



Rustavi, November, 2012

Resolution Booklet

The 3rd Rustavi Regional Session

3-5 November, Rustavi, Georgia





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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)

Points of information

3 minutes to explain the motion for the resolution (defense speech)

3 minutes to respond on the motion for the resolution (attack speeches)

Open debate

3 minutes to sum-up the debate

Voting procedure

Friendly amendment

A friendly amendment is a 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.

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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AFET II (THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS)

Taking into consideration that the member states of The Eastern Partnership have different expectations of the project:

How should the European Union respond effectively to democratic development challenges arising within the region?

Submitted by: Mariam Charkviani (GE), Shorena Giorgadze (GE), Ulkar Gurbanalieva (AZ), Milana Ibrahimova (AZ), Khatia Kobalia (GE), Tinatin Maghedani (GE), Nestan Mamukashvili (GE), Luka Modebadze (GE), Rati Todua (GE), Giorgi Gvenetadze (Chairperson, GE) and Mariam Tirkia (Vice president, GE)

European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasizing the existence of different political interests and expectations of the EaP countries,
- B. Deeply concerned by the lack of democracy in the EaP countries, such as :
 - i) absence of free media,
 - ii) authoritarian governments,
 - iii) violation of human rights;
- C. Taking into account the absence of effective cooperation and lack of cultural exchange among the EaP countries,
- D. Bearing in mind Russia's attempt to prevent the EU's cooperation with EaP countries,
- E. Fully aware of incompatibility of the EaP countries' economies with EU standards, namely :
 - i) absence of free market,
 - ii) corruption;
- F. Noting with regret the unresolved territorial conflicts in most of the EaP countries,



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- G. Realizing the lack of public awareness of the EaP and its aims;
1. Calls for adoption of mutual economic target policy based on common interests;
 2. Further recommends the establishment of watchdog NGO for the EaP countries by the EU in order to:
 - a) monitor transparency of media ownership,
 - b) empower opposition parties,
 - c) monitor protection of human rights ;
 3. Approves launching of intercultural workshops, cultural exchanges and cultural centers in the EaP countries;
 4. Endorses political cooperation with Russia through “EaP+1” format;
 5. Recommends the adoption of obligatory economic policy to improve overall state of the EaP economies by :
 - a) enforcing the sanctions ;
 - b) dismissal principle;
 6. Encourages usage of economic benefits as rewards to accelerate conflict resolution by launching multilateral economical projects;
 7. Supports empowering local NGOs in the EaP countries to promote the project via:
 - a) Educational programs;
 - b) Advertising;
 - c) Media.



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LIBE II (THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS II)

Many of the illegal immigrants in the EU flow through Greece, which is overwhelmed by the flood of incomers:

How should the EU develop a comprehensive migration policy that responds to Europe's needs and that fights illegal immigration without turning Europe into a fortress?

Submitted by: Aslan Artmeladze(GE), Mariam Bektashashvili(GE), Malkhaz Darbaidze (GE), Tatuli Dolbaia(GE), Zura Giorgobiani(GE), Nino Khvedeliani(GE), Tamara Macharashvili(GE), Ia Mgvdiashvili(GE), Ana Mumladze(GE), Anano Tatulashvili(GE), Erekle Chanchibadze(Chairperson, GE) and Veriko Devidze(Chairperson, GE).

European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasizing the fact that Greece is a transit country for illegal immigrants because of its Geographical location,
- B. Alarmed by the rapidly increasing number of illegal immigrants caused by unstable situation in the Middle East,
- C. Deeply concerned by the negative effects of the illegal immigrants on the economical environment of the EU,
- D. Noting with regret the increased crime rate caused by high number of illegal immigrants,
- E. Believing that trafficking increases the illegal immigration rate,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the lack of cooperation between Greece and Turkey concerning the border protection issues,
- G. Bearing in mind that the Schengen Zone eases illegal immigration between member states,



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- H. Deeply regretting that Human Rights of illegal immigrants are violated in detention camps of Greece,
- I. Having studied the inflexible EU migration policy the ineffective procedures of getting refugee status and deportation were revealed,
- J. Noting with concern the improper expenditure of the EU finances by Greek border police;
1. Calls for regulating expenditure of EU finances by Greek border protection department by sending monitoring groups to observe the process;
 2. Supports increasing EU funding for Greece to guarantee the enforcement of successful migration policy;
 3. Draws attention to the need for strengthening the internal borders control of Schengen Zone countries;
 4. Further requests Greece to guarantee protection of basic Human Rights of illegal immigrants;
 5. Recommends making the amendments in EU migration policy by:
 - a) abolishing self-deportation method of immigrants,
 - b) limiting the amount of time spent by immigrants in detention camps,
 - c) modifying the procedure of getting refugee status by means of cooperation with the countries refugees come from;
 6. Expresses its hope that awareness about trafficking in the neighboring countries will increase;
 7. Encourages Turkey to cooperate with Greece in order to create common border protection system;



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8. Supports implementation of stricter financial penalties for employing illegal immigrants in member states;
9. Further reminds the importance of reforming the current border system in Greece in order to include both national and FRONTEX representatives;
10. Offers the EU member states to share their experience of fighting against illegal immigration by means of Trainings, Conferences and etc.



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LIBEI (THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I)

**Considering ongoing economic crisis fueling Catalan separatist movement in Spain:
How should Madrid respond to the Catalan demands? What regulations should the EU propose in order to support peaceful coexistence of its member states with their respective separatist regions?**

Submitted by: Nino Basilaia (GE), Mamuka Iarganashvili (GE), Joseph Jorjoliani (GE), Ketikutsishvili (GE), George Mamaladze (GE), Omar Omarov (GE), Avtandil Pataridze (GE), Salome Tarkhishvili (GE), Beka Vashakidze (GE), Erekle Antadze (Chairperson, GE) and Mariam Chubabria (President, GE).

European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of ethnic and cultural differences between Catalonian and Spanish population,
- B. Realizing the danger of further escalation in case of electing pro-independence party in the Catalonian parliamentary elections,
- C. Taking into consideration different positions of central and regional governments on the issue of Catalonian independence,
- D. Fully believing Catalonian secession from Spain would encourage other separatist movements in Europe with the aim of independence,
- E. Bearing in mind Spain's increasing necessity to spend Catalonian funds caused by ongoing economic crisis,
- F. Deeply concerned by the limited rights of Catalonia to manage its fiscal economy,
- G. Realizing that in case of de facto separation, peace and security of the EU Member States will be threatened;



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1. Encourages the political parties and NGOs to promote peaceful coexistence between Spanish and Catalanian population;
2. Promoting negotiations even if radical parties win a majority in the Catalanian Parliament by:
 - a) Introducing appropriate policies for both sides before the election,
 - b) Providing monitoring mission to guarantee indissoluble legal framework;
3. Calls for imposing sanctions on Catalonia in case it demands de facto separation or attempts provocation;
4. Affirms denying Catalanian demand for independence will decrease the Domino effect in other separatist regions;
5. Further recommends the cooperation between governments of Catalonia and Spain to overcome economic crisis;
6. Considers granting full autonomy to Catalonia in fiscal economy from official Madrid;
7. Further requests establishment of commission to ensure the dialogue between the central and regional governments with the aim of maintaining peace and security the whole Europe.



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AFET I (THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS)

Unceasing crisis in Syria brings devastation not only to the country but to the entire region:

What actions should international community take in order to mitigate the tension in Syria? What can be the role of the EU in the process of peacemaking?

Submitted by: Nikoloz Beselia (GE), Giorgi Elisashvili (GE), Giorgi Miqueladzshvili (GE), Giorgi Mecxvarishvili (GE), Mariam Begiashvili (GE), Aleksandre Pantsulaia (GE), Tamuna Phatsatsia (GE), Nino Papunashvili (GE), Giorgi Gurgenshvili (GE), Nanuka Gurgensidze (Chairperson, GE) and Davit Makashvili (Chairperson, GE)

European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the absence of negotiations between Syrian government and rebellions,
- B. Deeply concerned by Bashar al Assad's refusal to cooperate with international organizations,
- C. Bearing in mind the possibility of spreading instability throughout the region,
- D. Taking into account the clash of national interests among other countries in the region,
- E. Noting with regret the rapid decrease of population due to:
 - i) Over 35, 000 victims,
 - ii) High number of emigrants;
- F. Fully aware of Human Rights violation in Syria, such as:
 - i) freedom of expression,
 - ii) Free and fair elections,
 - iii) the right to democracy,
 - iv) the right to life;
- G. Taking into consideration the insufficiency of humanitarian aid provided to Syrian people;



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1. Calls upon the EU, Russia and China to recommence the dialogue towards conflict resolution without military means;
2. Encourages international organizations to increase the provision of humanitarian aid for victims of Syrian conflict;
3. Recommends the EU to assist neighboring countries of Syria in strengthening border control;
4. Further requests the resignation of Bashar al Assad by offering him political asylum and immunity;
5. Urges international organizations to take part in peaceful negotiations between the ruling party and the opposition.



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DROI (THE COMMITTEE ON HUMANRIGHTS)

Video footages depicting sexual and psychological abuses on inmates in one of the notorious prisons of Georgia revealed systemic violations of human rights in the country:

How EU can collaborate with the new government of Georgia in order to avoid human rights abuse not only in prisons but other parts of society? What should be the EU policy to ensure human rights development in Georgia?

Submitted by: Tamar Chipashvili (GE), Salome Gogotishvili (GE), Irakli Meskhi (GE), Ana Mirianashvili (GE), Merab Pipia (GE), Eka Kurdadze (GE), Mariam Kurtanidze (GE), Mkrtich Shakhdinarian (GE), Nikoloz Shengelia (GE), Akaki Kukhaleishvili (Vice president, GE) and Sophie Samkharadze (Chairperson, GE)

European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the facts of torture, physical, psychological and sexual abuse of inmates in Georgian prisons,
- B. Deeply concerned by the low level of living conditions in Georgian prisons including:
 - i) Overcrowded and unhygienic cells,
 - ii) Inadequate nutrition,
- C. Bearing in mind the health problems of prisoners caused by:
 - i) Lack of proper medical treatments,
 - ii) Shared accommodation of healthy and unhealthy prisoners,
- D. Realizing the lack of finances provided by the government for the penitentiary system,
- E. Noting with regret the deficiency of professional and well-trained prison personnel,
- F. Aware of absence of effective monitoring system and transparency inside the prisons,
- G. Taking into consideration the poor infrastructure for the physical, mental and social development of inmates, such as:
 - i) inadequate sport equipments and stadiums,



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- ii) insufficient number of programs and workshops;
 - 1. Calls the government to ensure profound, fair and timely investigation of mass abuse in prisons ;
 - 2. Strongly recommends Georgian government to manage the prisons by adhering to Human Rights law and standards, such as:
 - a) limitation on number of inmates in prison cells,
 - b) adjustment of hygienic conditions,
 - c) providing sufficient nutrition ;
 - 3. Further recommends Georgian penitentiary system to examine health condition of prisoners annually by :
 - a) creating proper conditions for sick prisoners;
 - b) providing separate cells;
 - 4. Calls the government to utilize the money acquired from bails for the development of the penitentiary system;
 - 6. Strongly recommends the government to enhance the qualification of penitentiary staff by:
 - a) Ensuring further training and improving facilities,
 - b) Recruiting the staff in accordance with specially elaborated criteria including psychological state of candidates,
 - 7. Encourages the government to guarantee transparency of penitentiary system by:



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- a) Establishing an impartial commission consisting of the members of various NGOs for human rights and granting it a right to monitor the prison;
 - b) Ensuring an easy access to prisons for media;
 - c) Launching modern and effective methods for prisoners to file complaints ;
8. Draws attention to diversify activities of prisoners by:
- a) Providing the prisons with necessary sport facilities;
 - b) Organizing sport competitions;
 - c) Encouraging the penitentiary system to set up different types of workshops and employ the prisoners.