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Youth – Part of Civil Society

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

European Youth Parliament - Georgia



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



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GEORGIA საქართველო



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE

Concerns over Iran's nuclear programme are growing: How should Europe act in order to guarantee peace, stability and security in the region?

Submitted by: Elene Alavidze, Giorgi Chavchanidze, Giorgi Gelashvili, Lela Kankadze, Tamar Korchilava, Vakhtang Kvirkvelia, Davit Lomidze, Valeri Loria, Nika Seskuria, Giorgi Tsotsoria, Asmat Naskidashvili (Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret Iran's reluctance to disclose relevant information regarding uranium enrichment process,
 - B. Taking into account the discovery of the secret atomic reactor at Qom,
 - C. Deeply concerned by Iran's possible possession of nuclear weapon, which might pose a potential threat to Israel and to the peace in the region,
 - D. Bearing in mind the effect of recent sanctions imposed against Iran by the European Union individual member states,
 - E. Noting with deep concern Iran's contravention to the safeguards imposed by the IAEA,
 - F. Realizing the problems caused by the absence of mutual concessions on nuclear programme,
 - G. Considering the nonexistence of the common position among the EU member states on how to react on Iran's nuclear programme;
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- 1. Recommends the EU to offer Iran to globalize its nuclear energy project as a sustainable power source by the assistance of the EU member states;
 - 2. Calls Iran upon expanding the rights of the IAEA inspectors in order to give them the opportunity for objective evaluation of the current situation concerning uranium enrichment process;
 - 3. Further invites all the EU member states to involve themselves in the imposition of the sanctions on Iran in case of its unwillingness to reach consensus;
 - 4. Encourages the European Union to convince Israel not to take radical actions against Iran;
 - 5. Urges the European Union member states to reach consensus regarding the issues of Iran's nuclear programme.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH AFFAIRS

How should the Government of Georgia in cooperation with individual schools ensure that a larger number of Georgian high school students connect and interact with their peers in the European Union?

Submitted by: Mari Gigauri, Zura Giorgobiani, Ketii Gvazava, Tamta Jugashvili, Giorgi Khidesheli, Giorgi Kenchadze, Giorgi Kolbaia, Tenggo Tetrashvili, Nini Ushikishvili, Tornike Zurabashvili (Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the lack of assistance from government and school administrations in:
 - i) disseminating the information on various youth events in Europe,
 - ii) organizing programs between Georgian and European high school students,
 - iii) motivating youth to participate in European programs,
 - B. Deeply concerned by the serious financial problems, resulting from:
 - i) the lack of sponsors,
 - ii) extremely high costs for travelling and visa,
 - iii) the absence of preferential treatment for Georgian students,
 - C. Keeping in mind a low level of general knowledge in the Georgian society, caused by:
 - i) the misperception about values of different cultures,
 - ii) the disregard of the majority of population towards youth rights,
 - iii) harsh societal restrictions regarding individualism,
 - iv) the negative influence of stereotypes on the public,
 - D. Concerned by the lack of information in European countries about Georgian lifestyle, culture and touristic attractions,
 - E. Noting with regret the disbeliefs in the European Union, such as:
 - i) Georgia not being an European country,
 - ii) Georgia being a hot spot;
1. Supports the idea of assembling a special group of people that will be represented in every single school in Georgia and will inform students about ongoing European youth projects;



2. Strongly recommends to establish an organisation in charge of collecting and advertising information about youth projects in the European Union by means of web-site, TV shows, journal, special corners in schools and advertisements on products of everyday use;
3. Considers international events as a crucial way of connecting students from Georgia and the European Union;
4. Endorses conducting youth competitions and festivals in different fields.
5. Recommends establishment of youth foundation that will finance successful students;
6. Further recommends the government institutions and charity organizations to cover travel and accommodation costs of the brightest students in Georgia;
7. Suggests the government to decrease taxes for companies that will invest money in exchange programs and projects;
8. Supports reducing fees at international summer camps and conferences for Georgian students;
9. Further recommends conducting seminars and/or trainings aimed at introducing cultural and traditional values of European countries to Georgian students;
10. Encourages conducting school movie evenings about cultures and lifestyles of different peoples of Europe;
11. Supports establishment of a TV show where youth and elder generation can debate topics related to youth rights;
12. Calls upon the Government of Georgia to fund Georgian families that will host European journalists who will spread information about Georgia;



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

Measures to ensure equal treatment of the students with physical disabilities can be different. Would it be better for them to attend public educational institutions instead of the specialized ones, in order to fully integrate into society? What should the civil society do to contribute to the academic development of physically handicapped students?

Submitted by: Ana Chutkerashvili, Alexandra Gazashvili, Koka Kapanadze, Nino Khvelediani, Giorgi Kimeridze, Elene Metreveli, Giorgi Metskhvarishvili, Ketevan Phkhaladze, Lile Pirveli, Nikoloz Sabashvili, Tamari Sutidze, Levan Tsulukidze, Salome Kandelaki (Chairperson), Ani Nozadze (Vice President).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the lack of special equipment for handicapped people at educational institutions,
 - B. Emphasizing the need of specialized classes in non-specialized schools, such as classes for blind and deaf students in public school buildings,
 - C. Keeping in mind that society is not properly informed about the issues of disabilities, namely the difference between physical and mental disabilities,
 - D. Deeply disturbed by unethical attitude of society towards handicapped people, such as:
 - i) discrimination,
 - ii) bullying,
 - iii) exaggerated expression of pity,
 - E. Noting with regret that some parents are ashamed of their handicapped children,
 - F. Deeply concerned that some physically disabled people have low self-esteem, which might lead to fatal consequences (e.g. suicide),
 - G. Noting that most handicapped students have special skills and talents,
 - H. Taking into account the informational scarcity for deaf and blind people;
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- 1. Urges the Government of Georgia to provide physically disabled students with special conditions, including:
 - a) ramps,



- b) special books for blind people,
 - c) special computers for deaf people,
 - d) wheelchairs,
 - e) special classes,
 - f) hearing-aids;
2. Strongly recommends providing trainings and seminars for teachers working with handicapped students;
 3. Further encourages the introduction of mentorship program at educational institutions in order to contribute to the smooth interaction of students with physical disabilities with others;
 4. Calls for organizing guidance seminars for parents by psychologists;
 5. Supports increasing motivation of physically disabled people by:
 - a) exchange programs,
 - b) projects and trainings,
 - c) extracurricular activities;
 6. Approves raising awareness on disability-related issues by means of:
 - a) TV programs,
 - b) advertisements,
 - c) social networks;
 7. Further invites the television channels to use sign language interpretation for news programs.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

Counterfeited and pirated goods are spreading more increasingly around the world markets. As it harms the companies, individuals and economies, EU struggles to raise global standards of enforcement of intellectual property rights. What measures should EU undertake to protect IP rights and ensure its compatibility with fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and information?

Submitted by: Tinatin Baratashvili, Mariam Chelidze, Nino Gabadadze, Nutsa Katsitadze, Nino Kobakhidze, Lili Macharashvili, Jemal Manjgaladze, Gvantsa Muzashvili, Tatia Nemsadze, Giorgi Gvenetadze (Chairperson), Tamar Samkharadze (Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern the significant financial losses of Intellectual Property (IP) rights holders,
 - B. Deeply concerned by the ineffective protection of IP rights on the national level,
 - C. Contemplating the possibility of increasing the prices of medicines and ensuing monopoly after the ratification of Anti Counterfeit Trade agreement (ACTA),
 - D. Alarmed by the fact that counterfeited goods are manufactured and spread throughout the world market,
 - E. Taking into account the imbalance between protection of individual rights (the right to privacy and freedom of expression) and copyright in the digital environment,
 - F. Emphasizing the difficulty of differentiating the counterfeited and original product from each other,
 - G. Noting with regret that the opinion of civil society was not taken into consideration during the negotiation process of ACTA;
1. Encourages the commencement of negotiations between the EU and the countries where counterfeited goods are produced (Russia, China, India, Brazil, etc.) to protect IP rights on their territory;
 2. Calls for creation of a new organisation which will be under control of the EU and will:
 - a) control the import and export of the goods,



- b) control the production of counterfeited goods inside the European countries,
 - c) protect the IP rights;
3. Further invites governments to regulate the prices of the vitally necessary medicines by legal acts;
 4. Further recommends democratically elected public representatives to take part in negotiations on behalf of civil society;
 5. Urges the companies to make holograms created for each brand in order to differentiate the original product from counterfeited one;
 6. Calls upon the EU to encourage the national governments to conform their internal legislation with ACTA regulations;
 7. Calls the EU to harmonize ACTA with European Convention of Human Rights and to impose proportional sanctions for copyright infringement.



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

While Hate Speech is widely used within the Georgian media outlets, how can civil society organisations contribute in promoting ethical standards?

Submitted by: Mariam Chachua, Nino Gabunia, Nini Gigani, Bakur Kapanadze, Vakhtang Katamadze, Nino Marakvelidze, Tamar Matiashvili, Rusudan Mikautadze, Akaki Shekeladze, Giorgi Tabagari (Chairperson), Ia Tserodze (Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the lack of proper education provided by the higher educational institutions in the field of media,
 - B. Fully alarmed by the inability of the Journalists' Ethic Charter to influence the performance of the media organisations,
 - C. Deeply conscious that the hate speech used by influential people affects the public opinion,
 - D. Bearing in mind the existing stereotypes and widespread intolerance,
 - E. Deeply concerned by the absence of strictly defined legislative framework on hate speech,
 - F. Having examined the inefficiency of some non-independent self-regulatory mechanisms,
 - G. Emphasising the inappropriate usage of terminology by both journalists and respondents,
 - H. Recalling the media's provocative methods of attracting audience,
 - I. Noting with regret that the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have weak influence on this matter,
 - J. Realising the lack of awareness and underestimated consequences of hate speech usage amongst media representatives;
1. Calls for improving the system of the higher educational institutions by CSOs through conducting:
- a) training courses,
 - b) seminars,
 - c) conferences;



2. Encourages CSOs to hold trainings and vocational courses where skills of journalists will be improved by:
 - a) identifying statements which are likely to be interpreted as discriminatory,
 - b) helping them to understand the consequences of hate speech,
 - c) gaining knowledge about alternative and less prejudiced coverage;
3. Urges all the media outlets to sign the Georgian Charter of Journalistic Ethics;
4. Recommends CSOs to organise campaigns against hate speech in order to alter the public opinion of the society;
5. Emphasizes the need of introducing internal code of conduct in media outlets based on the Georgian Charter of Journalistic Ethics;
6. Authorises the criminalisation of broadcasted statements which incite hate, discrimination or violence against individuals or groups on the basis of:
 - a) religious beliefs,
 - b) race,
 - c) ethnicity,
 - d) sexual orientation,
 - e) gender identity,
 - f) physical ability;
7. Further recommends to introduce punitive measures by taking into account the following statements:
 - a) the content of the media coverage,
 - b) the context of the situation,
 - c) vulnerability of the people who are targets of discrimination;
8. Supports awarding the authors of the most discriminating and philanthropist media coverage;
9. Expresses its hope that the government of Georgia will join the international conventions;
10. Calls upon the government to provide financial support to CSOs.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

What kind of policies and measures are necessary for maintaining balance between regions and capital of Georgia in terms of youth inclusion? What steps can be undertaken in order to guarantee equal opportunities for the youth living in rural areas?

Submitted by: Misho Chinchaladze, Elene Dolidze, Mariam Katsanashvili, Nutsa Kharashvili, Lasha Kvinikadze, Mariam Lataria, Ana Mikadze, Ani Pantsulaia, Dato Papashvili, Mkrtych Shakhdinyan, Rezo Tchanishvili, Davit Makashvili (President), Ana Makharashvili (Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the low quality of education in rural areas caused by:
 - i) unqualified teachers,
 - ii) lack of modern technologies and necessary equipment in schools,
 - iii) low attendance rate due to indecent learning environment and transportation,
 - iv) lack of well-functioning student self-governments,
- B. Deeply disturbed by the unemployment rate amongst youth in rural areas caused by:
 - i) lack of necessary skills and trainings,
 - ii) lack of job opportunities,
- C. Alarmed by the lack of youth involvement in extra-curricular educational and social activities, caused by:
 - i) lack of information regarding governmental and non-governmental programmes,
 - ii) lack of accessibility of youth programs held in urban areas,
 - iii) lack of sport and cultural events in the rural areas,
- D. Emphasising the difference in mentality of rural and urban youth, caused by:
 - i) the difference between urban and rural lifestyles,
 - ii) the existing stereotypes arisen from the problems in communication,
- E. Taking into consideration the lower quality of higher educational institutions in regions compared to that of the capital city,
- F. Deeply concerned by the demographic imbalance caused by the internal migration from regions to the capital;



1. Calls for the improvement of quality of education in rural areas by:
 - a) establishing at least one well-equipped school that would serve the students of several other villages,
 - b) conducting trainings and seminars for local teachers,
 - c) providing schools with necessary equipment,
 - d) offering free transportation to students;
2. Encourages the government to improve youth involvement in the school life by introducing and establishing self-governments in rural areas,
3. Calls upon the government to motivate students by giving awards and prizes judging upon involvement in self-government activities in rural areas,
4. Recommends holding annual meetings between the representatives of the regional school self-governments in order to:
 - a) establish links and networks ,
 - b) share experience,
 - c) ensure effective functioning of different student bodies;
5. Considers attracting investors to rural and regional areas by:
 - a) reducing taxes to improve business environment in regions,
 - b) advertising the benefits of entrepreneurship in rural areas;
6. Draws attention to keeping regional youth informed about job and other opportunities by providing free monthly brochures, leaflets, etc.,
7. Solemnly confirms the necessity of offering students summer camps, trainings and seminars, in order for them to acquire vocational skills useful for their respective regions;
8. Endorses involvement of students living in rural areas in extra-curricular activities by:
 - a) encouraging the governmental and non-governmental organizations to hold more sessions and competitions in rural regions,
 - b) providing accommodation for the students from rural areas when participating in programs held in the cities;
9. Further invites governmental and non-governmental organizations to invest money in cultural and social development in rural areas,
10. Further requests creating services that would provide internet access for students living in rural areas in order to:
 - a) establish and reinforce communication between the youth living in different regions of the country,
 - b) improve accessibility to information regarding youth programs, vacancies, opportunities, etc.;



11. Expresses its hope to balance the quality of higher education between regional and capital universities by:
 - a) providing regional universities with all the necessary equipment for proper education,
 - b) designing university campuses,
 - c) arranging meetings for rural and urban students to share experiences,
 - d) holding trainings regarding modern teaching methodologies,
 - e) suggesting to the government to financially support regional universities for recruiting well-qualified professors,
 - f) promoting regional universities among rural and regional school students;
12. Further recommends establishing vocational institution (agricultural, technical, etc.) in every region.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

In 2005, Georgia ratified the European Social Charter. It protects the rights, such as labour, social, security, health etc. 2011 research demonstrates that Georgia's current national labour legislation is not in conformity with the Social Charter. How can EU cooperate with the Georgian government to improve labour rights in the country?

Submitted by: Tinatin Bliadze, Ani Bukia, Vazha Chanchibadze, Mariam Dartsmelia, Elene Eristavi, Natia Gvaramadze, Koba Kareli, Nana Kharabadze, Irakli Khatiaшvili, Ani Mirianashvili, Anano Tatulashvili, Tamar Chubabria (Vice President), Mariam Takaishvili (Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into consideration that employers are privileged and benefit from the Georgian Labour Code more than the employees,
- B. Emphasizing that the Government of Georgia is ignoring the fact that the rights of employees are constantly being violated,
- C. Deeply concerned that the Labour Code does not guarantee fair remuneration for the employees in cases when there is:
 - i) the lack of control over the employers to compensate overtime work,
 - ii) improper regulations regarding the compensation after dismissal,
- D. Deeply disturbed by ineffective communication between government and trade unions,
- E. Noting with regret that the government limits the power and rights of professional unions,
- F. Alarmed by the precedents of dismissing employees without providing substantiated explanations,
- G. Noting with regret that being part of demonstrations and strikes has become the reason for dismissal of employees,
- H. Deeply disturbed by the fact that the employer does not respect the provisions on discrimination on different levels:
 - i) pre-contractual period,
 - ii) harassing, harming or insulting workers creating the conditions for the labourers to leave their job,
- I. Keeping in mind that scarce information on labour rights is delivered to the employees,



- J. Further noting that the working agreement may be changed in a way that is more favourable to the employers' interests, employees:
- i) might suffer from being informed inadequately,
 - ii) are not encouraged to stand for their rights, such as freedom of speech and right to strike,
 - iii) are afraid to lose their jobs, find new ones, or expect reduced salaries and big expenditures for courts,
- K. Concerned by high level of unemployment that increases chances of discrimination for those who are already employed;
1. Calls for the European Union and other international organisations to encourage Georgian Parliament to revise the labour legislation;
 2. Urges the EU to give incentives to Georgian government by:
 - a) offering more benefits for achieved success in reforming the legislature and ensuring “win-win” condition to occur between the EU and the Georgian government,
 - b) warning Georgian government that Georgia's integration in EU will not be fostered until the flaws in the labour code exist;
 3. Recommends the EU to create an organisation, which will:
 - a) offer help to the Georgian employees in cases of unfair dismissals from the job or discrimination,
 - b) inform the labourers about their rights, forms of protest, etc;
 4. Further requests the Government of Georgia to suggest the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs to conduct trainings for employees as well as employers to get acquainted with their labour rights and responsibilities, respectively;
 5. Urges civil society representatives to:
 - a) raise awareness amongst civilians by brochures, information booklets, commercials on TV, radio, websites and papers, throughout the whole country,
 - b) form a group of volunteers which will make presentations, peaceful demonstrations and conduct trainings about people's labour rights;
 6. Solemnly confirms the need for trade unions to be given more privileges and financial support from different international organizations.