

Program duration

24 September, 2018 – 28 September, 2018

The first day, Monday

Meeting in Lithuanian Parliament (Seimas) with Member of Parliament Laurynas Kasčiūnas laurynas.kasciunas@lrs.lt

Day two, Tuesday

Meeting in Lithuanian Defence ministry with StratCom department representative Tomas Čeponis Tomas.Ceponis@mil.lt

Day two, Tuesday

Meeting in DELFI news portal HQ with Chief Editor of Russian DELFI part Oleg Jerofejev oleg.jerofejev@delfi.lt

Day three, Wednesday

Meeting in Laisvės TV (Liberty TV) HQ with founder and the main journalist Andrius Tapinas andrius.tapinas@gmail.com

Day three, Wednesday

Meeting in Vilnius University, Political Science and International Relationship faculty with lecturer Nerijus Maliukevičius maliukevicius@yahoo.com

Day four, Thursday

Meeting in LRT (Lithuanian National Radio and Television) with Jolanta Tarasevičienė inter@lrt.lt

Day four, Thursday

Meeting in Lithuanian ministry of Foreign Affairs with Lithuanian diplomats Eitvydas Bajarūnas Eitvydas.bajarunas@urm.lt and Rytis Paulauskas Rytis.paulauskas@urm.lt

During the period of “Kremlin trolls” active functioning and expression on the Internet, “Elves” have emerged in Lithuania - active, educated people who sacrifice their free time for fighting “trolls factory” that is hired to spread the cyber-lie and slander of Putin's regime.

Ainis Gurevičius, RU. DELFI – The leading Lithuanian news portal in Russian

I think that journalistic training for me, regional journalistic, or to exact “SRJ PROJECT. Investigative Journalism”: this is the second opportunity to completely get involved in self-education. Training abroad has shown how for a journalist it is certain exit out of his comfort zone, but this motivation, improvement, and personal effectiveness “here and now” give a visual understanding of survival tactics in difficult and troubled times. Motivation is the main engine of real action. I will not dare to repeat that this concerns us journalists as well, that the present civilization has used its semantic meanings, which have been identified by thinkers of the past and are currently in a state close to the reboot of their target provisions. People can be divided into two types: “Surfers” – people with superficial knowledge who are completely satisfied with surface of their knowledge and people who are “divers”, who want to deeply explore every sphere of life, we can even say they are trying to take over the whole content of such a complex and evolving phenomenon as a cognitive culture.

In the digital age, there are rising numbers of people who are actively planning their lives and have freedom of expression. The values shared by this group of people can form the basis of “soft power”, which will operate in many directions, inside and outside the country. As we have seen earlier, Soft Power's core resources are culture, material values, legal policy, a positive internal state model, a successful economy and professional military power. These resources are sometimes shaped in a special way for the purpose of Soft Power. Such formed resources include national security services, information agencies, diplomatic services, public diplomacy, exchange programs, aid programs, training programs and many other means. Specially created resources offer a wide range of policy measures, but their impact – positive or negative – on the objects depends on the specific situation, on the quality of the object itself and the methods of power transformation.

Visually acquainted with the Lithuanian media systems confirms the fact that national media systems remain the main references in the area of information and communication in the European countries.

National television is one of the most dominant organizational models in the global television industry. The main task of a public broadcaster is the function of fulfilling a public service that is not controlled on a state or commercial basis. Variety of scientific approaches to solving problems related to media reshaping in the European Union, points out not only about the relevance of the issue, but also about its complexity. Lithuanian media does not create an information war, the media does not engage in anti-propaganda. The Lithuanian media has come up with ways to fight the “Kremlin bots” and with “trolls”, and this greatly fits for the Georgian media. We must understand

that the concept of information literacy is becoming very important as the information technologies develop over the time. The media, including the regional one, must also engage in information literacy training of the public.

These trainings, as for a novice journalist, have shown me the right course for the development of the media in Georgia:

- 1) Work on improving information literacy among the population
- 2) Refusal of anti-propaganda concept in the media
- 3) Access to new media platforms, such as Youtube
- 4) Using the example of Lithuania, the Elves (educated people's activity)