

Georgian	National	Communicat	ions Com	nmission	(GNCC)	– perm	anent,
collegial,	independe	nt regulatory	authority	that does	s not sub	ordinate	to any
state auth	ority;						

- □ 5 members which are elected for 6 years term. Commissioners elect chairman for 3 years term;
- ☐ There are up to 100 TV Broadcasters and 50 Radio Broadcasters which are under regulation of GNCC;
- ☐ The source of financing of GNCC is regulation fee collected from telecom and broadcasting undertakings;

GNCC is a member of:
☐ The European Audiovisual Observatory;
☐ European Platform for Regulatory Authorities (EPRA);
□ Eastern Partnership Electronic Communications Regulators (EaPeReg) Network;
□ ETSI – European Telecommunications Standards Institute;
☐ ICANN/GAC – Governmental Advisory Committee of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers;

Main objectives of GNCC:
□Creation of equal and competitive environment in communications sector;
□Promotion to introduction of modern technologies;
□Protection of legitimate interests of consumers;
□Protection of Copyright;
□Efficient allocation of frequency spectrum;
□ Provision of creation and development of competitive environment in broadcasting sector, as well as promotion to editorial independence of the broadcasters;

Georgian	law c	on	broadcasting	was	elaborated	in	2004 ii	n coop	peration	with	the
Council of	Euroj	pe;									

This law:

L	Stimul	lates	freedom	of exp	ression and	

- Ensures competitive environment between broadcasters;
- Provides equality and independence of license holders/authorized undertakings;
- ☐Ensures transparency;
- ☐ Ensures Copyright Protection;
- Establishes Public Service Broadcaster for the purposes of broadcasting of various programs free from political and commercial influence;

 December 2017 – Changes to the Law on Broadcasting of Georgia;

• Art. 14^{1 –} Rights and Duties of GNCC in the Area of Media Literacy;

Media Literacy





WWW.GNCC.GE

□ Support to the OSMEEAI and the Georgian National Communication Commission (GNCC) in Approximation of Georgia's Legislation to the EU Directive on Audiovisual Media Services (expert Jean-François Furnement);

■ EBRD Project - Information Communication Technology Sector Development Harmonization of laws, regulation of next generation access and regulatory development (Grant Thornton Advisory, PIERSTONE, Analysys Mason Limited);

A. MATERIAL SCOPE

- 1. Extension to on-demand services;
- 2. Clarification of the scope by adding or modifying several definitions ("audiovisual media service", "editorial responsibility", "program", "media service provider", "television broadcasting" and "broadcaster");

B. TERRITORIAL SCOPE AND JURISDICTION

- 3. Clarification about the criteria which are used by the GNCC to determine which media service provider falls under its jurisdiction and which one does not;
- 4. Cooperation with other NRA's;
- 5. Freedom of reception of EU channels;
- 6. Creation of a framework which can be used with third countries when circumvention issues arises;

C. SELF-REGULATION

7. Protection of minors, incitement to hatred are fully left to self-regulation;

This raised several issues in terms of evaluation and effectiveness, and especially in terms of effective backstop powers in the hands of a public body in order to ensure that public interest can be safeguarded in case of failure of self-regulation.

D. IDENTIFICATION

8. Creation of a provision which allows the public to know exactly who is responsible for the content of the audiovisual media services.

E. PROTECTION OF MINORS

9. Extension to on-demand services + alignment of rules between linear services and on-demand services

F. PROMOTION OF EUROPEAN WORKS

- 10. Extension to on-demand services;
- 11. Modification of the definition of "European product";
- 12. Exemption of local broadcasters from the obligations to promote European works;

G. DISABILITY

13. Reinforcement of the rules for the public broadcasters + creation of rules for the private broadcasters.

H. COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS

- 16. Creation of a definition of "surreptitious audiovisual commercial communication";
- 17. Clarification of the principle of separation between programs and audiovisual commercial communications : by optical and/or acoustic and/or spatial means;
- 18. Creation of a rule about isolated advertising and teleshopping spots;

I. RIGHTS HOLDERS

19. Creation of a provision which provides that media service providers do not transmit cinematographic works outside periods agreed with the rights holders;

J. SHORT NEWS REPORT

20. Creation of a provision which provides that, for the purpose of short news reports, broadcasters should have access on a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory basis to events of high interest to the public which are transmitted on an exclusive basis by another broadcaster

