



DELEGATES' PREPARATION KIT

PRIVATE UNIVERSITY SESSION

European Youth Parliament – Georgia

1. Overviews

The overviews are written by the Committee chairpersons to serve as background material. They aim to identify the key issues at stake while synthesizing the topic area. The objective is naturally to keep these overviews as balanced as possible, yet they may not receive unanimous consent. It should be noted that the EYP strongly encourages independent thinking so feel free to disagree!

2. Keywords

The non-exhaustive list of keywords intends to facilitate searching for information, may it be documents, news items or articles, at different types of search engines, news websites and encyclopedias.

3. Research Links

As regards the suggestions for research links, the list is by no means exhaustive. Rather than citing individual links, we have preferred indicating links to websites where several relevant documents and articles can be found. As where has been possible, links to websites in French language have been listed. Please note that the EYP is not responsible for the contents on various websites; the texts reflect the opinions of their authors only.

We wish you successful preparation and interesting reading!

Data Makashvili

President of the session

ECON - Committee on Economy and Monetary Affairs

Chairpersons: Mariam Chikhladze, Mate Gabitsinashvili

Economic integration in EU market is declared to be one of the main proposals presented in the “Act on Economic Freedom” by the president Mikheil Saakashvili. Based on 2010 year statistical information trade balance is still dramatically negative.

What measures should be taken by the Georgian government in order to stimulate the Georgian export and improve trade balance for further integration in European market?

Topic Overview

“Georgian policy is concentrated on integration to European Union and one of the major directions in this process is economical integration “– remarks Georgian State Minister for Euro-Atlantic Integration George Baramidze. The liberal, free trade oriented economy is also one of the main proposals of the package presented in the “Act on Economic Freedom” lead by the president Mikheil Saakashvili.

Since 2004 EU become main trade partner of South Caucasus countries (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan), after they have intensified the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP). The gradual integration of the Neighborhood countries into the EU economy is one of the aims of the Eastern Partnership. The EU encourages partners to develop a free trade network between themselves and supports programs addressing economic and social development, and in particular the sharp economic and social disparities in their countries.

Economical integration is inconceivable without active free trade relations, which mean the open domestic market for foreign goods and services and open foreign market for domestic goods and services. On the one hand free trade network is outside possibility to sell domestic production but on the other hand domestic market becomes big possibility for foreign producers to realize their production. Because of increasing competition on the global market, only high quality and possibly low price production is preferable for consumers. By this side, domestic production's promotion on the international market is measured in terms of export. This term is an important determine of country's economy as it represents one of the main components of Gross Domestic product in which the level of country's economical development is measured. High economical growth is the main goal of economical policy. In order to gain this long-term goal policymakers are often giving support to the country's export, which considerably makes increase GDP. From the Georgian government side the major steps

toward export stimulation were reflected in tax policy. By transforming Value added tax into 100% returning tax was the considerable tax reform directed to Georgian export stimulation. By this way exported production was increasing during last several years, but trade balance of the country is still negative. Based on 2010 year's statistical data Georgian export is only the one-fourth part of import. This fact underlines that Georgian export needs another important stimulation.

As the expert of economy, Nodar Khaduri remarks, the key point for Georgian export development is to find the export trade production in which Georgia has comparative advantage. So, it is possible to say that Georgia has not still found the profitable niche of production for export.

Herewith, in order to penetrate the international market Georgian production should be certified by several quality certificates as ISO, OHSAS, and HACCP. The ISO catalogue alone includes 18,000 standards, which are classified according to international classification standards. But this certification process needs financial resources that are not often available for Georgian firms. As the Chairman of Georgian Parliament's committee of Euro-Atlantic Integration, Davit Darchiashvili remarks, the law about product safety totally will set in motion in 2015 Year, but working process on instillation of international standard in Georgia is already began.

Keywords: economic integration, trade balance, free trade economy, Gross Domestic product, tax policy, export trade.

Useful Links

1. Introductory material

Trade Balance and Major Trade Partners (statistical information)

<http://www.bec.ge/en/research/methodology/101-georgias-main-trade-partners-georgian-export-and-import-trade-balance-and-major-trade-partners-statistical-information.html>

National Statistics Office of Georgia

<http://geostat.ge/index.php?action=0&lang=eng>

ENP – A path towards further economic integration

http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/non-paper_economic-integration_en.pdf

Georgia: Export Control System

<http://www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/georgia/excon.htm>

Act on Economic Freedom'

<http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=21541>

Free World Economy Report

http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/georgia/

Economy overview(GDP - real growth rate,)

http://www.theodora.com/wfbcurent/georgia/georgia_economy.html

2. News articles, papers and other material

President of Georgia Lays out "Act on Economic Freedom" (two different surveys)

http://www.finchannel.com/Main_News/Politics/48736_Saakashvili_Lays_Out_'Act_on_Economic_Freedom'/

http://freemarket.kg/en/publications/Saakashvili_FreedomAct

Georgia Export, Import and Trade

http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/georgia/export-import.html

Economic Transition of Post-Communist Countries:

http://www.gfsis.net/publications/Papava_WP-1-06.pdf

DROI - Committee on Human Rights

Chairpersons: Mariko Takaishvili(Vice-President), Mariam Tirkia

“Georgia’s human rights record remained uneven in 2010. The government evicted hundreds of internally displaced people (IDPs) from state-owned collective centers in Tbilisi, the capital, often leaving them homeless or without adequate compensation.”

(World Report 2011: Georgia, Human Rights Watch)

In view of complaints regarding sustainable integration of IDPs in Georgia, protection of their civil rights, access to adequate housing, property and basic services, how should the country’s stakeholders seek to ensure that the rights and living conditions of IDPs in Georgia are safeguarded?

Topic overview

Georgia has 246 000 internally displaced people (IDPs) as a legacy of conflicts, which broke out between Georgia and Russian Federation in the 1990s and 2008. Conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia displaced thousands of people from these regions. Over 40 % of IDPs live in state or private collective centers which are mostly overcrowded with inadequate living conditions. Many IDPs are still unemployed and dependent on assistance and support either from the government, international organizations or other institutions. In 2009, the government adopted an action plan which aimed to provide internally displaced people with housing promote socio-economic integration and inform people about decision affecting them.

Thomas Hammarberg, Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, formulated six major principles for urgent human rights and humanitarian protection of IDPs. According to one of the fundamental principles, displaced persons have a right to return to their homes, regardless of their ethnicity and nationality. In practice, despite efforts undertaken by the working group addressing humanitarian issues during Geneva Talks, hardly any progress has been made with regard to returns of these displaced persons. Whereas the Commissioner acknowledges the efforts taken by Georgian authorities to provide durable housing solutions for displaced people, this issue still remains unresolved.

According to Human Right Watch Report 2010, the government evicted hundreds of IDPs from state-owned collective centers in Tbilisi, the capital, leaving them homeless or without adequate housing. The evictions of IDPs raised widespread concerns. The Commissioner emphasizes the principle that internally displaced people should be duly informed and consulted about solutions affecting them.

IDPs in Georgia are under the assistance of numerous international organizations. Besides that, the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia implements various projects to provide IDPs with adequate housing, living conditions and also promotes sustainable integration of IDPs throughout the country. Koba Subeliani, the Minister for IDPs presented his annual report for 2010 to the media. He spoke of the achievements made by the Ministry in 2010: “22 000 IDP families have already received legalized apartments in 2010 as the Georgian President had promised.” According to Subeliani, rehabilitation activities including electrification and gasification have also been ensured for people who used to live in total darkness.

IDPs possess right to protection against lawlessness. The security situation in the conflict-affected areas has become much more stable overall. The presence of the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) has contributed to the normalization of the situation. The Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe reiterates his call for the establishment of viable security arrangements and confidence-building measures addressing both the population of the areas adjacent to the administrative boundary line and within South Ossetia and Abkhazia. The end of the UN observer Mission in Georgia and the closure of the Georgian mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) considerably decreased the international pressure in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

What measures should be undertaken by international community to safeguard the rights of IDPs in Georgia? How should the country’s stakeholders seek to guarantee that IDPs get proper living conditions and education? What procedures should be taken to promote sustainable integration of IDPs in Georgia?

Keywords: IDP, Council of Europe, Human Rights Watch, Geneva Talks.

1. Introductory material:

Internal Displacement Monitoring Center

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/georgia>

Human Rights Watch

<http://www.hrw.org/en/world-report-2011/georgia>

Norwegian Refugee Council

<http://www.nrc.no/?did=9168164>

Georgia and the Council of Europe

http://www.coe.int/t/dc/files/themes/pays_membres/georgia/default_en.asp

2. Official sources:

IDP Voices

<http://www.idpvoices.org/>

Delegation of the European Union to Georgia

http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/georgia/press_corner/all_news/news/2009/20090710_01_en.htm

European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights

http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/georgia/documents/news/12dec2009_en.pdf

Commission of Security and Cooperation in Europe

<http://csce.gov/index.cfm?FuseAction=Home.Home>

3. News Articles, papers and other materials:

AFG Projects

<http://www.afgeorgia.org/afg-projects.html>

Georgia: Planned Evictions Reignite Debate over IDP rights

<http://www.eurasianet.org/node/62734>

The UN Refugee Agency :Georgia's long standing IDPs want international help too

<http://www.unhcr.org/49258bae2.html>

Aid Organizations : Georgia's IDPs face risk of hunger

<http://www.eurasianet.org/node/61701>

The UN News Centre

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=35949&Cr=georgia&Cr1=>

ENVI - Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Chairpersons: Data Makashvili (President), Mariam Tchubabria

Official statistics show that South Caucasus Region appears to have one of the highest abortion rates in the world and Georgia is the leading one among these countries. According to UN data there are 19.1 abortions per 1 000 women of reproductive age (15-49) in Georgia which can be compared to the statistics in Austria 1.3 and Croatia 5.7. Moreover, in Georgia there is a total abortion rate of 3.7 per woman.

What are the main reasons of the high regularity of abortions and what negative consequences can it has? How can it influence on demography and what measures should be undertaken in order to shrink the increasing number of unintended pregnancy?

Topic Overview

Since the early 1990s in the Caucasus Region level of induced abortion has remained at levels considerably higher than elsewhere. This fact creates more dangerous figure in itself for the country's demography. UN Population Division expects that the Georgian population is expected to decrease from 4.2 million in 2010 to 3.3 million in 2050.

Prior to the breakup of the Soviet Union, a characteristic of most populations under Soviet influence was extensive reliance on induced abortion as a means of fertility control. Thereupon there tended to be relatively little (12% by 1999 statistics) use of effective, modern methods of contraception by couples who did not wish to become pregnant. Most of the contraception employed consisted of traditional methods with relatively low levels of effectiveness. Proximate cause of the difference between the Caucasus republics and other countries in the region is the failure of modern contraception (*unmet need*) to replace reliance on less effective traditional methods as well as considerable non-use of contraceptive methods among those wishing to avoid pregnancy.

It is no secret there is no more "virgin's institute" in Georgia that is why most abortions are of unmarried women.

According to the specific surveys, the share of women who do not know how to use some contraception method at 15-24 years is 34.1 per cent, lower as compared with the women of

other age groups. The share of young women at 15-19 years of age who use any method of contraception is even less (2.8%).

In 2005 1,406 girls (aged 15-19) terminated unwanted pregnancy. The wrong attitude toward the sexology study and its prohibition at high schools, which was revealed on the TV talk shows, is one more reason for high abortion rate among adolescences. In fact despite the fact that Georgian pupils study anatomy at school, only fifth of adolescents know how fertilization happens. Moreover, buying contraception is considered as a disreputable among adolescents, especially in the rural areas where the chemist knows everyone.

The unintended pregnancies are the reason of millions of embryo killed in Georgia. Making an abortion itself is a matter of tense discussions; it raises discussions about morals, science, medicine, sexuality, religion and politics. In Georgian society were most orthodox believers having their priests and they systematically go to churches the morality of the new generation has not changed towards the abortions as it is revealed in statistics.

Keywords: abortion, contraception, pregnancy, reproductive age, reproductive health

Useful Links

1. Introductory material

Abortion rates in the South Caucasus among the highest in the world

<http://crrc-caucasus.blogspot.com/2010/04/abortion-rates-in-south-caucasus-among.html>

2. Official sources

Law about improvement of demographic condition in Georgia

http://www.parliament.ge/newsletter/2007/11.09.2007/demograf_mdgoma.htm

Adolescents' reproductive health survey in Georgia

<http://www.nplg.gov.ge/dlibrary/collect/0001/000529/Adolescent%20RH%20survey%20Georgia%202009%20Eng.pdf>

3. News articles, papers and other material

Demographic situation in Georgia

<http://banksandfinance.ge/society/288-demografia.html>

<http://www.hwngo.org.ge/analytics/54-demografiuli-mdgomareoba-saqartveloshi.html>

INDUCED ABORTION IN THE CAUCASUS REPUBLICS: A DETAILED ANALYSIS

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/socind/health.htm>

Abortion Rates and Contraceptive in Georgia

http://www.prcdc.org/files/Recent_Trends_in_Abortion.pdf

Europe's abortion rules

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/6235557.stm>

Abortion procedure

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QBOAPleF1t0>

Abortion or pills against it

<http://www.tabula.ge/print-2094.html>

Embryos' torture or death before birth

<http://www.tabula.ge/article-1416.html>

The worldwide war on baby girls

<http://www.economist.com/node/15636231>

IMCO - Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection

Chairpersons: Giorgi Chitidze; Nino Matcharadze

Experts warn: "Think *before you share something publicly!*"

"Social network membership is to some extent a deal with the devil - all the services are free, you quickly get addicted and there's no way to get away".

How can the EU secure the right to privacy and minimize the risk of invasions and harassment - especially concerning the social networks as well as credit cards - while facilitating the exchange and enrichment of knowledge and information?

Our society is truly an information society, our time an information age. Every day more and more people are employed collecting, handling and distributing information. Millions of computers inhabit the earth - optical fiber, wire and air waves link people, their computers and the vast array of information handling devices together.

Given the rising popularity of social networks, it's not surprising that there have been several high-profile breaches of security on sites such as MySpace and Facebook. With over 350 million members combined, all it takes is one single person to cause a major damage.

The security issue occurs when a hacker gains unauthorized access to a site's protected coding or written language - anyone who breaches a site's security network can have an easy access to private information belonging to any user. The potential harm to an individual user depends on how much he engages in a social networking site, as well as the amount of information the user is willing to share. The Facebook user with 900 friends and 60 group memberships is a lot more likely to be harmed by a breach than someone who is not that active - messages, group invitations, photos, open platform applications, etc. are often the means to gain access to private information, especially in the case of Facebook and Twitter.

Many users of social media networks are worried that the companies that own the networks "spy" on them. It is so easy for any person interested to understand you're every step and every acting via social network or even with a credit card.

The recent poll shows that 50% of those with profiles on social network sites are concerned with privacy - this includes 27% who are concerned and 23% who are very concerned. Older people are more concerned than younger ones - 65% of those 60 and older have some degree of concern about their privacy on a social networking site.

The recent concern of the governments has been about the Cyber terrorism that is often referred to as electronic terrorism or information war. The internet has provided a virtual

battlefield for countries having problems with each other such as Taiwan against China, Israel against Palestine, India against Pakistan, China against the US, and many other countries.

Cyber terrorists penetrate the private information, data, computer systems of the state posing the threat to the military, financial, and service sectors of advanced economies.

People in a contemporary world have become paranoid, they feel they are being followed by the government, their phones are tapped, and they are likely to be abducted by aliens who may scan their brains for information. The privacy problem has to be tackled urgently and carefully.

Useful Links

1. Introductory material

Privacy issues

http://www.mediaawareness.ca/english/resources/educational/handouts/privacy/privacy_the_issue.cfm

Ethical Issues of the Information Age

<http://www.gdrc.org/info-design/4-ethics.html>

Privacy and Security Issues in Social Networking

<http://www.fastcompany.com/articles/2008/10/social-networking-security.html>

Over-sharing: problems with social networking and privacy

<http://goodexperience.com/2010/03/oversharing-problems.php>

2. Official sources

Cyber terrorism Defense Initiative

<http://www.cyberterrorismcenter.org/>

3. News articles, papers and other material

Half Of Social Network Users Fear Privacy Issues As They Should - 24/7 Wall St.

<http://247wallst.com/2010/07/16/half-of-social-network-users-fear-privacy-issues/#ixzz1CE7C938b>

Half Of Social Network Users Fear Privacy Issues As They Should - 24/7 Wall St.

<http://247wallst.com/2010/07/16/half-of-social-network-users-fear-privacy-issues/#ixzz1CE76f2nA>

Cyber-terrorism

<http://csciwww.etsu.edu/gotterbarn/stdntppr/>

Cyber terrorism, Vulnerabilities and Policy Issues

http://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~dnagre/Final_Report_dnagre_pwarade.pdf

The causes and impact of the cyber terrorism

<http://www.directionsmag.com/articles/cyber-terrorism/123840>

AFET – Committee on Foreign Affairs

Chairpersons: Tinatin Janjghava (Vice-President), Irakli Chikava

The European Union and Georgia signed a Visa Facilitation Agreement. The agreement goes together with the Readmission Agreement, which sets out certain responsibilities to the authorities of both EU Member States and Georgia to mutually deal with the illegal residents within the EU boundaries.

How should the EU act in cooperation with Georgia in order to implement the Readmission Agreement without further increasing the level of illegal migration and what should the Georgian government do for successful implementation of visa facilitation agreement?

Topic Overview

The Council of the EU concluded the agreement on Visa facilitation with Georgia. The agreement goes together with the Readmission Agreements, which set out certain responsibilities to the EU Member States and third countries to mutually deal with the illegal residents within the EU territories. The process was long and there have been huge expectations from Georgian society to the finalization of this process. Both agreements will come into force in March 2011.

As a result of the eventual 'Visa Facilitation Agreement', the conditions for entry to the EU will change dramatically for certain categories of Georgian citizens. These visas will allow Georgians to stay in the EU for 90 days per period of 180 days.

Visa conditions will be made easier for certain categories of citizens. These include: close relatives, business people, truck drivers, students, sports people, journalists, officials, medical and education professionals.

The main foreseen changes are: Visa documentation will be simplified and reduced for the above categories; Multi-entry visas will be issued for between one and five years, depending on previous visa record; General fees will be reduced from 60E to 35E but will be waived for some, out of the above categories; The visa processing time will be reduced.

Business people can expect visa fees to be waived, a reduction and simplification of documentation, long-term multi-entry visas for frequent visitors and a reduction in the visa processing time.

Diplomats currently receive a 90 day per year multi-entry visa. The proposal is for Diplomatic passports and effectively denotes a visa waiver for this category.

The agreement on readmission sets out clear obligations and procedures for the authorities of both Georgia and EU Member States as to when and how to take back people who are illegally residing on their territories. The agreement covers not only the illegally staying nationals of both parties but also third country nationals and stateless persons being in an irregular situation provided they have a clear link with the requested Party (e.g. visa or resident permit).

Keywords: European Union, Georgia, Visa Facilitation Agreement, Readmission Agreement, Responsibilities, Illegal migration

Useful Links

1. Introductory Material

Conclusions of two EU arrangements with Georgia on visa facilitation and readmission, Council of the European Union

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/118885.pdf
civil.ge
<http://civil.ge/geo/article.php?id=23574&search=>

2. Official Resources

EU-Georgia agreements on visa facilitation and readmission will come into force on 1 March

<http://www.easternpartnership.org/community/events/eu-georgia-agreements-visa-facilitation-and-readmission-will-come-force-1-march>

European Union signs visa facilitation agreement with Georgia

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/737&type=HTML>

Delegation of the European Union to Georgia

http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/georgia/eu_georgia/political_relations/index_en.htm

Summaries of EU Legislation

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/other/133105_en.htm

3. News, articles, papers and other material

European Union signs visa facilitation agreement with Georgia

<http://euronest.blogspot.com/2010/06/european-union-signs-visa-facilitation.html>

EU signs visa facilitation agreement with Georgia

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2010-06/17/c_13355578.htm

EU Neighborhood Partnership

<http://www.enpi-info.eu/countryeast.php?country=59>

EC Visa Facilitation and Readmission Agreements: A New Standard EU Foreign Policy tool

<http://www.jhubc.it/ecpr-riga/virtualpaperroom/058.pdf>

Readmission Agreements

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/05/351&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

European Union signs readmission agreement with Georgia

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/601&type=HTML>

EU to facilitate visa regime with Georgia

<http://www.georgiatimes.info/en/news/49619.html>

FEMM - Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

Chairpersons: Christina Margvelashvili; Tsotne Tchanturia

In most cases women are more open to talk about the forms of violence which are socially acceptable and are trying to hide the truth when it comes to physical and sexual abuse. Whilst data shows that in Georgia among women who have ever been married every eleventh has been a victim of physical violence.

Domestic violence against women in Georgia: What measures must be taken in order to ensure more openness and eliminate gender based violence?

Topic Overview

Domestic violence is violence or physical abuse directed toward your spouse or domestic partner; usually violence by men against women and it's an integral part of wider concepts what is Violence against women. The term "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

While in recent years, there has been a greater understanding of the problem of domestic violence, its causes and consequences, and an international consensus has developed on the need to deal with the issue. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted by the United Nations General Assembly some 20 years ago, the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth International Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, all reflect this consensus. But progress has been slow because effective strategies to address domestic violence are still being defined. As a result, women worldwide continue to suffer, with estimates varying from 20 to 50 per cent from country to country.

Gender based violence is widely accepted form of abuse in Georgia. Within Georgian Constitution we can see that Chapter two, Article fifteen _ Physical or mental coercion of a person detained or otherwise restricted in his/her liberty is impermissible .According to Ministry of Internal Affairs' data, there are 686 men and 71 women oppressors in the country. According to unofficial information, the facts of violence are a lot more. Situation in Georgia is more likely to be called as "Informal hell" in Formal Heaven. There no official shelters for victims of domestic violence in Georgia and in addition it's socially unacceptable to talk about this problem openly. The clear example is Women's perception of a family being a secret place, where anything can happen inside, but should never be put outside for discussion or public

debate. This kind of perception is one of the factors that hinder effective fight against domestic violence. 34,1% of women justify husband beating his wife in certain cases such as cases of adultery, disobedience etc.

Interestingly, domestic violence against women is closely related to the educational level. The lower is the educational level of woman, higher is the percentage of such actions, for instance, 60% of women with incomplete secondary education become subject to their husbands' control more often than women with complete secondary, professional or higher educational levels (35%).

Phenomenon of violence against women has documented and that it is a widespread problem throughout Georgia requiring stronger governmental policy and active public awareness campaigns to empower women and increase their awareness about their rights, remedies for protection and help available for victims. As the research has shown increasing women's participation in public life, improving their access to education and workplace and establishing equal rights and opportunities for women and men is the key to combating violence against women.

Key words: Domestic violence, women's rights, victims, governmental policy

Useful links:

1. Introductory material

Domestic Violence, definition and facts

<http://www.domesticviolence.org/>

http://stopvaw.org/Domestic_Violence2.html

Human Rights Watch

<http://www.hrw.org/en/category/topic/women>

Combating violence towards children, adolescents and women: Daphne III programme (2007-2013)

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/human_rights/fundamental_rights_within_european_union/l33600_en.htm

Charter of Fundamental Rights

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/human_rights/fundamental_rights_within_european_union/l33501_en.htm

2. Official sources

Georgian ombudsman report, year 2008

www.ombudsman.ge/files/downloads/ge/kixclggyhdexhnxpvdvq.pdf

CEDAW report about women's rights discrimination in Georgia

<http://tsupolitology.wordpress.com/2011/01/29/ngo-report-on-the-status-of-women-in-the-republic-of-georgia-under-cedaw-articles/>

EU guidelines on violence against women and girls

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/human_rights/human_rights_in_third_countries/dh0003_en.htm

EU Annual Reports on Human Rights

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showPage.aspx?id=970&lang=en>

The United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/violence.htm>

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>

Stop Violence against Women: A project of Human Rights Advocates

<http://stopvaw.org/Georgia.html>

Georgian Young Lawyers Association Issues Monitoring Report on Domestic Violence Law

<http://stopvaw.org/26Oct2007.html>

3. News articles papers and other materials

News about domestic violence, including commentary and archival articles published in The New York Times

http://topics.nytimes.com/topics/reference/timestopics/subjects/d/domestic_violence/index.html

Top Domestic Violence News

<http://domestic-violence.alltop.com/>