

## ANALYTICAL NOTE

### regarding the draft Law on Media

On August 30, 2022, draft law 2693-d of July 2, 2020 "On media" was adopted as a basis. This law is one of Ukraine's candidacy obligations for joining the European Union; the EU Council asked Ukraine to consider it as soon as possible in 2020; however, the EU will support the adoption of this draft law but will not comment on its content. Yevgenia Kravchuk, a deputy from the Servant of the People party, noted on Facebook that the European Commission's conclusion, which was prepared by Council of Europe experts, is expected in September. The deadline for submitting proposals and amendments to the draft law has also been extended to 21 days.

The main task of the law is to harmonize Ukrainian legislation with European Convention on Transfrontier Television and the Directive on Audiovisual Media Services, as well as to increase the role of media self-regulation.

Some changes in this draft law, however, elicited a negative reaction from some deputies, who signed the corresponding appeal, referring specifically to the following norms:

- the bill does not include a prohibition on broadcasting phonograms, audiograms, and clips of Russian singers;
- the List of Persons Posing a Threat to National Security, which has been an effective tool for 7 years in protecting Ukraine from films, TV series, concerts, and tours with the participation of persons who support Russian aggression, is leveled;
- the level of control over Ukrainian language films is reduced, resulting in a 10% violation of the quota for Ukrainian films.

At the same time, in the previous drafts of the resolution on adopting the draft Law of Ukraine on Media as a basis, these comments were partially taken into account, but on August 3, the resolution will be voted without taking into account the committee's proposals.

Some comments were answered, in particular, regarding the absence responsibility for violation of the quota by 10%, deputy Yevgenia Kravchuk noted that the draft law increases the quota of Ukrainian-language songs from 35% to 40%. For violation of the norm by 10%, and according to her it is one 1-2 songs, there is a prescription, after five prescriptions there is a fine.

Taras Shamayda, the co-coordinator of the "Space of Freedom" movement, denied that the radio station could, in fact, violate the quota with impunity not for 1-2 songs, but for 12-15 songs. In addition, in this article he also noted other threats contained in the adopted draft law.