments to support media pluralism via providing equal opportunities to regional, national and international TV broadcasters;
11. Calls upon the governmental authorities of the EaP countries to increase the level of education by:
- a) sending international professional trainers for conducting seminars for creators of tests in the EaP countries,
 - b) making the teacher certification process obligatory,
 - c) increasing funding for extracurricular activities;
12. Expressing its hope to conduct free and fair elections in the EaP countries by:
- a) improving electoral legislation,
 - b) sending international observers,
 - c) installing modern technology control systems.



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

Should smoking be totally banned in public and workplaces or should there be separate smoking sections in buildings in Europe?

Submitted by: Nikoloz Beselia (GE), Zurab Giorgobiani (GE), Nana Gurgenidze (GE), Giorgi Kartsivadze (GE), (GE), Nano Khetsuriani (GE), Natig Kurbanov (GE), Tea Mchedlishvili (GE), Lela Merabishvili (GE), Elene Sajaia (GE), Eter Vashakidze (GE), Ani Nozadze (Vice President, GE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising that the rights of passive smokers are harshly violated by active smokers,
 - B. Taking into consideration that 32 per cent of Europeans are active smokers,
 - C. Deeply concerned by the fact that passive smoking kills 19 000 people in the European Union annually,
 - D. Fully aware that the total prohibition would violate the freedom of choice of tobacco consumers,
 - E. Noting with regret the inadequate conditions for smokers in public and work places,
 - F. Keeping in mind that the total ban on smoking might discourage active smokers from visiting public places,
 - G. Realising the complete prohibition smoking could cause considerable economic problems,
 - H. Bearing in mind the lack of information on the consequences of smoking,
 - I. Recognising the increased fire hazard in the areas where smoking is permitted;
1. Encourages partially banning smoking in public places as well as workplaces;
 2. Recommends setting up special smoking rooms in work and specific public places, including museums and educational institutions;
 3. Further recommends creating separate smoking areas in certain public places, such as clubs, restaurants, pubs and cafes;
 4. Suggests providing both smoking rooms and smoking sections with advanced equipment, such as exhaust fans and fire extinguishers;
 5. Supports raising public awareness on harmful effects of smoking by:
 - a) organizing campaigns,
 - b) hosting trainings,
 - c) informational commercials;
 6. Calls upon complete prohibition of smoking at children playgrounds.



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

What measures should the European governments take to minimize the increasing energy dependency on Russia?

Submitted by: Tinatin Baratashvili (GE), Mariam Chelidze (GE), Ani Gelashvili (GE), Mikheili Isakadze (GE), Ioseb Jorjoliani (GE), Tamta Jugashvili (GE), Ana Mikadze (GE), Koba Narimanishvili (GE), Carlo Zangurashvili (GE), Nana Maisuradze (Chairperson, GE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Keeping in mind the increasing trend of energy dependency on Russia,
 - B. Alarmed by the monopolistic position of Russian-controlled energy companies on the European Union (EU) market,
 - C. Noting with regret the EU's political and economic dependency on Russia due to energy resources,
 - D. Bearing in mind the lack of pipelines connecting the EU to alternative energy suppliers, caused by:
 - i) insufficient use of financial resources,
 - ii) disagreement between the EU and the other supplier countries,
 - iii) political instability in several supplier countries,
 - E. Fully aware of the insufficient use of renewable energy,
 - F. Deeply concerned by Russia's intentions on making long-term contracts with potential energy supplier countries,
 - G. Taking into consideration the existence of different and instable policies on providing energy resources,
 - H. Fully alarmed by Russia's intention to control prices of oil in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC);
1. Calls for searching the alternative energy resources and constructing pipelines from the Arab and the Central Asian countries;
 2. Recommends the Member States already using renewable energy resources to share their experience with other Member States and implement exchange programmes for employees;
 3. Encourages the Member States to search for alternative energy resources by developing this field of science and constructing appropriate facilities to produce renewable energy;
 4. Approves the existence of oil and gas research projects;
 5. Suggests sharing experience and strengthening the exploration process;
 6. Requests the Member States to start negotiations and improve relations with potential suppliers;
 7. Further recommends the Member States to send specialised groups to deal with oil prices and take security guarantees;
 8. Calls upon creating the treaty with the beneficial conditions with energy producing countries;
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9. Further invites the European countries to receive energy from Russia as a single community, through developing the common energy policy and market;
10. Encourages the cooperation between the OPEC and the EU in order to avoid the creation of cartel with the support of international communities.



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

In light of growing anti-Schengen sentiment, what is the best balance between a sustainable migration strategy and freedom of movement in Europe?

Submitted by: Zurab Akhaladze (GE), Zurab Babunashvili (GE), Koka Kapanadze (GE), Nino Khvedeliani (GE), Giorgi Kolbaia (GE), Mariam Lataria (GE), Veriko Mkheidze (GE), Nika Nakaidze (GE), Davit Sakvarelidze (GE), Ana Tsuladze (GE), Shota Adamia (Chairperson, GE), Ia Tserodze (Chairperson, GE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the uneven requirements to enter the Schengen Zone, caused by the various implementation of the European Union's (EU) migration policy by different Member States,
 - B. Concerned by inadequate social and economic integration of refugees and legal immigrants,
 - C. Deeply concerned by xenophobic acts throughout Member States,
 - D. Emphasizing the ineffective control of external borders and the handling of illegal immigrants caused by inefficient performance of FRONTEX,
 - E. Aware of the gap in labour markets of different Schengen Zone countries resulting in inconsistent immigration strategy,
 - F. Taking note of demographic threats caused by disproportionate distribution of immigrants in the Schengen Zone in comparison with Member State's resources,
 - G. Fully alarmed by employers hiring illegal immigrants, leading to trafficking and the proliferation of criminal businesses,
 - H. Bearing in mind the difficulty and inconsistency of the application of Blue Card system due to different criteria in Member States,
 - I. Referring to the importance of protecting Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR),
 - J. Realising that illegal immigrants agree to take underpaid jobs thereby depriving citizens and/or legal immigrants of work positions;
1. Urges Member States to reconsider the required visa application materials for every travel purpose separately by implementing the same list of required documents and the application fees;
 2. Calls upon the governments and NGOs to further financially support Refugee Council in order to fully integrate refugees into the society;
 3. Strongly confirms the need of language courses in order to significantly simplify social integration of legal immigrants and refugees into the surrounding community;
 4. Draws attention to organising multi-cultural seminars and festivities as the means of eliminating the cultural gap;

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5. Further invites media to serve as a tool of social integration of refugees and legal immigrants by advertising social and multi-cultural events;
6. Condemns allocation of refugees to places isolated from the rest of the community;
7. Recommends the development of FRONTEX in areas of:
 - a) supervision,
 - b) trainings,
 - c) risk analyses,
 - d) research;
8. Calls for maintaining and enforcing the external border control of the Schengen Zone by:
 - a) urging Schengen Zone countries to support each other directly by providing financial, in kind and human assistance,
 - b) recommending the EU to provide more funding;
9. Further requests all Schengen Member States to implement Blue Card policy on common terms;
10. Supports further development of the Schengen Information System;
11. Emphasises the importance of stricter monitoring of implementation of Article 2 of the ECHR and adequate financial penalties in cases of its violation;
12. Further recommends initiating a specific system in order to control the number of legal immigrants that each Member State can accept based on their financial resources and employment needs;
13. Requests the governments of the Member States to further monitor businesses and provide more human and institutional forces for detecting the criminals who hire illegal immigrants;
14. Endorses the Member States to set fair wages for immigrants and Schengen citizens according to each Member State's financial situation.



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

How best can the EU and other stakeholders protect the cultural identity of religious minorities across Europe, whilst actively encouraging them to play a part in the greater European community?

Submitted by: Tinatin Bliadze (GE), Vazha Chanchibadze (GE), Giorgi Chavchanidze (GE), Tamar Chkhaidze (GE), Luka Dzagania (GE), Giorgi Eradze (GE), Elene Eristavi (GE), Lasha Kvinikadze (GE), Lili Macharashvili (GE), Ketevan Mkervalishvili (GE), Ana Mumladze (GE), Asmati Naskidashvili (Chairperson, GE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by intolerance between religious minorities and majorities in Europe mostly resulting in discrimination,
 - B. Noting the fact of perceiving Muslim immigration as a danger of Muslim Colonization by Europeans,
 - C. Fully alarmed by the growing extremism among Europeans caused by the high number of immigrants,
 - D. Disturbed by the prejudice of Europeans perceiving every Muslim as a potential terrorist,
 - E. Aware of the lack of cooperation between government and minority representatives,
 - F. Realising the reluctance of immigrants to study the official language of the host country,
 - G. Taking into consideration the incompliance between European Union laws and the core principles of immigrants,
 - H. Emphasising the existence of inadequate penalties for hate crimes in some European countries,
 - I. Bearing in mind the existence of a state religion in some European Union (EU) Member States;
1. Calls for the establishment of public institutions and NGOs working on mediation among religious communities, local society and government;
 2. Supports the restriction of extreme religious rituals and symbols in public institutions;
 3. Encourages the Member State governments to enforce anti-racism and anti-prejudice propaganda by means of:
 - a) introducing special programmes in educational institutions,
 - b) media campaigns,
 - c) organising various cultural events;
 4. Recommends passing the law requiring immigrants to take examinations for proving minimal proficiency in the state language of the host country in order to receive its citizenship;
 5. Calls upon the Member State governments and immigrants to start negotiations in order to reach consensus on fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence;



6. Endorses the introduction of stricter penalties for hate crimes towards minorities in all EU countries;
7. Strongly advises the EU countries with officially announced state religions to make sure the representatives of other religions are not discriminated.



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

Low youth representation in the staff pools of European Institutions and national governments. How should the EU and individual member states ensure that the youth voice is heard in governing bodies throughout Europe?

Submitted by: Giorgi Chavleshvili (GE), Mikheil Chinchaladze (GE), Salome Gogitidze (GE), Nini Kviatkovskaia (GE), Ketevan Mamadashvili (GE), Irakli Meskhi (GE), Ana Mirianashvili (GE), Avto Pataride (GE), Mariam Sharmanashvili (GE), Anna Tatulashvili (GE), Lasha Vashakidze (GE), Irakli Grdzlishvili (Chairperson, GE), Tornike Zurabashvili (President, GE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the sporadic involvement of youth in civic and political affairs both on the state and the European Union (EU) levels,
 - B. Disturbed by the low level of motivation among young people to be involved in the governing bodies and social institutions,
 - C. Noting with concern the youth not realising their importance in solving governmental problems;
 - D. Concerned by the ineffective EU policies regarding youth,
 - E. Deeply disturbed by governmental restrictions preventing young people from being noticed,
 - F. Alarmed by the complicated bureaucratic structure hindering the youth from being actively involved in the EU institutions and governing bodies,
 - G. Noting the absence of a significant mediator between youth and the governing bodies,
 - H. Taking into consideration the difficulties of getting adequate education caused by high tuition fees,
 - I. Noting with deep regret the passiveness of the youth wings of political parties caused by their insufficient level of power,
 - J. Welcoming the fact that the youth above the age of 25 can participate in elections as candidates;
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- 1. Recommends increasing the number of long and short-term, paid or unpaid internships in the governmental institutions in the EU;
 - 2. Suggests including certain amount of youth representatives in European political parties;
 - 3. Calls for raising motivation and awareness of European youth about political issues through conferences and trainings;
 - 4. Affirms the role of the EU in offering opportunities to the youth in order to realise their potential and show their sense of responsibility;
 - 5. Requests the creation of a Europe-wide organisation under the auspices of the EU, responsible for collecting young people's ideas and opinions as well as developing specific youth strategies;



6. Calls upon the EU to allocate financial resources for increasing awareness of the youth in Europe on bureaucratic processes;
7. Strongly recommends the establishment of national and EU Youth Public Defenders' offices;
8. Invites the European political parties to nominate more young representatives in their electoral lists.



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

Politicization of the Eurovision Song Contest: What should the European states do to ensure the contest is conducted in a manner that is free from political implications?

Submitted by: Erekle Antadze (GE), Ani Chutkerashvili (GE), Sopho Giogadze (GE), Salome Gogotishvili (GE), Salome Kandelaki (GE), Nodar Maisuradze (GE), Tamar Matiashvili (GE), Elene Mgeladze (GE), Miko Shaxdinaryan (GE), Luka Tonia (GE), Giorgi Tsotsoria (GE), Bircan Kilci (Vice-President, TR).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the inconsistent voting system and the method of selecting a jury in the Eurovision Song Contest (ESC),
 - B. Deeply concerned by the governmental influence on voters' choice,
 - C. Taking into consideration the problem of incomplete broadcasting in politically unstable countries, such as:
 - i) Jordan hiding Israel's victory and announcing Belgium (2nd place) as a winner,
 - ii) Jordan blocking a channel throughout telephone voting procedure,
 - D. Noting with regret the refusal of specific countries to participate due to political issues,
 - E. Taking note of the fact that the lyrics of the song of Ukraine in the ESC (2007) "Dancing Lasha Tumbai" had political background, but was not disqualified,
 - F. Noting with regret the inequality between the Constant Five (the U.K, Germany, Spain, France, Italy) and the rest of the participants,
 - G. Realizing the problem of nepotism among the participating countries,
 - H. Alarmed by the threat of protests and the demonstrations taking place during the contest,
 - I. Fully aware of the offensive actions among participant countries, such as Azerbaijan Islamists posting inappropriate content on contest websites,
 - J. Bearing in mind the irrelevant political reactions of the governments of participating countries, such as Tehran withdrawing its ambassador from Azerbaijan after Baku declared its intention to host the ESC;
1. Recommends the perfection of the inconsistent voting system by:
 - a) annually selecting professional jury members from non-participant countries,
 - b) adjusting the ratio to 60:40 (60 per cent jury members, 40 per cent telephone voters),
 - c) reducing the maximum number of votes per person from current 20 to 1;
 2. Declares that if a country refuses to participate in the ESC, a sanction restricting that country from participation in the contest of the following year be imposed by the European states;



3. Authorizes banning the broadcaster from covering the ESC in the event of a violation of the European Broadcasting Union's (EBU) laws regarding broadcasting the contest temporarily or permanently depending on the severity of the infringement;
4. Expresses its appreciation towards the ESC authorities for prohibiting songs of political content after 2007 Ukraine performance;
5. Endorses that all members of the jury are to attend live performances and have their votes undisclosed;
6. Notes that the qualified experts should give feedback on different aspects of the performance during the contest;
7. Calls for the Member States, along with the EBU, to establish a monitoring system in order to control the website and ensure its security;
8. Further recommends taking adequate measures by the host country in case of infringement of the EBU laws;
9. Urges that the Constant Five are not automatically selected to participate in the finals.

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