



19-21APRIL, 2013



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BATUMI SCHOOL SESSION

ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

APRIL 19 - 21 2013

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

“Active citizenship for democratic governance”

Batumi School Session

Batumi, Georgia

19-21 April, 2013

Procedures 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

1. Presenting of the motion for the resolution (operative clauses)
2. Defence Speech (3 minute)
3. Point of information
4. Attack Speech (3 minute)
5. Response to the attack speech (1.5 minutes)
6. General debate
7. Summation speech (3 minutes)
8. Voting procedure
9. Announcing the votes

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 placard. Should a committee member raise the committee placard and the direct response sign, the board recognizes them immediately. The direct response placard is used to contribute to the point made directly beforehand.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

According to UNICEF Children poverty statistics, Georgia has one of the highest child poverty rates in the region.

What can be the policy of Georgian government and private sector to decrease the child poverty in the country to be in accordance with EU standards?

Submitted by: Nino Bidzinashvili (GE), Aleksandre kalandadze (Ge), Ketii Arveladze (Ge), Sandro Qavtaradze (GE), Mariam Kochalaidze (GE), Sopho Khabazi (GE), Nika Evgenidze (GE), Nino Baladze (GE), Irakli Gorgiladze (GE), Mariam Paghava (GE), Sopho Samkharadze (GE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of low pensions being provided to the orphan children,
- B. Further noting defective ranking system of socially disadvantaged households,
- C. Deeply disturbed by the lack of funds from private sector to help children in need,
- D. Taking into account the high unemployment rate among socially vulnerable classes caused by:
 - i. insufficient access of children to the educational institutions,
 - ii. the negative stereotypes about non prestigious jobs,
- E. Deeply regretting an indifferent attitude from the society towards children from socially disadvantaged families,
- F. Noting with regret nonexistence of financial support for Georgian families with three or four children,
- G. Keeping in mind that there are poor living conditions in the orphanages in Georgia;

1. Calls upon Georgian government to increase orphan's pension;
2. Endorses financial support for families having three or four children;
3. Further recommends the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Affairs of Georgia to improve the ranking system of socially disadvantaged households;
4. Encouraging private sector to implement their corporate social responsibility;
5. Designates transferring from the governmental budget 1% from tax on profit (18%) in the special fund aimed for socially disadvantaged families;
6. Encourages Georgian government to announce the tenders among construction companies to repair, reconstruct or even build new orphanages;
7. Calls for raising awareness about children poverty by:
 - a) advertising campaigns via TV and social media involving public figures and celebrities;
 - b) shooting the documentary movies showing the terrible conditions of children living in poverty;
8. Considers to develop education and raise the employment in low social classes by:
 - a) Providing appropriate clothing and school equipment for poor children;
 - b) Opening rehabilitation centers for socially disadvantaged children to integrate them into society;
 - c) Promote the idea of working in a less prestigious jobs with propaganda via TV , social media, and newspapers.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

With number of people migrating to Europe growing rapidly, what actions should the European Union take to ensure youth with migration background have equal access to education throughout Europe?

Submitted by: Khatia Zukhubaia (GE), Ana Potelidze (GE), Anri Sirabidze (GE), Lana Motskobili (GE), Nino Khimshiahsvili (GE), Megi Chitanava (GE), Mikheil Bejhanidze (GE), Zurab Kochadze (GE), Nino Gochitashvili (GE), Nini Gigani (Chairperson GE) and Ketevan Mkervalishvili (Chairperson GE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the insufficient integration of migrant youth into native society,
 - B. Noting with deep concern the existence of unequal treatment towards young migrants, based on racial, religious, and job discrimination,
 - C. Deeply disturbed by the high rate of early school dropouts among students with migration background,
 - D. Keeping in mind the lack of adequate information about the host country among migrant youth,
 - E. Observing the scarcity of efficient policies concerning the wellbeing of students with migration background,
 - F. Realising the insufficiency of financial support provided for immigrant youth for their educational needs;
1. Encourages PRLS¹ to further conduct research in order to accurately detect the drawbacks of migrant students in terms of academic excellence;

¹ PRLS – Practitioner Research Literacy Skills

2. Calls upon the EU member states to initiate intercultural dialogues between native and immigrant youth to fasten the process of social integration;
3. Supports the employment of personal with migration background in the field of education to set an example for migrant youth with the aim of raising motivation and thus improving their academic excellence;
4. Draws attention to the importance of raising awareness among migrant youth about their host country by:
 - a) providing a non-obligatory subjects with an emphasis on cultural symbols,
 - b) offering additional local language courses,
 - c) promoting the already-existing information centres specializing in advising students with migration background on the education policies and regulations of the host state;
5. Further recommends establishing school preparation programs in the educational institutions of the EU for the newcomers;
6. Calls for the further launching of scholarship programs for the most skillful migrant students with family income less than the reasonable minimum.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT, SOCIAL AFFAIRS & INCLUSION

EU Employment and Social Situation Quarterly Review states that the rate of youth unemployment in EU continues to increase.

How could the EU authorities react in order to decrease the rate of unemployed figures in the Member States?

Submitted by: Zurab Giorgobiani (GE); Lasha Galogre(GE); Tornike Loria(GE);
Albert Makaryan(GE); Nestan Mamukashvili(GE); Dato Sharashidze(GE);
Tamta Goradze(GE); Tamar Qartsivadze; Shorena Kontselidze(GE); Nino
Kukhaleishvili(GE,Chairperson) and Salome Kandelaki(GE,VP, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the decreased rate of youth employment caused by migration;
- B. Noting with deep concern a harsh reality of economical crisis, the employers miss out on inexperienced but talented young employees while concentrating on the experienced applicants;
- C. Fully aware of unemployed youth being unmotivated by the result of economic crisis;
- D. Realising the lack of information about available self-developing opportunities such as:
 - i) volunteerism;
 - ii) intership;
 - iii) part-time job;
- E. Bearing in mind the youth demotivation being resulted from the lack of self-confidence and ingenuine ambitions;
- F. Fully alarmed by the fact that the employees qualification does not match with the demand on the labor market;

1. Calls for the creation and advertisement of programs similar to that of the International Labor Organization;
2. Further invites youth to join Trade Unions;
3. Calls upon EU member states to invest in educational institutions in order to advance the less prestigious professions;
4. Urges member countries of EU to take more effective measures to promote less popular professions;
5. Strongly recommends to introduce a new monitoring system to:
6. Balance the number of local and foreign employees at workplaces;
7. Adopt the law that will guaranty the working places for distinguished interns;
8. Calls the authorities to advertise part-time jobs and volunteering by media sources;
9. Encourages schools to boost motivation among students to start volunteery work in order to devvelope their skills;
10. Supports the idea of creating the European Youth initiative group that aims to ensure EU citizens aged between 16-25 to attend qualification courses;
11. Further recommends creating more projects like EYP in order to give the young people an oppotunity to gain the necessary skills and experience for future jobs;
12. Authorises the montoring agencies of the EU member states to inspect effectiveness of unemployment policies.

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

Despite the fact that Georgia has some of the most progressive legislation in its region and freedom of media is protected by the constitution, it is facing decrement of the level of freedom of media, according to World Press Freedom Index.

What recommendations should be given by the EU in order to promote freedom of media and increment of its capacity? What role should the youth play in this process?

Submitted by: Elene Partenadze (GE), Stella Mirzoeva (GE), Mamuka Tavdgiridze (GE), Saba Inasaridze (GE), Nodar Kontselidze (GE), Temur Paghava (GE), Ioseb Jorjoliani (GE), Izit Kikava (GE), Veriko Devidze (GE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the lack of awareness in the regions about the problems concerning freedom of media in Georgia, resulting in inactiveness of the society,
- B. Deeply disturbed by the facts of physical and verbal abuse towards representatives of media,
- C. Alarmed by the broadcasting of undiversified content by Georgian National Broadcasters as a result of the absence non-partisanship,
- D. Noting with deep concern the scarcity of qualified professionals employed in the media, resulting in:
 - i. infringements of media ethics' basic principles,
 - ii. hindrance of producing web sites of a particular traditional media,
- E. Fully alarmed by the small amount of information sources accessible in rural parts of Georgia,
- F. Deeply regretting the cancelation of “Must Carry Must Offer” policy after the Parliamentary elections,
- G. Realising the problem of small circulation of politically independent printed media,

- H. Disturbed by the fact that TV channels politically biased because of their financial dependence on certain political parties,
 - I. Bearing in mind low internet coverage in Georgia,
 - J. Regretting that GNCC² has been accused of lacking independence from political parties;
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- 1. Approves international trainings and exchange programs for Georgian media representatives and students enrolled in the faculty of journalism;
 - 2. Calls for the NGOs to actively prepare and publish reports on media freedom;
 - 3. Recommends Georgian TV channels to apply for grants offered by European Funds in order to decrease financial dependence on large business companies linked to the state;
 - 4. Emphasises the importance of establishing groups, focusing on attracting various sources of financial support for the media, in order to avoid partiality of the broadcasters;
 - 5. Calls for Georgian government to reinforce the “Must Carry Must Offer” policy aiming to increase the amount and diversity of TV channels across Georgia;
 - 6. Urges Georgian authorities to guarantee full national coverage of internet by intensifying cooperation with the internet providers;
 - 7. Supports the augmentation of politically independent print media circulation by:
 - a) designating Georgian government to allocate press kiosks across the country;
 - b) encouraging the private sector to place advertisements in newspapers;
 - 8. Further recommends Georgian government to implement grant programs for NGOs through which the grant-winning organisations will be assigned to raise awareness among citizens about:
 - a) the main principles of media ethic;
 - b) the current “partly-free” state of media;
 - c) the rights of citizens in relation with media.

² GNCC- Georgian National Communications Commission

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMENS RIGHT

Stereotypes and sexism being the perceived ideas originated at a young age which limit the individual performance.

What measures Europe Union Member States take to promote non-stereotyped education at all levels of the education system and combat gender stereotypes.

Submitted by: Tornike Darchia (GE), Nino Doborjginidze (GE), Ivane Lebanidze (GE), Mari Malakmadze(GE),Giorgi Mgeladze(GE), Mariam Morchadze(GE), NinoResulidze(GE), Shota Nakashidze (GE), Rusudan Ninidze(GE), Tatia Turmanidze(GE), Mariam Chubabria (GE, President)

European Youth Parliament,

- A. Observing that there are less employed women than man in the same age range)
- B. Having considered leadership positions at the workplace being occupied by more males,
- C. Deeply convinced that Gender Pay Gap is a result of the underestimation of females' talents and abilities,
- D. Keeping in mind that in most cultures men are perceived as breadwinners and women as housewives,
- E. Fully aware of the fact that gender stereotypes affect personal development from early childhood,
- F. Nothing with regret that women's private lives are more prone to criticism than that of men's,
- G. Deeply disturbed by sexist advertising;

1. Urges the EU member states to establish NGOs in order to monitor the share of women holding decision-making positions in the public listed companies;
2. Invites the member states of the EU to exchange their practices on overcoming Gender Pay Gap;
3. Further requests introducing obligatory lessons about gender stereotypes at high schools;
4. Recommends that reformation of pre-school and school educational systems is vital for overcoming sexist stereotypes via:
 - a) training in gender awareness for teachers and professors in the educational institutions,
 - b) censoring student-books,
5. Further encourages broadcasters to organise public discussions about sexist stereotypes;
6. Accepts the idea of imposing a law on censoring of gender discriminative advertisement and media.