

**Culture &
Creativity**

EU-Eastern Partnership Programme



UNESCO CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Georgia's Analytical and Technical Report



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1. SUMMARY

Culture for Development Indicators for Georgia is an initiative by European Union-Eastern Partnership Culture and Creativity Programme, funded by the European Union. The initiative is based upon UNESCO's Culture for Development Indicators methodology, which has been successfully implemented in many countries across the world.

UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators Suite (CDIS) consists of seven dimensions. Each of the dimensions is listed below together with a 'headline' observation based on the text of the report. Inevitably each statement is a broad generalisation and readers should refer to the source documents used for the indicators.

- > **Economy.** Findings suggest that share of culture in total output is 2.8%, which could be used as alternative figure for GDP too, involving 5.1% of the workforce in Georgia, but these figures are under-estimates, which require more detailed study.
- > **Education.** The education system in Georgia performs well with a good arts component, but some elements of higher education could benefit from further development.
- > **Governance.** The country's culture system works within a solid legal and institutional framework, but the local provision of local venues might be strengthened.
- > **Social Participation.** Participation in cultural activities was rather low. Georgians were quite tolerant of other cultures, but believe strongly in maintaining traditional practices.
- > **Gender.** Georgian law supports equality between the sexes. In practice, women's education lasts longer than that of men, but they are under-represented in the workforce and people tend to believe that men have more right to a job.
- > **Communication.** Just under half of all Georgians believe they live in a fully open society. Although it is possible to access the Internet throughout the country almost half of people questioned did not use it, limiting the growth of the 'information society'. A wide range of fiction – domestic, international, and co-productions are disseminated on TV.
- > **Heritage.** Georgia has a strong interest in heritage conservation. Preservation polices are in place from World Heritage through to local measures.

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3. INTRODUCTION

In Georgia, there are three ministries of culture. There is a central, national, The Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection¹, and two at regional level: The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport of Adjara Autonomous Republic of Georgia² and the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia³. The budgets of two regional ministries are first approved by local governments and then by Georgian parliament with the law on the state budget. There are culture departments and/or culture centres on municipal levels throughout the country.

State funding is the only source for subsidies and program funding for arts and culture. Georgia is part of the Creative Europe Programme and other European Union funding programs, which created an opportunity to be involved in the EU funding. All cultural activities are regulated with the state law on commercial and non-commercial activities and taxation according the juridical statute of the institution. Institutions, which are registered as non-profit organizations, are free from VAT tax or could expect return from the state budget. There are very few independent initiatives and examples of private funding concern mostly funding for cultural heritage (for example CARTU foundation, which is part of CARTU Bank⁴). In Georgia, there is a mix of centralized and decentralized management models.

UNESCO's CDIS allows the construction of a broad contextual framework for culture using standard statistical indicators and checklists.⁵ The CDIS allows countries to

- > Establish a set of basic indicators which map out the place of culture in the economy and society.
- > Obtain an overview of the availability of information and statistics on cultural activities in the country.
- > Provide a baseline for discussion and policy development.

In the context of post-soviet space (which include post-war, post-revolutions, transitions, Russian pressure and propaganda, etc.), the leadership of Georgia with the recommendation of EU-Eastern Partnership Culture and Creativity Programme have recognized culture's role in development in such key documents as National Culture Strategy 2025 and its implementation short-term mechanisms: Culture Strategy Inter-Ministry Action plan 2017-2018, Culture Strategy Intra-Ministry Action Plan 2017-2018 (available in Georgian Language), Culture Strategy Regional Action Plan 2018 (to be approved in November 2017)⁶. The new data that has resulted from implementing the CDIS has fortified the culture and development agenda by providing empirical facts and figures for analysis and informed policies, opening dialogue, and strengthening cultural statistics. The participative

1 <http://www.culture.gov.ge/Home.aspx?lang=en-US>

2 <http://adjara.gov.ge/branches/default.aspx?gid=6>

3 http://abkhazia.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=28

4 <http://www.cartubank.ge>

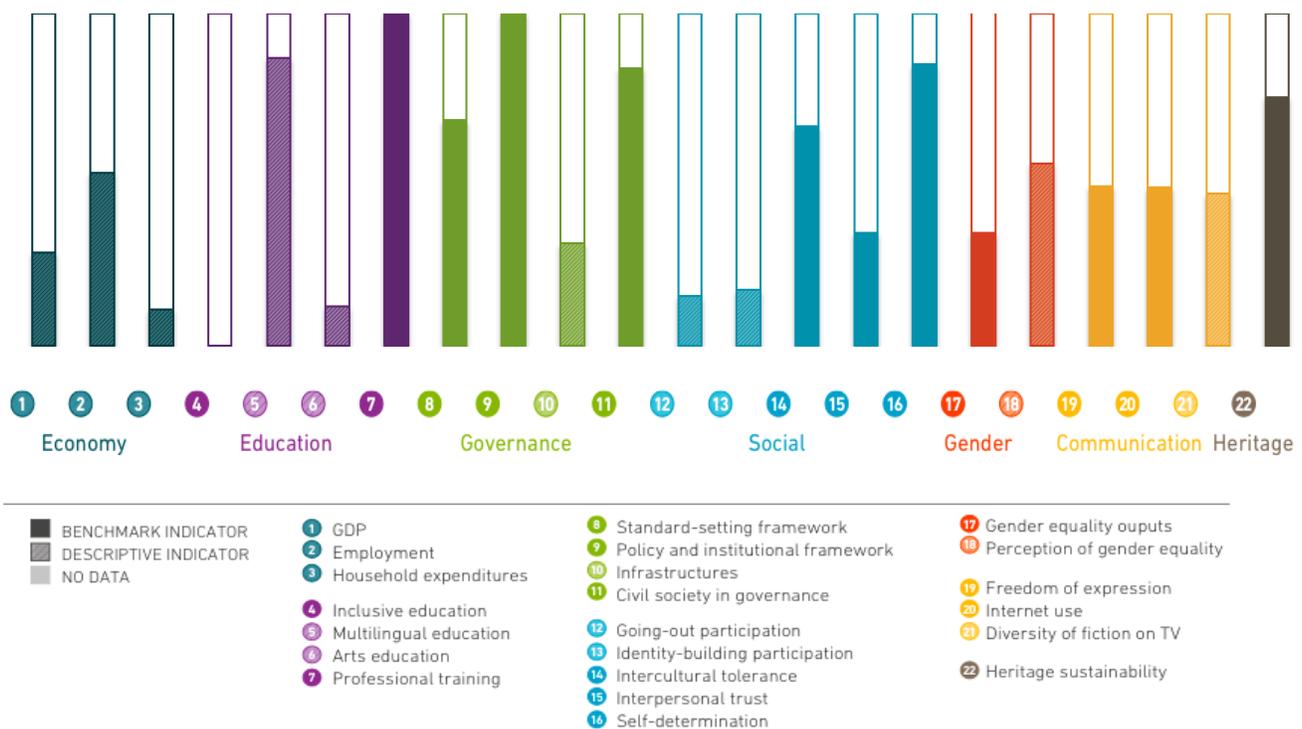
5 The full documentation for the UNESCO CDIS including methodological documents and reports of its implementation in the pilot countries can be found at <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/cultural-diversity/cultural-expressions/programmes/culture-for-development-indicators/>

6 <http://culturepolicy.gov.ge/getfile/c6ebf2e3-4510-4588-a062-29f438ac1d37/>.aspx>

implementation process unveiled gaps in the state and entity-level statistics and monitoring systems, as well as opportunities to fulfil a need for increased dialogue, collaboration and the harmonization of cultural policies and financial mechanisms across the multiple decentralized ministries and cultural institutions responsible for culture in the frame of the EU integration.

Georgia began implementation of the CDIS in May 2016 and the data collection was completed by February 2017, but there are still some data is missing.⁷ The research was managed by Stichting Caucasus Foundation in close cooperation with Arts Research Institute of Georgia. This report was prepared by Dr Levan Khetaguri and Dr Iuri Mgebrishvili, with support from Dr Simon Ellis. Data was provided by the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, the Ministry of Education, and National Statistics Office of Georgia. This report summarizes the results and the process of implementation of the CDIS project in Georgia.

3.1. Georgian Culture for Development DNA



The graphic above summarises Georgia’s position on all the CDIS indicators for the seven dimensions of the model. Such graphics, while providing a very convenient picture at a glance, inevitably cover particular aspects of culture that will be set out later in the report. It is most noticeable that the graphic shows a ‘mixed’ picture. For example, some indicators such as Professional Training or Policy and Institutional Framework are very positive, whereas other elements even within same dimensions are much lower. In other words, Georgia has some big successes, but in other areas there is still a lot

⁷ The missing data is signalled in the report. Most Georgian data sets do not include Abkhazian Autonomic Republic and Tskhinvali regions.

of work to be done. This is a technical report and so it is more concerned to present the facts from the indicators than to make policy recommendations.

4. DETAILED RESULTS OF ECONOMY DIMENSION

Core Indicators	Description
CONTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES TO GDP	▶▶▶ Percentage of the contribution of private and formal cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product
CULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	▶▶▶ Percentage of persons engaged in cultural occupations within the total employed population
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES ON CULTURE	▶▶▶ Percentage of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household consumption expenditures

The assessment of the economic impact of cultural and creative activities has become a major preoccupation of countries in all regions of the world since the 1990s. CDIS does not attempt a full scale economic assessment of such impacts as would be established for example by cultural satellite accounts, but it does provide for the drawing up of a number of benchmark indicators which are fundamental to such assessments.

- GDP:** as alternative figure for the GDP, the report uses “share of culture in total output”, which is 2.8% – For this indicator the report used GeoStat sources (2015), concretely: National Account, GeoStat, 2016; National classification NACE 001-2004 Rev. 1.1; Tourism Satellite Accounts, ACT ‘Inclusion in Cultural Heritage and Tourism Markets’ (2016).

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual - GDP indicator construction based on the production and the income approaches.

- Employment:** (5.1%) - For this indicator the report used GeoStat sources (2015), concretely: Integrated Household Survey, 2015.

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual - Cultural employment indicator construction based on number of persons having a cultural occupation.

- House Expenditures:** (1.1%) - For this indicator the report used GeoStat sources, concretely: Integrated Household Survey, 2015.

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual - Household income and expenditure indicator is based on calculation of household final consumption expenditures on cultural goods and services and on calculation of household final consumption expenditures on cultural goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures.

4.1. Contribution of Cultural Activities to GDP

The contribution of cultural activities to GDP is perhaps the most commonly used indicator in assessing their economic impact. It represents an overall estimate of the importance of cultural and creative activities to national output and economic growth.

The contribution of cultural activities to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is not yet calculated by GeoStat, therefore an alternative figure is used "share of culture in total output", which accounts for 2.8%. The data is received from GeoStat for 2016.

Table 1. The share of culture in total output

	Data
N° of digits:	4
Year:	2015
Source:	GeoStat
Comment:	For detailed codes please see Table 2
Result (%):	2.8%

Table 2. Output of cultural activities in the private sector

Output of cultural activities in the private sector, Mil. GEL						
NACE ⁸ rev.2	NACE rev 1.1	Activity	2012	2013	2014	2015
5811	22.11.0	Publishing of books	54.87	32.71	34.33	33.74
5813	22.12.0	Publishing of newspapers	25.63	29.15	18.71	14.03
5813	22.13.0	Publishing of journals and periodicals	9.59	11.17	10.62	10.23
5920	22.14.0	Publishing of sound recordings				
5819	22.15.0	Other publishing	5.16	1.53	1.03	3.64
1811	22.21.0	Printing of newspapers	8.42	9.12	8.10	7.33
1811	22.22.0	Printing n.e.c.	77.58	96.91	76.44	81.11
1812	22.23.0	Bookbinding	1.78	1.53	1.72	2.19
5819	22.24.0	Pre-press activities			0.06	
2640	32.30.1	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods	2.56	0.11	0.13	3.03
2640	32.30.2	Maintenance and repair of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
3211	36.21.0	Striking of coins		0.06		

⁸ NACE (Nomenclature des Activités Économiques dans la Communauté Européenne) is the classification of industrial or sectoral activities used in the EU. It is a standard way of grouping different companies by their activities and functions.

3212	36.22.0	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles n.e.c.	5.19	5.09	5.56	5.03
3220	36.30.2	Manufacture of musical instruments				0.08
2640	36.50.0	Manufacture of games and toys			1.32	0.07
4761	52.47.1	Retail sale of books	6.48	13.31	8.72	8.26
4762	52.47.2	Retail sale of newspapers and magazines	4.37	2.48	1.84	1.79
4762	52.47.3	Retail sale of stationery	9.35	6.57	6.24	15.31
4742	52.48.1	retail sale of computers, communication equipment etc.	34.56	34.42	43.43	45.74
5820	72.21.0	Publishing of software	3.03	0.14	4.32	8.15
5820	72.22.0	Other software consultancy and supply	67.15	51.17	77.42	115.05
5820	72.40.0	Database activities	2.35	11.99	1.16	2.33
7220	74.13.0	Market research and public opinion polling	43.53	22.97	33.11	42.43
7110	74.20.1	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	266.38	148.77	148.95	161.80
7110	74.20.2	Geological services	16.24	11.16	3.39	19.51
7110	74.20.3	Geodesic services	5.79	3.63	20.35	9.66
7110	74.20.4	Hydrometeorology services	0.53			0.05
7110	74.20.5	Land development	2.66	5.87	6.22	8.62
7110	74.30.0	Technical testing and analysis	32.78	30.86	23.88	37.54
7310	74.40.0	Advertising	162.19	268.80	265.23	357.60
7420	74.81.1	Photographic activities	4.20	1.60	13.22	3.41
7420	74.81.2	Additional photographic activities	0.31		0.29	
5911	92.11.0	Motion picture and video production	12.44	3.84	5.88	7.34
5912	92.12.0	Motion picture and video distribution	2.10	1.31	0.85	1.74
5915	92.13.0	Motion picture projection	8.43	15.48	10.49	12.38
6010	92.20.0	Radio and television activities	89.69	89.02	109.65	111.67
9000	92.31.1	Artistic and literary creation and interpretation	5.73	4.74	8.92	12.78
9000	92.31.2	Restoration services	1.46	5.84	2.03	0.87
9000	92.32.0	Operation of arts facilities	6.09	2.56	6.06	12.14
9000	92.33.0	Fair and amusement park activities	5.95	11.61	8.97	16.68
9000	92.34.0	Other entertainment activities n.e.c.	12.00	13.38	10.52	16.01
6391	92.40.0	News agency activities	6.94	4.22	1.70	6.12
9101	92.51.1	Library activities	10.51	5.56		2.25
9101	92.51.2	Archives activities			0.97	1.30
9101	92.51.3	Archives activities	0.01		0.38	2.48
9101	92.51.5	other cultural establishments	9.28	10.00	7.22	14.63

		activities				
9102	92.52.1	Museums activities	3.55	3.85	3.29	3.66
9102	92.52.2	Preservation of historical sites and buildings	3.44	4.34	0.42	0.42
9103	92.53.1	Botanical and zoological gardens activities	0.02	3.19	5.34	6.17
9103	92.53.2	Nature reserves activities	0.71			
		Total	1031.0	980.0	998.5	1226.4
		Government Budget expenditure on Culture, Mil. GEL	84.2	73.3	88.5	102.8
		Sum of private and public expenditures on culture	1115.2	1053.3	1087.0	1329.2
		Total output of the economy at basic prices	39292.9	40551.3	43927.3	48250.5
		Share of culture in total output, %	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8

Source: National Account, GeoStat, 2016 National classification NACE 001-2004 Rev. 1.1

Georgia produces annual economic output data from the Tourism sector which are related and indeed overlap with those from the Cultural and Creative Sector, for example both include output from the Hospitality industry, and they provide a useful comparison.

Table 3. Total output of production in tourism related services (mil. Gel), 2015

Hotel services; camping sites and other short-stay accommodation	499.3
Restaurant services and other serving of food and beverage	1 051.2
Railway transportation services	134.0
Other land transportation services; water transport services	687.5
Air transport services	203.9
Travel agency and tour operator services; tourist assistance services n.e.c.	931.2
Total	3 507.1
Total output by economy (mil. GEL)	48 250.5
Share of total output in tourism related services in the output of total economy (%)	7.3

Source: GeoStat 2015; Tourism Satellite Accounts

These figures for tourism are interesting because tourism is closely related to culture in Georgia (the 2016 World Bank tourism survey in Kakheti and Imereti found that 85% of visitors said their reason for visiting was 'vacations – cultural tourism')⁹, but it is not possible to separate cultural tourism from other kinds of tourist economic activity. Georgian National Tourism Administration estimates that tourism related services contributed 6.73% to national GDP in 2015. Such figures still represent an underestimation of the economic contribution of Georgian cultural heritage.

⁹ ACT 'Inclusion in Cultural Heritage and Tourism Markets' (2016), p. 69

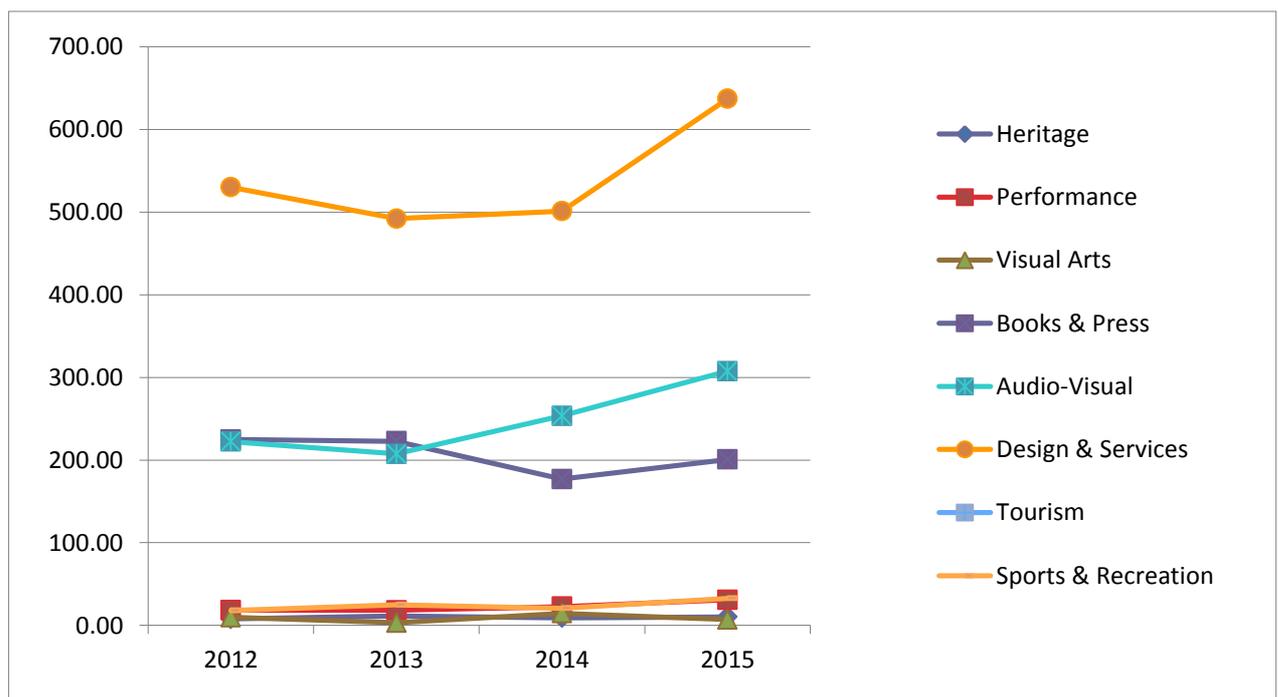
Table 4. Economic output of The Cultural and Creative sector in Georgia by Domain¹⁰ (Millions of GEL)

		2012	2013	2014	2015	Change	%
A	Heritage	7.72	11.37	9.05	10.25	2.53	32.8
B	Performance	18.47	18.28	22.58	30.91	12.44	67.3
C	Visual Arts	9.67	3.13	14.59	7.05	-2.62	-27.1
D	Books and Press	224.80	222.74	176.99	200.76	-24.04	-10.7
E	Audio-Visual	222.31	207.47	253.33	307.46	85.16	38.3
F	Design and Services	530.10	492.05	501.14	637.21	107.10	20.2
G	Tourism					0.00	
H	Sports and Recreation	17.96	24.99	20.80	32.77	14.81	82.5

Source: National Accounts, GeoStat, 2015

Table 4 shows that the % of output of Design and Services is highest in 2015 and Visual Arts have lowest output 7.05.

Figure 1. Trends in the Economic output of The Cultural and Creative sector in Georgia by Domain 2012-2015 (Millions of GEL)



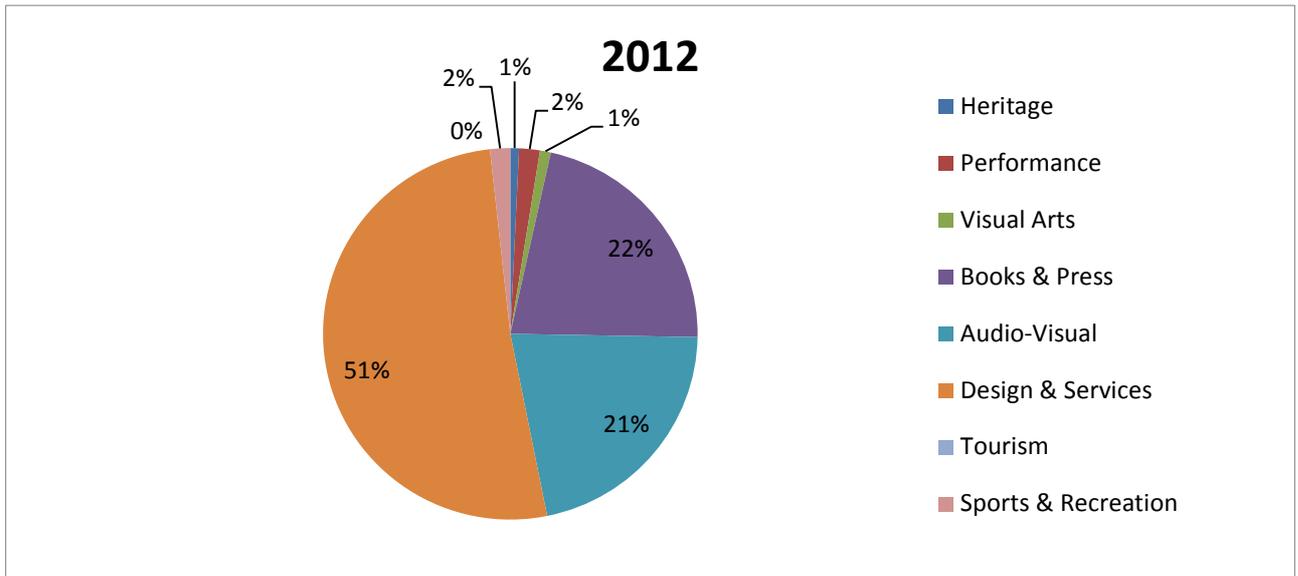
Source: National Accounts, GeoStat, 2015

Figure 1. shows growing tendencies in Design and Services and Audio-Visual sectors.

¹⁰ The 'domains' as set out in Table 4 A to H are broad groupings of cultural activity as identified in the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics 2009.

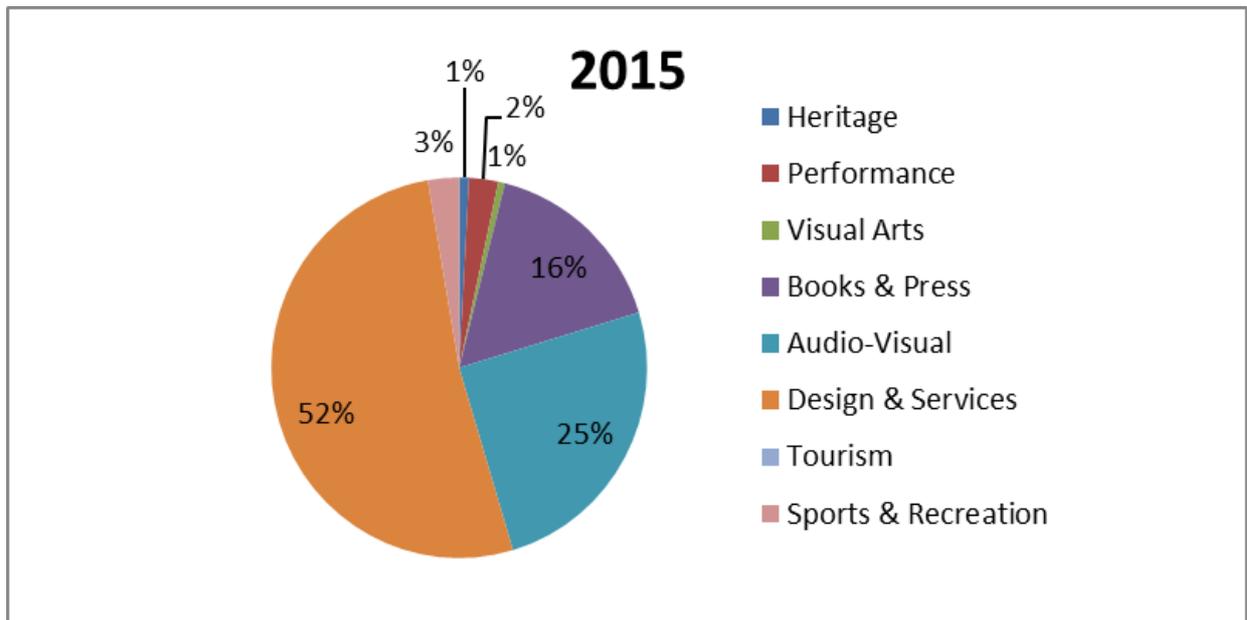
Figure 2. Economic output of the Cultural and Creative sector in Georgia 2012 by Domain

Source: National Accounts, GeoStat, 2015



In 2012, according to the Figure 2, in the economic output of the Cultural and Creative sectors more than 50% was related to the Design and Services.

Figure 3. Economic output of The Cultural and Creative sector in Georgia 2015 by Domain



Source: National Accounts, GeoStat, 2015

Between 2012 and 2015, both creative output and government budget for culture have increased by about 20% (see table 4). There has been a significant decline in the proportion of cultural and creative output.

4.2. Cultural Employment

GeoStat estimates that Cultural Employment for 2015 is 5.1% of the employed population in Georgia 92,481 jobs in Georgia are recorded in the field of culture, but many private sector and

informal jobs are not included in official figures)¹¹. GeoStat could not provide a breakdown between individuals working in core cultural occupations, and those individuals in occupations in equipment/supporting activities. Disaggregating by sex, 4.8% of men and 5.6% of women work in culture, 5.1% (from which 47.2 thousand are women and 45.3 thousand – men) or just over half the cultural workforce is women.

Culture thus has very important role as an employer in Georgia (92,481), and this does not account for secondary occupations in culture. Neither does this figure include cultural occupations performed in non-cultural establishments or non-cultural occupations dependent upon the cultural sector. Nevertheless, the result of 5.1% shows culture’s important role as a significant employer.

Table 5. Cultural employment in 2015

Total	Female	Male
5.1%	5.6%	4.8%

Source: GeoStat, (Integrated Household Survey,) 2015

4.3. Household Expenditure on Culture

Georgian households spent 1.1% of their income on cultural activities in 2015. At present, the classification of expenditure makes it very hard to compile direct information about household expenditure on cultural activities. The 1.1% of expenditure was divided into expenditure on culture within the scope of services and products – 0.6% and expenditure on business within the scope of the equipment and the services for it - 0.5%.

Table 6. Household expenditure on culture (% , 2015)

Expenditures on culture within the scope of services and products (1)	0.6
Expenditures on business within the scope of the equipment and the services for it (2)	0.5
Total	1.1

- (1) COICOP - includes the following categories of the International Classification Codes: 09.1.4 Recording media; 09.4.2 Cultural services; 09.5.1 - Books; 09.5.2 Newspapers and periodicals; 12.3.1 Jewellery, clocks and watches
- (2) COICOP - includes the following categories of the International Classification Codes: 09.1.1 Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures; 09.1.2 Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical Instruments; 09.1.3 Information processing equipment; 09.1.5 Repair of audio-visual, photographic and Information processing equipment.

Source: GeoStat, Integrated Household Survey, 2015

¹¹ The estimate of the cultural and creative industries workforce was carried out by GeoStat using the international statistical codes for occupation (ISCO) as identified by the CDIS methodology.

The result shows that spending (1.1%) is not very high and does not distinguish between local cultural goods and services or foreign cultural goods and services. In 2010, distribution of cash consumption expenditures¹² on food was 41.4% or goods 3.8%, education, culture and recreation 3.9%, and transport 10.2%. Cultural spending in rural areas was 0.7% and in urban areas 1.5% in 2015. This suggests either greater demand or a greater supply of cultural facilities in urban areas than in rural ones.

Table 7. Household spending share of the total costs of culture, city-rural setting (%), 2015

City	1.5
Rural	0.7
Total	1.1

Source: GeoStat, Integrated Household Survey, 2015

Not surprisingly the wealthier portions of the population (by income quintile) spent a greater proportion of their income on cultural activities, except that is for the richest quintile who perhaps had more income than other groups beyond that needed to meet their demand for culture.

Table 8. Household expenditure on culture in total expenses by income quintile³ (%), 2015

	1	2	3	4	5
The portion of expenditures on culture	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0

³ Quintile groups are calculated according to the income per household

Source: GeoStat, Integrated Household Survey, 2015

5. DETAILED RESULTS OF EDUCATION DIMENSION

Core Indicators	Description
INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	▶▶▶ Index of average years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22, adjusted to reflect inequalities
MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION	▶▶▶ Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to promoting multilingualism in relation to the total number of instructional hours dedicated to languages (grades 7-8)
ARTS EDUCATION	▶▶▶ Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours (grades 7-8)
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN THE CULTURE SECTOR	▶▶▶ Index of coherency and coverage of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and tertiary education in the field of culture

Education is the process by which cultural identity is transmitted from one generation to another and the way that individuals discuss and confirm their cultural identities within their local communities.

12 <http://geostat.ge/cms/files/Incomes%20and%20expenditures%202010%20press%20release.pdf>

4. **Inclusive Education** - For this indicator the report used information from Ministry of Education (2016), Georgian Constitution, and Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia (2016), results of Erasmus Mundus for 2007-2011, concretely: Erasmus Mundus – Partnerships (External Cooperation Window, Action 2) 2004-2012.

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual -Indicator is based on the average number of years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22 provides in itself important information on the levels of public investment in implementing the cultural right to education and on the people's access to a sufficiently lengthy and complete education.

5. **Multilingual Education** - For this indicator the report used information from Ministry of Education (2016) and Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia (2016), results of Erasmus Mundus for 2007-2011.

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual - Indicator for Multilingual education is based on number of official or national languages and the number of official or national languages taught during the first two years of secondary school as official or national languages (that is, not taught as "international languages" or "local or regional languages").

6. **Arts Education** - For this indicator the report used information from Ministry of Education (2016) and Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia (2016), results of Erasmus Mundus for 2007-2011.

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual - Arts Education indicator is calculated Using the official school curriculum; identify the percentage of annual instructional hours intended for arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours for all subjects in the first two years of secondary school (grades 7-8).

7. **Professional Training** - For this indicator the report used information from Ministry of Education (2016) and Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia (2016), results of Erasmus Mundus for 2007-2011 - Information for this table was provided by the individual institutions concerned as the Ministry of Education could not provide the relevant data.

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual - Professional Training in the cultural sector indicator is generated automatically when the relevant Data Table 12 is filled in. To do this, enter "X" in the cell for each question if the country has at least one educational institution providing training in the five cultural fields selected at the tertiary and/or technical level.

5.1. Inclusive Education

In 1995 Georgia adopted a new constitution, where article 35 was dedicated to education¹³, stating that everybody has rights and free choice of education. The State is the guarantor for the harmonization of the national education system with the international educational system (27.12.2006 N4135).

Both primary and secondary education is free and obligatory for Georgians. Citizens also have the right to free professional and higher education (27.12.2006 N4135). Unfortunately, the Ministry of Education has stated that it does not have the necessary information to calculate the average number of years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22 as required by the

¹³ <http://www.parliament.ge/ge/kanonmdebloba/constitution-of-georgia-68>

CDIS method, or the percentage of the population with fewer than four years of schooling (17-22 years old).

To give an overall picture in addition to CDIS indicators, as alternative source, it is important to note, that Georgia joined the Bologna process in 2005.¹⁴ The higher education system was modernized and Georgian universities, students and academics get opportunities to become part of the EU programs like Erasmus mundus, Erasmus+ and Horizon 2020. Students and scholars take part in all three levels of Erasmus mundus (Table 9-10).¹⁵

Table 9. Number of students/staff participating in the program Erasmus Mundus – Joint degree (Action 1)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Students	2	3	3	5	10	9	7	3	12
Scholars	1	1	-	-	1	2	NA	NA	NA
Fellows	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1

Source: <http://erasmusplus.org.ge/files/publications/Georgia%20Country%20Fiche%202012%20-%20en.pdf>

Nationals of the country participated in the program for the first time in 2004-2005.

Table 10. Erasmus Mundus–Partnerships (External Cooperation Window, Action 2)

	Undergraduate	Masters	Doctorate	Post-Doctorate	Staff	TOTAL
2007	16	14	11	5	3	49
2008	23	14	13	5	3	58
2009	22	17	12	5	3	59
2010	18	15	10	5	4	50
2011	18	12	13	8	9	60
TOTAL	97	72	59	26	22	276

Source: <http://erasmusplus.org.ge/files/publications/Georgia%20Country%20Fiche%202012%20-%20en.pdf>

5.2. Multilingual Education

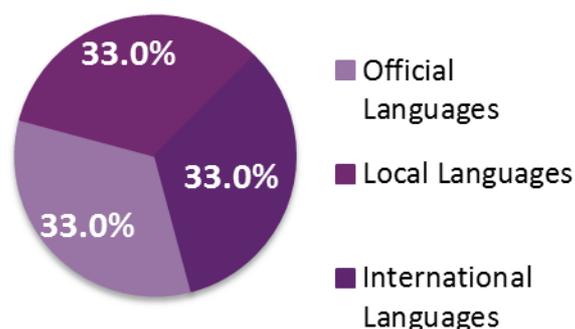
UNESCO supports the right of all children to receive initial educational instruction in their mother tongue. Learning other languages, especially those of other cultures within neighbouring communities, increases intercultural dialogue and understanding.

The result for multilingual education is that 88% of the total time devoted to language teaching is given to multilingual education. There are three official languages in Georgia (Georgian, Abkhazian, and Ossetian). In the secondary educational system, 2048 instructional hours are dedicated to teaching of languages in the first two grades; 33% of hours are devoted to the main official language of the school, 33% of hours are given to the 2 other official languages and 33% to all other languages.

Figure 4. Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to promoting multilingualism in relation to the total number of hours dedicated to languages (first two years of secondary school).

¹⁴ <http://www.mes.gov.ge/content.php?id=1856&lang=geo>

¹⁵ <http://erasmusplus.org.ge/files/publications/Georgia%20Country%20Fiche%202012%20-%20en.pdf>



Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

The result shows balanced teaching hours between the different languages.

5.3. Arts Education

In Georgia, an average of 11.96% of all instructional hours in the first two years of secondary school are dedicated to arts education, reflecting a medium level of priority given to the arts and culture. The national curriculum subjects dedicated to the arts (music, painting, etc.) are elective and need to be developed in more forms that are diverse. At this time, only the history of visual art has official textbooks. During the last 3 years an experimental extra curriculum program “Cinema at the schools”,¹⁶ supported by Ministries of Education and Science, Culture and Monument Protection and Georgian National Film Centre, was taken by professional film trainers to schools in rural and urban areas to promote cinema as art as an elective course. This program was evaluated and received well in all the country. Also, “Live Books in Schools” extra curriculum programme was launched in 2017 supported by the above ministries, allowing Georgian writers to meet with schoolchildren, to introduce their books and to have discussions on literature.

Table 11. Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education (grades 7-8)

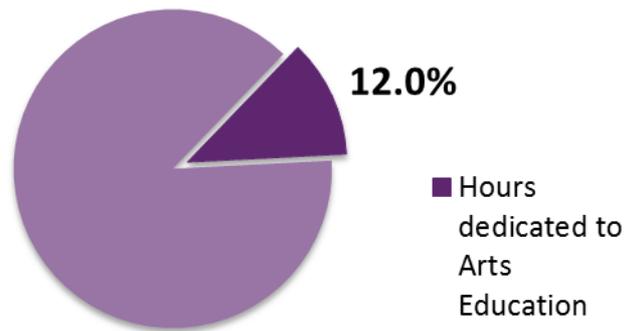
Grade	Hours of Arts Education per year	Total Educational hours per year	% of Arts Education per year
7	140	980	14,3%
8	105	1068	9,8%
7 and 8	245	2048	11,96%

Source: Ministry of Education, 2016

The result is that 11.96% of the instructional hours for Grades 7 and 8 are given to arts education.

Figure 5. Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours (first two years of secondary school).

¹⁶ <http://www.mes.gov.ge/content.php?id=1856&lang=geo>



Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

Results for arts education in the first two years of secondary education gave good opportunities for realizing the culture sector’s full potential as an employer by encouraging students to develop an interest in a professional career in the sector during key formative years.

5.4. Professional Training in the Culture Sector

Georgia’s result of 1/1 indicates that the Georgia’s authorities have manifested a clear interest and willingness to invest in the training of cultural professionals. Indeed, the coverage of public and government-dependent private technical and tertiary education is rather comprehensive in Georgia, offering various types of courses and permitting cultural professionals to receive the necessary training to pursue a career in the culture sector. But the system still needs to be developed in the way of curriculum, research and international standards.

Table 12. Professional Training in the cultural sector¹⁷

	Tertiary education	Year	Source	Technical education	Year	Source
Is there at least one public or private government-dependent educational institution in your country that provides heritage training courses?	x	2016	Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University Ilia State University (archeology) Akaki Tsereteli State University (History and Archeology) Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University (Geography, Geology, Ecology)	x	2016	

¹⁷ Information for this table was provided by the individual institutions concerned as the Ministry of Education could not provide the relevant data.

	Tertiary education	Year	Source	Technical education	Year	Source
Is there at least one public or private government-dependent educational institution in your country that provides music training courses?	x	2016	V. Sarajishvili Tbilisi State Conservatoire Ilia State University (Music – Electroacoustic, Computer Music, Composition) Batumi Art State Teaching University (Music)	x	2016	V.Saradjishvili Tbilisi State Conservatoire S. Tsintsadze Music College "
Is there at least one public or private government-dependent educational institution in your country that provides training courses in the fine, visual and applied arts?	x	2016	Apolon Kutateladze State Academy of Art of Tbilisi (painting, graphic, design etc.) Ilia State University (Visual and Applied Art; Graphic Design and Practical Design) Free University (Visual Art and Design) Georgian Institute of Public Affairs (Audiovisual and Media Art, Multimedia)	x	2016	Community College "Mermisi" Community College "Gldani Vocational Training Center" Vocational College "Pazisi" Vocational College "Black Sea" Community College "Iberia" Akaki Tsereteli State University Vocational College "Horizonti" Vocational College "Tetnuldi" Vocational College "Lakada" Samtskhe-Javakheti State University Community College "Aisi" Vocational College "Prestige" Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University
Is there at least one public or private government-dependent educational institution in your country that provides training courses in cultural management?	x	2016	Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University (Cultural Studies) Ilia State University (Cultural Studies)	x	2016	Community College "Akhali Talgha" Community College "Mermisi"
Is there at least one public or private government-dependent educational institution in your country that provides training courses in film and image?	x	2016	Shota Rustaveli Theatre and Film State University of Georgia Ilia State University (Theatre Arts, Acting Stage Directing; Film Studies)	x	2016	Ilia State University

	Tertiary education	Year	Source	Technical education	Year	Source
			Batumi Art State Teaching University Apolon Kutateladze State Academy of Art of Tbilisi (Photography, Digital Media) Caucasus University (Audiovisual Art and Directing)			
Result	1,00					

For professional arts education in Georgia there are four state universities: three (Fine Arts Academy, Conservatory, Theatre and Film University) in Tbilisi and one (Arts University) in Batumi and with mixed qualifications in other universities (State University, Technical University, Ilia State University, plus some private universities) covering approximately 3,000 students all together. The qualifications offered are generally traditional with some contemporary programs, a mix of arts practice and theory, such as film, music, art, and theatre studies. Following the Bologna process, all three levels (BA, MA, and PhD) exist in the three universities in Tbilisi while in Batumi there are only BA and MA levels.

Still one of the weaknesses in arts universities is the level and character of research, as well as the international recognition of academic results. The ELSEVIER consortium has been based in Georgia since 2014 with 22 Georgian universities, but no arts universities participate.¹⁸

In Georgia in 2016, there were 190.057 students at 74 Educational institutions (Table 13) and only 3.6% in Arts Education (Table 14). The Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection fund arts education in the four universities mentioned above.

Table 13. Student enrolment in Georgia for three levels of higher education (2016)

	BA	Medicine education	MA	PhD	Total
Number of students	146662	12 454	24 144	6 797	190 057
Total number of %	77.16 %	6.54 %	12.7 %	3.6 %	

Source: <http://erasmusplus.org.ge/ge/he-in-georgia>

Table 14. Student enrolment in Arts Education (2016)

University	BA	MA	PhD	total	Sources

¹⁸ <http://www.elsevier.ge/>

1	Shota Rustaveli Theatre and Film University	767	87	58	912	http://www.tafu.edu.ge/files/pdf/stud_stat_mon.pdf
2	Batumi Arts Teaching University	329	51	-	380	http://www.batu.edu.ge/main/page/2-24/index.html
3	State Conservatoire	344	71	8	427	http://www.conservatoire.edu.ge/uploads/__2014-1015.pdf
4	Tbilisi State Academy of Fine Arts	1357	278	28	1663	http://art.edu.ge/ka/martva
	Total	2797	487	94	3382	

Table 15. Student enrolment and percentage in Arts Education compared to all enrolment on three levels (2016)

Total number of student in Arts Education on each level		Total number of student on each level		
		BA	MA	PhD
		146 662	24 144	6 797
BA	2797	1,9%		
MA	487		2,0%	
PhD	94			1,4%

Cultural management is one of the priorities in national cultural policy¹⁹, but in 2016, cultural management (arts management or similar) at MA level disappeared from universities (Shota Rustaveli Theatre and Film State University www.tafu.edu.ge and Ilia State University www.iliauni.edu.ge). However, music management (conservatory) and heritage management (Fine Arts Academy) courses were still available based on an academic research approach rather than as training for senior management.

The main problem in the development of cultural management as a stable qualification within the national qualification framework is that it is not distinguished from Business Administration and does not address international experience and practice. One of the main topics of cultural management advance courses is to show main differences between cultural management and business administration. To address this issue, the state (ministry of culture) needs to create cultural management as an independent qualification. The two tables (12 and 16) show vocational training programs and tertiary education programs respectively in the field of culture.

Table 16. Vocational Training programs in the field of culture

N	State University/College	Vocational Programs	Location
1	S. Tsintsadze Music College	• Performer-illustrator(concertmaster)	Gori

¹⁹ <http://culturepolicy.gov.ge/getfile/c6ebf2e3-4510-4588-a062-29f438ac1d37/>.aspx, 1.3

N	State University/College	Vocational Programs	Location
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocal, ensemble and chorus singer Regent 	
2	V.Saradjishvili Tbilisi State Conservatoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performer-illustrator(concertmaster) Jazz music performer (instrumentalist, vocalist) Musician-tutor Dance teacher 	Tbilisi
3	Tbilisi State Academy of Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animator Visual image designer 	Tbilisi
4	Community College "Mermisi"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garment designer Specialist of decorative-applied textile Felt designer Chaser Woodcarver Shoe Leather and accessories designer Garment art designer Event organizer 	Tbilisi
5	Community College "Gldani Vocational Training Center"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garment designer Garment art designer 	Tbilisi
6	Vocational College "Pazisi"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garment designer 	Poti
7	Vocational College "Black Sea"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garment designer 	Batumi
8	Community College "Iberia"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garment designer 	Kutaisi
9	Akaki Tsereteli State University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialist of decorative-applied textile Garment art designer Knitter (textile, etc.) 	Kutaisi
10	Vocational College "Horizonti"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garment designer Felt designer 	Ozurgeti
11	Vocational College "Tetnuldi"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garment designer Specialist of decorative-applied textile 	Mestia
12	Vocational College "Lakada"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garment designer Embroiderer Specialist of decorative-applied textile Felt designer 	<u>Tsalenjikha</u> , Jvari
13	Samtskhe-Javakheti State University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garment art designer Stone and other material carver 	Akhaltzikhe
14	Community College "Aisi"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialist of decorative-applied textile Felt designer Chaser Ceramics specialist 	Gurjaani (Katchreti), Akhmeta, Dedoplistskaro
15	Vocational College "Prestige"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialist of decorative-applied textile Felt designer 	Telavi
16	Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garment art designer Felt designer 	Telavi
17	Ilia State University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photographer Editor (film-cutter, audio-visual image specialist) TV-film director 	Tbilisi
18	Community College "Akhali Talgha"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Event organizer 	Kobuleti

Source: Ministry of Education, 2016

It should be noted that while CDIS concentrates on arts education, many other areas of professional training relate to fields in the cultural and creative economy (as described under Section 1 the Economic Dimension). Such areas might include design, ICTs (for graphic design), and architecture.

6. DETAILED RESULTS OF GOVERNANCE DIMENSION

Core Indicators	Description
STANDARD-SETTING FRAMEWORK FOR CULTURE	▶▶▶ Index of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity
POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR CULTURE	▶▶▶ Index of development of the policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity
DISTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES	▶▶▶ Distribution of selected cultural infrastructures relative to the distribution of the country's population in administrative divisions immediately below State level
CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL GOVERNANCE	▶▶▶ Index of the promotion of the participation of cultural professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them

Effective governance and administration are required to ensure that such a diverse sector as culture operates within a logical and agreed policy framework.

The Governance Dimension of CDIS consists of a number of long checklists regarding the institutional and legislative base for culture, and which form the basis for calculating the indexed scores given in the tables below (Tables 18-20). These checklists are included as Annex 1.

8. **Standard-setting framework culture** (0.68/1) – For this indicator the report used information by the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia (2016) concretely: GCA, Annual Report, 2014.

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual - Standard-setting framework for culture indicator is a qualitative structural indicator presented as a checklist. To assess the degree of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major levels.

9. **Policy and institutional framework for culture** (1/1) – For this indicator the report used information by the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia (2016).

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual - The policy and institutional framework is a qualitative structural indicator presented as a checklist. To evaluate the degree of development of the policy and institutional framework for the formulation, implementation and management of cultural policies and measures, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major levels: the policy framework, and the institutional framework.

10. **Distribution of cultural Infrastructures** (0.312) – For this indicator the report used information by the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia (2016)

concretely: information about the galleries and visual arts from Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia, GeoStat, 2015.

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual - Distribution of cultural infrastructure indicator is constructed by the relevant cells, which is completed on the appropriate sheet of the Data Table stating (tables.19 and 20), for each of the country's administrative divisions as identified in accordance with the "Definitions" section (provinces, departments or regions).

11. **Civil Society in governance** (1/1) – For this indicator the report used information by the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia (2016).

Methodology of UNESCO CDIS Manual - Civil society participation in cultural governance indicator is a qualitative process indicator presented as a checklist. To rate the degree to which public authorities promote participation by civil society in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern it, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major segments, then assigned an equivalent weighting (Participation by organized representatives of minorities and Participation by organized representatives of culture sector professionals) table 21.

6.1. Standard-Setting Framework for Culture

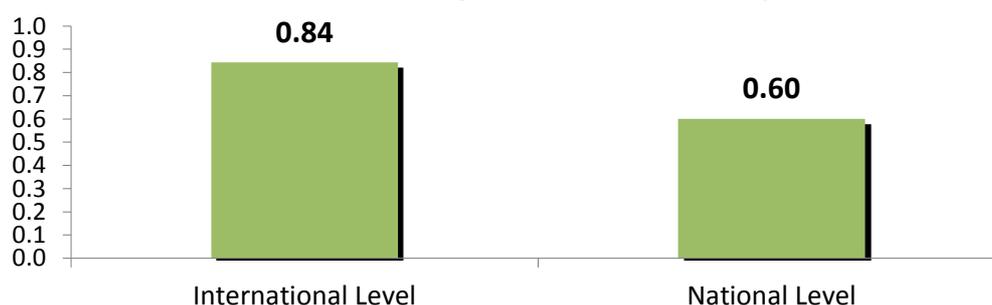
Georgia's result of 0.68/1 indicates that there is a strong standard-setting framework for culture, through the different governments of Georgia during last 25 years and many efforts have been made to ratify key international legal instruments affecting cultural development, cultural rights and cultural diversity, though not all of them have yet been fully implemented. Successive governments have worked hard to address this issue.

Table 17. Index of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity

	Weight
Binding international instruments ratified	0.82
Universal Recommendations and Declarations (soft law) whose content and principles have been explicitly incorporated/integrated into national laws and / or regulations	0.17
Binding regional instruments ratified	1.00
Bilateral cultural cooperation agreements signed	1.00
SUPRANATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL LEVEL	0.84
	Weight
National Constitution	0.86
National legislative and regulatory framework	0.47
NATIONAL LEVEL	0.60

Figure 6. Index of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity

Index of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity



Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

National level scores 0.60/1 – national constitution scores 0.86/1 and National legislative and regulatory framework 0.47/1

An important dimension of institutional support for creative people and artists is the protection of authors' rights. Georgia is a member of WIPO since 1991 (World Intellectual Property Organization)²⁰. There is a national law about IP protection.²¹ There is National Intellectual Property Centre)²², which produces regular publications regarding IP topics and is free of charge. The Georgian Copyright Association²³ collects money for authors of creative works that have been copied or performed. In 2014, it collected over 2.7 million GEL for redistribution to Georgian authors (GCA, Annual Report, 2014, p.8).

6.2. Policy and Institutional Framework for Culture

In 2015, the government adopted a cultural policy agenda to promote and stimulate creative and cultural industries, and promote the cultural sector as part of development.²⁴ Georgia contains two Autonomous republics Abkhazia and Adjara, 9 regions, 83 municipalities, from 83 municipalities 12 self-governing cities and 71 self-governing communities.

Index of development of the policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity was calculated by using the policy and institutional framework indicator of CDIS and the result is 1.00 (see table 18). Please see the complete indicator in the annex 1.

Table 18. Index of development of the policy and institutional framework

	Weight
POLICY FRAMEWORK	1.00
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	1.00
Result	1.00

Source: Ministry of Culture, 2016

²⁰ <http://www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html>

²¹ <http://www.gca.ge/index.php?cid=55>

²² <http://www.sakpatenti.gov.ge/ka/>

²³ <http://gca.ge>

²⁴ <http://culturepolicy.gov.ge/getfile/c6ebf2e3-4510-4588-a062-29f438ac1d37/.aspx>

In the governance of culture advisory expert boards for the professional decision-making in the field of culture are not used by municipalities or self-governed communities.

6.3. Distribution of Cultural Infrastructure

The result of the distribution of cultural infrastructure in Georgia according to CDIS is 0.312. This result was calculated from the distribution of selected cultural infrastructure relative to the distribution of the country's population in administrative divisions immediately below State level. The Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia provided the full information. The result of 0.312 is low for the average number of Museums, Libraries and Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts for all Georgia.

When looking at the figures for the three different categories of infrastructure, Georgia scores 0.563/1 for Museums, 0.138/1 for Exhibition Venues and 0.234/1 for Libraries. The data source for the information is the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia. They suggest that the equal distribution of access exists for museums, and that the most unequal distribution exists for exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts, while the distribution of libraries and media resource centres falls in between these two. Unfortunately, most of the soviet heritage-cultural centres do not operate or are in a bad condition and are not given for cultural services. Local festivals and independent cultural programs are not well developed in rural areas as most of them are in urban areas. The result 0.312/1 is low and needs to be developed and reconsidered by state policy for further support and development.

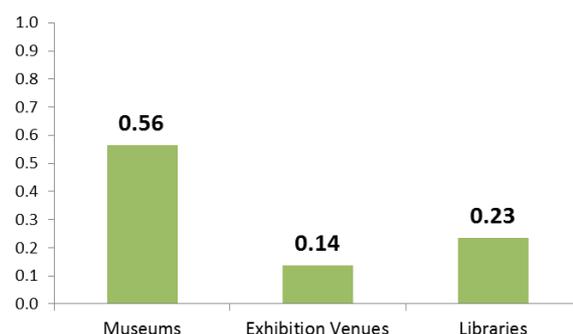
Table 19. Distribution of Cultural Infrastructure

	Indicator (relative standard deviation)
Museums	0.563
Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts	0.138
Libraries and media resource centres	0.234
Result	0.312

Source: Ministry of Culture, <http://art.gov.ge/galleries>; GeoStat, 2015

Table 19. shows the distribution of cultural infrastructure, where museums 0.563 account for larger share than libraries and media resource centres 0.234 and only 0.138 are exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts.

Figure 7. Distribution of selected cultural infrastructures relative to the distribution of the population in administrative divisions immediately below State level (Relative Standard Deviation)



Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

The existing infrastructure maintains a narrow range of activities rather than serving as multifunctional cultural centres. For example, in Racha Lechkhumi and Qvemo Svaneti, where there are 32,000 inhabitants, there are 86 libraries, but no venues for exhibitions or the performing arts.

Table 20. Cultural Infrastructure by the regions

Administrative divisions	Population	Number of museums	Number of exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts	Number of libraries and media resource centres	Population	Museums	Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts	Libraries and media resource centres	Museums	Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts	Libraries and media resource centres
Tbilisi	1108900	43	24	58	30%	21%	80%	7%	0,70	2,68	0,24
Abkhazia AR					0%	0%	0%	0%			
Adjar AR	334300	16	4	7	9%	8%	13%	1%	0,86	1,48	0,09
Guria	113300	12		14	3%	6%	0%	2%	1,91	0,00	0,56
Imereti	533600	27	2	167	14%	13%	7%	20%	0,91	0,46	1,41
Kakheti	318400	31	0	91	9%	15%	0%	11%	1,76	0,00	1,29
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	94500	10	0	69	3%	5%	0%	8%	1,91	0,00	3,29
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	32000	6	0	86	1%	3%	0%	10%	3,38	0,00	12,11
Samegre-lo-Zemo Svaneti	330500	29	0	94	9%	14%	0%	11%	1,58	0,00	1,28
Samtskhe-Javakheti	160600	8	0	56	4%	4%	0%	7%	0,90	0,00	1,57
Kvemo Kartli	424200	10	0	63	11%	5%	0%	8%	0,42	0,00	0,67
Shida Kartli	263400	14	0	119	7%	7%	0%	14%	0,96	0,00	2,04

Source: Ministry of Culture, <http://art.gov.ge/galleries>; GeoStat, 2015

Until 2016, in terms of management of cultural facilities, there was a policy of decentralization. However, at the end of 2016 all regional and municipal theatres were placed under the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, while all museums in Tbilisi were centralised under a public

non-profit legal entity "Museums Union", incorporating 9 museums, out of which 8 are memorial museums, by the decision of Tbilisi municipality in 2016.²⁵

6.4. Civil Society Participation in Cultural Governance

Civil society participation in cultural governance represents the promotion of the participation of cultural professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programs. The Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia provided information for this indicator. The result shows that there are opportunities for dialogue and representation of both cultural professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programs that concern them. Such opportunities for participation in cultural governance exist at the State as well as decentralized levels.

During Culture Strategy 2025 elaboration (2015-2016), National Minorities participated in 4 meetings held in couple of Georgian regions populated mostly by minorities. Two meetings were designated to problem identification and other two to discussing and reviewing the draft strategy document²⁶.

The special Culture Strategy Coordination Expert Group was created by Minister's decree in 2015, which composed of 34 members representing various cultural and creative sectors and related civil society organizations. Six meetings were held during strategy formulation process. One of cultural associations is designated to undertake the monitoring of UNESCO convention on implementation of the Convention on Protection of Diversity of Cultural Expressions. There are plans to create a strategy implementation monitoring group in 2018.

Cultural professionals at regional/municipal/local level participated in 53 meetings held during Culture Strategy formulation and discussion process in 2015-2016. In 2017, online conferences and meetings were held with cultural representatives of local administrations and cultural professionals in all Georgian regions aimed at developing strategy implementation action plans to be adopted by regional authorities.

Several consultation mechanisms were put in place for the consultation on the National Cultural Policy and it is expected that these schemes will become more institutionalized in the near future.

To facilitate the participation of cultural professionals in governance, several institutional mechanisms and organic structures operate at the State, entity, canton, and municipal levels. There are ministries of cultures at the autonomic republics of Adjara and Abkhazia, cultural departments at the governor's offices and cultural departments at the cities. In the country, there are local laws about theatre, heritage, artistic unions etc. In recent years, few new institutions were established by the state (e.g. Creative Georgia, which incorporates also Creative Europe Desk, Tbilisi Museums Union), but at the local level, especially in rural areas, there is still a lack of clear vision for cultural sector. Only in a few places have authorities used experts to help in the decision-making process. The cultural policy document, which was approved in 2016, should help the process if it sees widespread implementation.

²⁵ <http://tbilisi.gov.ge/page/59>

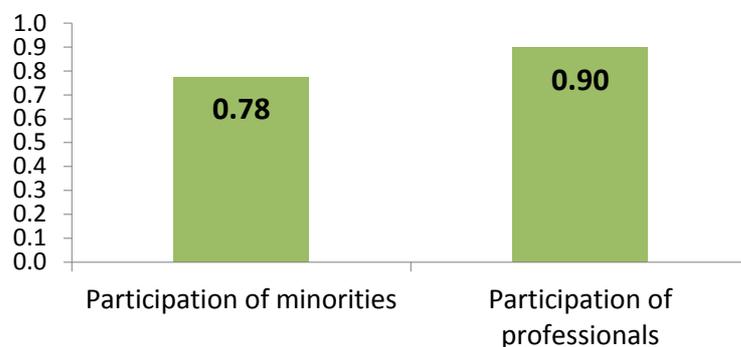
²⁶ Minutes of the meetings are available in Georgian at : <http://culturepolicy.gov.ge/EventSideMenu/Regional-Meetings.aspx>

Table 21. Civil Society Participation in cultural governance

	Option of reply	Reply	Points			
Participation of minorities			50,00%	77.5		
National level			50%	70	Year	Source
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and programs that concern them? These mechanisms or structures could be exclusively dedicated to culture or could be dedicated to broader issues that may treat culture as a thematic or transversal issue.	Yes	X	40	40	2015	Ad-hoc meetings took place during formulation of National Cultural Policy Min.Cult
	No		0			
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting has been held in the last 24 months)?	Yes		25	10	2015	Min.Cult
	No	X	10			
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Perma- nent		20	10	2015	Min.Cult
	Ad hoc	X	10			
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Binding		15	10	2015	Min.Cult
	Consul- tative	X	10			
Regional/municipal/local level			50%	85		
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	Yes	X	40	40	2015	Minutes of meetings: culturepolicy.gov.ge/EventSideMenu/Regional-Meetings.aspx
	No		0			
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting has been held in the last 24 months)?	Yes	X	25	25	2015	Min.Cult
	No		10			
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Perma- nent		20	10	2015	Min.Cult
	Ad hoc	X	10			
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Binding		15	10	2015	Min.Cult
	Consul- tative	X	10			
Participation of cultural professionals			50%	90		
National level			50%	95		
Are there institutional mechanisms or	Yes	X	40	40	2015	

organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) that provide for participation by representatives of cultural sector professionals (guilds, associations, networks, etc.) in processes related to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programs that concern them?	No		0			Culture Strategy Coordination Expert Group (Min.Cult)
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)?	Yes	X	25	25	2015	Min.Cult
	No		10			
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Perma- nent	X	20	20	2015	Culture Strategy Coordination Advisory Group (Min.Cult)
	Ad hoc		10			
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Binding		15	10	2015	Min.Cult
	Consul- tative	X	10			
Regional/municipal/local level			50%	85		
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) that provide for participation by representatives of cultural sector professionals (guilds, associations, networks, etc.) in processes related to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programs that concern them?	Yes	X	40	40	2015	53 meetings held during 2015/6. In 2017, online conferences and meetings with representatives of local adm. and cultural professionals in all Georgian regions Min.Cult
	No		0			
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)?	Yes	X	25	25	2015	Min.Cult
	No		10			
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Perma- nent		20	10	2015	Min.Cult
	Ad hoc	X	10			
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Binding		15	10	2015	Min.Cult
	Consul- tative	X	10			
Result				83.75		

Figure 8. Index of the promotion of the participation of cultural professional and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them.



Source: Consultations with key stakeholders. Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

7. DETAILED RESULTS OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION DIMENSION

Core Indicators	Description
PARTICIPATION IN GOING-OUT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	Percentage of the population who have participated at least once in a going-out cultural activity in the last 12 months
PARTICIPATION IN IDENTITY-BUILDING CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	Percentage of the population who have participated at least once in an identity-building cultural activity in the last 12 months
TOLERANCE OF OTHER CULTURES	Degree of tolerance within a society towards people from different cultural backgrounds
INTERPERSONAL TRUST	Degree of interpersonal trust
FREEDOM OF SELF-DETERMINATION	Median score of perceived freedom of self-determination

Culture is formed at a community level when people get together to share common practices and ideals. Through dialogue and participation, individuals negotiate their membership of different social groups, local cultures and local communities. Participation in wider cultural dialogue between different communities increases social cohesion and intercultural dialogue.

- Going-out participation (15%)** – For this indicator the report uses sources from GeoStat (2005-2015), Caucasus Barometer (2015) concretely: Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (ACTTHEA), Assessment of Arts and Culture resources and need in Adjara Region in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara, survey 2015.

Methodology UNESCO CDIS Manual - Participation in going-out cultural activities calculation method is based on data available from official surveys, like: Activities during last 6 months: went theatre, cinema, and restaurant. The researchers have already used this information previously for comparative analysis for Adjara region survey in 2015.

- Identity-building participation (17%)** - For this indicator the report uses sources from Caucasus Barometer (2015), concretely: Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (ACTPBLM), Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (ICITTRAD).

Methodology UNESCO CDIS Manual - Participation in identity-building cultural activities calculation method is based on data available from official surveys like: attending during last 6 month a public meeting and important for a good citizen - follow traditions.

14. **Tolerance of other cultures** (66%) - For this indicator the report uses sources from WVS (2010-2015) concretely: World Values Survey (v15.04.18).

Methodology UNESCO CDIS Manual - Tolerance of other cultures calculation method is different depending on the data source available. The calculation methods are organized in order of preference of data sources from World Values Survey and Official national or regional surveys, responded on questions like: people of a different race, Immigrants/foreign workers, People of different religion

15. **Interpersonal trust** (34%) - For this indicator the report uses sources from Caucasus Barometer (2015) concretely: Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (GALLTRU), World Values Survey (v15.04.18), Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (LIFESAT).

Methodology UNESCO CDIS manual - Interpersonal trust indicator is constructed by using the most recent data for Georgia included in following data sources, organized by preference: Official national or regional surveys and World Values Survey with the following questions: "most people can be trusted, need to be very careful".

16. **Self-determination** (85%) - For this indicator the report uses sources from Caucasus Barometer (2015), WVS (2010-2015).

Methodology UNESCO CDIS Manual - Freedom of self-determination indicator is constructed using the following data sources of World Values Survey and Official national or regional surveys. The indicator is the median of the score given by the individuals (Table 32).

Alternative Sources

As alternative sources from GeoStat and Government of Georgia, we use some international institutions research like: Caucasus Barometer, World Values Survey, and Freedom House.

Caucasus Barometer

"The Caucasus Research Resource Centers (CRRC) is a network of research, resource and training centers established in 2003 in the capital cities of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia with the goal of strengthening social science research and public policy analysis in the South Caucasus. CRRC was established in 2003 by the Eurasia Partnership Foundation (EPF) with financial support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. In summer, 2013 CRRC Armenia and CRRC Georgia were registered as independent non-commercial legal entities, but continue to maintain the same goals, objectives and commitment to regional cooperation.

CRRC has 10 years of experience providing researchers, governments, donors, NGOs and the private sector with data and analysis of critical trends and expectations in Georgia and across the region. CRRC provides research, analysis and training using tested methodologies, which allow accurate comparisons between sectors, populations and countries. At the moment, there are seven waves of the Caucasus Barometer survey uploaded to the Online Data Analysis."²⁷

²⁷ <http://caucasusbarometer.org/en/about/>

World Values Survey

"The World Values Survey (www.worldvaluessurvey.org) is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. The WVS is the largest non-commercial, cross-national, time series investigation of human beliefs and values ever executed, currently including interviews with almost 400,000 respondents. Moreover, the WVS is the only academic study covering the full range of global variations, from very poor to very rich countries, in all of the world's major cultural zones.

The WVS seeks to help scientists and policy makers understand changes in the beliefs, values and motivations of people throughout the world. Thousands of political scientists, sociologists, social psychologists, anthropologists and economists have used these data to analyze such topics as economic development, democratization, religion, gender equality, social capital, and subjective well-being. These data have also been widely used by government officials, journalists and students, and groups at the World Bank have analysed the linkages between cultural factors and economic development."²⁸

GeoStat

"At present the statistical activities are carried out by an independent body of National Statistics Office of Georgia (GeoStat), the Legal Entity of Public Law. It carries out its functions taking into account the international methodology and standards. Since 11 December 2009 the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics provides a legal basis for its functioning."²⁹

Freedom House

"Freedom House is an independent watchdog organization dedicated to the expansion of freedom and democracy around the world. Freedom House analyses the challenges to freedom, advocate for greater political rights and civil liberties, and support frontline activists to defend human rights and promote democratic change. Founded in 1941, Freedom House was the first American organization to champion the advancement of freedom globally.

Freedom House recognize that freedom is possible only in democratic political environments where governments are accountable to their own people; the rule of law prevails; and freedoms of expression, association, and belief, as well as respect for the rights of minorities and women, are guaranteed. More than 2.5 billion people live in countries that Freedom House designates "Not Free," more than a third of the globe's population."³⁰

7.1. Participation in Going-Out Cultural Activities

Going-out cultural activities include visits to cultural venues, such as cinemas, theatres, concerts, music festivals, galleries, museums, libraries, historical and archaeological monuments.

In 2015, 15% of the people surveyed in Georgia by the Caucasus Barometer reported having participated at least once in a going-out cultural activity in the last 6 months (theatre and cinema Table 25). The EU Cultural Statistics Handbook 2016 suggests that in the past year in the majority of countries about 30% or more of people went to the cinema at least once in 2011, except in Romania where the figure was 16%. Similarly, over 30% of European citizens attended a 'live performance' in 2011, except in Turkey where the number was 19%. A result of 15% suggests a

²⁸ <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp>

²⁹ (<http://www.geostat.ge/>)

³⁰ (<https://freedomhouse.org/>)

low degree of cultural participation and a steady base for a domestic cultural audience it time its shows a very big needs and necessity in audience development, professional cultural management and marketing tools. GeoStat data (Table 23) by contrast include numbers of visits and not numbers of people. For example, 1 person going to the theatre ten times a year would be counted as ten visits.

Table 22. Cultural participation, administrative data

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Public and universal libraries											
Number	2056	1726	672	824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of books and magazines, million volumes	28.3	20.7	...	17.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Museums											
Number	111	137	139	126	112	118	183	188	191	193	207
Annual number of visitors, thousands	301.1	472.6	446.4	436.2	616.2	730.1	705.1	993.7	1100.9	1065.8	1335.9
Theatres											
Number	41	46	46	45	42	44	45	44	48	49	49
Annual number of visitors, thousands	256.0	343.6	437.8	394.3	468.6	359.9	404.2	353.7	433.9	486.9	554.5

Source: GeoStat, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=209&lang=eng

Cultural participation data shows growing tendencies during the last years according the number of tickets at the museums and theatres.

Table 23. Activities during last 6 months: Went to a theatre/cinema

Time-series (%)	Yes	No
2011	11	89
2012	8	91
2013	13	87
2015	15	85

Source: Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (ACTTHEA)

Similar results to Caucasus Barometer were obtained in a 2015 survey (Assessment of Arts and Culture resources and need in Adjara Region in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara, 2508 inhabitants were interviewed, question: was how often you attend cultural events?).

Table 24. Attending cultural events in Adjara, 2015

Not attending	10%
Once per year	27,50%
Once per month	37,50%
Once per week	16,30%
Several times per week	5,70%
By force	3%

Source: <http://adjara.gov.ge/uploads/Docs/708742a9482445c8a8ba21dbaeee.pdf>

Thus, the findings of the Caucasus Barometer suggest, that while about half of all Georgian dined out in the last six months, a much lower number have gone out to a cultural performance or to the cinema. It is important to note, that a much greater number of Georgians may however have indulged in some form of cultural activity at home, which might include listening to (or performing) music, reading literature, or watching/listening to a cultural show on radio/TV (see Communication dimension in this report). Cultural policy might consider the extent to which it encourages cultural activities within the family at home or in the wider community through 'going out'.

Table 25. Activities during last 6 months: Went to a restaurant, 2015

Time-series (%)	Yes	No
2011	33	67
2012	27	73
2013	38	62
2015	44	56

Source: *Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (ACTREST)*

7.2. Participation in Identity-Building Cultural Activities

Participation in identity building activities is less well defined and less frequently measured than participation in going-out activities. The most relevant data was obtained from the 2015 Caucasus Barometer program concerning respondent activities in the last six months (the CDIS method suggests 'in the last year') in terms of attendance at a public meeting (Table 26) and the importance of following traditions in being a good citizen (Table 27). In the latter case 74% of respondents felt that following traditions was an extremely important part of being a good citizen suggesting a strong desire to maintain traditional identities.

Table 26. Activities during last 6 months: Attended a public meeting (%)

Yes	17
No	83

Source: *Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (ACTPBLM)*

Table 27. Important for a good citizen - follow traditions (%)

Not important at all	1%
2	2%

3	9%
4	14%
Extremely important	74%

Source: *Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (ICITTRAD)*

7.3. Tolerance of Other Cultures

In 2015, only 66.23% of the people of Georgia agreed that they did not find people of a different culture as undesirable neighbours (Table 28). This percent is high and 2/3 of population agreed with this. This indicator provides an assessment of the degree of tolerance and openness to diversity, thus providing insight into the levels of interconnectedness within a given society. It is a composite result of respondents' replies regarding neighbours falling under 3 categories: people of a different race, immigrants/foreign workers, and people of a different religion.

Georgia is unique with its diversity of ethnical, religion and cultural groups: Georgians (include Orthodox and Catholic Christians, as well as Muslims), Abkhazians, Ossetians, Greeks, Jewish, Armenians, Azerbaijanians, Russians, Assyrians, Copts, and many others. Issues of ethnic, religious and cultural heritage are often of critical importance to the political, social and economic development of the country. The result of 66.23% indicates a high level of tolerance towards diversity and that the values, attitudes and convictions of the majority of the population favour the acceptance of other cultures.

Cross-analysis with the Governance dimension reveals an example of how Georgia has demonstrated an appreciation for cultural diversity in policy-making at the State level, which needs to be promoted and developed through the participation of minorities in the development of the cultural sector in Georgia.

Table 28. Degree of trust in people with different cultural background

	Data
Year	2015
Source	World Values Survey (v15.04.18)
Comment	V37, V41, V38
Result	66.23%

Degree of trust in people with different cultural background is 66.23%.

Table 29. Question: Could you mention any that you would not like to have as neighbours?

WVS		Mentioned	Not mentioned
V41	People of different religions (%)	36,4	63,6
V37	People of different race (%)	32,1	67,9
V38	Emigrants (foreign workers) (%)	32,8	67,2

Source: *World Values Survey (2010-2014)*

Regarding the answers in the Table 29, population is quite tolerant to different religions, race and emigrants.

7.4. Interpersonal Trust

In 2015, 34% of the people of Georgia agreed that most people can be trusted (Table 30). This indicator assesses the level of trust and sense of solidarity and cooperation in Georgia. A result of 34% indicates a low level of trust and solidarity.

Table 30. Most people can be trusted?

Cross-country (%)	You can't be too careful	2	3	4	You can be too careful
Georgia	34	18	27	12	7

Source: Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (GALLTRU)

7.5. Freedom of Self-Determination

Georgia's final result is 8.5/10, 10 representing the situation in which individuals believe that there is 'a great deal of freedom of choice and control' and 1 being 'no freedom of choice and control.' The score of 8.5/10 indicates that the population feels that they have a high degree of control over their lives and are free to live the life they choose, according to their own values and beliefs. By assessing this freedom, this indicator evaluates the sense of empowerment and enablement of individuals for deciding and orienting their development.

Average results for all countries having implemented the CDIS, which is situated at 8.5/10, illustrates that a society provides an enabling political, economic, social and cultural context for individual well-being and life satisfaction and builds common values, norms and beliefs, which succeed in empowering citizens to live the life they value and orientate their development.

The World Values Survey provides the following results for Georgia (Table 31) when respondents are asked how much freedom of choice and control they have over their lives.

Table 31. Degree of freedom of choice World Values Survey Georgia 1994-2014

	1994-1998	2005-2009	2010-2014
None at all	8%	10%	3%
2	4%	3%	3%
3	6%	4%	6%
4	7%	7%	6%
5	15%	16%	25%
6	10%	10%	11%
7	13%	12%	15%

8	14%	12%	14%
9	6%	6%	5%
A great deal	15%	15%	12%
No answer	-	0%	0%
Don't know	3%	4%	1%
(N)	2,008	2,998	1,202

Table 32. Median score of perceived freedom of self-determination.

	Data	Gender		Age group				
		Female	Male					
Year	2015							
Source	World Values Survey (v15.04.18)	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Comment	V55							
Result (Median)	8.5							

Median score of perceived freedom of self-determination is 8.5.

Table 33. Overall life satisfaction (percentage)

Not satisfied at all	22
2	16
3	36
4	17
Completely satisfied	9

Source: Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (LIFESAT)

8. DETAILED RESULTS OF GENDER EQUALITY DIMENSION

Men and women have an equal right to self-expression and to take part in the cultural activities that most interest them.

- Gender equality objective outputs** (34%) – For this indicator the report used sources from GeoStat (2015), UIS Stat (2016), matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/91624, statistics of public servants in the public institutions of Georgia in terms of gender (Data extracted on 14 Dec 2016 14:46 UTC (GMT) from UIS Stat), GeoStat Integrated Household Survey, Ombudsman annual report 2015 and data from Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Methodology UNESCO CDIS Manual - Gender equality objective outputs automatically generate the result for the composite core indicator once or relevant data is imputed in the

appropriate sells: Political participation, Education, Labour force participation, Targeted gender-equity legislation (included: Violence against women and Quota systems for women).

18. **Perception of gender equality** (55%) – For this indicator the report used sources from WVS (2010-2014) v.2015.04.18.

Methodology UNESCO CDIS Manual - Perception of gender equality indicator calculation method is differ depending on the data source available from World Values Survey and National or regional surveys using questions like: (V44) When Jobs are scarce: Men should have more right to a job than women, (V61) Men make better political leaders than women do, (V62) University is more important for a boy than for a girl.

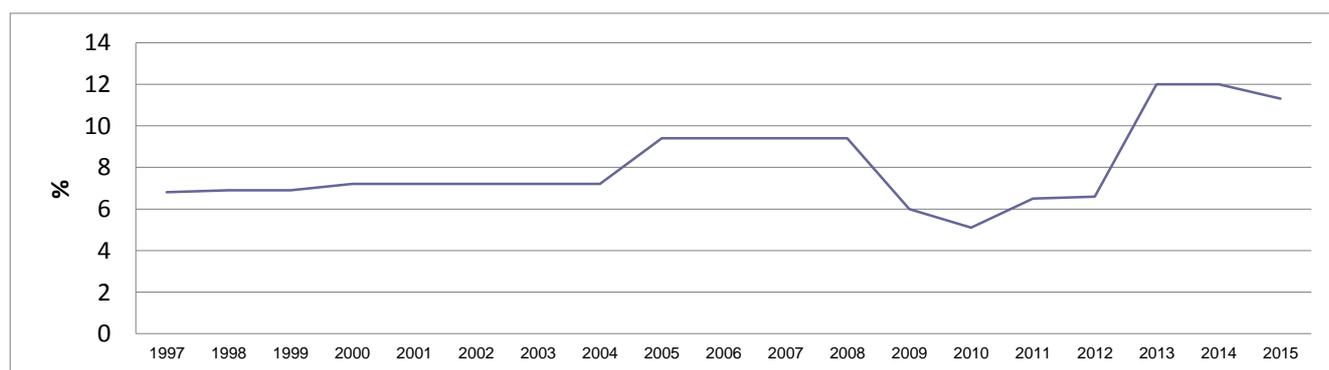
8.1. Gender Equality Objective Outputs

The Law on Gender Equality in Georgia adopted in 2010³¹ conforms to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination and is the most important instrument for the development of awareness of gender issues and the consideration of gender in the development of public policies and regulations. However, still there needs to be more progress in practice and especially on the labour market. In 2014, Georgia adopted a National Action Plan for gender equality.³²

The CDIS Indicator for objective measures of gender equality contains three elements:

- i) *Political participation based on the percentage of women in parliament. This has slowly risen since the 1990s, but remains at less than 15%.*

Figure 9. Parliamentary seats held by women



Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=557&crd=268>

The Georgian Institute for the Development of Freedom of Information suggests the following pattern of women’s representation on other decision-making bodies. This shows that the representation of women in other levels of government is somewhat higher than in parliament.

31 <https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/91624>

32 <https://mod.gov.ge/assets/up-modul/uploads/pdf/gender/genderuli-Tanasworobis-erovnuli-samoqmedo-gegma.pdf>

Table 34. Gender Distribution at Executive Level in Georgian government March 2016

	Staff	% women
LEPLs under the Ministries of Georgia	1440	39.7
Local Government (City Hall, Board)	1049	28.9
Government Administration & Ministries	773	38.8
Independent LEPLs ³³	348	36.5
Government Administration and Ministries A/R of Adjara	116	25.9

Source: <https://idfi.ge/en/statistics-of-public-servants-in-the-public-institutions-of-georgia-in-terms-of-gender>

- ii) *The CDIS indicator in education based on the ratio of the average years of education for women over the age of 25 to the average years of education for men controlled by the relevant populations by age group. GeoStat were unable to provide the data directly to the team and so the data for 2014 were taken from the data provided to UNESCO Institute for Statistics by GeoStat.*

Table 35. Gender equality in education over the age of 25

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Georgia both sexes	11.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.14	..	12.25
male	12.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.22	..	12.20
female	11.78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.08	..	12.26

Source: Data extracted on 14 Dec 2016 14:46 UTC (GMT) from UIS Stat

- iii) *The Labour Force Participation Rate in 2015 for men was 78.1% compared with 58.9% for women.*

On the one hand, Georgia has a fully guaranteed regulatory base, but on the other hand, there are inequalities in practice. Although employment of the cultural sector as a whole favours women (5.6% women compared with 4.8% of men), men are more likely to be part of the job market (employment rate 68% compared with 53% for women in 2015).³⁴

Table 36. Percentage of men and women participating in the labour market 2015

	Total	Women	Men
Labor force participation rate (level of activity), %	67,8	58,9	78,1

Source: GeoStat (Integrated Household Survey), http://geostat.ge/?action=page&p_id=145&lang=geo

³³ The term "Independent LEPLs" is used in the report indicated in the source.

³⁴ CDIS uses the Workforce participation rate which includes those who are unemployed and inactive. Here we also cite the employment rate which is the percentage of people who are employed.

Table 37. Percentage of men and women working in cultural jobs 2015

Total	Female	Male
5,2	5,6	4,8

Source: GeoStat (Integrated Household Survey) 2015

According the gender equality objective outputs and data received from GeoStat, its shows a low percent of female participation in politics 10%, compared with high participation in education and around 59% on labour market (Table 38).

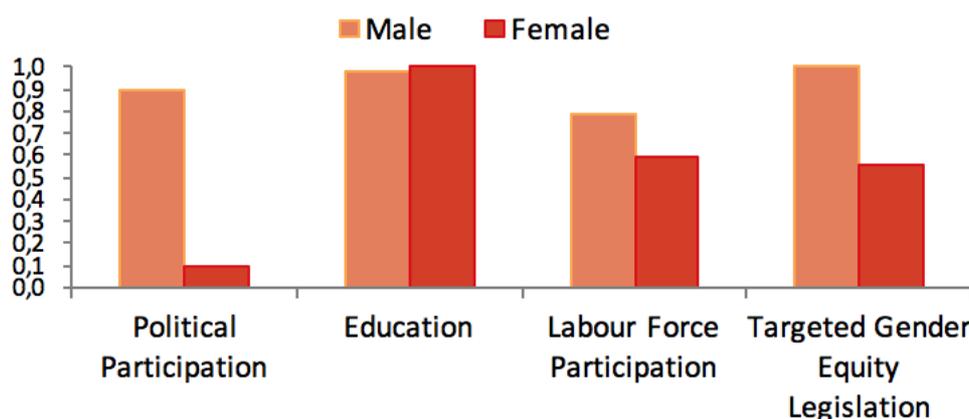
Table 38. Gender equality objective outputs

	Male	Female
Political Participation	90%	10%
Education	0.981 ³⁵	1.000
Labour Force Participation	78%	59%
Targeted Gender Equity Legislation	1	0.55

Source: GeoStat, (Integrated Household Survey) 2015; Political Participation; and Targeted Gender Equality Legislation.

The CDIS index of the gaps between women and men in political, educational and labour domains and in gender-equality legislation shown in the Figure. 10.

Figure 10. Index of the gaps between women and men in political, education and labour domains and in gender-equality legislation.



Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

Data from GeoStat Integrated Household Survey were calculated from the CDIS indicator on gaps between women and men in political, education and labour domains, as well as in gender-equality legislation. The result is shown in Table 39. According the results, the most relevant result with

³⁵ See the methodology from CDIS Manual pages 105-106

highest score is in education, where females' result is a slightly higher than males and average is 0.991, but on labour market average is more that medium and it is 0.685, which is not very high and in political participation the average is 0.5 which still needs to be improved. Regarding the domestic violence against women, the average is 0.55 (data was taken from Ombudsman Annual Report 2015³⁶ and Ministry of Internal Affairs³⁷). The result 0.341 is not very low, but below the medium, which shows that there is still the existence of large gaps between women and men in relation to their opportunities and rights to take part in the cultural, social, economic and political life and thus insufficient levels of public investment and intervention in favour of gender equality as a vehicle for development.

Table 39. Index of the gaps between women and men in political, education and labour domains and in gender-equity legislations 2014-2015

Political Participation				
Political Participation				Average
male	female			
0,9	0,1			0,500
Education				
Education ³⁸				Average
male	female			
0,981	1,000			0,991
Labour Force Participation				
Labour Force Participation				Average
male	female			
78%	59%			0,685
Targeted Gender Equity Legislation				
Violence Against Women		Quota Systems for Women		Average
male	female	male	Female	
1	0.55	1	0.10	0.62
	Result	0.341		

Source: GeoStat (2015), UNDP, SIGI

8.2. Perception of Gender Equality

In 2010-14, 55% of the people of Georgia positively perceived gender as a factor for development. However, the perception of gender equality varied according to the domain of the question asked. When asked if "University is more important for a boy than for a girl," 45.3% of the population responded no, suggesting that education is a domain in which gender equality is more likely to be perceived as positive for development. When asked if "Men make better political

36 <http://www.ombudsman.ge/ge/reports/specialuri-angarishebi/specialuri-angarishi-qalta-mimart-dzaladoba-da-odjaxshi-dzaladoba-saqartveloshi.page>

37 <http://police.ge/ministry/structure-and-offices/sapatrulo-politsiis-departamenti%20>

38 See the methodology from CDIS Manual pages 105-106

leaders than woman,” 9.8% of respondents did not agree. In response to the question “When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women,” only 44.1% of respondents did not agree.

Table 40. Perception of gender equality

	Data			Gender				Age group					
				Female		Male		15-29		30-49		50 and more	
Year													
Source	WVS (2010-2014) v.2015.04.18												
Comment													
Responses	1,202	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
V44 (V45)	0,3	44,10%											
V61 (V51)	0,3	29,40%	9,80%										
V62 (V52)	0,3	35,70%	45,30%										
Result	55%			No data		No data		No data		No data		No data	

Gender equality perception show more than 50% and it is 55%.

Table 41. V44 (V45) When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women %

Country Code	Total	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Inappropriate	No answer	Don't now
Georgia	1,202	46.0	9.7	44,1	-	-	0.2

Source: World Values Survey (2010-2014) v.2015.04.18

Concerning the question - When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. Society is divided in 2 parts, agree is 46.0%, and disagree 44.1 %.

Table 42. V61 (V51) On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do %

Country Code	TOTAL	Agree strongly	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Inappropriate	No answer	Don't know
Georgia	1,202	25.5	30.3	29.4	9.8	-	0.1	4.9

Source: World Values Survey (2010-2014) v.2015.04.18

Out of all the respondents to the question - On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do – the results were “strongly agree” 25.5% and just “agree” 30.3%, which is in total positive 55.8% and disagree 29.4% and strongly disagree 9.8% – in total negative 39.2%.

Table 43. V62 (V52) A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl, %

Country Code	TOTAL	Agree strongly	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Inappropriate	No answer	Don't know
Georgia	1,202	8.3	9.8	35.7	45.3	-	0.1	0.8

Source: World Values Survey (2010-2014) v.2015.04.18

9. DETAILED RESULTS OF COMMUNICATION DIMENSION

Core Indicators	Description
FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION	▶▶▶ Index of print, broadcast, and internet-based media freedom
ACCESS AND INTERNET USE	▶▶▶ Percentage of individuals using the Internet
DIVERSITY OF FICTIONAL CONTENT ON PUBLIC TELEVISION	▶▶▶ Ratio of annual broadcasting time of domestic television fiction programmes out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programmes on public free-to-air national TV channels

Cultural activities inherently involve some form of interaction. Governments regulate the distribution of cultural content through the media. Diversity of media interests and content encourage self-expression, inter-cultural dialogue and social cohesion.

In Georgia, there are 3 national Public broadcasters and 29 local broadcasters, there are 35 companies with a licence for satellite transmission. All media in Georgia regulated through Georgian National Communication Commission³⁹.

19. **Freedom of expression** (48%) – For this indicator the report used sources from Freedom House (2015), WVC (2010-2014), Caucasus Barometer (2015) concretely: freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2015/, World Values Survey (2010-2014) v.2015.04.18, Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (QUALINF), Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (INTACEN).

³⁹ <https://analytics.gncc.ge/ka/statistics?c=broadcasting&sid=341546>

Methodology UNESCO CDIS Manual - Freedom of expression indicator is built automatically by inputting the data into the appropriate cells of the Data Table 44. Data is extracted from the Freedom of the Press Index of Georgia corresponding to the 2015.

20. **Access and Internet use** (48%) – For this indicator the report used sources from GeoStat (2016), Caucasus Barometer (2015) concretely: GeoStat, 2016, Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households/Distribution of population aged 6 and older by last internet use, Integrated Household Survey, Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (FRQINTR), Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (INTACGM), Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (NOINTWHY), Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (CELLINT), Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (WEBHOME).

Methodology UNESCO CDIS Manual - Access and internet use indicator using the 2015-2016 data sources, input the number of Internet users out of the total population for Georgia data Table 50.

21. **Diversity of fiction on TV** (46%) - For this indicator the report used sources from statistics from Public Broadcaster (2016).

Methodology UNESCO CDIS Manual - Diversity of fictional content on public television indicator calculates the percentage of domestic and co-produced fiction programmes broadcasted out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programmes within a 12-month period on public free-to-air TVs channels available at the national level.

9.1. Freedom of Expression

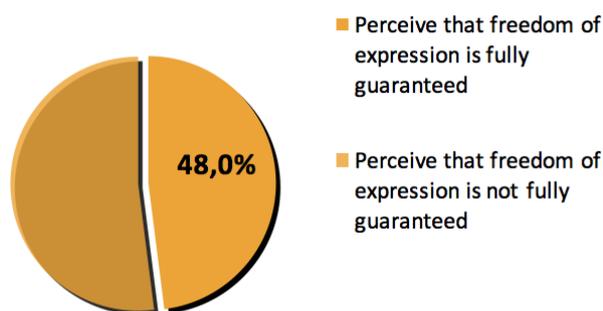
According to the Freedom House report, freedom of expression in Georgia in 2015 was 48%, down from 47% in 2014 and 52% in 2012. Freedom of expression, freedom of the media and the free flow of information is protected by the Constitution of Georgia (Chapters 19 and 24) and are protected by laws on media freedom.⁴⁰

Table 44. Percentage of Freedom of Expression in Georgia

	Data
Source	Freedom House: https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2015/georgia
Year	2015
Comment	PRESS FREEDOM SCORE (0 = BEST, 100 = WORST)
Result	48,00%

⁴⁰<http://www.energy.gov.ge/projects/pdf/vacancy/Sakartvelos%20Kanoni%20Sitkvisa%20Da%20Gamokhatvis%20Tavisuflebis%20Shesakheb%20597%20geo.pdf>.

Figure 11. Percentage of the population who perceive that freedom of expression is fully guaranteed in their country.



Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

The index for freedom of expression has been around 50% since 2012, but tends to decrease (Table 45).

Table 45. Freedom of the press

SCORES	PRESS STATUS	PRESS FREEDOM SCORE
2015	Partly Free	(0 = BEST, 100 = WORST) 48
2014	Partly Free	(0 = BEST, 100 = WORST) 47
2012	Partly Free	(0 = BEST, 100 = WORST) 52

Source: Freedom House <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2015/georgia>

Most people lack confidence in the press in an epoch increasing use of on-line media (Table 46).

Table 46. V110 Confidence: The press

Country	Total	A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all	Inappropriate	No answer	Don't know
Georgia	1202	2,2	20,0	54,2	21,6	-	0,2	1,7

Source: World Values Survey (2010-2014) v.2015.04.18

Confidence in television looks more or less similar to the press (Table 47).

Table 47. V111 Confidence: Television

Country	Total	A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all	Inappropriate	No answer	Don't know
Georgia	1202	2,2	25,4	53,1	18,1	-	0,1	1,2

Source: World Values Survey (2010-2014) v.2015.04.18

The rating of TV journalist in Georgia is also 'middling' at 56% (Table 48).

Table 48. TV journalists in Georgia are serving interests of people like you (%)

Completely disagree	5
Somewhat disagree	10
Partially agree, partially disagree	56
Somewhat agree	16
Completely agree	3

Source: *Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (TVSRVPP)*

Similarly, 77% of Georgians felt indifferent or well informed by television (Table 49).

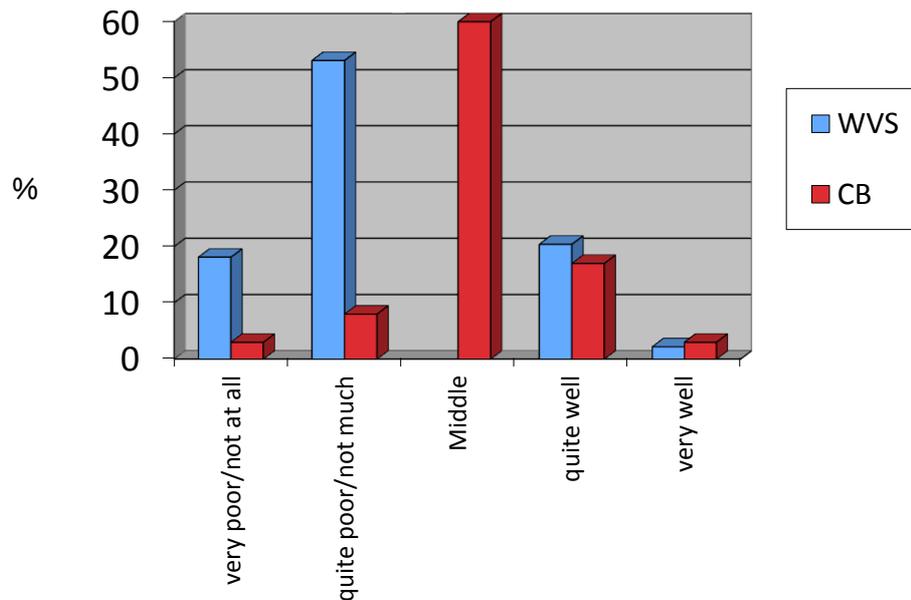
Table 49. How well TVs in Georgia inform the population (%)

Very poorly	3
Quite poorly	8
In the middle	60
Quite well	17
Very well	3

Source: *Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (QUALINF)*

The comparative rating of TV information is shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Confidence in Georgian TV journalism a comparison between the World Values Survey and Caucasus Barometer 2014/5



Georgia's score of 48/100 indicates that print, broadcast, and internet-based media are currently 'partly free.' This score illustrates the efforts made by the authorities to ensure an enabling environment for freed media to operate and freedom of expression to be respected and promoted. Through the free flow of ideas, knowledge, information and content, these freedoms are the building blocks for the development of open and participatory societies as well as key enablers for creativity and cultural diversity.

The Caucasus Barometer results are somewhat more optimistic than those from the World Values Survey with regard to TV (Tables 47 and 49, Figure 12). Caucasus Barometer shows the majority of people are rather equivocal about how much confidence they have in TV journalism. In comparison, the World Values Survey suggests a picture in which people tend to have a negative view of TV journalism. The difference between the two surveys may be due to survey methodology, most notably respondents to the World Values Survey were not given a 'middle' option, but had to choose to be positive or negative in their views.

9.2. Access and Internet Use

Data on internet access are available from a variety of sources. This report uses surveys of 2015 and 2016 by GeoStat, as well as data from the Caucasus Barometer.

In 2015, 47.6% of the population of Georgia had access to and used the Internet (Table 51). Not surprisingly, there is a significant drop in the level of Internet access with age. It is clear that Internet access has become widely available in Georgia. It is readily available outside urban areas, through resource centres, wireless providers and mobile operators.

In Table 50, the report shows GeoStat data by gender and age for 2016. These are available for a different age breakdown and using different definitions than GeoStat data from 2015 (Table 52). If account is taken of the different age breakdowns data from 2015 and 2016 present a very similar picture though the overall figure for 2016 is 12 percentage points higher than that for 2015.

Table 50. Last internet use by individuals aged 6 and above (%), June 2016

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	6-14 years	15 years and older	15-29 years	30-59 years	60 years and older
Within last 3 months	59,3	60,8	57,9	70,4	43,4	74,6	57,3	89,5	61,6	15,1
More than 3 months ago	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,0	1,9	1,1
Never used	39,3	37,8	40,6	28,2	55,1	24,0	41,3	9,5	36,5	83,8

Source: GeoStat, 2016, *Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households /Distribution of population aged 6 and older by last internet use*, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&_id=2282&lang=eng

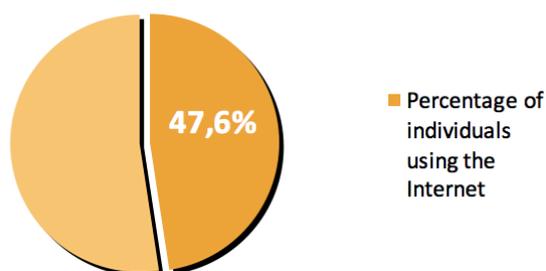
Data may over-estimate the number of people accessing the Internet in urban areas (where people may have for example both a work and home subscription) and under-estimate access in rural areas (where Internet access may be shared by all the inhabitants of a property or be through a community service point).

Table 51. Individuals Internet Usage (%)

	Data
Source	GeoStat, 2015
Age group	6-14 - 60% 15-24 - 80.8% 25-59 - 53.4% 60 over - 11.8%
Year	2015
Comment	Integrated Household Survey
Result	47,60%

Individual Internet Usage is 47.6%.

Figure 13. Percentage of individuals using the Internet



Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

Table 52. Frequency of internet usage (%)

Every day	35
At least once a week	9
At least once a month	3
Less often	10
Never	38
I don't know what the Internet is	5

Source: Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (FRQINTR)

The following activities are more likely to be responses from younger respondents. According to the EU Cultural Statistics Handbook 2016:141 76% of EU residents aged 16-24 used the Internet to play games or download music in 2014.

Table 53. Most frequent internet activities - Play online games (%)

Mentioned	9
Not mentioned	90

Source: Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (INTACGM)

Table 54. Most frequent internet activities - Download/Listen/Watch music/videos (%)

Mentioned	21
Not mentioned	78

Source: Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (INTACEN)

Table 55. Main reason for not using internet (%)

I am not interested in / I do not want to use the Internet	22
I do not need the Internet	22
I do not have access to computer	18
I don't have a phone line or modem or way to connect	16
I do not know how to use it	13
Other	9

Source: Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (NOINTWHY)

Almost half of respondents were not interested or considered they did not need the Internet. This shows that Georgia still has some way to go to become a fully engaged 'online' society. Both government and telecoms providers still have some way to go to persuade all Georgians of the value of the Internet and to create programs/applications which they find useful.

Table 56. Household ownership - Activated Internet access from cell phone

Time-series (%)	Yes	No
2011	13	86
2012	11	87
2013	13	87
2015	43	52

Source: *Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (CELLINT)*

In 2014, the global average level of cell phone access to broadband services was 32 subscribers per 100 population (Millennium Development Goals Report 2014, p. 53). This suggests that the level of Georgian access to the Internet by cell phone is similar to the international average. Table 57 suggests an increase in use of the internet since 2012, with perhaps some decline in 2012-2013.

Table 57. Household has Internet access

Time-series (%)	Yes	No
2008	74	26
2009	87	13
2010	85	14
2011	90	10
2012	83	17
2013	82	18
2015	89	9

Source: *Caucasus Barometer 2015 Georgia dataset (WEBHOME)*

In rural areas, there are DSL, high-speed internet as well as internet access through all mobile providers available in all parts of Georgia. The government has created resource centres or information centres equipped with computers and internet access and local communities have a very good internet access throughout the country.

9.3. Diversity of Fictional Content on Public Television

TV is globally the most commonly accessed media for distributing popular culture. Time Use surveys throughout the world universally record hours spent watching TV as the most common longest cultural activity carried on at home. Thus, a measure of diversity of TV content can say a great deal about the range of inter-cultural understanding and community building within a country. In Georgia, the resulting breakdown for the origin of fiction in public broadcasting in 2016 was 46% of the total fiction programming - domestic, 37% (3051.8 hours) co-production 8% (657.7 hours), international production 54% (4439.8 hours).

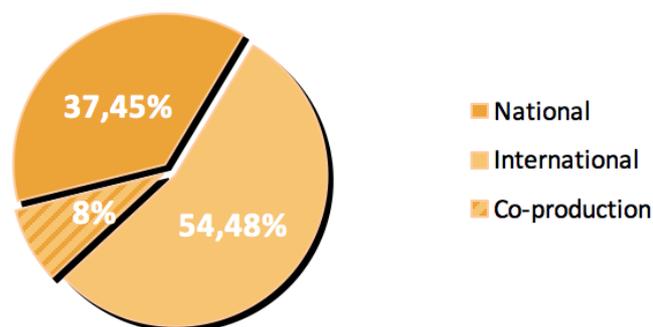
Georgia has regulated Public Broadcasting⁴¹ financed by direct tax and it must be not less of 0.12% of GDP. In 2016 Georgia celebrated 60 years of public broadcasting.

Table 58. Ratio of annual broadcasting time of domestic television fiction programs out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programs on public free-to-air national television channels

	Data	Domestic	Co-production	International
Time period	2016			
Year	2016			
Source	Stat. from State TV			
Comment				
Hours	8149.30	3051.80	657.70	4439.80
Result	46%	37%	8%	54%

Ratio of annual broadcasting time of domestic television fiction programs out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programs on public free-to-air national television channels is 46%.

Figure 14. Ratio of annual broadcasting time of domestic television fiction programs out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programs on public free-to-air national television channels



Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

⁴¹ http://momxmarebeli.ge/images/file_158518.pdf

Table 59. Shows clusters – The First Channel, 2015 (per year)

1. educational	29.9%
2. entertainment and sports	24.7%
3. serials and children	17.8%
4. public political	27.6%

Source: *Statistics from State TV, 2015*

Table 60. Shows clusters – The Second Channel, 2015 (per year)

1. educational	20.9%
2. entertainment and sports	15.6%
3. serials and children	5.9%

Source: *Statistics from State TV, 2015*

Table 61. Clusters of public broadcasting – overall profile 2016

Educational		Public political		Entertainment and Sports		Serials and children	
Educational entertainment	43%	Political analytical	3%	Classical music	1%	Animation	19%
Educational entertainment /about cars	7%	Economics and Business	6%	Popular music	15%	Serials	62%
Educational entertainment / cooking	11%	Informational	66%	Feature films	65%	TV games and competition	19%
Arts and Culture	20%	Political Talk Show	6%	Sports reports and programs	17%		
Health/ advices and consultations	16%	Social talk show	19%	Folk music	2%		
Agriculture	3%						

Source: *Stat. from State TV, 2016*

By the Clusters of public broadcasting – overall profile in 2016 for Arts and Culture is 20%.

10. DETAILED RESULTS OF HERITAGE DIMENSION

Heritage provides a repository of cultural information and iconic forms that are key elements in community identity. Re-connecting with them reaffirms identity. Government supports Heritage to support social cohesion and inter-cultural dialogue. Heritage also inspires new creations by artists and generates. Heritage can also create substantial income through tourism.

22. **Heritage sustainability** (75%) - For this indicator the report used sources from Ministry of Culture and Monument protection (2016), National Agency for Cultural Heritage and Protection of Georgia (NACHPG) (2016).

Methodology UNESCO SDIC Manual - this is a qualitative indicator presented as a checklist. To assess the degree of development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability, a number of elements have been selected and organized into three major components on National and international levels: Registrations and inscriptions, Protection, safeguarding and management, Transmission and mobilization of support.

10.1. Heritage Sustainability

The CDIS score index for Heritage sustainability for Georgia is 0.75/1, that is made up from Registrations and Inscriptions at 0.86/1, Protection, Safeguarding and management at 0.52/1 and Transmission and mobilization of support at 0.92/1.

Georgia has a long history of heritage protection beginning in soviet times with the monuments protection agency and work on research, protection, preservation and restoration. Georgia has its own list of protected monuments, and natural sites⁴².

The official body responsible for heritage protection in Georgia is the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia (NACHPG). Over the last few years historic churches and monasteries in the country as well as church fittings held in museums have been returned to the ownership of the Patriarchate of Georgia. NACHPG has however maintained responsibility for specialized conservation of these monuments.

Table 62. Index of development of a multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability

	Y / N	Weight		Year	Source	Useful references	Comments by NACHPG
1. REGISTRATIONS AND INSCRIPTIONS		30%	0.87				
International Level		33%	60%				
Creation and submission of tentative lists or inventories of cultural and natural heritage to the UNESCO World Heritage Center in the last 5 years	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG	http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/?pattern=heritage&type=&state=&theme=&region=&criteria_restriction=&date_start=&date_end=&order	The provision of technical assistance for the Upstream Process and Harmonization of the Georgian Tentative List has been envisaged within the current Agreement (IBRD/RDP/III/CS/SSS/01-2015) for Cultural Heritage Advisory Service to the NACHPG, signed between UNESCO and MDF of Georgia.
Inscription of cultural, natural or mixed heritage sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List (Number of inscriptions)	Y	1	1	2017	Min.Cult. and NACHPG	http://whc.unesco.org/en/list	The 3 cultural heritage sites have been inscribed in the World Heritage List: 1. Mtskheta Historical Monuments (1994); in 2009, the property was inscribed on the Danger List and in 2016, at the 40th session of the World

⁴² <http://www.heritagesites.ge/>

							Heritage Committee it was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger and returned to the World Heritage List. 2. Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (1994); In 2010, the property was inscribed on the WH List in Danger; In 2017, at its 41st session, the World Heritage Committee approved the significant boundary modification of the site withdrawing Bagrati Cathedral from the WH List as a consequence of inappropriate interventions, and returning Gelati Monastery to the World Heritage List. 3. Upper Svaneti (Usguli Community, village Chazhashi) was inscribed on the WHL in 1996.
Inscription of an element on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (Number of inscriptions)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG	http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00559	The 3 elements have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity since the Convention was ratified by the State Party as follows: Georgian polyphonic singing (2008); Ancient Georgian traditional Qvevri wine-making method (2013); Living culture of three writing systems of the Georgian alphabet (2016). In 2017 the new nomination Georgian Wrestling has been submitted by the State party according to the established procedures for reviewing by the Committee.
Inscription of an element on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding (Number of inscriptions)	N	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG	http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00559	No elements in Need of Urgent Safeguarding have been submitted by the State Party
Programmes or projects selected as best safeguarding practices by the Intergovernmental Committee of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural	N	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG	http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00559	N/A

Heritage (Number of programmes or projects)							
National Level		67%	100 %				
Existence of a national natural and cultural heritage registry or list (Number of items inventoried)	Y	1	1	2017	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The Register for the immovable heritage monuments is existed at the NACHPG; http://dataherita.ge/uploads/files/uZravi%20Zeglebis%20reestri%20www%20%2001-06-2017.pdf According to the current Cultural Heritage Law of Georgia, on the granting the status of the Cultural Heritage Monument (Articles 15, and 16), the total number of the cultural heritage (immovable) properties listed in the State Register of Monuments is: 7427 http://dataherita.ge/?act=files&lang=geo ; While, the total number of revealed and identified cultural heritage immovable assets (both: registered monuments as well as cultural heritage objects) and recorded in the Entire Data Base of the National Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia is: 13617.
The national natural and cultural heritage registry or list has been updated at least once in the last 5 years (Date of the last update)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		According to the Law of Georgia, the cultural Heritage Registry is updating monthly, inscribing the newly listed monuments in the register
Existence of intangible heritage inventories at the national or sub-national level (Number of items inventoried)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG	Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.	The Register for the intangible heritage is existed at the NACHPG; 35 elements are inscribed in the intangible heritage list the register is uploaded on the website: http://dataherita.ge/uploads/files/aramaterialuri%20Zeglebis%20reestri%2011-07-2017.pdf
At least one of the intangible heritage inventories existing at the national or sub-national level has been updated in the last 5 years (Date of the last update)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The permanent inventory expeditions are implementing to reveal the new elements for further inscription.
Existence of a list or	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult.		The Register for the Movable

inventory of protected cultural property (Number of items inventoried)					and NACHPG		Heritage assets (protected property) is managed by the NACHPG (the total number of: 4220 movable property has been registered and inscribed in the Registry) http://dataherita.ge/uploads/files/moZravi%20Zeglebis%20reestri%2020-04-17www.pdf
The list or inventory of protected cultural property has been updated in the last 5 years (Date of the last update)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The list is updating permanently, when new elements are registered
Existence of a list or database of cultural property stolen from a museum, religious institution or public monument established for transmission to the police and customs officials as well to museums, auction houses and art dealers worldwide	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The list of cultural properties stolen from museums exists at the Ministry of Culture
2. PROTECTION, SAFEGUARDING AND MANAGEMENT		40%	0.62				
Conservation, Valorization and Management		33%	93%				
Dedicated annual budget at the national level for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage (Amount)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The Annual State Budget differs from a year to another. It has been steadily increasing from 2005 reaching its maximum in 2012 with approximately 17 million GEL, average 6 million GEL annually.
Specific legislations/policies/measures for conserving and promoting inventoried cultural and natural heritage adopted in the last 5 years (Date(s) of adoption)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The set of legislation updated and enforced in 2007: Georgian Law on Cultural Heritage; Georgian Law On Museums, Georgian Law On Import and Export of Cultural Property remains the basis for the main action in the field of cultural heritage with some amendments in 2008 and 2014; The Cultural Strategy 2025 adopted by the Government of Georgia in 2016 represents

							the general policy document in the field of culture, including heritage at the National Level. The natural heritage is regulated by the legal acts 9 the law On the System of Protected Areas (1996), The law on Creation and Protection of the Natural Heritage, (2013). The law on the Protection of Environment, 1996 (last amendment of 2013); The law on the status of Protected Areas, 2007 (last amendment of 2014).
Specific legislation/ policies/ measures for safeguarding inventoried intangible heritage adopted in the last 5 years (Date(s) of adoption)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		A draft law on Intangible Heritage that was prepared in 2013-2014 is under revision as a part of the Code on Cultural Heritage. The Management Guidelines for Intangible Heritage was also prepared by the NACHPG in 2013.
National legislation/policies/measures regulating archaeological excavation adopted: for example, supervision of archaeological excavations, in situ preservation, reservation of areas for future archaeological research (Date of adoption)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The Law on Cultural Heritage (2007) provides the all regulations on the archaeological works.
Measures for preventing the illicit trafficking of protected cultural property adopted: for example, measures to control the export of cultural property - such as certificates authorizing the export cultural property; measures to control the acquisition of cultural property -such as mechanisms to prevent museums, cultural dealers and similar institutions from acquiring cultural property exported illegally, etc. (Date(s) of adoption)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The Law of Georgia on Export and Import of Cultural Property (2003) governs the subject. The special council on the inspection of the cultural property is established at the NACHPG to examine and validate the export of cultural goods.

Existence of specialized units in the police and customs forces for the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects and movable heritage	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		N/A
Existence of museums holding permanent collections of heritage (Number of museums)	Y	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		Number of Museums throughout the country – 277
Management plan(s) elaborated or updated in the last 3 years for registered heritage sites at the sub-national, national or international level (Date(s) of publication)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The Management Plan for Gelati Monastery WHS was completed in 2016.
Existence of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plan(s) for major heritage sites in cases of hazard and vulnerability (Date(s) of publication)	Y	1	1	2017	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The Management Plan for Gelati Monastery provides the risk assessment for the property, while the Risk Preparedness Plan is to be developed in the period from 2017-2021.
Existence of documentation centres for natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage (Number of centers)	Y	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The National Archive of Georgia The Archive at the NACHPG; G. Chubinashvili National Research Centre for Georgian Art History and Heritage Preservation; Georgian State Museum of Theatre, Music, Cinema and Choreography - Art Palace; The National Museum of Georgia The different museums under the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia; The archives of the State Universities; and scientific research institutions.
At least one scientific study identifying actions to address the dangers threatening natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage conducted in the last 2 years	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The scientific studies on the subject are implemented by different universities and research centres: Ilia State University (ILIAUNI), Tbilisi State Academy of Arts (TSAA); Georgia Technical University (GTU); Tbilisi State University (TSU); G. Chubinashvili Research Centre for Georgian Art History and Heritage Preservation. In 2014-2017 the multidisciplinary scientific

							study on landslide risk mitigation and respective conservation plan for Vardzia rock-cut complex was elaborated with the state funding under the coordination of NACHPG by the UNESCO chair on Prevention and Sustainable Management of Geo-Hydrological Hazards, University of Florence and consortium of Georgian scientific institutions.
Explicit reference to the role of cultural heritage for development integrated into the current national development plans (Date of the plan)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The National Cultural Strategy 2025 (adopted in 2016); The National Tourism Strategy (draft document); The Regional Development Action Plan 2017-2020.
Knowledge and Capacity-Building		33%	60%				
Existence of operational national centre(s) for capacity-building in heritage related areas and addressed to heritage professionals (Number of centres)	N	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		In 2015-2017 NACHPG in collaboration with ICCROM is working on the concept of the integrated training platform in the field of cultural heritage; NACHPG through different projects in collaboration with leading international institutions (Courtauld Institute of Arts, Riksantikvaren, ISPRA, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICCROM Council of Europe) provides regular capacity building and training activities for the different audience.
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s) implemented in the last 3 years, to increase heritage site management staff's expertise in protection and conservation of tangible heritage (Number of programmes)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		Capacity building program for local authorities in the management of world heritage sites in partnership with UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2015-2017; The Community-led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns (COMUS), regional project of the Council of Europe 2015-2017; The Improvement of Management of Small and Medium Sized Historic Towns in partnership with Riksantikvaren, Norway (2013-2016); The particular multiannual project (by NACHPG, State

							Academy of Arts and Courtauld Institute of Art) on Safeguarding of Vardzia Rock Cut complex started in 2014 envisages the training component for the professionals working in the field, including the students from the relevant universities; The ongoing collaboration with Ferrara University and Tbilisi State Academy of Arts provides the development of the GIS skills in Cultural Heritage; The EU funded TWINNING Project between the NACHPG, the Ministry of Culture of Italy, and Danish Heritage Agency was focused on the trainings in the different directions of the cultural heritage management for the NACHPG staff, including site managers in 2014-2015; In 2015, with the support of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia, the Blue Shield Georgia implemented the project aimed at Enhance the capacity of Mtskheta museum reserve staff in risk preparedness and emergency response action.
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in safeguarding and transmission of intangible cultural heritage by local communities (Number of programmes)	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		From 2013 onwards, permanent trainings in the field of ICH are performed by the NACHPG to the different audience (university students and teachers; representatives of local self-governmental bodies, local communities, etc.); Tangible Side of Intangible: Heritage Crafts Initiative for Georgia is a programme implemented by Georgian Arts and Culture (GACC) that won EU Prize for Cultural Heritage in a Category of Education, Training and Awareness-Raising in 2017.
Existence of specific capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, for the armed forces on the protection	N	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The National Committee of the International Committee of the Blue Shield established in 2013 in Georgia aims to facilitate intergovernmental cooperation in

of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. (Number of programmes)							implementation of the convention and its protocols, to achieve raised public awareness about the convention and to establish a nationwide Blue Shield movement of trained volunteers. In 2015, with the support of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia, the Blue Shield Georgia implemented the project aimed at Enhance the capacity of Mtskheta museum reserve staff in risk preparedness and emergency response action. Within the framework of the project introductory training in risk preparedness and risk mitigation measures for museums professionals from Mtskheta and Shida Kartli region was held in the town of Gori.
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property involving police forces, customs, museum staff, and governmental representatives (Number of programmes)	N	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		Training, investigation techniques and international standards against the illicit trafficking of cultural property "was undertaken at NACHPG by Italian expert Paolo Giorgio Ferri in the framework of TWINNING (17-20 March 2015).
Community Involvement		33%	33%	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		
Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of identifying tangible heritage elements and registering them.	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The Administrative Code of Georgia provides for informing owners during the process of listing heritage assets.
Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of labelling intangible heritage elements and inventorying them.	N	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		By its nature, the inventory of Intangible heritage considers active participation of communities; In the application form of the intangible heritage elements it is mandatory to demonstrate community's involvement. The application for granting the National Category to the

							ICH element requires the submission by the relevant bearer community.
Measures and practices to strengthen the role of communities in the protection of cultural heritage and the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects implemented in the last 2 years.	N	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		N/A
Existence of heritage site management committees with local community representation.	N	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The communities have little or no role in heritage site management. The management is mostly the formal responsibility of national authorities, such as Ministry of Culture, NACHPG, National Museum and their regional branches, as well as the owners such as the Patriarchate of Georgia, and, to certain degree - the self-government authorities. In autonomous republics, the management is also exercised by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport of Adjara, and Cultural Heritage Preservation Agency of Adjara.
Measures and practices to involve minorities and/or indigenous peoples in heritage protection, conservation, safeguarding and transmission implemented in the last 2 years.	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The large-scale programme on inventory of the German settlements in Georgia has been implemented by NACHPG in collaboration with German Cultural Heritage Union in South Caucasus in 2015-2016; The NACHPG regularly provides educational programmes for pupils from minority communities. The NACHPG ensured inventory of Armenian, Azerbaijani heritage assets as well as the conservation of the some of the most important sites; the Ministry of Culture regularly funds the cultural institutions of ethnic minorities <i>inter alia</i> ensuring safeguarding and transmission of their intangible heritage.
Measures taken to respect customary practices governing access to specific	N	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		Following the inscription of the Svan Funeral Ritual with Zari in the intangible registry in 2015, the local self-

aspects of intangible cultural heritage implemented in the last 2 years.							government initiated the Zari training programme at the local cultural centres; the inscription of the Deda-Ena (the text book of the Georgian Original Alphabetical Teaching Method created by Iakob Gogebashvili) in the ICH register stimulated the discussions with the Ministry of Education and Science on possibilities of revitalization of this method in primary schools.
3. TRANSMISSION AND MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT		30%	0.93				
Raising Awareness and Education		60%	88%				
World Heritage sites and major national cultural heritage sites inscribed in national registries are clearly identified for visitors to recognize their status as heritage sites.	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The information boards/sheets/ signs are arranged at the World Heritage and most important national monuments. The improvement of signage and interpretation of the heritage sites is also part of the draft Action Plan of the National Tourism Strategy 2025.
Existence of visitor interpretation centres or services for the transmission and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage to the general public at the 3 most visited sites.	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		Mtskheta historical Monuments WHS: the project of Mtskheta Archeological Museum has been developed in line with UNSECO WHC Recommendations and is in process of implementation. The Uplistsikhe rock cut complex (the Museum-Reserve under the NACHP): the visitor information centre operates at the entrance of the site. Vardzia rock cut complex under the NACHPG: The information Centre operates at the entrance of the site; Visitor centre was built at the entrance of Gelati Monastery WHS in line with UNESCO WHC recommendations.
Existence of community centres and associations created and managed by communities themselves intended to support the transmission of intangible cultural	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		NGO Our Pshavi-aimed at preserving of the mountain traditional gastronomy and crafts; NGO Lindi – united the young generation of Svans aimed at preserving and transmitting the intangible heritage practices;

heritage and inform the general public about its importance for those communities.							NGO Mzianet established in Samtskhe-Javakheti aimed at preserving the local traditions.
Existence of differential pricing (lower) for national visitors at heritage sites.	N	1	0	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		No differences in pricing for national and foreign visitors; the lower prices are considered for the students/pupils and socially vulnerable groups.
National awareness-raising programmes or actions on cultural and natural heritage implemented in the last 2 years, informing and educating the general public on the significance, value and fragile wealth of heritage (i.e. long term public education programmes, national heritage day or week, etc.).	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The annual programmes implement in almost museums and museum-reserves of Georgia: Night in the Museum (May); European Heritage Days (in September); The international Museum date (18 th of May). At the NACHPG the children educational programme has been performed since 2011 during the whole year, offering different practical and theoretical activities aimed at increasing the understanding of the value and importance of preserving the heritage. There are three educational centres: one is settled in Tbilisi, another in Mtskheta (Samtavro archaeological valley) and the third one is placed in Nokalakevi archaeological complex.
Capacity-building and training activities intended to increase heritage expertise amongst teachers and educators implemented in the last 2 years (Number of programmes).	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		There is no training activity for teachers and educators to increase their expertise in heritage.
School programmes to raise awareness and promote all forms of cultural heritage among primary students implemented in the last 2 years (Number of programmes).	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG	http://museum.ge/?lang_id=GEOENG&sec_id=77	National Museum of Georgia (GNM) and NACHPG offers different educational programs for school students.
Media campaign intended to raise awareness of heritage among the general public launched in the last 2 years.	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The Media campaign has been implemented in 2015 and 2016 by the NACHPG in collaboration with Georgian Public Broadcaster. The three mini-films - on the measures of safeguarding the heritage

							has been broadcasted. The permanent stories on the heritage are performing in the Social media by NACHPG
Stimulating Support		40%	100%				
Specific measures to involve civil society and/or private sector in heritage protection, conservation, and transmission implemented in the last 2 years (Date of adoption).	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		It is the initiation of NACHPG to establish the special club – Befriend the Heritage – aimed at involving the civil society and provide sector in the safeguarding of the heritage. The official opening ceremony of the club was on 15 th of July 2017. Community-led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns - COMUS was a good example of bringing together all relevant stakeholders for constructive dialogue around the principles of democratic participation while enhancing cultural heritage and urban regeneration in small historic towns (2015-2017)
Existences of formal agreements with tour operators for the protection, conservation and transmission of heritage sites (number of agreements).	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		The NACHP has signed the 70 agreements with most active tour-operators – envisaging the mutual benefits for both parties
Existence of private foundations or associations working for heritage advocacy and funding protection initiatives.	Y	1	1	2016	Min.Cult. and NACHPG		On the national level the following private foundations are most effective to support the maintain the cultural heritage: Georgian Historic Monuments Safeguarding Foundation; The TBC Bank group financing the different projects; ICOMOS Georgia; Blue Shield National Board; Georgian Arts & Culture Centre/Europa Nostra representative in Georgia; German Heritage Union in South Caucasus, the traditional Crafts Association; NGO Social Committee to Save Sakdrissi; The Union of Teachers of Georgia; NGO the Heritage for Future; NGO Our Pshavi; NGO Georgian Wrestling; Georgian Polyphony International Educational Centre; etc.
Result		0.78					

Index of development of a multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability is 0.78.

Table 63. Overview of the scores for Heritage Dimension

	Weight	
1. REGISTRATIONS AND INSCRIPTIONS	30%	0,87
International Level	33%	60%
National Level	67%	100%
2. PROTECTION, SAFEGUARDING AND MANAGEMENT	40%	0.62
Conservation, Valorization and Management	33%	92%
Knowledge and Capacity-Building	33%	60%
Community Involvement	33%	33%
3. TRANSMISSION AND MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT	30%	0.93
Raising Awareness and Education	60%	88%
Stimulating Support	40%	100%
Result 0.78		

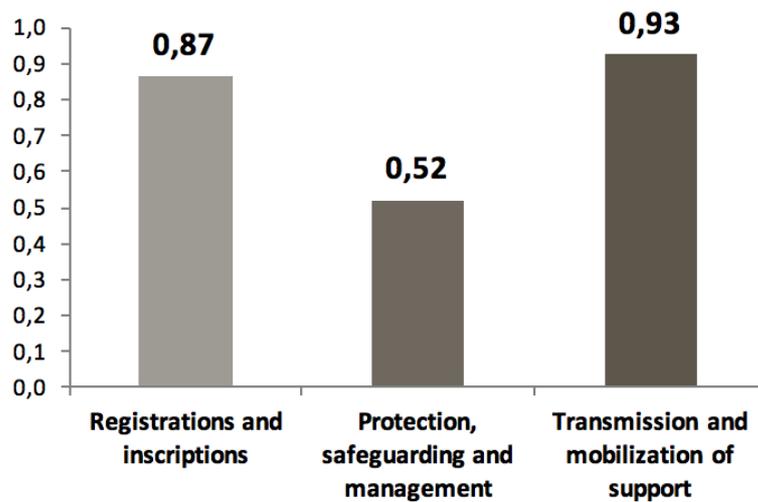
Source: Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection and National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia 2016

Georgia's result of 0.78/1 is an intermediate result regarding the establishment of multidimensional framework for the protection, safeguarding and promotion of heritage sustainability. The degree of commitment and action taken by the authorities of Georgia varies according to the component of the framework. While many public efforts are dedicated to registrations and inscriptions, conservation, and stimulating support, gaps remain regarding knowledge and capacity-building, community involvement, raising awareness and education.

Responsibility for heritage is decentralized in Georgia between the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia and the Monuments Protection Agency of Adjara. During the last 25 years Georgia has adopted several regulations and rules related to the heritage protection: Georgian Law on "Cultural Heritage", the Georgian Law on Culture, the Georgian Law on Museums, the Georgian Law on Export and Import of Cultural Properties, the Law on Licenses and Permits, Government resolution of №59 (2014, January 15) technical regulations - urban areas and the approval of the main provisions of the regulation, Government Resolution of №57 (2009, March 24).⁴³

⁴³ <http://www.heritagesites.ge/eng/documentation/legislation>

Figure 15. Index of development of a multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability



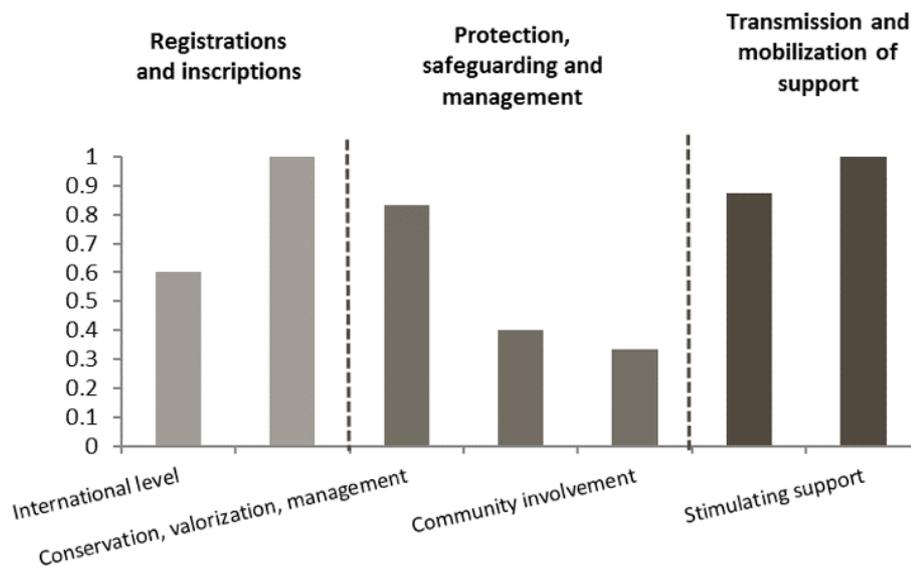
Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

Georgia scored 0.87/1 for registration and inscriptions, indicating many sub-national, national and international registrations and inscriptions of sites and elements of tangible and intangible heritage.

Georgia scored 0.52/1 for the protection, safeguarding and management of heritage, indicating that while well-defined policies and measures are in place for the conservation, protection and management of heritage, additional efforts are needed to build capacity and involve communities. The Education dimension also indicates possibilities for increasing local facilities.

Georgia scored 0.93/1 for the transmission and mobilization of support, which reflects the results of involving all stakeholders in raising awareness of heritage’s value and the threats to cultural heritage.

Figure 16. Index of development of multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability



Methodology: UNESCO CDIS

Georgian heritage inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List includes:

- Gelati Monastery, Historical Monuments of Mtskheta and Upper Svaneti (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>).

The UNESCO National Commission and the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection have put a lot of energy for the UNESCO recognition of Georgian intangible heritage. The Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (3) includes - Living culture of three writing systems of the Georgian alphabet (2016); Ancient Georgian traditional Qvevri wine-making method (2013); Georgian polyphonic singing (2008).⁴⁴

At the national level the Autonomous Republic of Adjara has its own list consisting of 348 listed monuments.⁴⁵

In particular, the Heritage dimension emphasizes; laws passed or in preparation on intangible activities/elements, and intangible practices registered at international, national and local level. NACHPG proposed 600 elements and 34 adopted at national level. The activities of NACHPG are described in Annex 2. There are other forms of heritage, which might be protected. Strengthened cooperation between the National Tourism Administration of Georgia, the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection and the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation could create deeper common strategies.

⁴⁴ <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/lists?display=default&text=&inscription=0&country=00080&multinational=3&type=0&domain=0&display1=inscriptionID#tabs>

⁴⁵ The state of preservation of historical sites in the occupied territories cannot be ascertained.

11. ANNEX 1: STANDARD SETTING FRAMEWORK, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Standard Setting Framework

		Year	Y/N	Weight			
Binding international instruments ratified				22	0.82	Year	Source
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	UN	1948	Y	1	1	ratification date: 1991.	http://www.parliament.ge/ge/kanonmdebloba/international-acts/parlamentis-mier-ratificirebuli-saertashoriso-konvenciebi-543
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UN	1966	Y	1	1	ratification date: 16.12.1996	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/1483577
Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UN	2008	N	1	0		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	UN	1965	Y	1	1	ratification date: 2002	http://www.parliament.ge/ge/kanonmdebloba/international-acts/parlamentis-mier-ratificirebuli-saertashoriso-konvenciebi-543
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	UN	1979	Y	1	1		http://www.parliament.ge/ge/kanonmdebloba/international-acts/parlamentis-mier-ratificirebuli-saertashoriso-konvenciebi-543
Convention on the Rights of the Child	UN	1989	Y	1	1	21 April, 19	http://www.ombudsman.ge/en/specializirebuli-centrebi/bavshvis-uflebata-dacvis-centri/kanonmdebloba/saertashoriso-dokumentebi-ch
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	UN	2006	Y	1	1	10 Jul 2009	https://treaties.un.org/Pages/PhotoList.aspx?clang=_en
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions	UNESCO	2005	Y	1	1	1 October 2008	http://unesco.ge/?page_id=531&lang=en
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	2003	Y	1	1	18 March 2008	http://www.unesco.org/eri/la/convention.asp?language=E&KO=17116&order=alpha
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	2001	N	1	0	Not ratified yet	
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	UNESCO	1972	Y	1	1	4 February 1993	http://unesco.ge/?page_id=531&lang=en
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	UNESCO	1970	Y	1	1	4 February 1993	http://unesco.ge/?page_id=531&lang=en
UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects	UNIDROIT	1995	Y	1	1	27.06.95 (date of signature)	http://www.unidroit.org/status-cp

						, not yet ratified	
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	UNESCO	1954	Y	1	1	4 February 1993	http://unesco.ge/?page_id=531&lang=en
Universal Copyright Convention	UNESCO	1952, 1971	N	1	0		
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	WIPO	1986	Y	1	1	16 May 1995	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/2446482
Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations	UNESCO	1961	Y	1	1	14 August 2004	http://unesco.ge/?page_id=531&lang=en
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	WIPO	1971	Y	1	1	December 25, 1991	http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ShowResults.jsp?country_id=64C
WIPO Copyright Treaty - WCT	WIPO	1996	Y	1	1	March 6, 2002	http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ShowResults.jsp?country_id=64C
WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights - TRIPS	WTO	1994	Y	1	1	15.04.1994	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/2507839
WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty - WPPT	WIPO	1996	Y	1	1	20 May 2002	http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ShowResults.jsp?country_id=64C
Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite	WIPO	1974	N	1	0		
Universal Recommendations and Declarations (soft law) whose content and principles have been explicitly incorporated/integrated into national laws and / or regulations				6	0.17		
UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity	UNESCO	2001	N	1	0		
Declaration on the Right to Development	UN	1986	N	1	0		
Stockholm Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development (Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development)	UNESCO	1998	N	1	0		
Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist	UNESCO	1980	N	1	0		
Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	UN	2007	N	1	0		
Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace	UNESCO	2003	Y	1	1		http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/access-to-knowledge/linguistic-diversity-and-multilingualism-on-internet/normative-instruments/recommendation/

Binding regional instruments ratified				1	1.00		
Has your country ratified / adopted at least one binding regional treaty or instrument relating to culture and/or cultural rights (for example, in Europe, the European Cultural Convention of 1954 or the European Social Charter of 1962, revised in 1996; in Africa, the Cultural Charter for Africa of 1977; in the Americas, the 1988 Protocol of San Salvador; etc.)?			Y	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 25/04/1997 2. 01/01/2011 3. 13/04/2000 4. 04/02/2011 5. 13/04/2000 1.2013 7.2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European Cultural Convention of 1954 - http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/018/signatures?p_auth=dg2WfyCT 2. Convention on Landscape http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176/signatures?p_auth=dMVHTEzT 3. Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/121/signatures?p_auth=8mWpBcCj 4. Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society - http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/199/signatures?p_auth=dg2WfyCT 5. European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/143/signatures?p_auth=e7d1idC 1.6 Tbilisi Declaration of the first Eastern Partnership Ministerial Conference on Culture in Tbilisi 7 Tbilisi Manifesto for Creative Industries Development in the Eastern Partnership Region
Bilateral cultural cooperation agreements signed				1	1.00		
Has your country signed a bilateral or regional cultural cooperation agreement with one or more countries in the last three years?			Y	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2014, 2.2014, 3.2014, 4.2015, 5.2015 6. 2015 7. 2015 8.2015 9. 2015 10. 2015 11. 2015 12. 2015 13. 2015 14.2016, 15.2017, 16.2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Government of the Czech Republic on cooperation in the fields of Culture, Education, Science, Youth and Sports. Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Government of the Republic of San Marino on Co-operation in the field of Culture Program of cooperation in the fields of Culture, Education and Science, Mass-media, Youth and Sports between the Government of Georgia and the Government of Romania. Agreement on co-operation in the field of Culture between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of Georgia Agreement between the

						<p>Government of Georgia and the Government of the Republic of Korea on cooperation in the fields of Culture, the arts, education, youth and sports</p> <p>Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Government of the Republic of Argentina on cooperation in the field of Culture.</p> <p>Plan of activities between the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia and the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine for the years 2015-2018</p> <p>Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Government of Turkmenistan on cooperation in the fields of culture and art.</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia and Federal Chancellery of the Republic of Austria on cooperation in the fields of art and culture</p> <p>Programme of relation between the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia for the years 2016-2018</p> <p>Protocol on cultural cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia and the Ministry of Culture of Peoples Republic of China for the years 2016-2019</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding on cultural cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia and the Ministry of Human Resources of Hungary</p> <p>Agreement on relations between the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia and BOZAR</p> <p>Programme of cultural cooperation between the Government of Georgia and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the years 2016-2021</p> <p>Programme of cultural cooperation between the Government of Georgia and the Government of the Republic of Turkey for the years 2017-2021</p> <p>Programme of cultural cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of</p>
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							Georgia and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Estonia for the years 2017-2020.
SUPRANATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL LEVEL				0.84			
National Constitution				7	0.86		
Recognition of cultural diversity and multiculturalism of the country			Y	1	1	24.08.95	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/30346
Incorporation of the obligation to respect linguistic and cultural diversity			Y	1	1	24.08.95	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/30346
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to an education that fully respects the cultural identity			Y	1	1	24.08.95	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/30346
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to participate in the cultural life			Y	1	1	24.08.95	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/30346
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications			N	1	0		
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: free exercise of creative activity; a person's right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he or she is the author			Y	1	1	24.08.95	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/30346
Recognition of the cultural rights in the constitution: choice of and respect for cultural identities; access to cultural heritage; free and pluralistic information and communication; cultural cooperation			Y	1	1	24.08.95	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/30346
National legislative and regulatory framework				19	0.47		
Existence of a "framework law" for culture			Y	1	1	12 June 1997	http://www.culture.gov.ge/About-Us/Legal-acts.aspx
Existence of a sectoral law on heritage			Y	1	1	8 May 2007	http://www.culture.gov.ge/About-Us/Legal-acts.aspx
Existence of a sectoral law on books and publishing			N	1	0		
Existence of a sectoral law on cinema			Y	1	1	05.12.2000	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/17794
Existence of a sectoral law on television and radio			Y	1	1	23.12.2004	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/32866
Existence of other sectoral laws dealing with culture (music, visual arts, performing arts)			Y	1	1	1: 05.04.2013 2: 22.06.2001	1- https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/1900035 2- https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/15508
Existence of copyright legislation			Y	1	1	22.06.1999	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/16198
Existence of neighbouring rights legislation			Y	1	1	22.06.1999	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/16198
Existence of legislation on non-profit cultural bodies (cultural foundations and associations)			N	1	1		
The budget legislation contains an item or items for culture			Y	1	0	14.12.2016	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/3495562
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees			N	1	1		

regulating public assistance and subsidies for the cultural sector							
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees promoting cultural patronage and sponsorship			N	1	0		
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees dealing with the tax status of culture (tax exemptions and incentives designed to benefit the culture sector specifically, such as reduced VAT on books)			Y	1	0	17.09.2010	https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/1043717
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create a propitious and diversified environment for the development of local cultural industries (e.g. regulations on company ownership, broadcasting content and percentage, levels of concentration in cultural industries)			N	1	0		
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create favourable environments for culture and creativity: promotion of arts education			N	1	0		
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create propitious environments for culture and creativity: protection and promotion of artists' social status			N	1	0		
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create favourable environments for culture and creativity: promotion of participation of minorities in cultural life, promotion of the cultural expressions and traditions of indigenous peoples.			N	1	0		
Existence of other laws/regulations/decrees to create propitious environments for culture and creativity: promotion of participation of young people in cultural life, access to cultural venues and infrastructures for disabled people, advancement of women in the field of culture.			N	1	0		
Existence of a system of regulation to develop and apply laws enacted in the cultural sphere (e.g. existence of regulations/decrees implementing copyright legislation)			N	1	0		
NATIONAL LEVEL				0.60			
RESULTS				0.68			

Policy and Institutional Framework

	Y / N	Weight			
POLICY FRAMEWORK		1	1.0	Year	Source
Existence of national policy/ strategic framework/action plan for culture with an allocated budget	Y	1	1	2017	Georgian Government Decree N303 01.07.10'6 on "Adoption of the Culture Strategy 2025"; Georgian Government Decree N189 07.02.2017 on: "Adoption of the Culture Strategy Implementation Inter-ministry Action Plan 2017-2018"; Order by the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection of

					Georgia No3/138 25.04.2017 on: "Adoption on the Culture Strategy Intra-Ministry Action Plan"
Existence of policies/measures to promote access to and participation in the cultural life by minorities and other groups with specific needs	y	1	1	2017	Georgian Government Decree N189 07.02.2017 on: "Adoption of the Culture Strategy Implementation Inter-ministry Action Plan 2017-2018"; Order by the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia No3/138 25.04.2017 on: "Adoption on the Culture Strategy Intra-Ministry Action Plan"; Order by the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection No3/179 31.05.2017 on: "Adoption of the Roadmap and the Action Plan 2017-2018 Promoting Equal Participation of PWDs in Cultural and Creative life of Society"; "Adoption of the Sub-programmes to be Implemented by the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia in Culture and Heritage Sector"
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for the heritage	y	1	0	2016 - 2017	Georgian Government Decree N303 01.07.10`6 on "Adoption of the Culture Strategy 2025";
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for book and publishing	y	1	1		Georgian Government Decree N303 01.07.10`6 on "Adoption of the Culture Strategy 2025".
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for the cinema	y	1	1		Georgian Government Decree N303 01.07.10`6 on "Adoption of the Culture Strategy 2025".
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for music	y	1	1		Georgian Government Decree N303 01.07.10`6 on "Adoption of the Culture Strategy 2025".
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for television and radio	y	1	0		Georgian Government Decree N303 01.07.10`6 on "Adoption of the Culture Strategy 2025".
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for other cultural sectors (visual arts, performing arts)	y	1	0		Georgian Government Decree N303 01.07.10`6 on "Adoption of the Culture Strategy 2025".
Existence of policies/strategic framework for action to promote cultural development and creativity (arts education, social status of artist)	y	1	1		Georgian Government Decree N303 01.07.10`6 on "Adoption of the Culture Strategy 2025", "Creative Industries Development Roadmap", "Creative Industries Development Action Plan 2017"
Existence of policies/measures to promote cultural diversity (education and training of cultural audiences, promotion and appreciation of a variety of cultural programmes, encouragement for emerging forms of cultural expression)	y	1	1		Georgian Government Decree N303 01.07.10`6 on "Adoption of the Culture Strategy 2025"; Order by the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia No3/11 17.01.2017 on: "Adoption of the Sub-programmes to be Implemented by the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia in Culture and Heritage Sector"
Culture included in national development plans, e.g. poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), the United Nation Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), etc.	y	1	1		EU-Georgia Association Agreement of June 27, 2014; UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030– Georgia
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK		1 2	1.0 0		

Existence of a Ministry of Culture or a Culture secretariat with ministerial status at the State level	y	1	1	Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia http://www.culture.gov.ge
Culture is represented by a State ministry/secretariat in the Council of Ministers (present at regular meetings of the Government)	y	1	1	Government of Georgia http://www.gov.ge
Existence of a "culture committee " in the Parliament/main national legislature	y	1	1	Georgian Parliament Committee on Education, Science and Culture http://www.parliament.ge/en/saparlameto-saqmianoba/komitetebi/ganatlebis-mecnierebis-da-kulturis-komiteti
A number of cultural responsibilities are decentralized to regional/provincial authorities, which have a budget for this area (locally allocated or decentralized)	y	1	1	
A number of cultural responsibilities are decentralized to local/municipal authorities, which have a budget for this area (locally allocated or decentralized)	y	1	1	
In cases of decentralization, the majority of the regional/provincial governments have established special institutional structures for culture (secretariat, department etc.)	y	1	1	
In cases of decentralization, the majority of the local/municipal governments have established special institutional structures for culture (councillors, directors, etc.)	y	1	1	
Existence of organizations dedicated to the promotion of one or more cultural sectors (music, dance, cinema, etc.) at the national level, with public funding in full or in part.	y	1	1	Georgian National Film Centre https://www.gnfc.in/ Georgian National Book Centre http://book.gov.ge/en/ Georgian National Agency for Preservation of Cultural Heritage http://www.heritagesites.ge/eng/
Existence of an authority that regulates audio-visual media (with responsibilities that include granting broadcasting licences, monitoring competition rules, penalizing publishers, distributors and operators of audio-visual services that fail to fulfill their obligations, advisory functions	y	1	1	Georgian National Communication Commission https://www.gncc.ge/en/ Georgian Copyright Association http://sas.org.ge/index.php?cid=51&lang=eng

in the area of policies and regulations)					
Existence of public systems of subsidies or financial assistance to support the culture sector	y	1	1		www.mcs.gov.ge
Existence of mechanisms and processes for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing cultural policy	y	1	1	20 17	Strategy Planning and Monitoring Unit established at the International Relations Department of the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia (The Order by the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia No3/412 29.12.2016 on: "adoption of the Regulations for the International Relations Department)
Existence of training programmes for officials and/or workers in the public administration for culture in the last 12 months	y	1	1	20 16 - 20 17	English Language Trainings for Cultural Administrators (conducted by British Council) Training of Public Cultural Administrators on Developing Culture Strategy Implementation Action Plans (conducted by the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia)
Result		1.00			

12. ANNEX 2. DESCRIPTION OF NACHPG ACTIVITIES

	Field	Description	Year
1	Literature Published	Intangible Cultural Heritage - Study and Protect - Information brochure, which includes the 2003 Convention, form of national registration card and procedure for filling in, activities carried out /to be carried out by the Agency and the - in Georgian.	2012
		Intangible Cultural Heritage Guide. Bilingual, includes ICH definition, elements of the intangible cultural heritage status, brief synopsis.	2016
		Ancient Georgian traditional Qvevri wine-making method - a bilingual, Information-popular, illustrated booklet, concerning the Inscription on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.	2014
		"Ai ia" illustrated, bilingual information brochure.	2014
		Living culture of three writing systems of the Georgian alphabet– bilingual, illustrated publication, concerning the Inscription on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.	2016
		Inventory of intangible cultural heritage of Ateni valley, Informational, illustrated booklet, in Georgian.	2012
		Intercessor of Intangible Cultural Heritage, in Georgian - includes the materials of the winners of annual school competition.	2014 2015 2016
2.	Intangible cultural heritage status is granted to 34 elements in Georgia (see next table), including 4 elements of a national category:	Ancient Georgian traditional Qvevri wine-making method.	
		Mother-tongue - Iakob Gogebashvili teaching method.	
		Living culture of three writing systems of the Georgian alphabet.	
		Georgian wrestling.	
3.	UNESCO recognized three elements – they have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity:	Georgian polyphonic singing.	2001 2008
		Ancient Georgian traditional Qvevri wine-making method.	2013
		Living culture of three writing systems of the Georgian alphabet	2016
4.	Information about around 600 elements have been received at the	Strategic vision document for sector development prepared.	2013
		Basic Guidelines on Intangible Cultural Heritage Management prepared.	2014
		National Registry of ICH and national registration card established.	2012

national level in the form of registration cards, out of which 34 elements are granted (see next table) Intangible cultural heritage status. Activities Implemented over 2011-2016	Interactive database of Georgian ICH and GIS portal concept developed.	2015
	Division of Intangible Cultural Heritage at National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation established.	2015
	Section of Intangible Cultural Heritage formed at Cultural Heritage Protection Board.	2014
	Territorial and sectorial pilot inventories undertaken (pilot inventory of intangible cultural heritage of Ateni valley, Georgian Textile inventory, Upper Svaneti's primary inventory, Khertvisi-Vardsia - Oloda cultural landscape primary inventory).	2012-2016

Source: NACHPG, 2017

13. ANNEX 3. NATIONAL REGISTRY OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES (ICHS)

07.06.2017

#	Name	Variety	Status (document, #, date)	Category (document, #, date)	Registration form	Date of the inscription in the registry	Comment
1	Georgian Polyphonic Singing					17.11.2011	In 2001, it was inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of UNESCO
2	Qvevri	Public experience, fields of handicraft and technique	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #3/289, 11.11.2011	National category, Decree of the President #91, 8.02.2011		17.11.2011	
3	The Ancient Georgian traditional Qvevri wine-making method	Public experience, experience related to outward, fields of handicraft and technique	Status of ICHS, Order #3/85, 19.03.2012	National category, Decree of the President #257, 30.03.2012		27.03.2012	In 2014.4.12 it was inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of UNESCO
4	"DedaEna" - "Mother Tongue" (The textbook of the Georgian original alphabetical teaching method created by Iakob Gogebashvili)	Public experience,	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #03/43, 12.03.2013 N	National category, Decree of the Government #295, 14.04.2014		25.03.2013	
5	"Perkhuli" dance	Performing art	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #03/43, 12.03.2013 N			25.03.2013	
6	"Berikaoba"	Performing art	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument			25.03.2013	

			Protection #03/43, 12.03.2013				
7	KakhuriMravaljamieri (Georgian folk song)	Performing art and Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order #03/43, 12.03.2013			25.03.2013	
8	Urban Mravaljamieri (Georgian folk song)	Performing art and Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order #03/43, 12.03.2013			25.03.2013	
9	Tradition of children's literary Magazine "Dila"	Oral traditions and expression forms, Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #03/207, 13.11.2013			25.11.2013	
10	"Khorumi" dance	Performing art	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #03/207, 13.11.2013			25.11.2013	
11	Cheese making technology of Meskhetian Cheese "Tenili"	Public experience, experience related to outward fields of handicraft and technique	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #03/207, 13.11.2013			25.11.2013	
12	Ceremony of make-up Annual tradition of matriculation of the University of Theatre	Oral traditions and expression forms, Performing art, Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #03/234, 24.12.2013			5.01.2013	
13	Continuous tradition of the Georgian periodical literary magazine "Tsiskari"	Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #03/234, 24.12.2013			5.01.2013	
14	"Culture and technology of Lagidze Water"	Public experience, experience related to outward, traditional craftsmanship	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #03/234, 24.12.2013			5.01.2013	

15	"Georgian wrestling"	Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #2/130, 4.08.2014	National category, Decree of the Government #24, 24.01.2017		25.09.2014	
16	"Dambalkhacho"	Public experience, experience related to outward, traditional craftsmanship	Status of ICHS, Order of the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection #2/156, 3.09.2014			25.09.2014	
17	"Living culture of three writing systems of Georgian alphabet"	Oral traditions and expression forms, Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order of the Director General of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia #2/33, 9.03.2015	National category, Decree of the Government #116, 19.03.2015		20.03.2015	
18	Traditional method of Svanuri folk musical instrument "Chuniri" making	Public experience and traditional craftsmanship	Status of ICHS, Order of the Director General of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia #2/34, 9.03.2015			20.03.2015	
19	Technology of Svanuri hatmaking	Public experience and traditional craftsmanship	Status of ICHS, Order of the Director General of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia #2/34, 9.03.2015			20.03.2015	
20	Svanuri kitchen - Traditional method of making of khachapuri with millet	Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order of the Director General of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage			20.03.2015	

			Preservation of Georgia #2/34, 9.03.2015				
21	Svanuri kitchen - Traditional method of Kubdari making	Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order of the Director General of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia #2/34, 9.03.2015			20.03.2015	
22	Svanuri kitchen - Traditional method of Svanuri salt making	Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order of the Director General of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia #2/34, 9.03.2015			20.03.2015	
23	Svanuri kitchen – Traditional method of Tashmjabi making	Public experience	Status of ICHS, Order of the Director General of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia #2/34, 9.03.2015			20.03.2015	
24	Tradition of knowing "vepkhistkaosani" ("The Knight in the Panther's Skin") by heart	Public experience, form of oral expression	Status of ICHS, Order of the Director General of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia #2/67,			30.09.2015	
25	Tradition of use of medicinal-mineral, acid waters - Mugviri, Artskheeli, Kakhrld, Legab, Seti, Kvedilashi and Shdegi - in ZemoSvaneeti	Knowledge and Practice concerning nature and the universe	Status of intangible cultural heritage monument, Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia #2/276 8.10.2015			15.10.2015	

26	Traditional method of making of Svanetian folk instrument "Changi"	Traditional handicraft and handiwork	Status of intangible cultural heritage monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia #2/276 8.10.2015			15.10.2015	
27	Tradition of wood engraving - ornaments on Svanetial traditional dwelling and household appliances	Traditional handicraft and handiwork	Status of intangible cultural heritage monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia #2/276 8.10.2015			15.10.2015	
28	Continuous tradition of Georgian periodical publication - literary magazine "Gantiadi"	Social experience	Status of intangible cultural heritage monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia #2/277 8.10.2015			15.10.2015	
29	Making technology of kakhethianChurchkhela	Social experience	Status of intangible cultural heritage monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia #2/305 30.10.2015			7.11.2015	
30	Traditional method of making Kakhethian hat	Traditional handicraft and handiwork	Status of intangible cultural heritage			7.11.2015	

			monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia #2/305 30.10.2015				
31	Technology of making Kakhetian bread (dedaspuri - mother's bread)	Social experience	Status of intangible cultural heritage monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia #2/305 30.10.2015			7.11.2015	
32	Ancient tradition of Pottery in Vardisubani	Traditional handicraft and handiwork	Status of intangible cultural heritage monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia #2/305 30.10.2015			7.11.2015	
33	Svan Funeral ritual with Zari	Oral traditions and expression form, performance art, social experience	Status of intangible cultural heritage monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia #2/38 19.02.2016			16.03.2016	
34	Bazieroba (hunting with catching bird, i.e. "bazi")	Social experience, experience related to	Status of intangible cultural heritage			27.10.2016	

		outer world	monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia #2/337 11.10.2016				
35	Culture of the traditional Georgian feast	Oral traditions and expression form, performance art, social experience, traditional handicraft and handiwork	Status of intangible cultural heritage monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia 2/20 13.03.2017			10.04.2017	
36	Traditional culture and manufacturing technology of blue tablecloth	Social experience, traditional handicraft and handiwork	Status of intangible cultural heritage monument Order of the General Director of the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Protection of Georgia 2/60 02.06.2017				

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NOTE

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