



RESOLUTION BOOKLET





EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DES JEUNES



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
ევროპის ახალგაზრდული პარლამენტი
GEORGIA საქართველო

PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL RULES

THE WISH TO SPEAK IS INDICATED BY RAISING THE COMMITTEE PLACARD EACH COMMITTEE MAY USE ONLY ONE COMMITTEE PLACARD.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD IS ABSOLUTE.

PROCEDURE AND TIME SETTINGS

1. PRESENTING OF THE MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION
2. READING OF THE OPERATIVE CLAUSES
3. THREE MINUTES TO DEFEND THE MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION
4. THREE MINUTES TO ATTACK THE MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION
5. ONE MINUTE TO RESPOND TO THE ATTACK SPEECHES
6. THREE ROUNDS OF DEBATES
7. THREE MINUTES TO SUM UP THE DEBATE
8. VOTING PROCEDURE
9. ANNOUNCING THE VOTES

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

REQUEST FOR A DELEGATE TO REPEAT A POINT THAT WAS IN AUDIBLE. FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND THE LANGUAGE BEING SPOKEN DOES NOT MAKE FOR A POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

POINT OF ORDER

THESE CAN BE RAISED BY THE CHAIRPERSON IF A DELEGATE FEELS THE BOARD HAVE NOT PROPERLY FOLLOWED PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. ULTIMATELY, THE AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD IS ABSOLUTE.

POINT OF INFORMATION

ABOVE MENTIONED PLACKARD CAN BE RAISED IF A DELEGATE NEEDS EITHER THE CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN TERMS OR BETTER DESCRIPTION OF ANY POINT MENTIONED IN THE RESOLUTION. IT CANNOT BE USED TO DISCUSS OR DEBATE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CLAUSE, BUT TO CLARIFY IT'S MEANING.

DIRECT RESPONSE

ONCE PER DEBATE, EACH COMMITTEE MAY USE THE DIRECT RESPONSE SIGN. SHOULD A DELEGATE RAISE THE SIGN DURING THE OPEN DEBATE, HE/SHE WILL IMMEDIATELY BE RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD AND GIVEN THE FLOOR AS

SOON AS THE POINT BEING MADE IS CONCLUDED. A DIRECT RESPONSE CAN ONLY BE USED TO REFER TO AND DISCUSS

THE POINT MADE DIRECTLY BEFORE HAND. IF TWO OR MORE DIRECT RESPONSES ARE REQUESTED AT ONCE, THE BOARD WILL DECIDE WHICH COMMITTEE TO RECOGNISE. IN



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THIS CASE, THE SECOND DIRECT RESPONSE SHALL ONLY BE HELD IF IT CAN BE REFERRED TO THE FIRST DIRECT RESPONSE , SOON AND SO FORTH.

DEFENCE SPEECH

ONE MEMBER OF THE PROPOSING COMMITTEE DELIVERS THE DEFENCE SPEECH FROM THE PODIUM. IT IS USED TO EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE OF THE OVERALL LINES OF THE RESOLUTION AND CONVINCING THE PLENARY THAT THE RESOLUTION IS WORTHY OF BEING ADOPTED. THIS SPEECH CAN LAST A MAXIMUM OF THREE MINUTES.

ATTACK SPEECHES

AN INDIVIDUAL DELEGATE FROM A COMMITTEE OTHER THAN THAT PROPOSING THE RESOLUTION AT HAND DELIVERS AN ATTACK SPEECH FROM THE PODIUM. FOR EACH RESOLUTION, THERE WILL BE TWO ATTACK SPEECHES OF TWO MINUTES EACH. IT REFLECTS AN INDIVIDUAL OPINION AND IS USED TO POINT OUT THE FLAWS OF THE APPROACH TAKEN BY THE PROPOSING COMMITTEE AND SHOULD PROPOSE ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS.

SUMMATION SPEECH

ONE OR TWO MEMBERS OF THE PROPOSING COMMITTEE DELIVER THE SUMMATION SPEECH FROM THE PODIUM;

THE MICROPHONE CAN ONLY BE PASSED ONCE. IT IS USED TO SUMMARISE THE DEBATE, RESPOND TO MAIN QUESTIONS, SELECTED CRITICISM AND TO ONCE MORE EXPLAIN WHY THE CHOSEN APPROACH IS THE MOST SENSIBLE. THIS SPEECH CAN LAST A MAXIMUM OF THREE MINUTES.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

With the religious minorities believing that their fundamental human rights are being violated because of France banning the religious symbols at public schools and face covering, including nijab and burqa, in public places, how should the EU protect the right to freedom of religion while also ensuring the integration of minorities into European societies?

Submitted by: Aleksandre Beraia(GE), Anna Charbadze(GE), Ann Iosebidge(GE), Mariam Jugeli(GE), Mariam Khutaidze(GE), Levan Kipiani(GE), Gvantsa Metreveli(GE), Mariam Surmava(GE), Elene Tamarashvili(GE), Giorgi Gugenishvili(GE), Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Guided by the fact that the right to the freedom of religion is a fundamental human right guaranteed by:
 - i) the 9th Article of the European Convention on Human Rights,
 - ii) the 18th Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- B. Taking into consideration that the Quran mandates women to wear religious dresses such as niqab, burqa and hijab,
- C. Aware of the radical secularist ideas behind the anti-minority legislation like the French law on the religious symbols in schools that attempt to stop the individual manifestation of the religion,
- D. Confident that the burqa ban laws are violating the 9th article of the European Convention on Human Rights as wearing the religious clothing for Muslim women is an obligation rather than just a way to express one's beliefs,
- E. Noting with regret that the ban on religious symbols in schools is denying parents the right to regulate the religious education of their children as guaranteed by the 2nd Article of the European Convention on Human Rights' first Protocol,
- F. Deeply concerned by the low integration level of the religious minorities in the Member States due to:
 - i) religion-based hate crime,
 - ii) islamophobia,
 - iii) anti-immigration attitudes,
- G. Alarmed by the popular belief that the burqas and niqabs are used for the terroristic attacks,
- H. Deeply disturbed by the number of women subjected to oppression in the name of religion,
- I. Noting with deep concern the lack of adequate data regarding the religion-based crimes in the EU Member States,



1. Calls upon the Council of The European Union to make the guidelines on promotion and protection of the religious freedom legally binding for every secularist and non-secularist Member State,
2. Urges the European Court of Human Rights to declare the burqa ban law unconstitutional as wearing the religious clothing is a religious duty,
3. Emphasises the importance to amend the 9th article of the European Convention on the Human Rights by further specifying the religious clothing as a religious obligation,
4. Encourages the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) to hold educational sessions in order to raise the awareness of the Muslim culture and religion in the EU,
5. Further invites the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to hold free classes and provide volunteer coordinators for the newly arrived immigrants in order to help them integrate into the European societies more easily,
6. Supports strengthening the security and defence control by reinforcing the public facility, airport and border checks in order to decrease the concern over wearing burqas in public places,
7. Endorses the mandatory educative classes in schools regarding the hate crime and religion-based discrimination,
8. Further recommends free courses for the minority women regarding their rights to tackle the religious oppression,
9. Urges the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) to support Women's Legal Services which provides free legal aid to female victims of religion-based oppression,
10. Calls upon the creation of the official European Commission data concerning the religion-based crimes.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Fact Sheet

French Ban on Face Covering

An act of parliament passed on 14 September 2010, restricting wearing a face-covering headgear, including masks, helmets, balaclava, niqābs and other veils covering the face in public places. The ban also applies to the burqa, a full-body covering, if it covers the face.

French law on secularity and conspicuous religious symbols in schools

A law banning wearing religious symbols in French public (i.e. government-operated) primary and secondary schools. It refers to the symbols of all religions, but still most notably affecting the Muslim students.

The 9th Article of the European Convention on Human Rights

An article of the convention adopted by all EU Member States that declares the right to religious freedom a fundamental right but leaves the level of religious expression as a national competence for the Member States.

The 18th Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

An international treaty that has been adopted by all United Nations Member States. The 18th Article 'Right to freedom of thought and religion' declares the right to the freedom of religion a fundamental human right for every citizen.

Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency

An agency of the European Union to manage parts of the Union's programs in education, culture, and audiovisual fields.

European Institute for Gender Equality

An agency of the European Union supporting the EU institutions and the Member States in promoting equality between women and men and combating sex discrimination.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

In a current light of initiating association agreement, Georgia's accession to European Union remains a very controversial issue, what further steps should be undertaken on governmental or social levels in order to meet the standards of Copenhagen Criteria and accelerate the process of fulfilling the aims of Eastern Partnership?

Submitted by: Ketevani Aslanishvili(GE), Mariami Glakhoshvili(GE), Alex Gochilaidze(GE), Irakli Kikoria(GE), Tazo Natsvlishvili(GE), Levani Sidamonidze(GE), Zaza Tsiklauri(GE), Tamta Tsveraidze(GE), Nino Danelia(GE, Vice-President), Mariam Chaduneli(GE, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the unstable economic situation expressed through:
 - i) Lack of domestic and foreign investments,
 - ii) Recent decrease of the Gross Domestic product (GDP),
 - iii) high rate of unemployment,
- B. Noting with regret the low quality of products and services not meeting the standards of Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area.
- C. Keeping in mind the political instability, caused by:
 - i) the conflict with the Russian Federation
 - ii) the recent transition of the government.
- D. Deeply concerned with the discrimination of minorities, on the grounds of:
 - i) Religious beliefs,
 - ii) Sexual orientation,
 - iii) Ethnic identity,
- E. Noting with deep concern, the lack of appropriate information regarding the European Union, the aims of the Eastern Partnership and the accession criteria,
- F. Noting with regret the educational system not fulfilling standards of the EU.
- G. Deeply disturbed by the Georgian society not being mentally ready to integrate into the EU, caused by the prejudice that the EU membership will significantly change their lifestyles.



1. Calls upon Georgian government to stabilize the economic situation in order to meet the Copenhagen Criteria through:
 - a) Advertising local products;
 - b) Promoting Georgia as a safe place for foreign investments;
 - c) Establishing quota on importing products within Georgia to increase the export and GDP;

2. Confirms the necessity of help from the EU countries in order to reinforce the domestic product quality control by:
 - a) Training employees responsible for quality control on daily basis;
 - b) Implementing modern technology to monitor the standards;

3. Encourages the diversification of professions in working force to increase the number of working places, through:
 - a) Promoting the newly-implemented fields of study among the students;
 - b) Providing crucial resources and funding for companies employing professionals of underdeveloped fields;

4. Strongly condemns the high level of segregation of minorities by means of:
 - a) Reinforcing punishment against breaching the laws protecting the minorities;
 - b) Recommending the NGOs to protect the right of expression of the minorities

5. Recommends restructuring the educational system by:
 - a) Creating proper environment at educational institutions in order to motivate students, teachers and tutors;
 - b) Holding special conferences and seminars for teachers and tutors;

6. Draws attention to the importance of increasing awareness of the society about the EU by:
 - a) Calling for seminars and public lectures presenting the core problems and main aims of the EU membership representing core problems and the basic aim of the EU membership;
 - b) Involving local media;
 - c) Strengthening control over the transparency of media;

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON
CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE & HOME AFFAIRS**
**Going beyond mere penalties; in light of the “Directive on Human Trafficking” and the
“EU strategy towards eradicating human trafficking”, how can the EU ensure the
eradication of forced and child prostitution?**

Submitted by: Irina Berdzenishvili(GE), Tamar Garuchava(GE), Giorgi Khomizurashvili(GE),
Ketevani Makhatelashvili(GE), Nino Mamukelashvili(GE), Levani
Mgebrishvili(GE), Ann Mirianashvili(GE), Elene Nutsubidze(GE), Mariam
Tkavadze(GE), Ana Tsuladze(GE), Koka Kapanadze(GE, President), David
Lomidze(GE, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern that forced and child prostitutes are afraid to get in touch with the authorities, because of the distrust in their effectiveness and the fear of:
 - i. their pimps,
 - ii. not being reintegrated into the society;
- B. Further noting that insufficient conditions of foster homes and lack of social services often lead to child prostitution;
- C. Realizing that poverty and unstable families may lead to forcing the children to work as prostitutes,
- D. Taking into account the lack of information in civil society regarding the trafficking industry,
- E. Observing the lack of information on indicators of forced and child prostitution within law enforcement authorities,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the fact that the victims of forced and child prostitution suffer from psychological damage after getting involved in trafficking industry.
- G. Noting with regret inefficiency of the actions of the governmental authorities responsible for victim protection and reintegration programs,
- H. Alarmed by the increasing number of victims of human trafficking in EU due to inefficient border control,
- I. Fully alarmed by the inexistence of official sources concerning the exact number of victims, which is the hindering factor for proper investigations,
- J. Bearing in mind that the high level of unemployment leads to the increasing number of potential victims of human trafficking.



1. Recommends the Member States to raise public awareness on the issues of forced and child prostitution through:
 - a) spreading information in social and mass media,
 - b) organising campaigns which include influential public figures
2. Encourages Member States to ensure sufficient conditions in the foster homes and hold training courses for the staff
3. Further recommends the EU Member states to guarantee the high level of awareness of their law enforcement authorities regarding the indicators of forced and child prostitution;
4. Supports the EU Public Policy on Eliminating Domestic Violence;
5. Urges the national governments to entirely finance the victim protection and reintegration programs;
6. Calls upon the EU member states to adopt the standards of the UK Border Agency

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In regard to the situation in Crimea: following the violation of international law by Russia in the Crimean Region and taking into account its social and economic influence throughout Eastern Europe, how should the Eastern Partnership be reviewed in order to improve ENP East countries' relations to the EU?

Submitted by: Nino Botkoveლი(GE), Avto Karaulashvili(GE), Rusudan Manveli(GE), Giorgi Rostomashvili(GE), Sophio Saatashvili(GE), Mariam Tsiklauri(GE), Tamar Zedelashvili(GE), Aleksandre Zibzivadze(GE), Tamar Matiashvili(GE, Vice-President), Vasil Khurtsilava(GE, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

A. Fully alarmed by the external policies of the Russian Federation (RF), aimed at regaining the influence over Post-Soviet countries through:

- i. Occupation of Georgian Territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia,
- ii. Annexation of Crimea, Ukraine,

B. Bearing in mind ineffectiveness of the measures taken by the European Union (EU) against violation of the international law by the RF expressed in:

- i. Provoking separatism in the Eastern Partnership (EaP) Countries¹ and thus violating The United Nations Charter,
- ii. Mobilising troops on borders of Georgia and Ukraine, breaching the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances,
- iii. Conducting referendum in Crimea which was acknowledged illegal by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/262 (5)²,

C. Realising the lack of evident results of the actions supporting dialogue between Ukraine and the RF taken by the EU member states,

D. Noting with regret the lack of cooperation between the EU and its respective allies in tackling the current crisis in Ukraine,

E. Fully aware of the dependence of the greater number of the European countries on the energetic resources of the RF,

F. Taking into consideration the economic problems of the EaP Countries considered for the signing of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) with the European Union,

¹ EaP Member States: Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus);

² Underscores that the referendum held in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol on 16 March 2014, having no validity, cannot form the basis for any alteration of the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or of the city of Sevastopol



G. Deeply regretting the low level of awareness in the Eastern Partnership countries concerning the European Union, its standards and policies,

H. Deeply concerned the European Union's lack of assistance of the Eastern Partnership countries in tackling different issues including:

- i. Corruption,
- ii. Violation of the human rights,
- iii. Discrimination of minorities,
- iv. Low levels of democracy,
- v. Problems of Judiciary system,
- vi. Repressed freedom of speech,

I. Bearing in mind the inflexibility of the European Union's requirements adopted for the Eastern Partnership countries as an aftermath of the crisis in Crimea, Ukraine.

1. Urges the European Union to reinforce economic and political sanctions imposed on Russian Federation by:

- a. restricting Visa administration procedures and temporarily disabling EU-registered financial accounts of Russian officials and affiliated individuals,
- b. imposing embargoes on specific Russian products,
- c. ceasing the military cooperation with the Russian Federation,
- d. recalling the ambassadors of the EU Member States from the Russian Federation until the crisis is deescalated;

2. Encourages using alternative ways of supplying oil and natural gas for the European Union and the Eastern Partnership by:

- a. transporting supplies from the United States of America and northern African countries,
- b. accelerating the already existing projects, such as NABUCCO;

3. Recommends the European Union to use alternative energy resources such as solar, wind and hydro energy;

4. Calls upon the European Union to initiate the program that will bring foreign experts and businessmen to the Eastern Partnership countries in order to help the local producers with raising the standards of their products,

5. Endorses the European Union to encourage business companies to invest in the Eastern Partnership countries through conducting special business forums;

6. Further recommends the European Union to strengthen the support of activities and programs focused on raising the awareness about the EU in the EaP countries through:

- a. conducting media campaigns,
- b. supporting NGOs working in relevant fields;



7. Further requests the European Union to create a special working group consisting of representatives of the EU as well as its allies, (e.g. G7 states) focused on coordinating actions to deescalate the Ukrainian crisis;
8. Calls the European External Action Service to:
 - a. bring Ukraine and Russian Federation to the discussion table to facilitate the dialogue process,
 - b. send the EU monitoring mission consisting of experts and observers to the border of Ukraine and the RF, as well to the Crimean Peninsula to observe the current situation until the resolution of the crisis;
9. Encourages the European Union to form advisory groups aimed at monitoring level of corruption, protection of human rights and the freedom of speech in the Eastern Partnership states;
10. Expresses its hope that the European Union will continue sending long-term observers to the Eastern Partnership countries to monitor the transparency of all of the organized elections;
11. Further requests the Venice Commission to assist the Eastern Partnership countries in refining their electoral laws;
12. Further invites the EU to aid the reformation of the judicial systems of the Eastern Partnership states by sharing the experience of its member states:
 - a. through conducting seminars and workshops for the Eastern Partnership countries' judicial officials,
 - b. implementing of the jury court system in the Eastern Partnership countries;
13. Further reminds the need of increasing funding of the local NGOs of the Eastern Partnership countries working on:
 - a. tackling corruption,
 - b. preventing violation of human rights,
 - c. developing democracy,
 - d. reforming judicial systems,
 - e. protecting the freedom of speech;
14. Emphasizes the need of the grants that will be focused on the economic and political research resulting in the acceleration of the integration process.



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**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON
ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH & FOOD SAFETY
In light of Georgian youngsters often lacking adequate sexual and reproductive health
and rights education, what measures should be taken on local and administrative levels
to tackle reproductive health related problems?**

Submitted by: Nia Chigogidze(GE), Elisabed Gedevanishvili(GE), Irakli Iagorashvili(GE), Sopo Lekishvili(GE), Levan Meskhidze(GE), Ani Mtvarelidze(GE), Natia Shashurashvili(GE), Mariam Tamazashvili(GE), Nino Tsignadze(GE), Tsotne Chanturia(GE, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by social misconceptions and negative attitude towards sexuality education, based on cultural, religious and moral backgrounds,
- B. Taking into account the lack of adequate academic programs and qualified professionals in the sexuality education field,
- C. Deeply regretting the high rate of unintended pregnancies in youth, followed by abortions,
- D. Fully alarmed by the disturbing number of sexually transmitted infections in youth, caused by lack of awareness concerning safe sex,
- E. Referring to the absence of commitment from the government to promote sexuality education,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the lack of legislation directed towards sexuality education,
- G. Alarmed by inadequate knowledge on gender identities in the society, leading to the violation of human rights,
- H. Noting with regret the absence of media coverage concerning sexuality education,
- I. Alarmed by the stigmatization of sex in society and abstinence-oriented attitude leading to the youth creating unstable families,
- J. Having considered the consequences of non-professional reception of information, leading to:
 - i) emotional and psychological traumas,
 - ii) misinformation due to unreliable sources.



1. Recommends the creation of voluntary educational program targeted at youngsters of age 12 and above, covering information on:
 - a) biological changes during puberty,
 - b) gender identities,
 - c) rape and consensual sex ,
 - d) possible misleading nature of sex as portrayed in the media,
 - e) dangers of sexually transmitted diseases,
 - f) different methods of contraception,

2. Calls upon the certification of teachers interested in sexuality education who will:
 - a) take part in trainings on sexuality education,
 - b) receive a pay rise as professional educators of sexuality education;

3. Draws attention to the need of counselors, in educational institutions, qualified to answer questions concerning sexuality;

4. Encourages the cooperation between Georgia and EU Member States on sexual educational programs;

5. Supports the creation of specialized campaigns aimed at informing the elder generation and different cultural groups about the necessities of sexuality education, its specifics and its science-based approach;

6. Further recommends focusing on sexuality education with its psychological and emotional aspects together with scientific facts;

7. Urges the government to:
 - a) create the legislation signifying the necessity of the voluntary sexuality education in every secondary and higher educational institution,
 - b) Support the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) focused on sexuality education
 - c) Try to achieve consensus with the church regarding the importance of sexuality education in Georgian youngsters;

8. Emphasises the need of media involvement in sexuality education through
 - a) setting up website forums moderated by professionals who provide user anonymity,
 - b) translation and creation of literature covering sexuality education,
 - c) awareness raising campaigns involving public figures;

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

Achieving gender equality and promoting women's empowerment among European societies: Taking into consideration the importance of male involvement in family matters and understanding their social and domestic roles in order to create an equal society alongside women; what measures should various stakeholders take to engage more men in gender related issues?

Submitted by: Elene Baramidze(GE), Tinatin Bliadze(GE), Natalie Gonashvili(GE), Giorgi Kharabadze(GE), Davit Lolishvili(GE), Elene Otashvili(GE), Eteri Pangani(GE), Daviti Sakhvarelidze(GE), Lika Tsintsadze(GE), Anano Tsitaishvili(GE), Salome Kandelaki(GE, Chairperson), Lasha Vashakidze(GE, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the lack of men's involvement in domestic duties,
- B. Deeply disturbed by the men's wrong attitude towards women's abilities as a labor force,
- C. Bearing in the existing stereotypes on gender related issues caused by:
 - i) family background,
 - ii) mentality,
 - iii) influence of media and sexist advertisements,
- D. Alarmed by the low level of education resulted in:
 - i) lack of women's awareness of their potential in society,
 - ii) misunderstanding of the term "Gender equality"
- E. Noting with deep concern the existence of Gender Pay Gap(GPG),
- F. Emphasizing the gender based violence as a result of gender inequality,
- G. Deeply concerned by high rate of unemployment among women compared to men of the same age;



1. Calls for running the sufficient social campaigns promoting men's involvement in domestic duties by:
 - a) Commercials,
 - b) TV programs,
 - c) Social media;
2. Requests to improve the quality of civil education by including issues about men's involvement in domestic life;
3. Calls upon international organizations and governments to financially support and ensure the development of gender related educational programs;
4. Further requests the EU member states to exchange their experience in order to overcome the GPG;
5. Encourages the celebrities to promote gender equality by actively taking part in the campaigns against domestic violence,
6. Expresses its hope to achieve effective cooperation between the EU Institutions and European countries to create developing strategies in order to eradicate gender inequality;
7. Recommends the restructuring of monitoring institutions in order to ensure the effectiveness of already existing regulations concerning gender equality;
8. Further reminds promoting the usage of psychological help while dealing with domestic violence.