



Resolution Booklet

Kutaisi 2nd Regional Session

11-13 May, 2012



let's release our butterflies!!!

Kutaisi 2nd Regional Session of EYP Georgia

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

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

General debate

3 minutes to sum-up the debate

Voting procedure

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 (distributed to the chairs) two resolutions before the resolution in question.

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

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 round, 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.

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION
BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

Georgian government has recently initiated a new constitutional amendment decreasing the eligibility age for becoming a member of the Parliament from 25 to 21 years.

Bearing in mind the possible impact of this change, what policy should be implemented by the Government of Georgia to contribute to the enforcement of youth participation in the decision-making process at the local and national level?

Submitted by: Nini Sanodze, David Vanishvili, Tamar Jakeli, Rezo Chanishvili, Mariam Lezhava , Natalia Chumburidze, Mariam Lataria, Gvantsa Maisuradze, Giorgi Chkhartishvili, Giorgi Tsotsoria, Khatia Gvilava, David Gabelashvili, Sali Gogitashvili, Akaki Kukhaleishvili (Chairperson) Sopho Otiashvili (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the lack of educational programs oriented towards raising awareness concerning the active citizenship, youth participation and decision-making process,
 - B. Noting with regret the insufficient media coverage expressed by a few number of TV programs exposing and promoting youth policy,
 - C. Further noting the necessity of adequate financial support from the government, Deeply concerned by the failure of the governmental and non-governmental organizations to inform youth about relevant projects, Alarmed by the constant manipulation of youth by the political parties,
 - D. Taking into consideration the low level of motivation and confidence of youth to take the initiative,
 - E. Having studied the mistrusted attitude of society towards the youngsters for lacking experience,
 - F. Deeply concerned by the absence of proper youth representation in public and private institutions.
-
- 1. Calls upon the government to introduce non-formal education at schools and promote active citizenship and participation of youth in decision making process;
 - 2. Encourages mass media to cooperate with non-governmental organizations and organize permanent educational programs such as discussions on youth issues and debates in order to increase youth interest in political issues;

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

3. Calls for the government to give grants to non-governmental organizations working in the sphere of youth;
4. Further recommends government to inform each member of the society about youth activities by creating a special web page, spreading informational booklets and holding visits in different educational institutions;
5. Calls for informing the youth concerning their rights and responsibilities and creating the transparent political environment for engaging youth in decision-making process;
6. Recommends government to create different clubs and give possibilities to youth to be involved in different programs in order to positively transform student's attitude and encourage them to gain confidence;
7. Further recommends the government to offer the internships or relevant trainings;
8. Urges governmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate legislative-administrative measures to further guarantee participation of youth in public and private institutions.

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I

As a result of the Oslo massacre, hysterical debate on high immigration in Europe has been intensified. Freedom of religion and the limits of multiculturalism:

To what extent should religious values, attitudes and traditions be respected in an increasingly multicultural Europe? What measures can the EU take to create right climate and reasonable discussion on immigration?

Submitted by: Isakadze Mikheil, Janelidze Mariam, Jincharadze Salome, Kvinikadze Lasha, Mikadze Ana, Nadirashvili Saba, Sajaia Elene, Sutidze Tamar, Tarkhnishvili Salome, Tevdoradze Tata, Tkeshelashvili Nargiz, Naskidashvili Asmati (President), Pirstkhalaishvili Zurab (chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the lack of tolerance among different religious communities,
- B. Taking into account increased rigidity regarding religious practices and symbols caused by high number of immigrants in Europe,
- C. Deeply regretting some European states do not have clear separation between state and church by having a single recognized state religion,
- D. Bearing in mind high number of Muslim immigration is perceived as a danger of Muslim Colonization among Europeans,
- E. Noting with deep concern raised extremism among Europeans caused by Multiculturalism,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the disrespect from immigrants towards the host countries' culture and traditions,
- G. Keeping in mind immigrants' unwillingness to learn local language which results in their fragile integration within the respective societies they reside in,
- H. Realizing the lack of constructive dialogue and cooperation between the governments and ethnical or religious minorities,

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

- I. Having examined existing stereotypes among Europeans perceiving every Muslim as a potential terrorist,
 1. Further invites encouraging Non-governmental Organizations to take a role of mediator among religious communities by organizing meetings on unofficial level;
 2. Recommends European Union member states to soften their attitudes towards religious symbols;
 3. Further requests the EU to encourage its member states with a single recognized state religion to be more tolerant by creating equal conditions for other religions by not having the privileged one;
 4. Draws attention to the need of learning the local language by the immigrants willing to get long-term residence permit in a certain European country;
 5. Further recommends the governments to create informational centres which would provide trainings in order to enhance comprehension of various cultures coexisting within the society;
 6. Calls the EU member states to create favorable conditions to provoke constructive dialogue with the representatives of the minorities;
 7. Expresses its hope to diminish existing stereotypes regarding Muslims by raising awareness of European people by the means of:
 - i. TV shows;
 - ii. Educational Projects;
 - iii. Informational trainings;
 - iv. Cultural evenings.

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION
BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Social Media becomes more and more powerful tool of communication, advertisement and different campaigns. At the same time, there is a strong concern that consumers' data protection rights are often violated by the means of behavioral targeting.

What should the European Union do in order to defend consumers' data protection rights?

Submitted by: Vazha Chanchibadze, Shalva Dekanozishvili, Luka Dzagania, Tamta Jugashvili, Ana Kalandadze, Giorgi Kartsivadze, Mariam Kharabadze, Tamara Macharashvili, Elene Mgeladze, Ani Mzhavanadze, Mariam Tatarashvili, Kakhi Sanikidze (chairperson), Tinatin Janjghava (Vice President)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Realizing the fact that social network authorities are aware of each user's personal interests by behavioral targeting tools,
 - B. Fully alarmed that social media makes easier targeting for hackers with having insufficient protection of consumers' personal data,
 - C. Referring to the social media as a way of creating stalking,
 - D. Having considered social media to be a good instrument for spamming,
 - E. Deeply disturbed by the lack of effective age filters in internet,
 - F. Noting with regret the lack of information concerning consumers rights,
 - G. Emphasizing the increasing level of addiction to social media,
 - H. Keeping in mind the potential danger of CISPA (Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act) that allows collection of private information for the government,
-
- 1. Strongly condemns to officially forbid storing personal data of deleted account;
 - 2. Encourages making cyber stalking illegal in all of the EU member states;
 - 3. Calls for creating more efficient spam filters;
 - 4. Further recommends all incoming attachments to be virus-checked by social networks;

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

5. Draws attention to raising awareness of social media web-site users concerning data protection by the means of:
 - i. TV and online commercials;
 - ii. Information booklets;
 - iii. Hotlines;
6. Encourages to simplify reporting hack cases in order to recover profile of victim;
7. Solemnly confirms the need for the EU to make sure that its citizens will not be affected by the CISPA law.

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION
BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

Increased usage of cannabis in number of European countries and billions of Euros spent in shadow economy.

What measures can the EU take for maintaining effective drug policy and to avoid related risks?

Submitted by: Ana Bokhua, Sergo Chakvetadze, Giorgi Chavleishvili, Mari Gigauri, Zura Giorgobiani, Ekaterine Jiqia, Anano Lomtadze, Avtandil Pataridze, Ketevan Pkhaladze, Akaki Shekeladze, Sophio Bokuchava (Chairperson), Giorgi Samkharadze (Vice President)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the increased usage of cannabis in European Union member states,
- B. Deeply disturbed by the existence of shadow economy due to illegal usage of cannabis,
- C. Noting with regret the low level of public awareness about cannabis not considering it as a “gateway” drug,
- D. Bearing in mind cannabis consumers health problems caused by the unlimited usage expressed in:
 - i. Problems with thinking,
 - ii. Altered perception of light, sound and touch,
 - iii. Clumsiness,
 - iv. Increased heart rate,
- E. Having considered the inefficient drug policy of European institutions,
- F. Deeply concerned by the repressive politics against cannabis consumers,
- G. Further noting the war against soft drugs to be an expensive battle as a lot of resources are wasted from the government,
- H. Referring to society’s inappropriate attitude towards cannabis consumers,

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

- I. Noting with deep concern the existence of different approaches of the EU member states towards cannabis legalization,
- J. Realising the lack of the common policy by the EU member states due to different political interests,
 1. Encourages the promotion of cannabis legalization through decriminalization, which will be common for all the EU member countries;
 2. Considers implementing the special drug policy with general concept of decriminalization for all the EU member countries and at the same time promotes all countries to adopt legislation up to their national factors, i.e. law & traditions;
 3. Solemnly confirms the establishment of coffee shops with branches, which will be responsible for:
 - i. Selling high quality C category drugs;
 - ii. Controlling the doze limitation;
 - iii. Age restriction;
 - iv. Regulating consumption of cannabis only inside coffee shops;
 4. Calls for establishing sub-organization of the EU in order to control coffee shops;
 5. Supports the EU to raise public awareness regarding the matter by:
 - i. Special trainings, seminars and conferences;
 - ii. Spreading informational brochures and posters;
 - iii. Media campaigns.

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS II

Tensions around upcoming Georgian parliamentary elections are rising. The EU and the USA are sending the clear messages, considering this election as "The test for democracy". The NATO's secretary general says it will have vital influence on Georgia's integration in the alliance.

What measures should be undertaken in order to ensure democratic and transparent elections? How can the international organizations be involved in the process? What can be the main challenges and how to overcome them in order to guarantee the equal opportunities and fair election environment?

Submitted by: Basilaia Lela, Cheishvili Mariam, Dvalishvili Mate, Gotadze Ana, Kharabadze Nino, Kviatkovskaia Nini, Macharashvili Lili, Metskhvarishvili Giorgi, Mkervalishvili ketevan, Rokhvadze Mariam, Rukhadze Giorgi, Shakhdinarian Miko, Svintradze Tamta, Davit Makashvili (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the lack of transparency in the vote counting process which may result in fraud,
- B. Observing problematic organizational issues regarding:
 - i. The lists of voters,
 - ii. identification process of voters,
- C. Noting with deep concern apathetic attitude towards the elections caused by:
 - i. Prejudice on potential election fraud,
 - ii. Skeptical attitude towards the importance of an individual vote,
- D. Having considered claims concerning political pressure put on certain individuals,
- E. Alarmed by the fact that disabled people frequently don't have access to the voting electoral precincts,
- F. Bearing in mind existing mistrust towards the Central Election Commission,
- G. Keeping in mind the existence of suspicions on illegal usage of the budget by the ruling party for election campaign,
- H. Taking into account subjective coverage of the political events due to the partiality of Media,

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia

- I. Noting with regret insufficient monitoring of electoral precincts allocated in rural areas evident by:
 - i. Lack of independent observers,
 - ii. Absence of video control,

1. Recommends full time online broadcasting of the election process from all electoral precincts;
2. Calls for providing citizens with more information on CEC (Central Electoral Commission) members and staff;
3. Further requests to publish full financial report on the spending of political parties;
4. Proclaims the further investigation of allegations about individual cases of political pressure;
5. Supports the restriction of identification process by the means of using electronic finger print or eye structure check;
6. Further recommends to have at least on international observer at every electoral precinct;
7. Supports equipping every electoral precinct with cameras;
8. Draws attention to promoting election by the means of:
 - i. Holding concerts;
 - ii. Delivering informational booklets;
 - iii. Media advertising;
 - iv. Social media;
 - v. Launching lottery for voters;
9. Further requests making the state budget planning fully transparent;
10. Calls upon increasing control over the delivery of election ballot boxes to the disabled people.

May 18-20, 2012, Kutaisi, Georgia