

# THE MEDIA LANDSCAPE IN 54 COUNTRIES

## Country profiles from the 2011 and 2012 UIS pilot surveys

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United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

UNESCO  
INSTITUTE  
*for*  
STATISTICS

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## Background

In 2009, an international working group on media statistics was formed by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) to compile indicators for the monitoring and development of national media landscapes, based on the requests for data emerging from the UNESCO Media Development Indicators Framework (MDI) and the Media and Information Literacy Framework (MIL). After several consultation meetings involving media professionals, academic researchers, policymakers and civil society, a pilot survey was conducted in 28 countries in 2011 and a [first report](#) was published in 2012.

Considering the diverse contexts and regulations that can influence media development in a given country, the UIS enlarged the working group before finalising a questionnaire for a global data collection. A new pilot survey was conducted in 2012 in 56 countries, ensuring thorough representation from each region.

The current UIS Questionnaire on Media Statistics provides information for three UNESCO frameworks, namely the Media and Information Literacy Framework, the Media Development Indicators Framework and the Framework for Cultural Statistics. The questionnaire collects data for reporting global progress on Action Lines<sup>1</sup> C2, C3, C8 and C9 of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) in UNESCO's fields of competencies. In particular, Action Line C9 recommends appropriate policies to foster and sustain media and information development.

This document provides country profiles for each of the countries that participated in the two pilot surveys conducted in 2011 and 2012. The **Annex** contains the list of participating countries and their participating institutions.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.itu.int/dms\\_pub/itu-s/md/03/wsis/doc/S03-WSIS-DOC-0005!!PDF-E.pdf](http://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-s/md/03/wsis/doc/S03-WSIS-DOC-0005!!PDF-E.pdf)

## Technical notes

The following symbols are used:

...	No data available
–	Magnitude nil or negligible
.	Not applicable
x	Data are included in another category
*	Estimation

### Broadcast

Radio and television channels that are broadcast only via the Internet are not included in this survey.

### Newspaper

Online only newspaper titles are not included in this survey.

Data on newspaper circulation per issue are in units.

Only the printed versions of both print and online newspaper titles are considered for estimating data on circulation.

### How to read the regulatory framework profiles

**Figure 1** explains how to read the regulatory framework profiles, which are mapped using the data collected through the UIS questionnaire.

**Block 1:** General regulatory issues for media, such as the confidentiality of journalist sources, access to information held by the State or qualifications to operate as a journalist, are presented.

**Block 2:** The responsibilities of the broadcast regulatory authority – where it exists – are provided, as well as other issues specific to the broadcast industry.

**Block 3:** The upper block summarises the administrative process for the entitlement to operate a broadcast channel. The entitlements required to operate a specific type of channel are traced by arrows leading to the channel. The entities involved in the issuance of a specific entitlement (registration, authorisation and license) are also traced by formatted arrows pointing to the entitlement.

In the example, to operate a radio channel, the operator needs two entitlements (license and registration) that are delivered by the regulatory authority. For cable television, an additional entitlement is required, which is the authorisation from the Department of Information and Communications Technology.

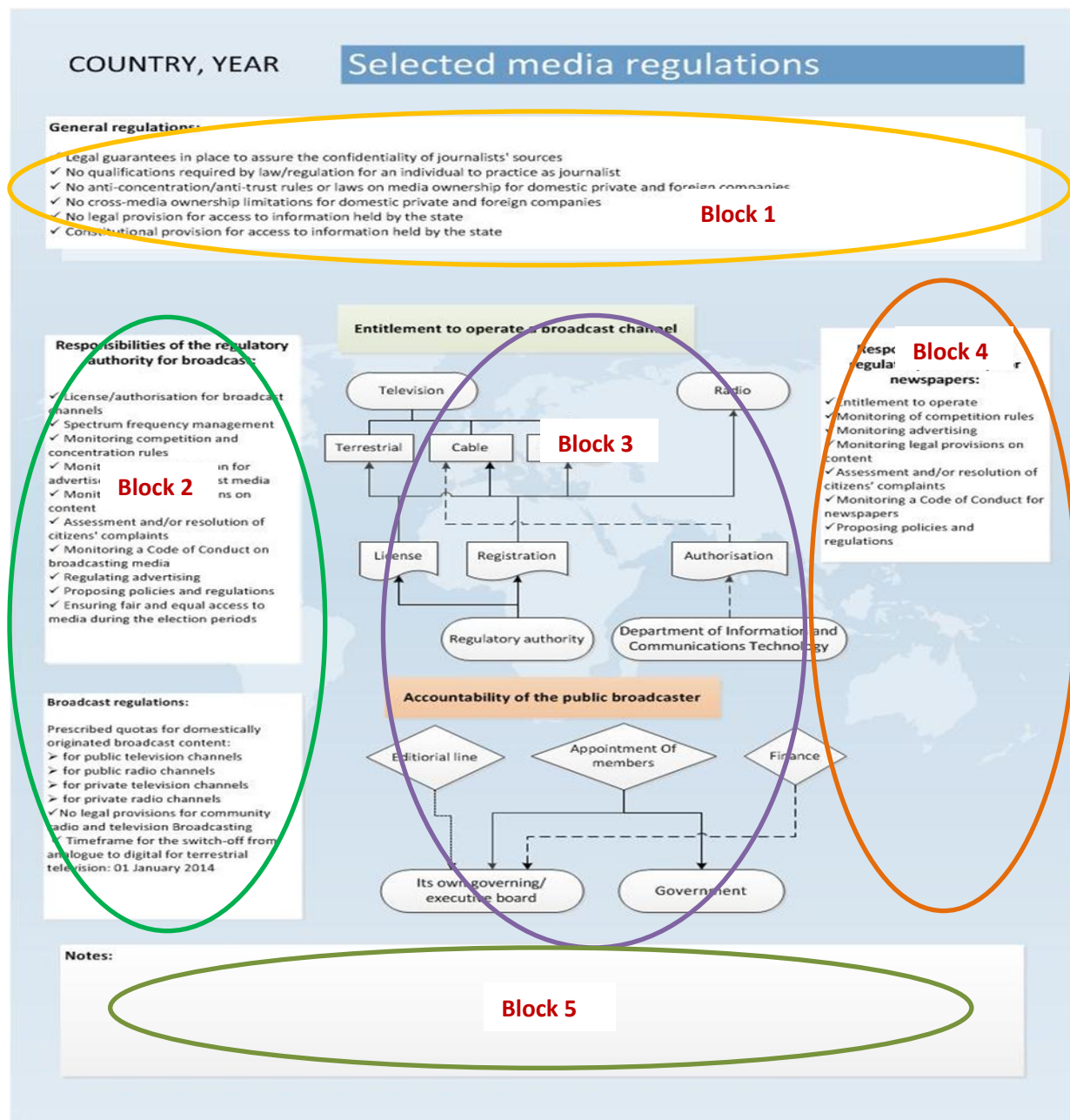
The lower block shows the authorities to which the public service broadcaster (PSB) is accountable for the editorial line, the appointment of members and financing. The role of a specific entity for each of the three domains is traced by formatted arrows pointing to the administrative entity. In the example, the PSB is accountable to: i) its governing or executive board regarding the editorial line; ii) both its governing or executive board and the

government for the appointment of members; and iii) its governing or executive board for finances. As such, the governing/executive board plays a central role in the functioning of the PSB.

**Block 4:** The responsibilities of the regulatory authority for the newspaper industry – where it exists – are given.

**Block 5:** Complementary regulation details not specifically requested in the questionnaire or judged important to contextualise the media landscape of the country are provided in a short summary.

**Figure 1. Template of the regulatory framework profiles**



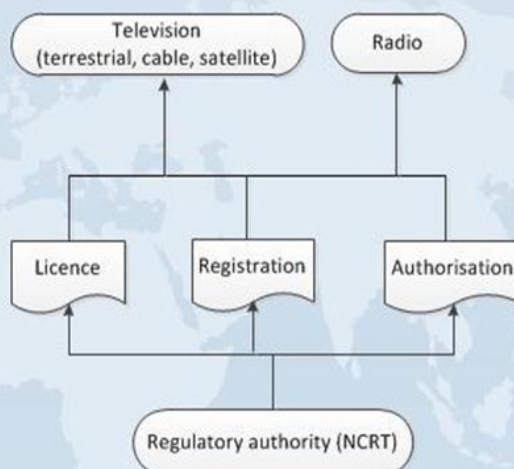
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No regulation regarding cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
National Council of Radio and Television- NCRT**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequencies management
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring the Code of Conduct for broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

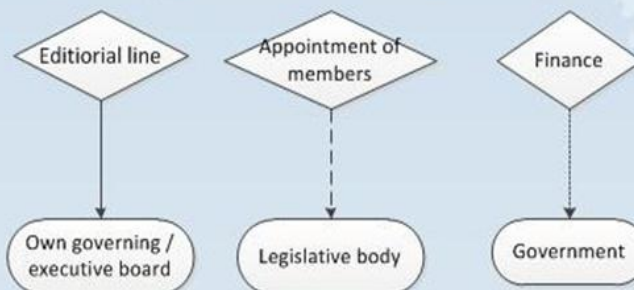
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



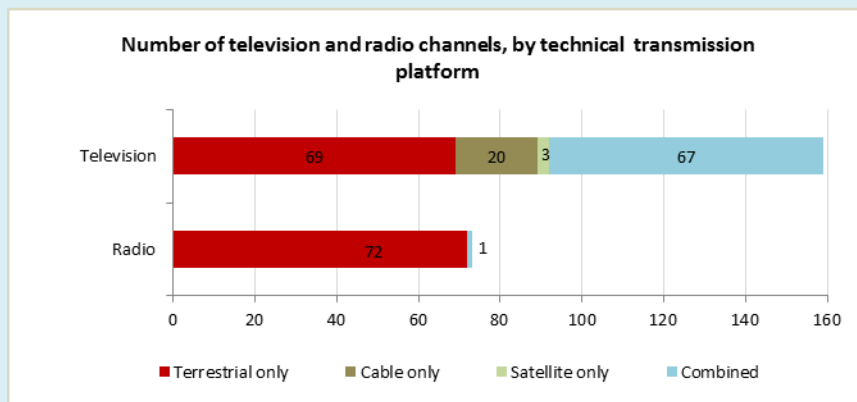
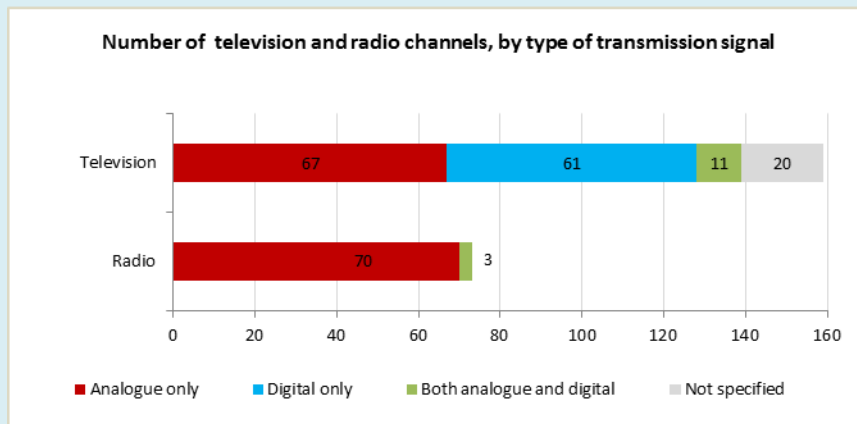
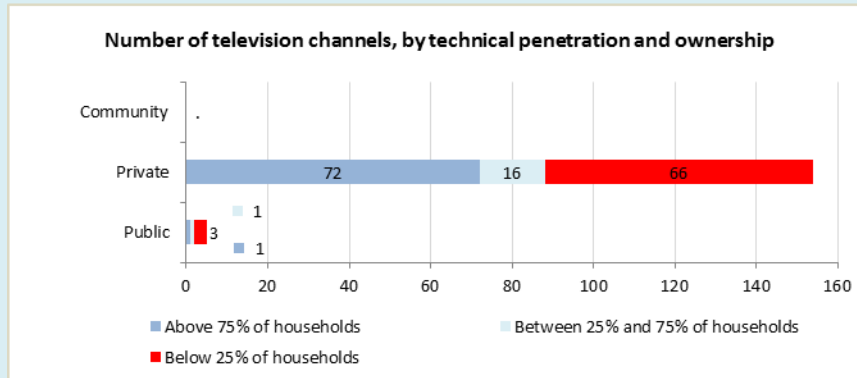
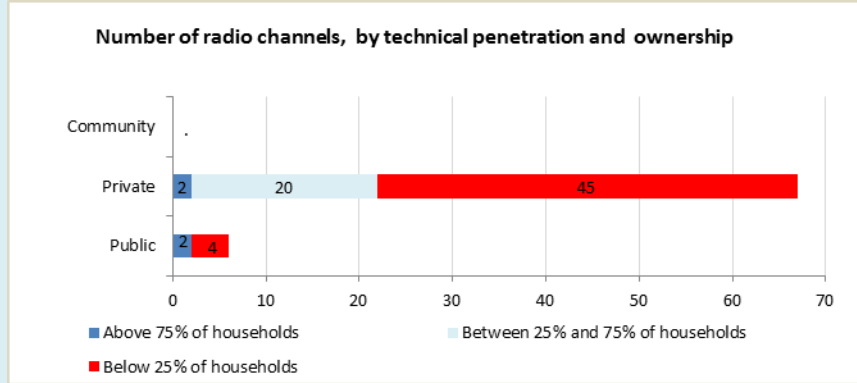
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 50 % for public radio channels
  - 30 % for private radio channels
  - 50 % for public TV channels
  - 30 % for private TV channels
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio broadcasting and television
- ✓ No timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television broadcasting

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of a constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Existence of a legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Existence of regulations regarding cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

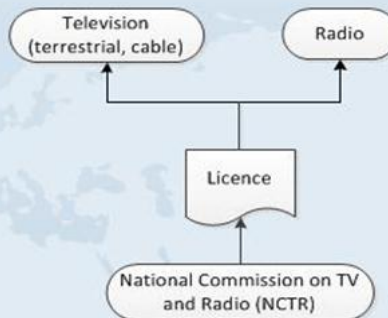
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
National Commission on TV and Radio -NCTR**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequencies management
- ✓ Monitoring of competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during election periods

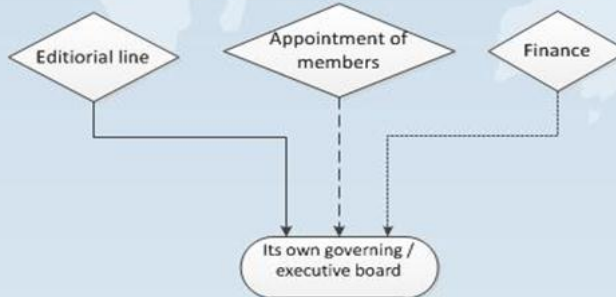
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically-produced media content on public and private broadcast channels: 55%
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television broadcasting: 2015

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

Press media is regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, international agreements, the Civil Code, the Law on Media, Electoral Code, as well as other legal acts.

Two hard copies of each issue of a newspaper title should be sent to the Ministry of Justice, the National Library and the National Book Chamber of Armenia, free of charge. Media is registered in the administrative register of media in the Ministry of Justice.

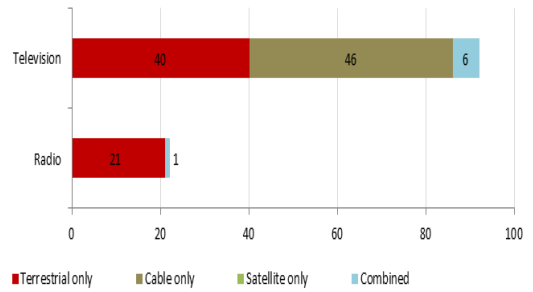


## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

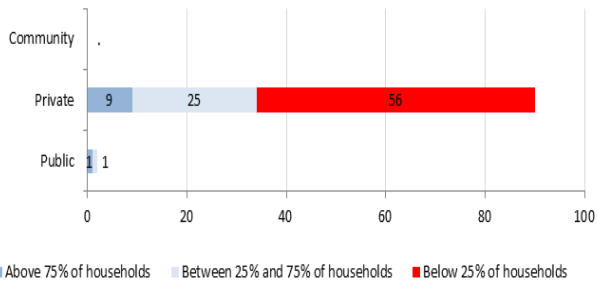
**Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



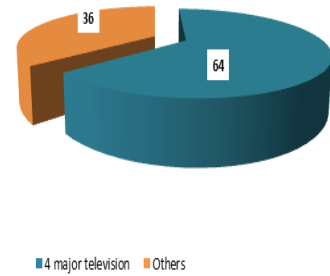
**Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform**



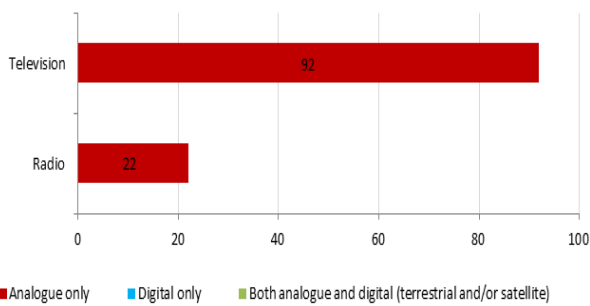
**Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



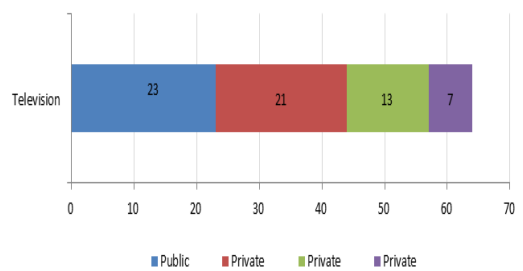
**Total audience share of 4 major television channels**



**Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal**



**Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership**



## Selected media regulations

**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No regulation regarding cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No legal provision or constitutional provision for access to information held by the State

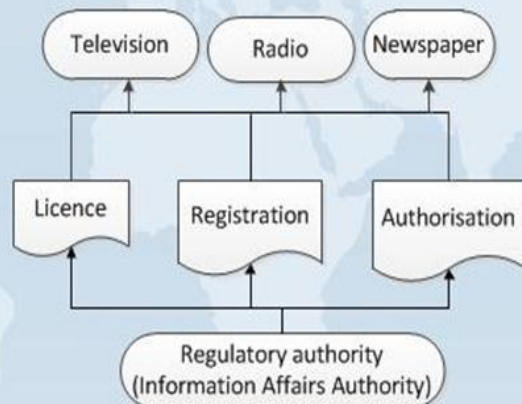
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Information Affairs Authority**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequencies management

**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 100 % for public radio channels
  - 100 % for public TV channels
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ No timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television broadcasting

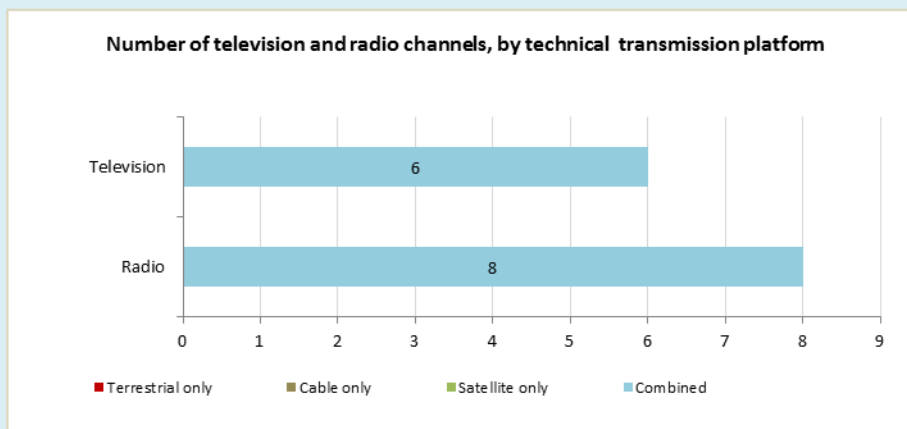
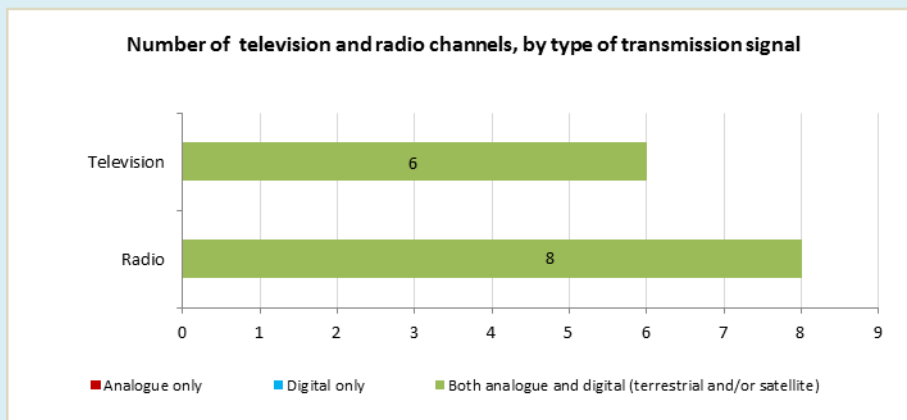
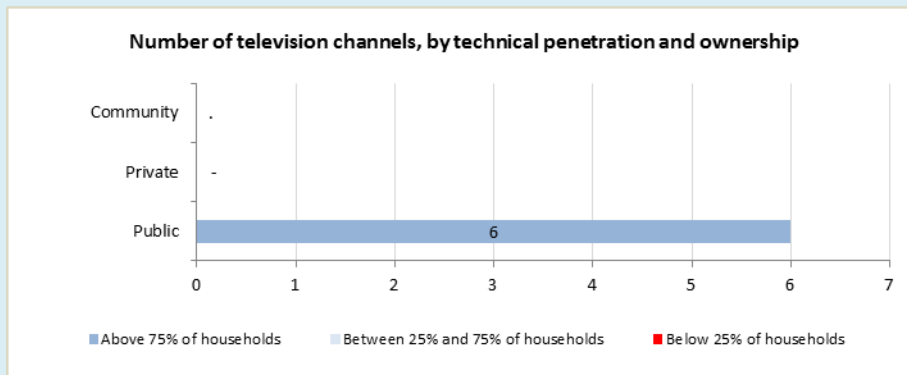
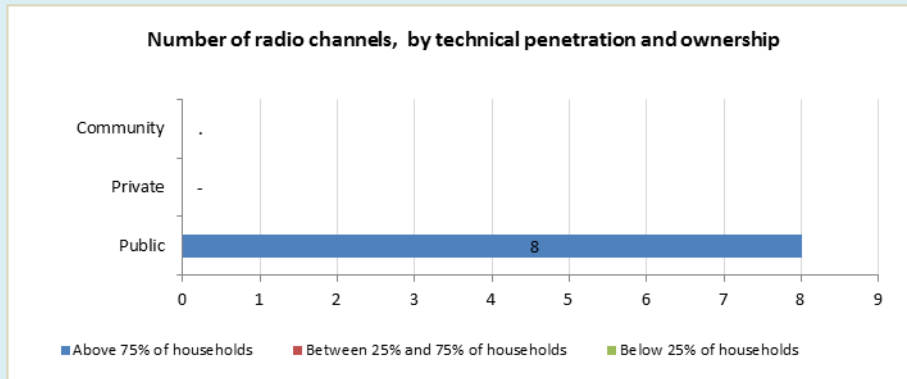
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority (Information Affairs Authority)**

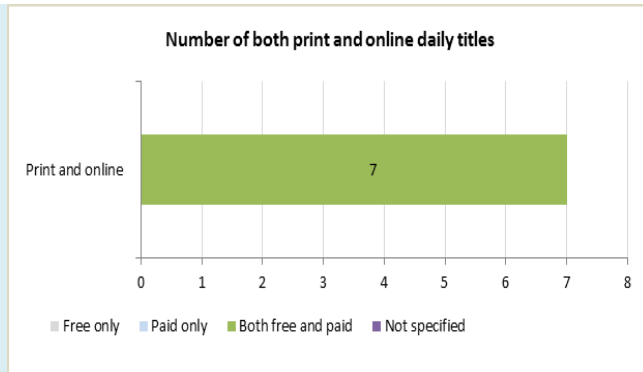
- ✓ Entitlement to operate
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for newspapers
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

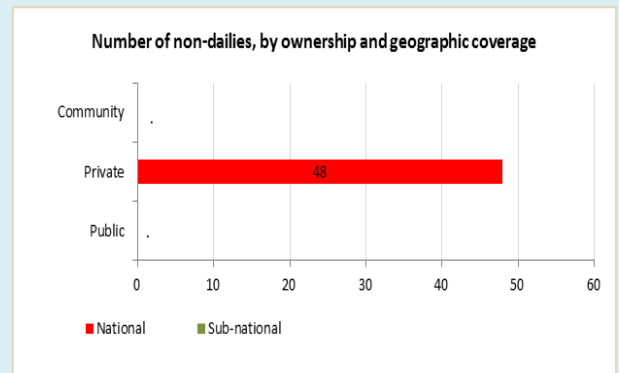
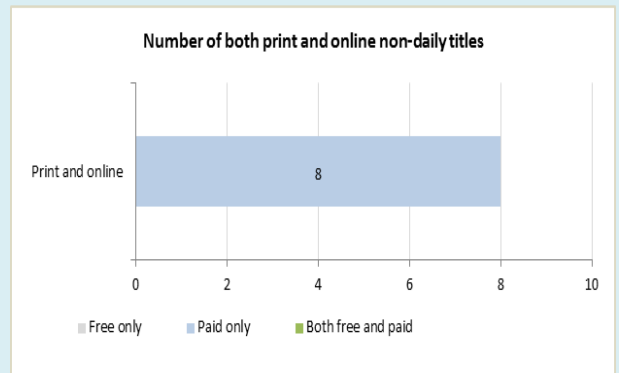
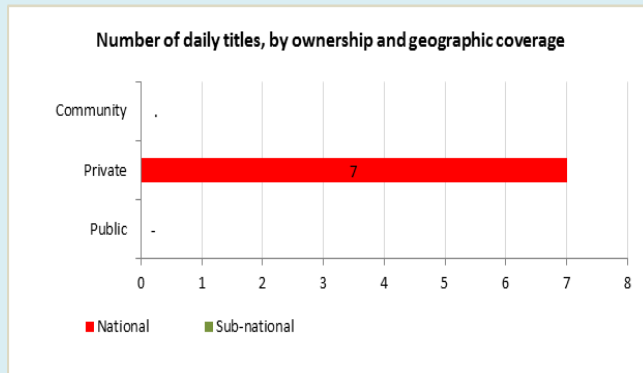
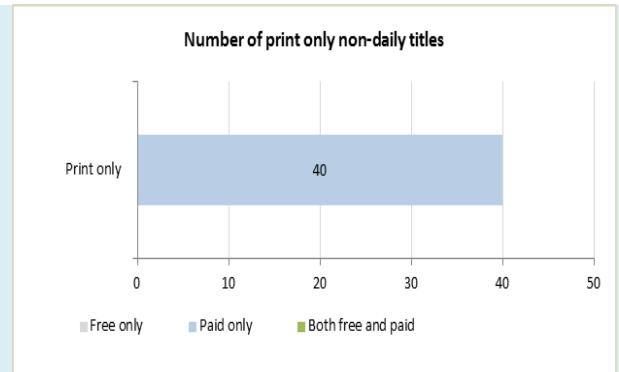


# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES



## NON-DAILIES



**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as a journalist
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No regulation regarding cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcasts:  
Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuel-CSA**

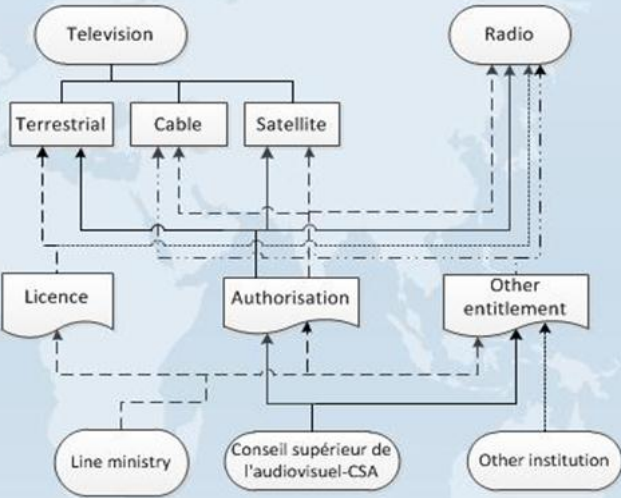
- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels\*
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during election periods

\* Mandate shared with another entity

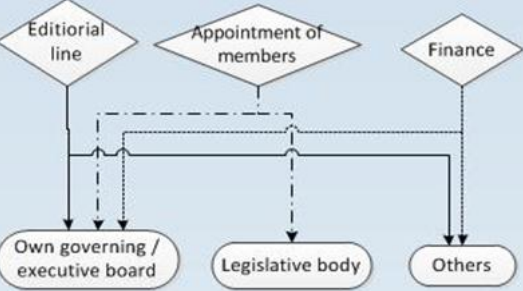
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 10 % for public radio channels
  - 4.5 % for private radio channels
- ✓ No legal provisions defining community broadcasting
- ✓ No timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television broadcasting

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



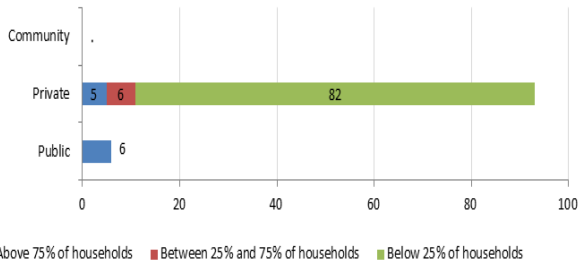
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



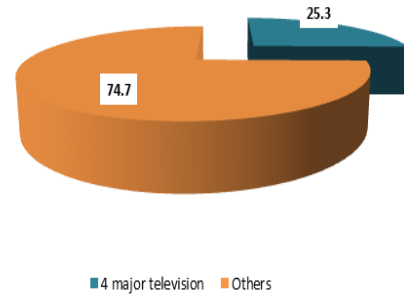
**Notes:**  
To operate a television channel on cable or a radio channel, other entitlements from the CSA, the line ministry and the Administration Fédérale Wallonie Bruxelles (FWB) are needed.  
The following entities are responsible for the self-regulation of media: the Collège d'avis du CSA (co-regulation); the Jury d'éthique publicitaire, and the Conseil de déontologie journalistique.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

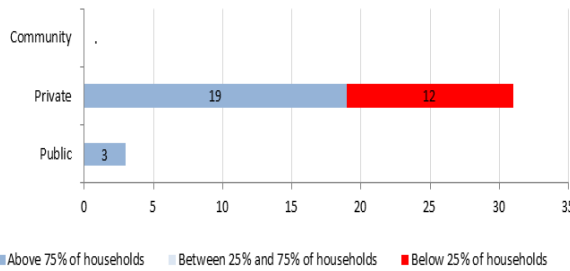
**Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



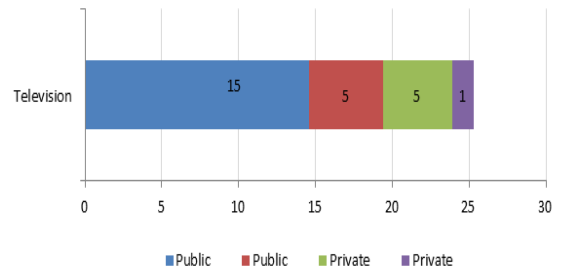
**Total audience share of 4 major television channels**



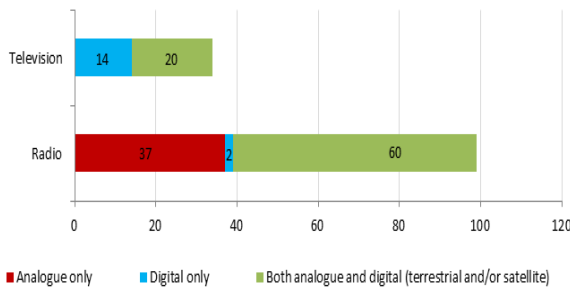
**Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



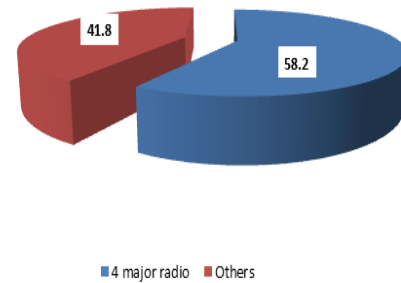
**Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership**



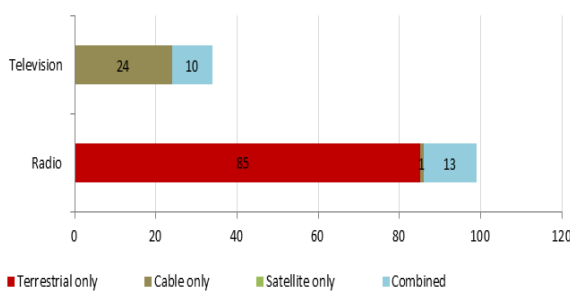
**Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal**



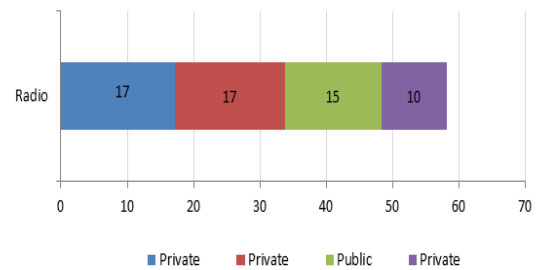
**Total audience share of 4 major radio channels**



**Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform**



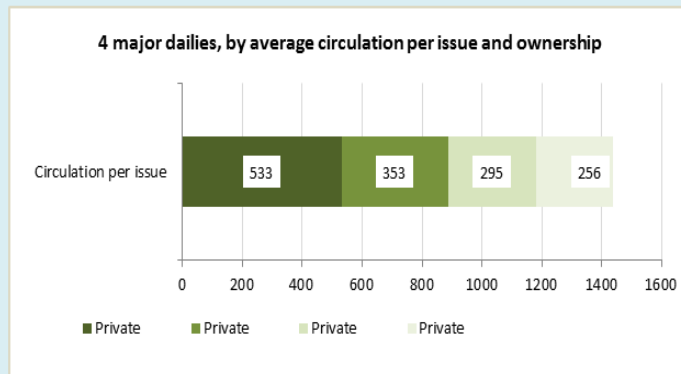
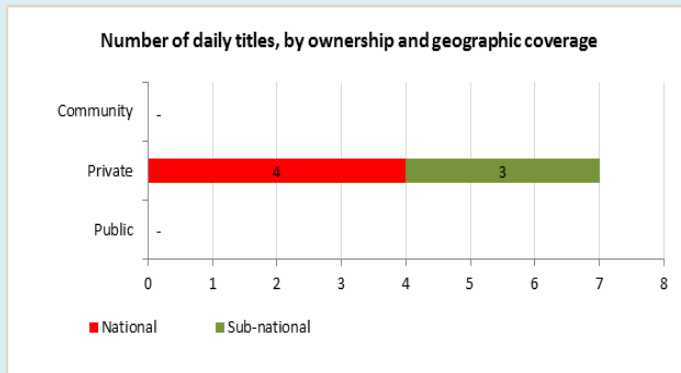
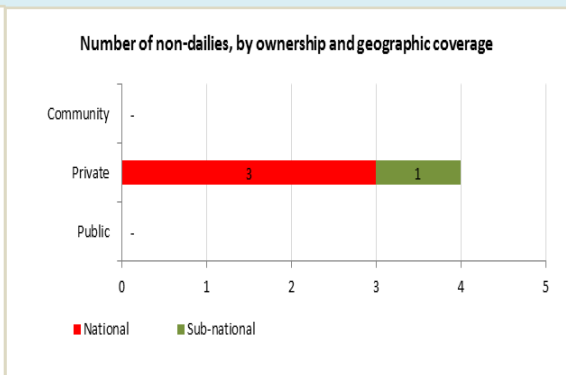
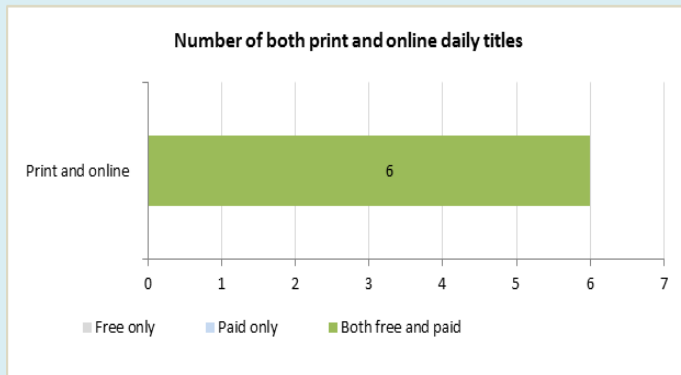
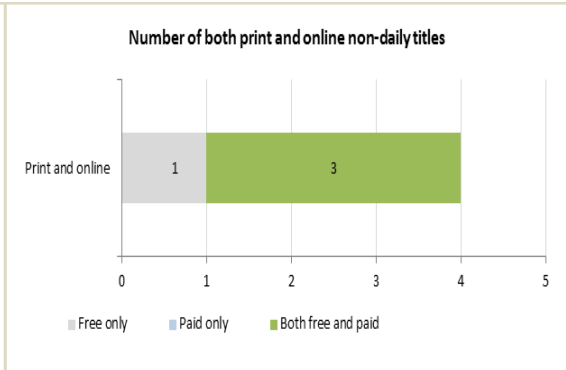
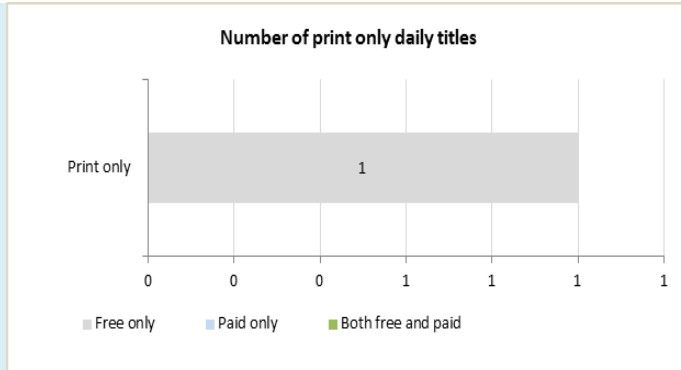
**Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership**



# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES



**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of legal provision for access to information held by the state

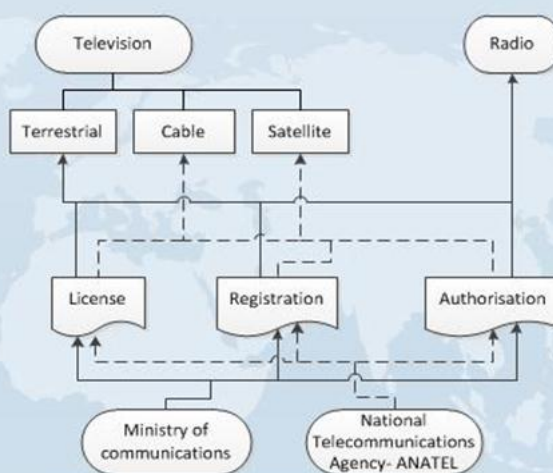
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Ministry of Communications**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

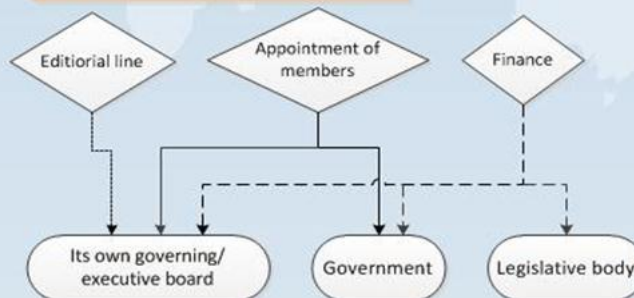
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2016

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

Regulation responsibilities are fragmented mainly between the Ministry of Communications and ANATEL. The Ministry of Communications is considered as the regulatory authority for broadcasting, due to the fact that ANATEL's responsibilities in the field of radio and free-to-air television is minimum. Currently, ANATEL is responsible for planning and managing the use of the electromagnetic spectrum. In recent years, the Ministry of Communications has also transferred to ANATEL the responsibility of supervising the use of the spectrum, through mutual agreement.

In spite of the constitutional provisions in its Article 221, there is no entity that monitors the content broadcasted, nor is there a law establishing quotas for regional and independent productions.

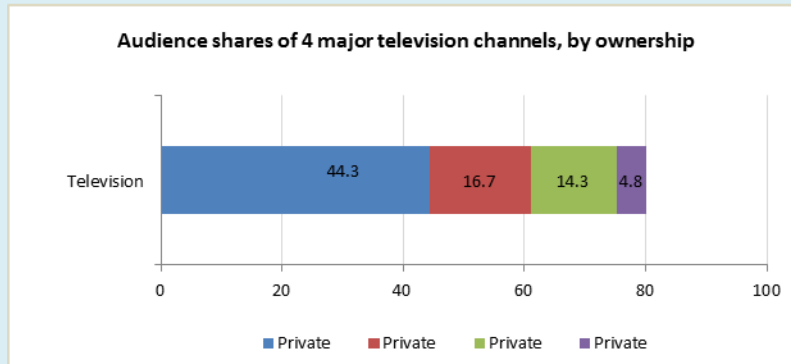
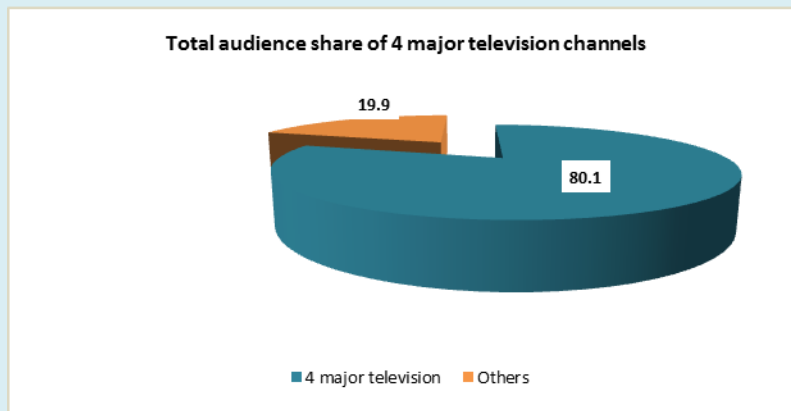
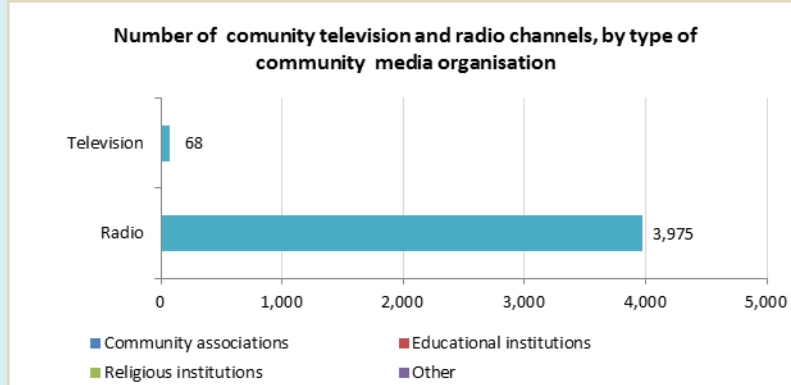
Broadcasting licence/authorisation and its renewal depend on the approval of at least two-fifths of the National Congress members on roll call vote (Article 223 of the Constitution).

The Brazilian Constitution limits the entry of foreign capital in the open broadcasting market up to 30%. Management positions in media organizations are restricted to native Brazilians or those naturalized for more than 10 years.

In the case of TV broadcasters, law allows each organization to have only up to 10 concessions at the national level (two per state), of which 5 are VHF.



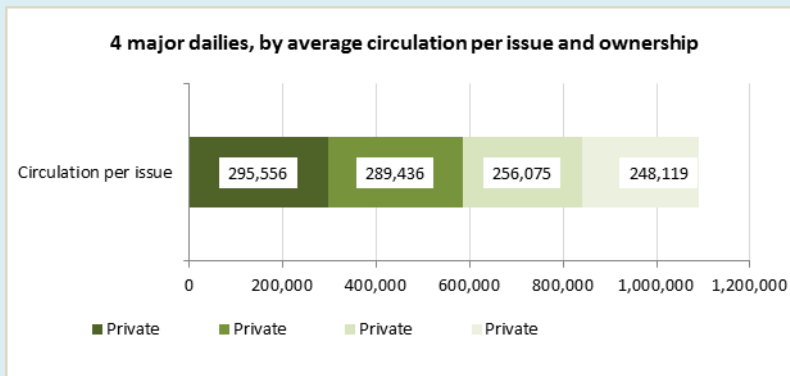
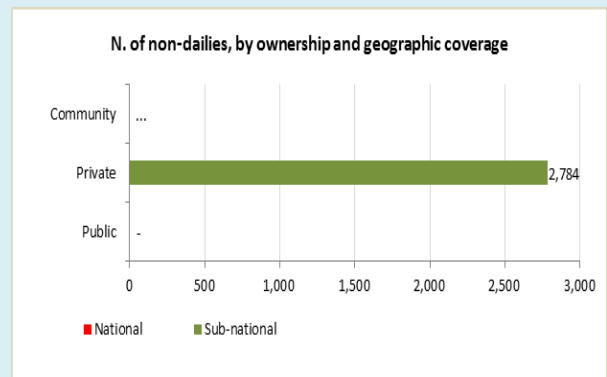
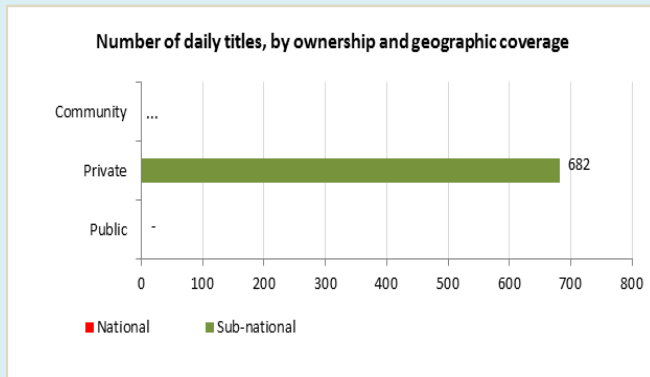
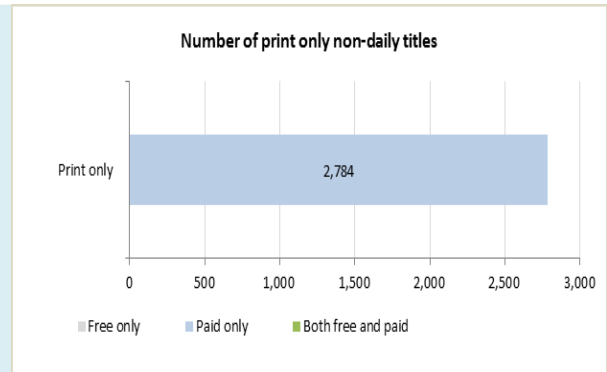
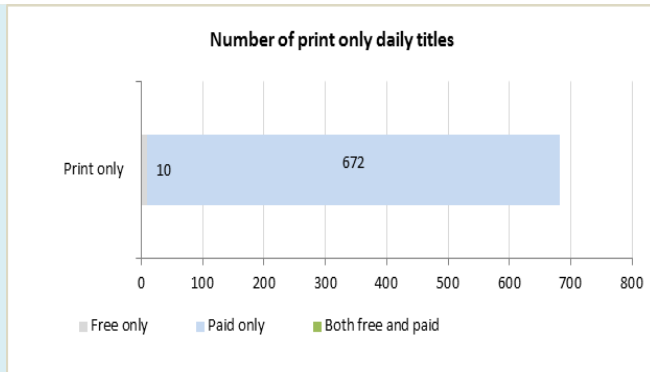
## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2009



## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2009

### DAILIES

### NON-DAILIES



**Note:**

- The number of both print and online titles is included in the print only figure.

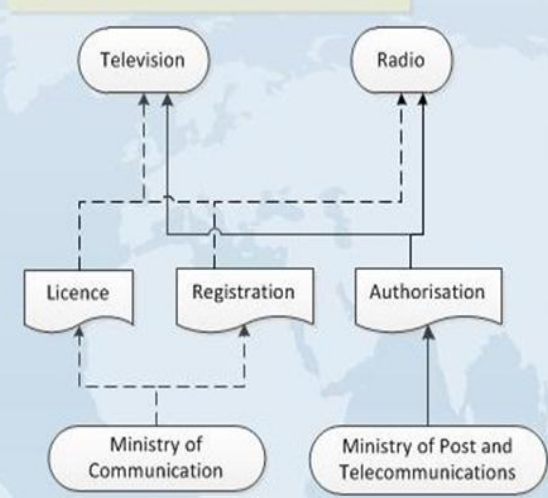
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Ministry of communication**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequencies management
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



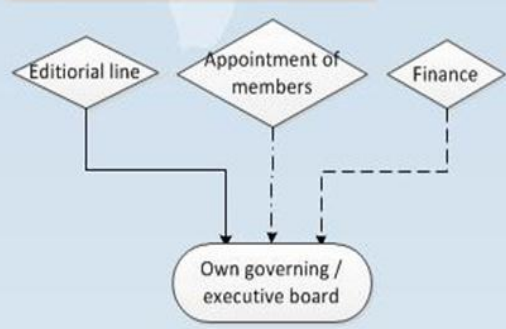
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority: Ministry of Territorial Administration**

- ✓ Entitlement to operate
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Monitoring the Code of Conduct for newspapers
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 51 % for public radio channels
  - 31 % for private radio channels
  - 30 % for public TV channels
  - 30 % for private TV channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio broadcasting and television
- ✓ No timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television broadcasting

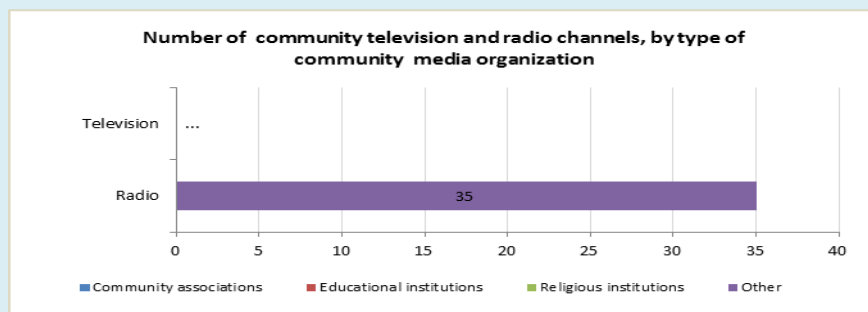
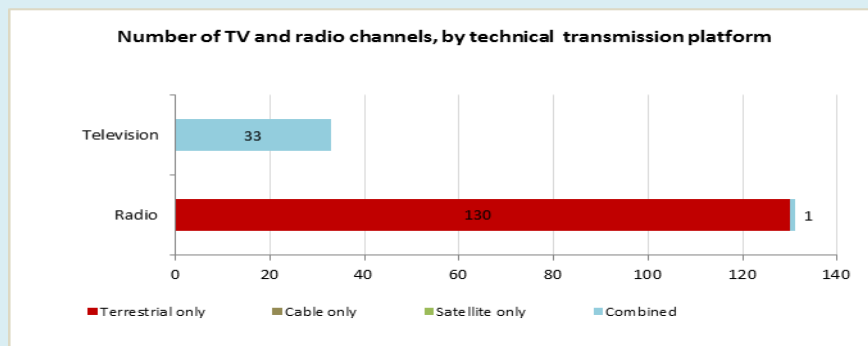
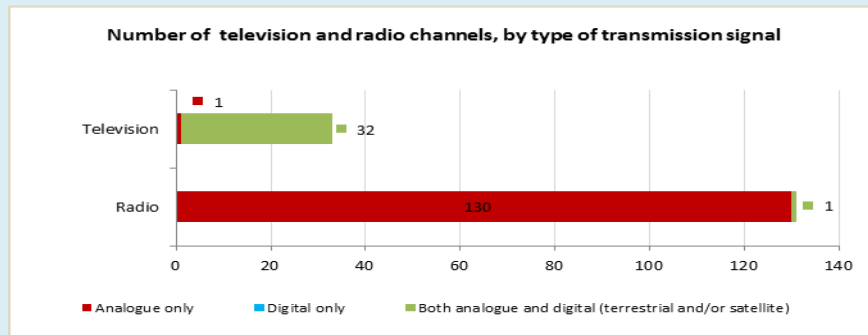
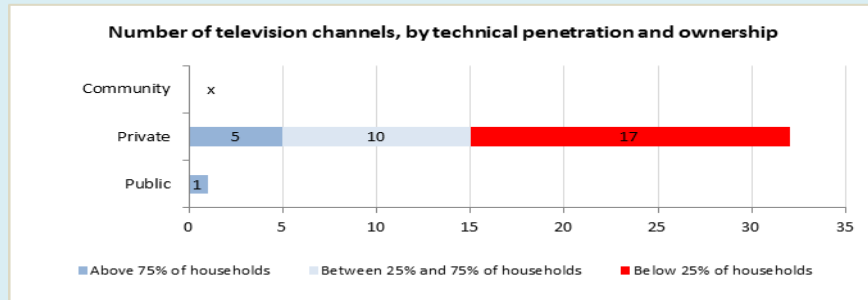
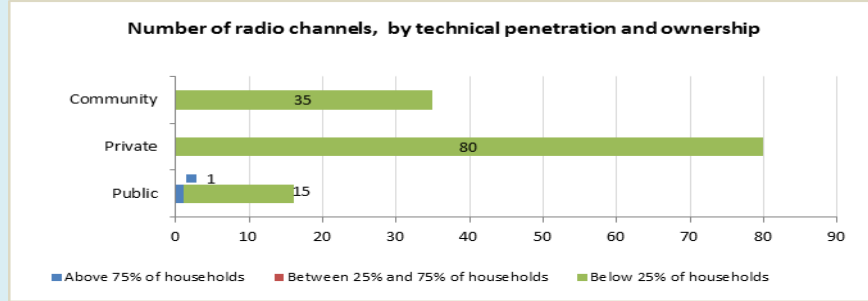
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

To operate a newspaper title, a license from the Ministry of Communication and an authorisation from the Ministry of Territorial Administration are required.

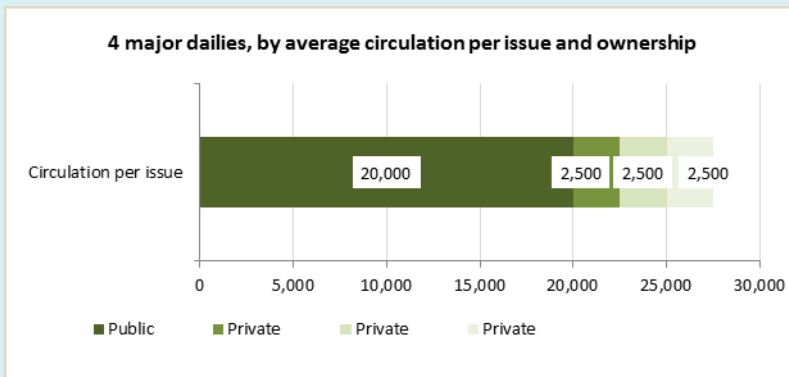
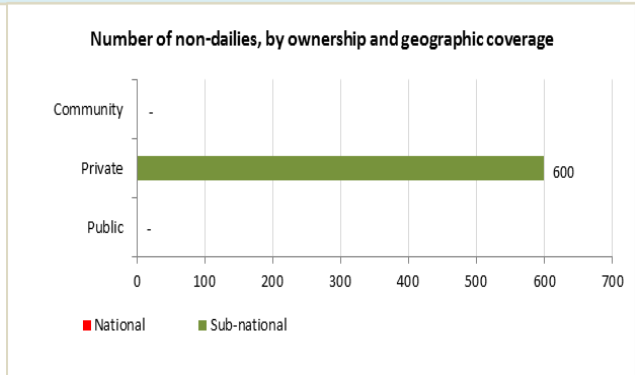
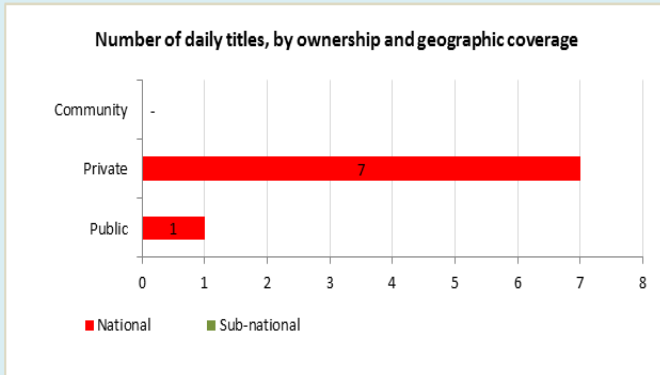
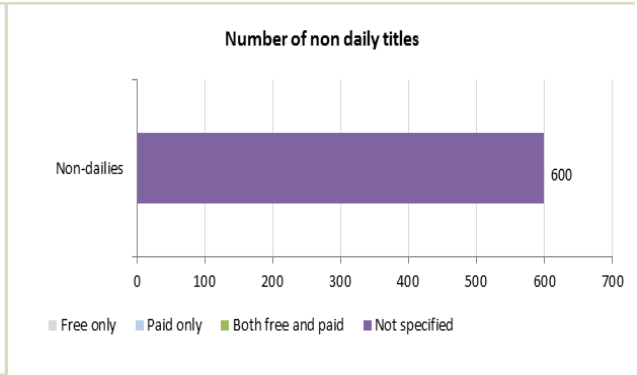
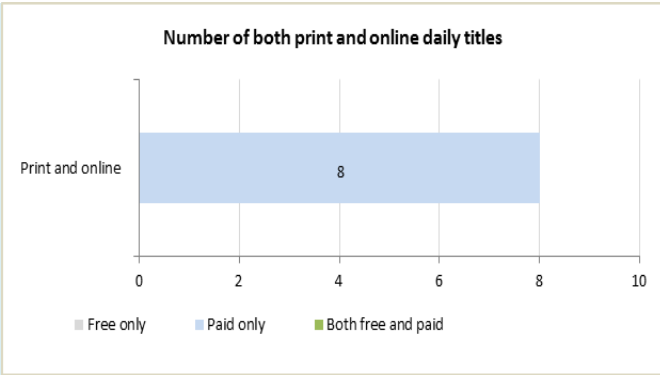
## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES



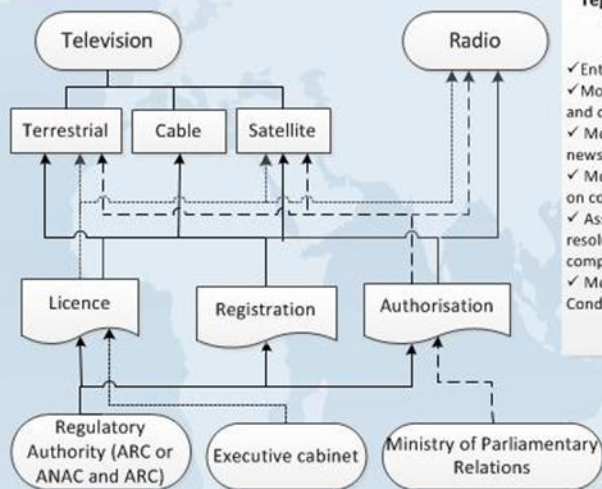
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Regulatory Authority of the Social Communication – ARC**

- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring the Code of Conduct for broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



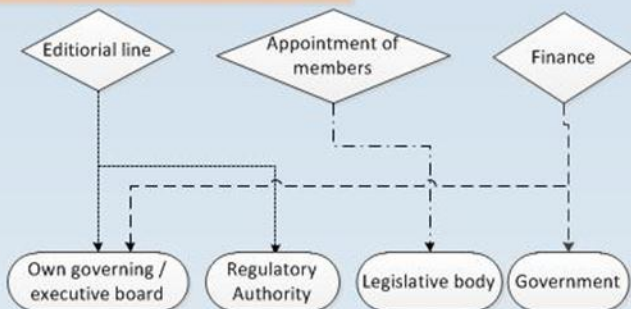
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers (ARC)**

- ✓ Entitlement to operate
- ✓ Monitoring of competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring advertising for newspapers
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for newspapers

**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 85 % for public radio channels
  - 65 % for private radio channels
  - 45 % for public TV channels
  - 35 % for private TV channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio broadcasting and television
- ✓ Switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 31 July 2015

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**

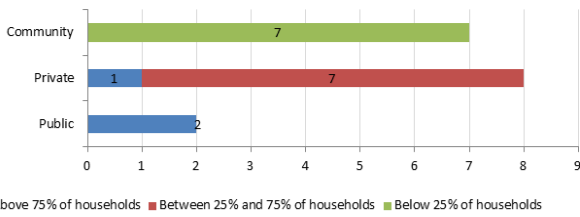


**Notes:**

In Cape Verde, the Regulatory Authority is in charge of both the broadcast and newspaper industries.  
ANAC: National Communications Agency

# BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

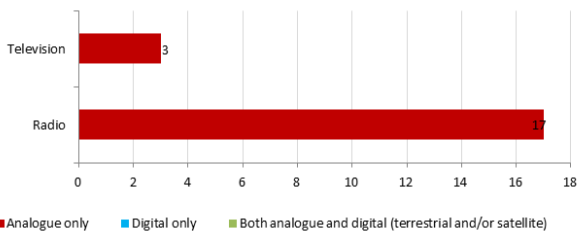
Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership



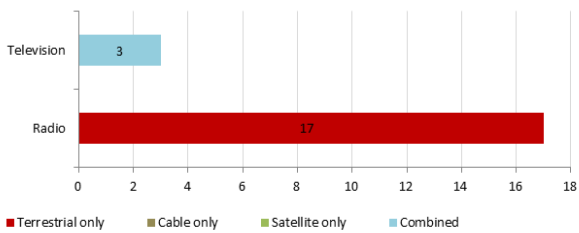
Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership



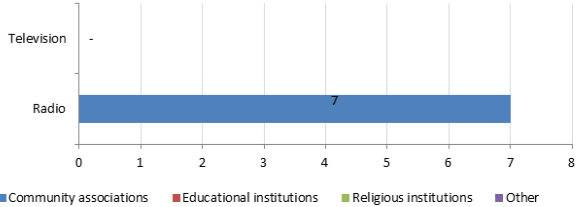
Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal



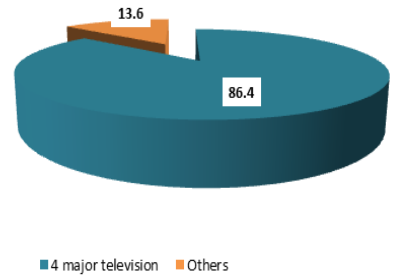
Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform



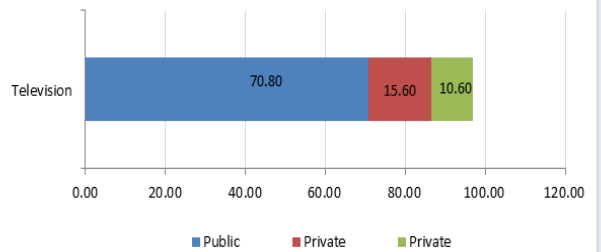
Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organisation



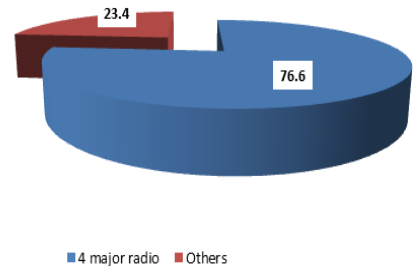
Total audience share of 4 major television channels



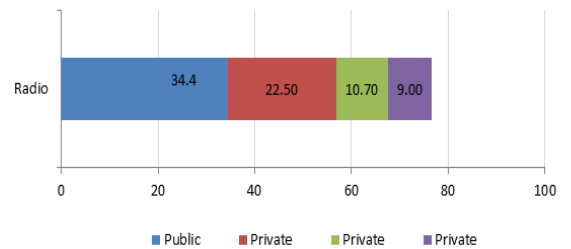
Audience shares of 3 major television channels, by ownership



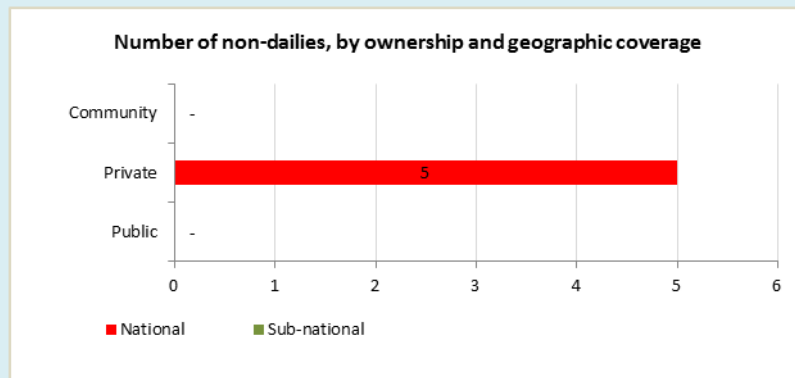
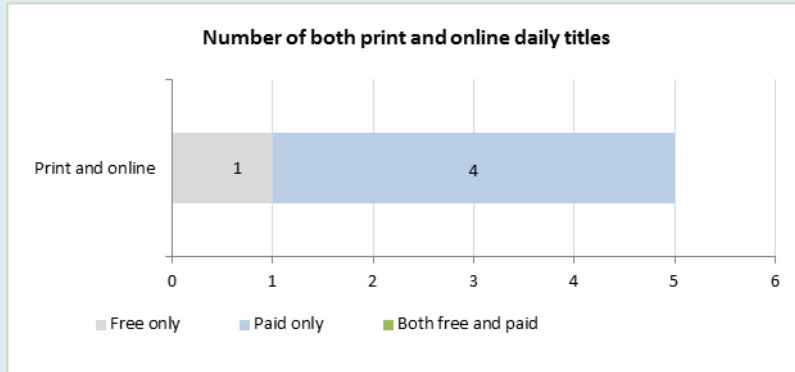
Total audience share of 4 major radio channels



Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership



## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011





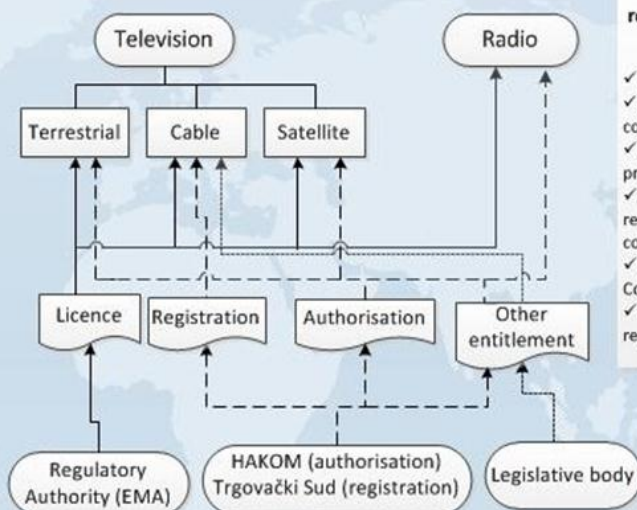
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Electronic Media Agency-EMA**

- ✓ License/authorisation to broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring the Code of Conduct for broadcasting media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



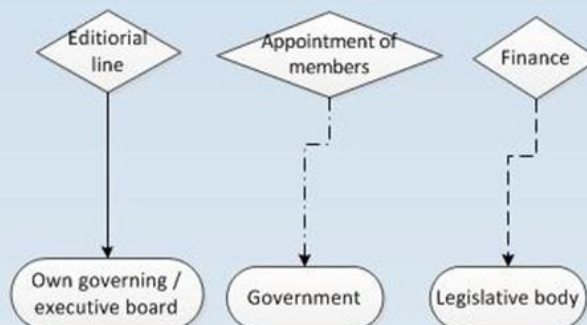
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers:**

- ✓ Entitlement to operate
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for newspapers
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

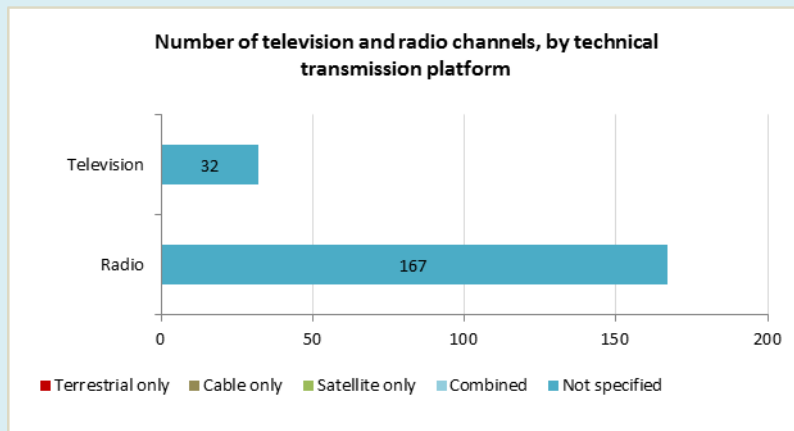
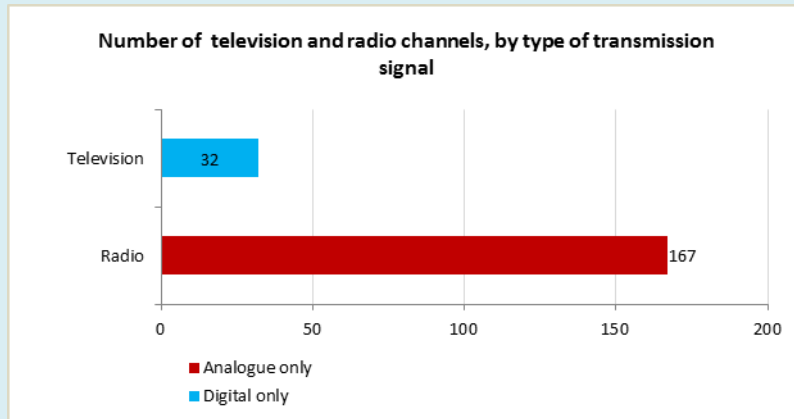
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ No legal provisions defining community broadcasting
- ✓ Switch-off from analogue to digital television: 31 December 2010

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Cyprus Radio Television Authority**

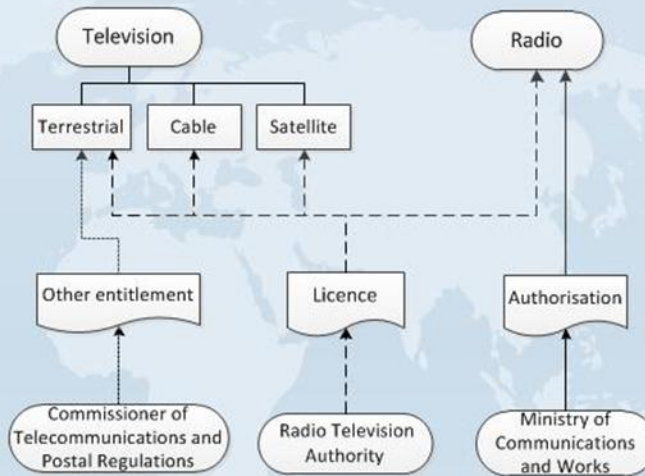
- ✓ License /authorisation to broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media.
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring the Code of Conduct for broadcasting media\*
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during election periods

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

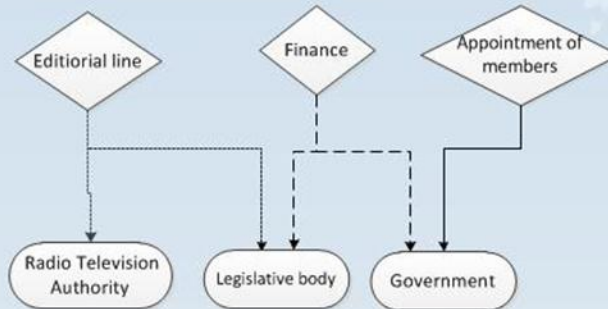
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - No prescribed quotas for radio channels
  - 50% + European Union for public and private TV channels
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio broadcasting and television
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital terrestrial television: 1 July 2011

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**

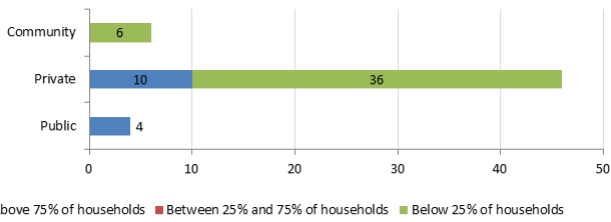


**Notes:**

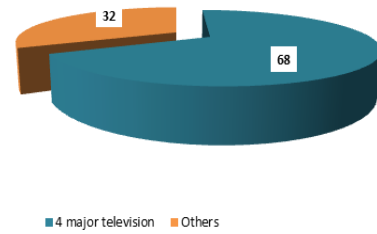
To operate a newspaper title, a registration is required at the Ministry of Interior, Press and Information Office.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

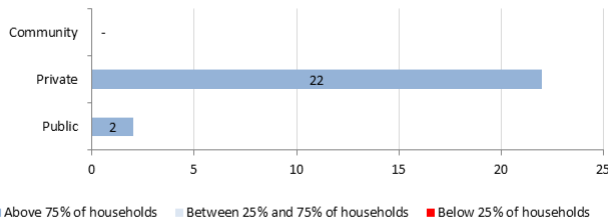
Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership



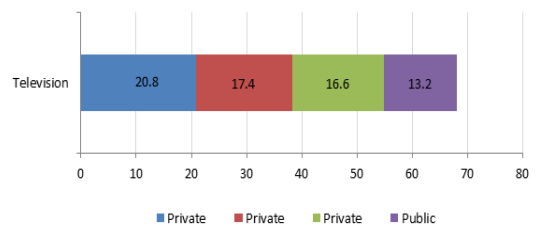
Total audience share of 4 major television channels



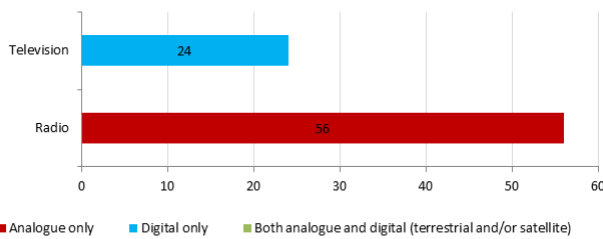
Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership



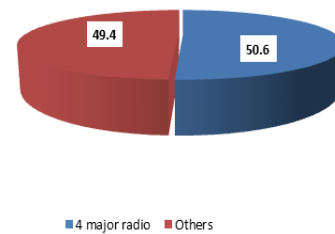
Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership



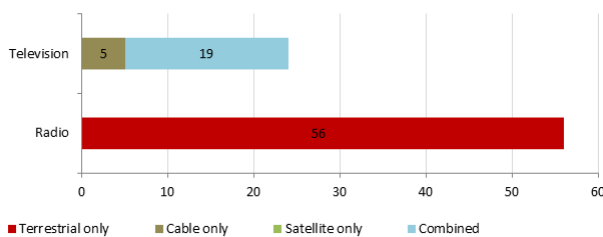
Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal



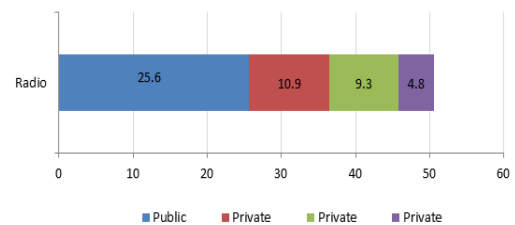
Total audience share of 4 major radio channels



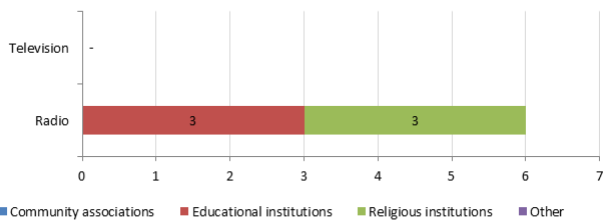
Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform



Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership



Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organisation



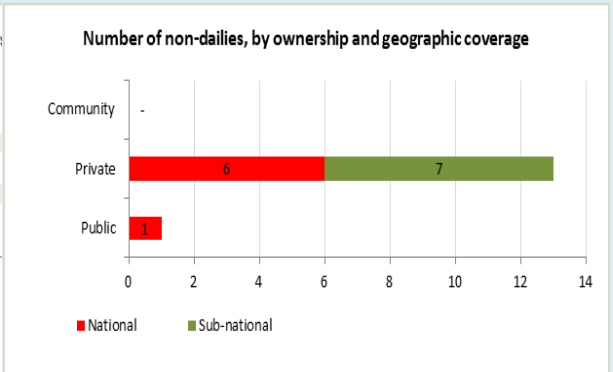
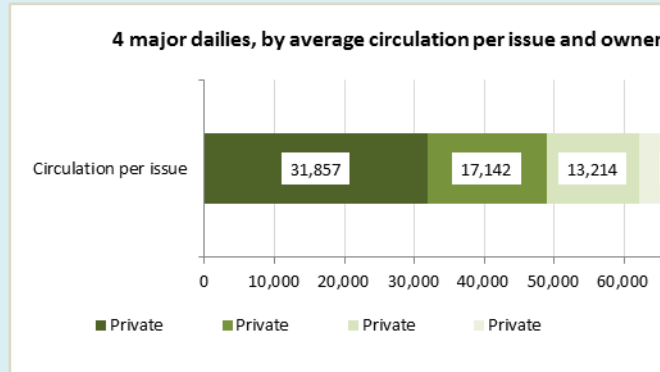
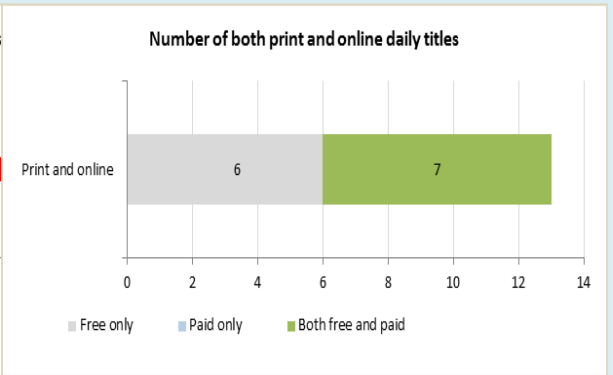
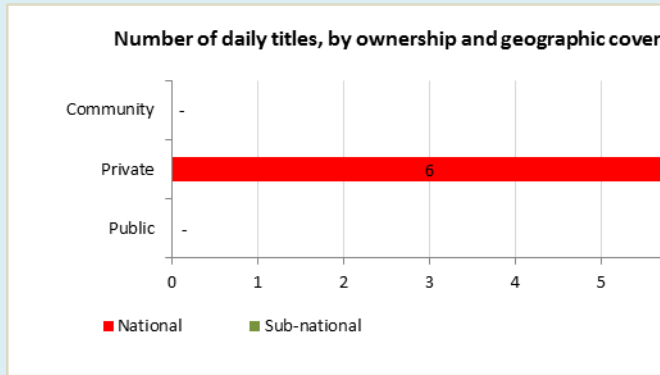
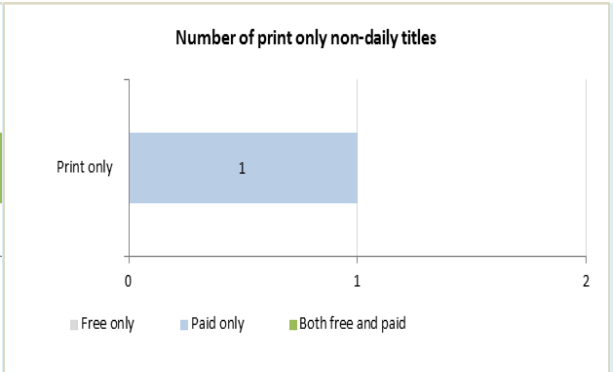
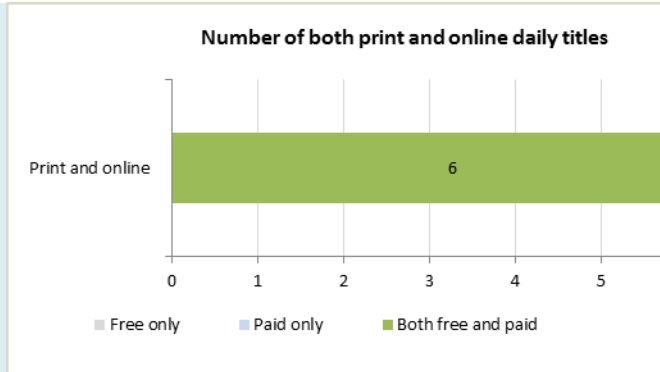
### Notes:

- Combined technical transmission platform for television channel refers to terrestrial and cable.
- In 2011, 6 private television channels ceased operation during the transition from analogue to digital TV on 1 July 2011.

# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES



### Notes:

- Average circulation refers to the number of copies printed.

# Selected media regulations

**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Radio and Television Board-RTVB**

- ✓ License/authorisation to broadcast channels\*
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Regulating advertising\*

\* Mandate shared with another entity

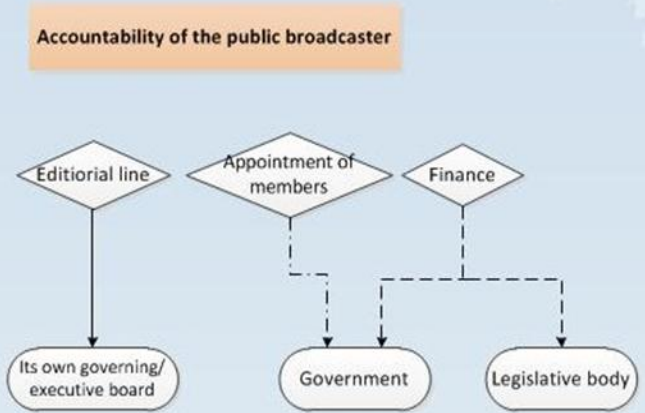


**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers: Danish Press Council**

- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizen's complaints

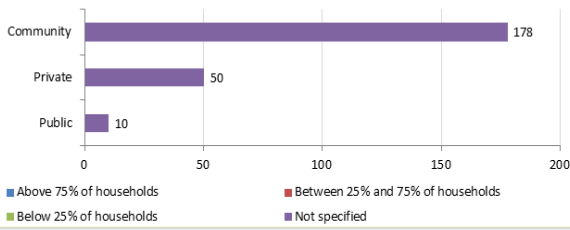
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 31 October 2009

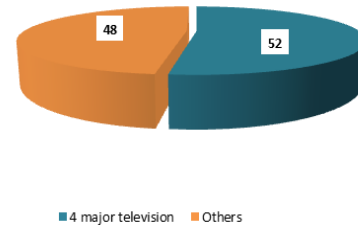


## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

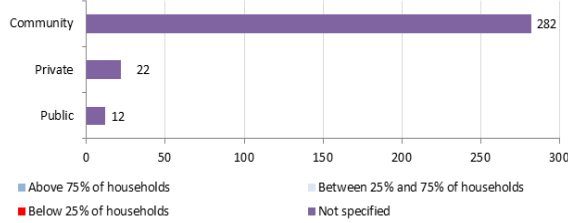
Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership



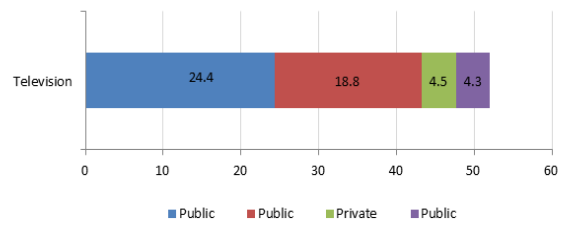
Total audience share of 4 major television channels



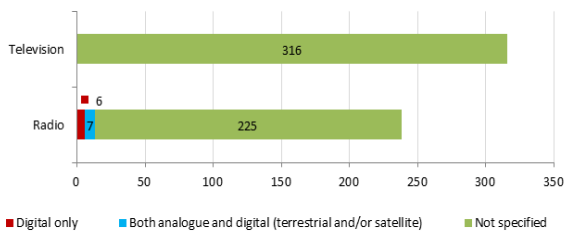
Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership



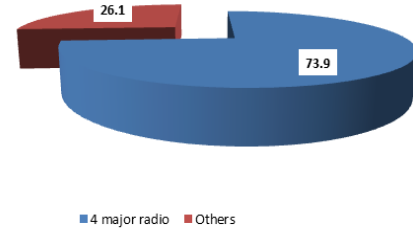
Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership



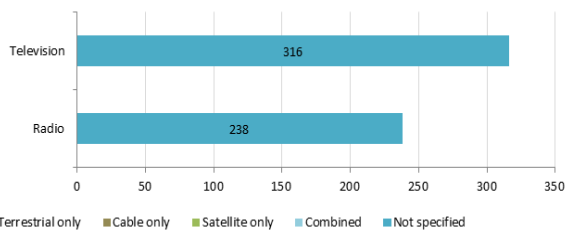
Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal



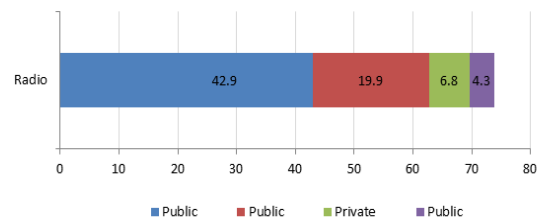
Total audience share of 4 major radio channels



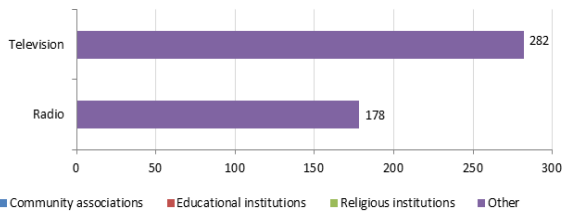
Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform



Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership



Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organization



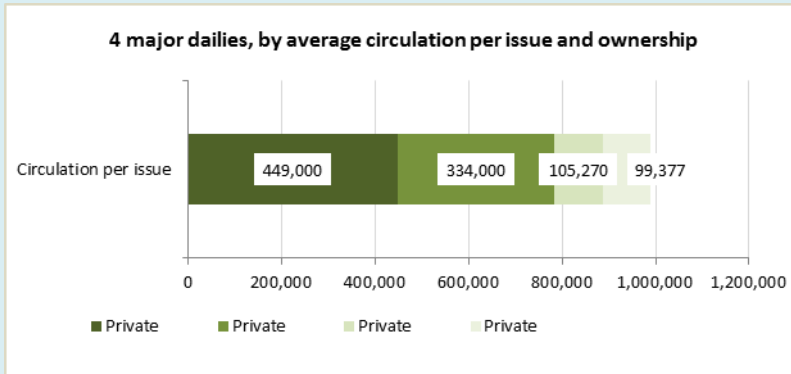
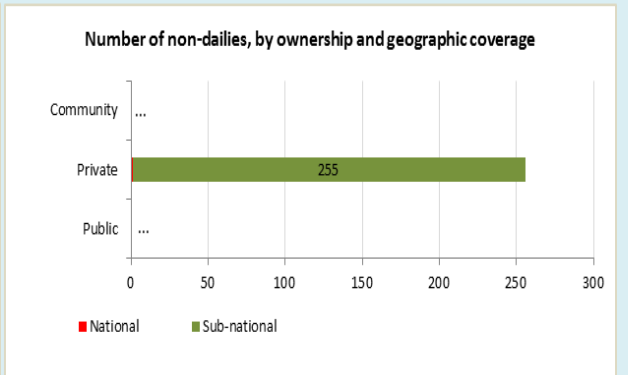
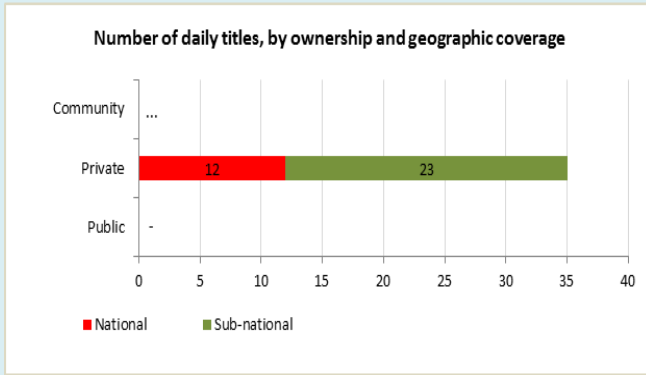
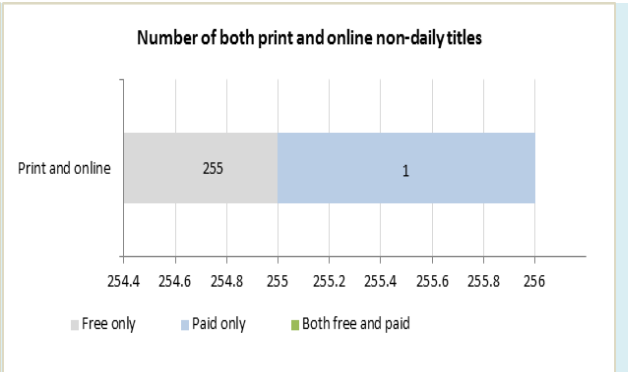
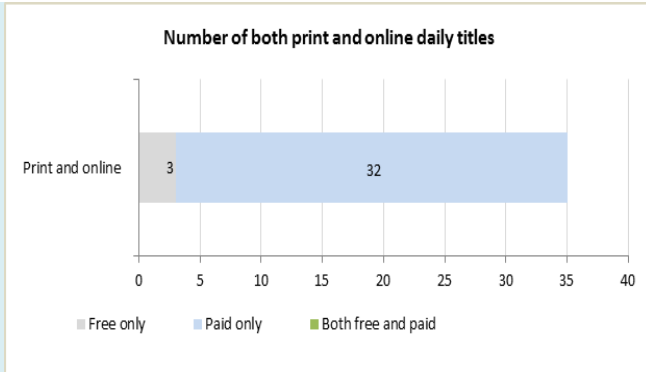
### Notes:

- All television channels are provided digitally, but they can also be available in an analogue transmission signal.
- Most public radio channels are provided digitally using DAB, except the nationwide channel P4 (which has regional windows). All of them are however available online.

# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES



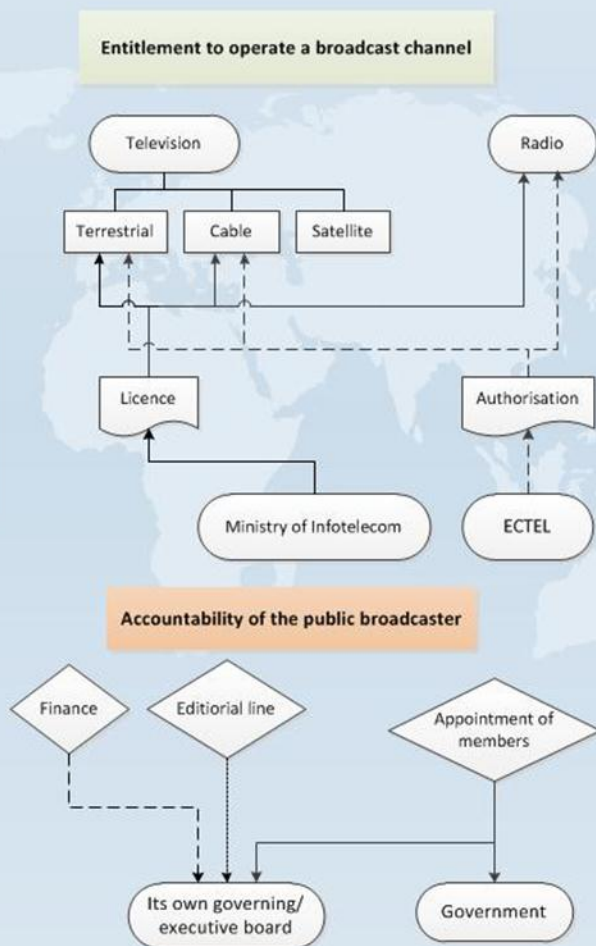


**General regulations:**

- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No legal provision for access to information held by the state

**Broadcast regulations:**

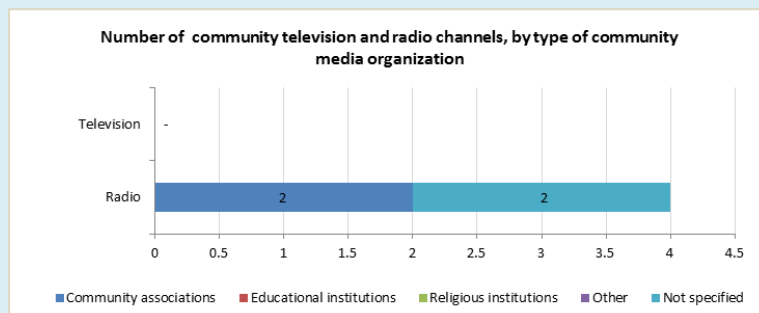
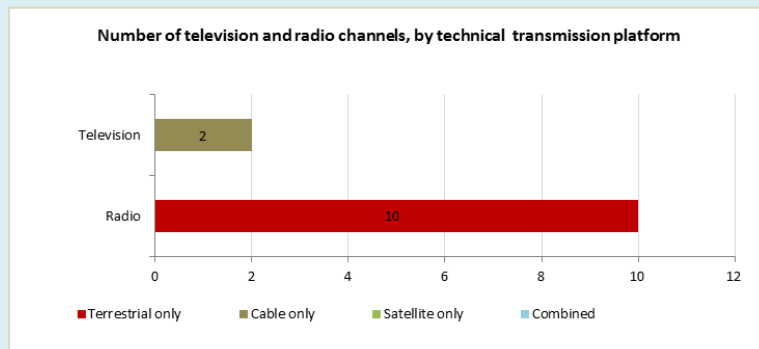
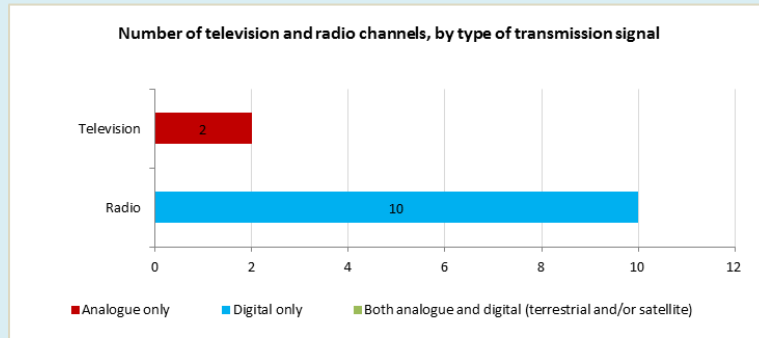
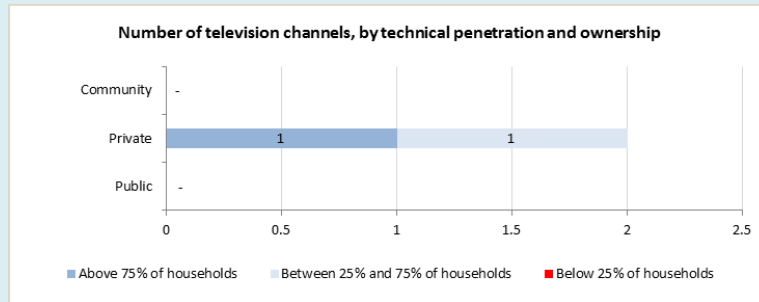
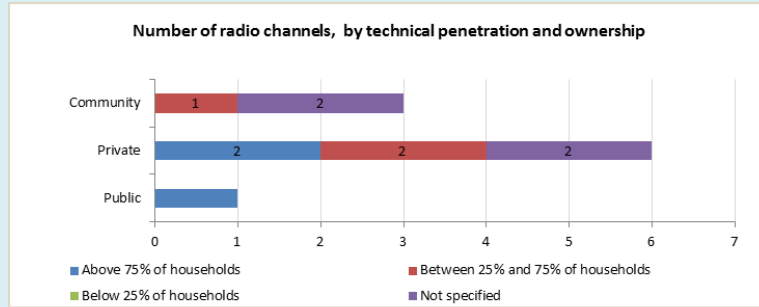
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio Broadcasting
- ✓ No timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television



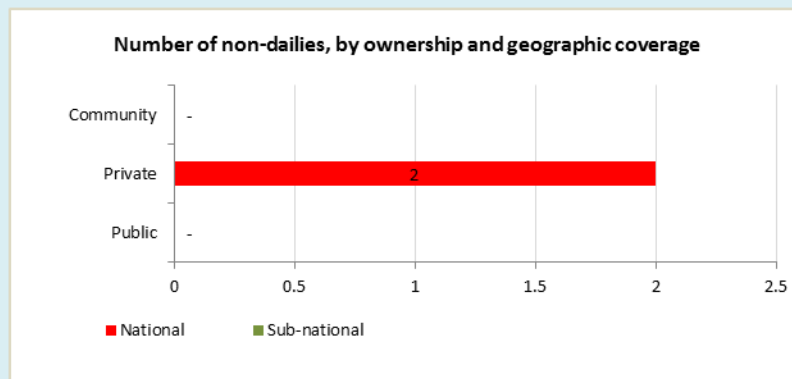
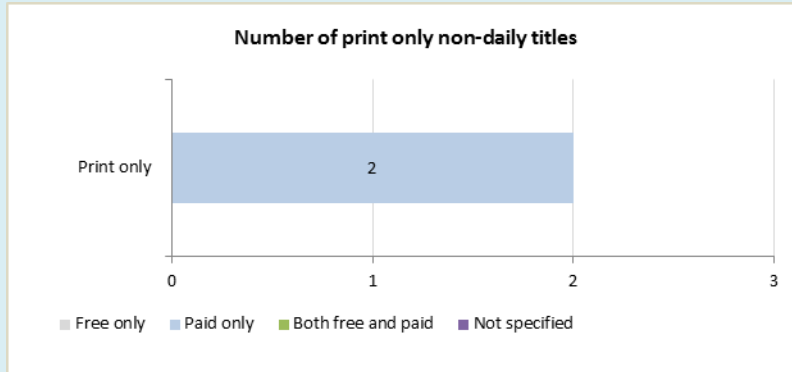
**Notes:**

There is no regulatory authority or any self-regulatory body for broadcasting. However, under the Telecommunications Act # 8, 2000, the National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (NTRC) regulates the transmission (technical) aspect of broadcasting but does not regulate programming, content and scheduling related to broadcasting. A license is required to operate a newspaper title.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2009



## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2009



**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/ anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

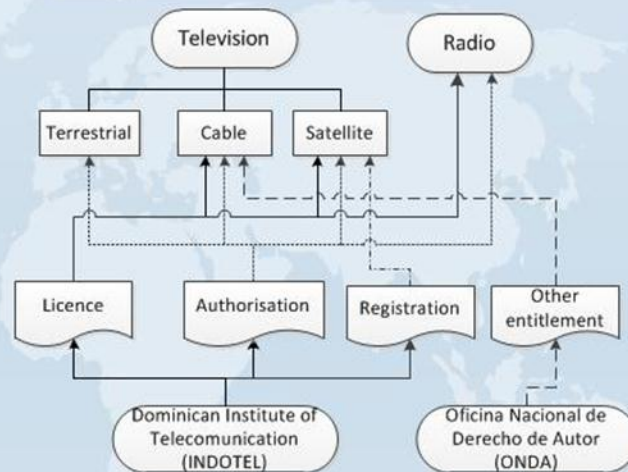
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Dominican Institute of Telecommunication - INDOTEL**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring of competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

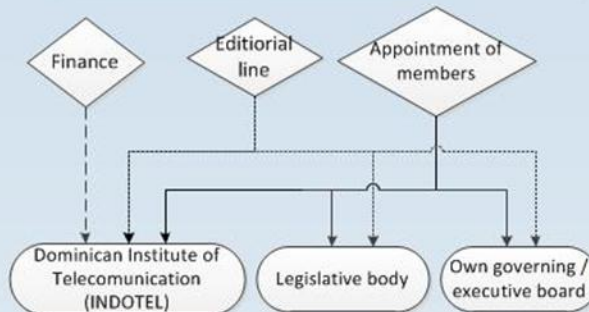
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 5% for public television channels
  - 95 % for private television channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio broadcasting

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



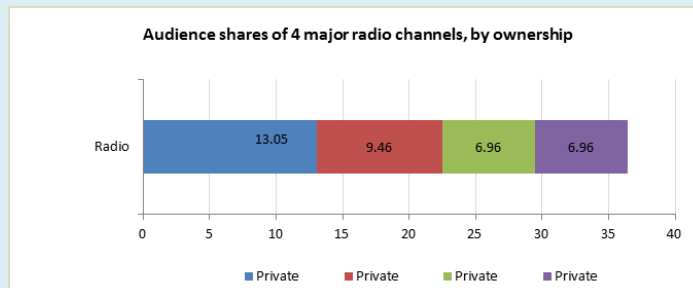
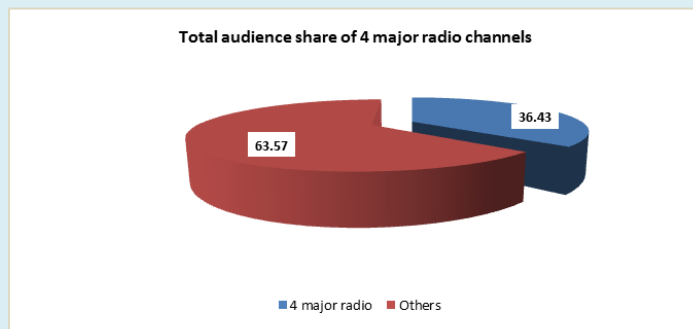
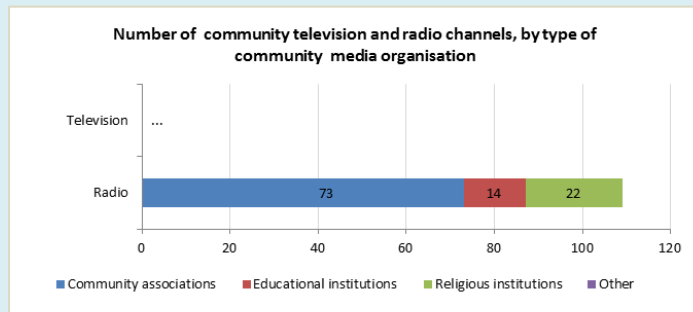
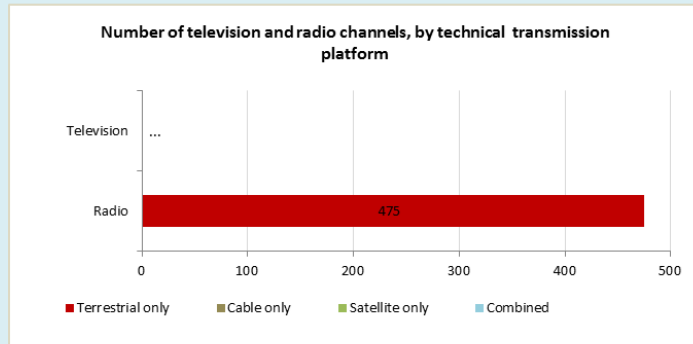
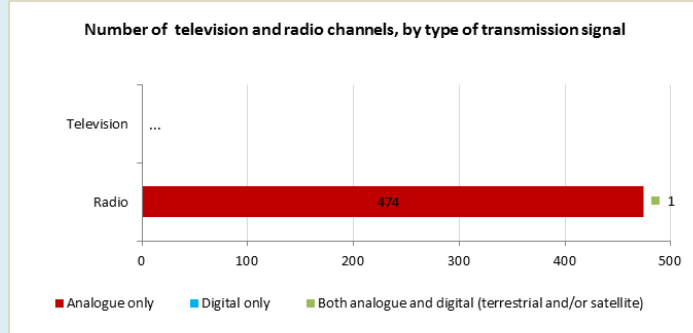
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

License, registration and authorisation are needed to operate a newspaper title.  
Only Dominican citizens or naturalised foreigners can provide public service broadcasting.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



**General regulations:**

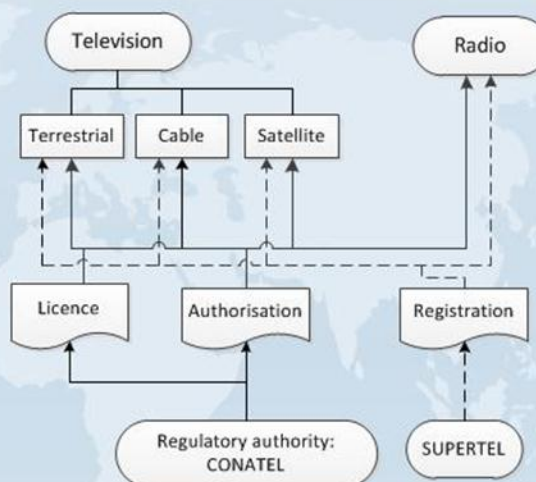
- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: CONATEL**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequencies management\*
- ✓ Monitoring of competition and concentration rules\*
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Monitoring a code of conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election\*

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

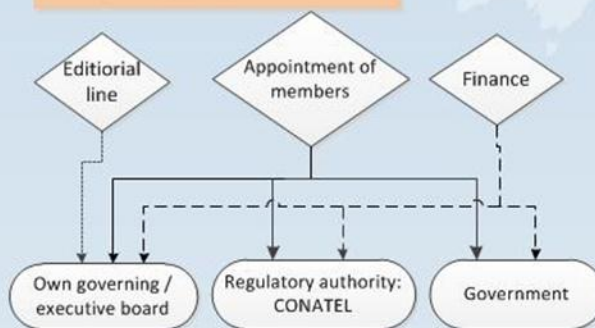
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 10.8% for public radio channels
  - 17% for public television channels
  - 89 % for private radio channels
  - 83 % for private television channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ No timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital terrestrial television

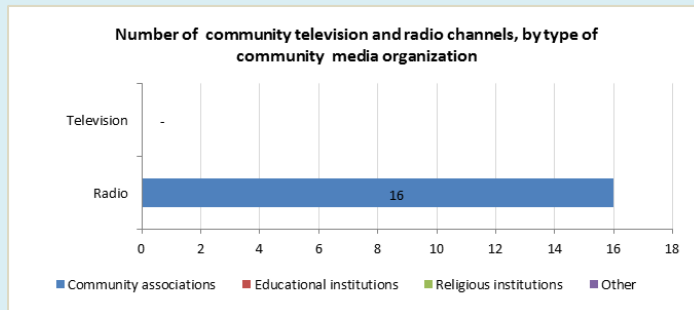
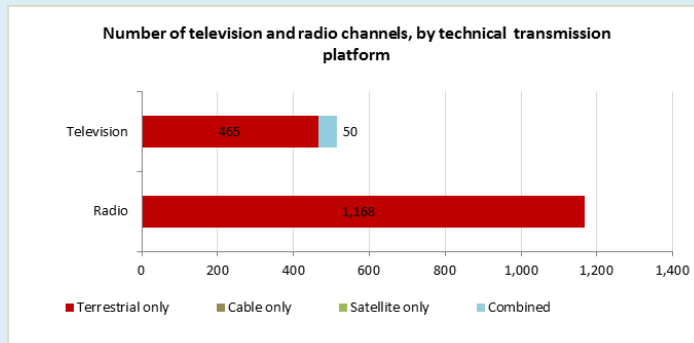
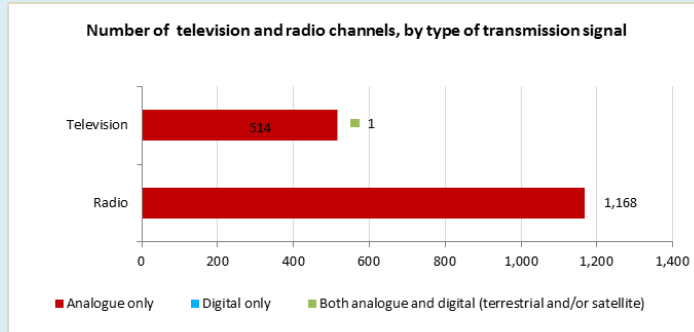
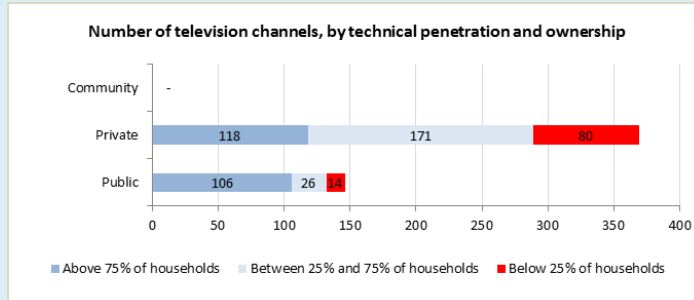
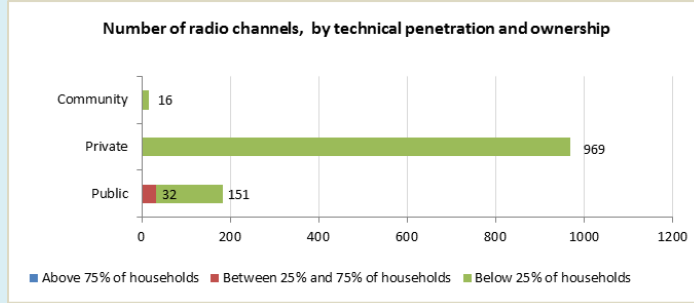
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

The Superintendencia de Compañías is responsible for awarding the license, registration and authorisation to operate a newspaper title. The Asociación Ecuatoriana de Radiodifusión and the the Asociación Ecuatoriana de Editores de Periodicos are the self-regulatory bodies for broadcasting and newspapers respectively.

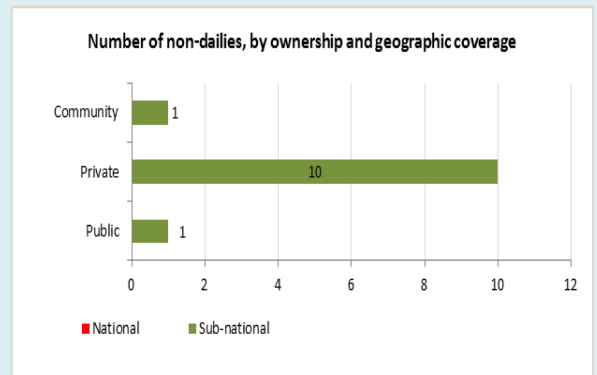
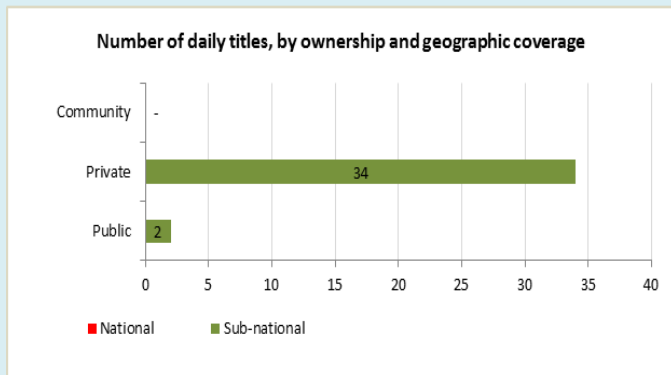
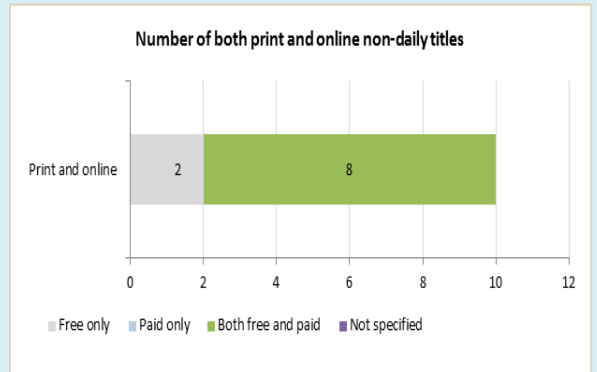
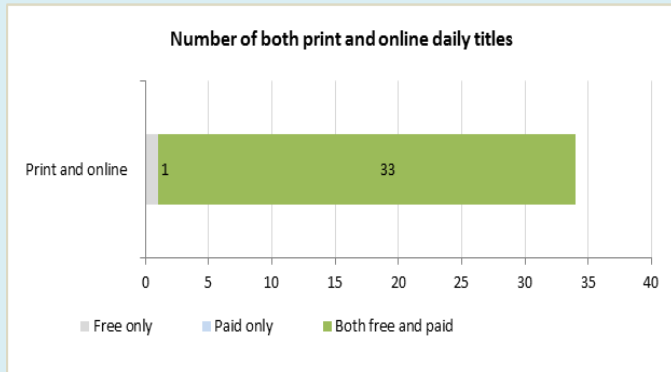
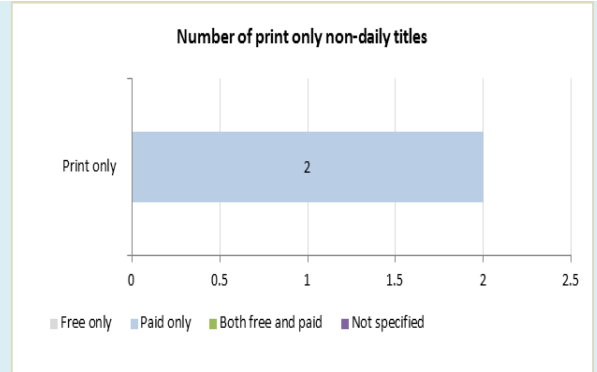
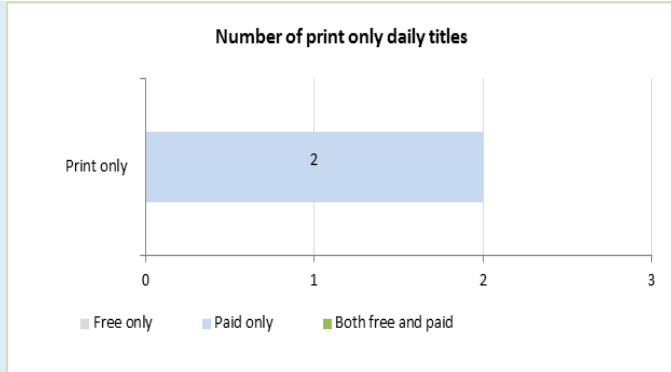
## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES





**General regulations:**

- ✓ No legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state (access to information held by public institutions is regulated by Public Information Act)
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

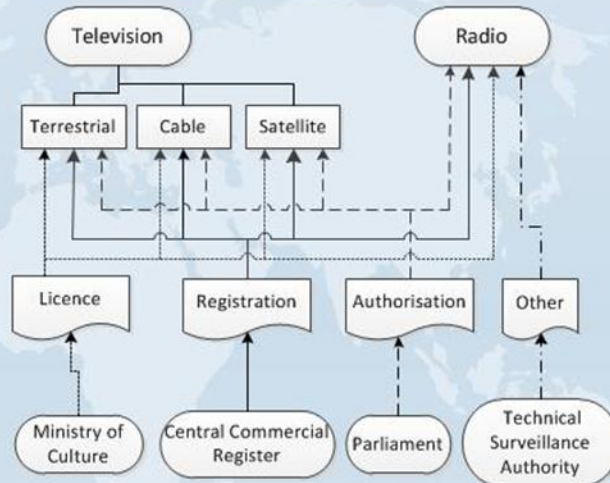
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
The Ministry of Culture**

- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election

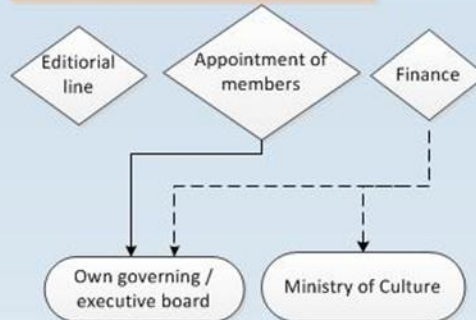
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - No prescribed quotas for public radio and television channels
  - 10 % for private radio and television channels
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio broadcasting and television
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital terrestrial television: 2010

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**

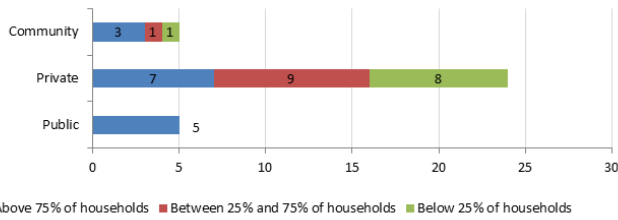


**Notes:**

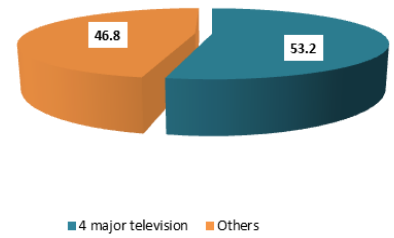
The Central Commercial Register is responsible for registration of broadcasting enterprises and organizations, as well as publishers of periodicals due to their economic activity. No special registration of periodicals is required in Estonia. Estonian Parliament regulates media by laws and regulations. There is a Public Broadcasting Act which regulates Estonian Public Broadcasting and Media Services Act which regulates audio-visual media services and radio services. There are no specific regulations for publishers of periodicals. The Association of Estonian Broadcasters and the Estonian Newspaper Association are the self-regulatory bodies for broadcasting and newspaper, respectively.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

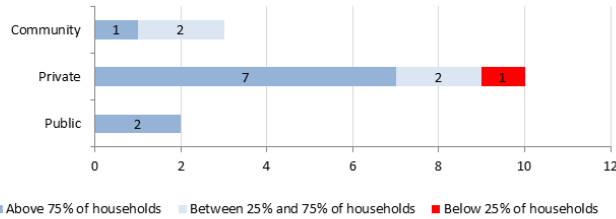
Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership



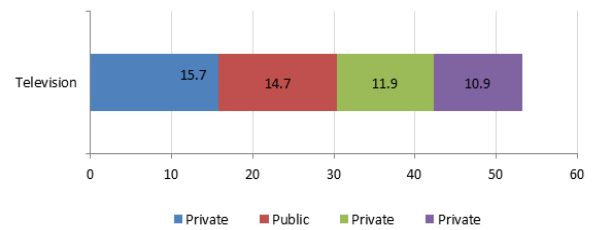
Total audience share of 4 major television channels



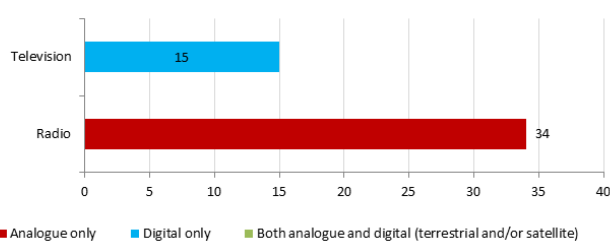
Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership



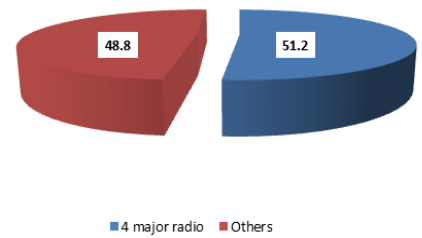
Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership



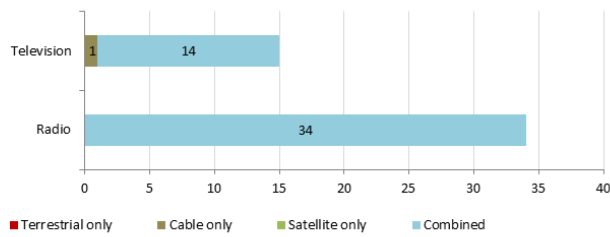
Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal



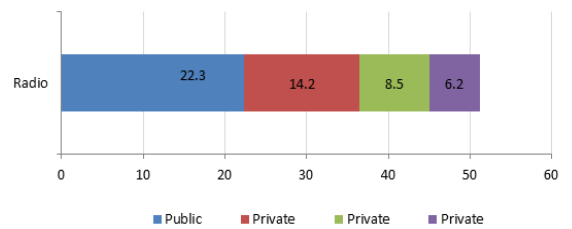
Total audience share of 4 major radio channels



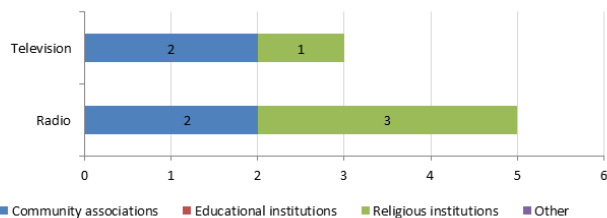
Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform



Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership



Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organization



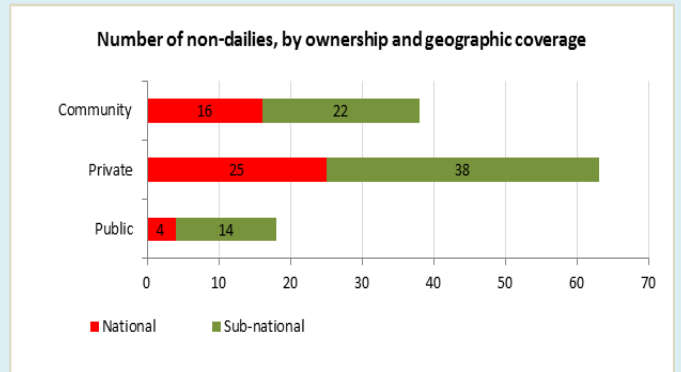
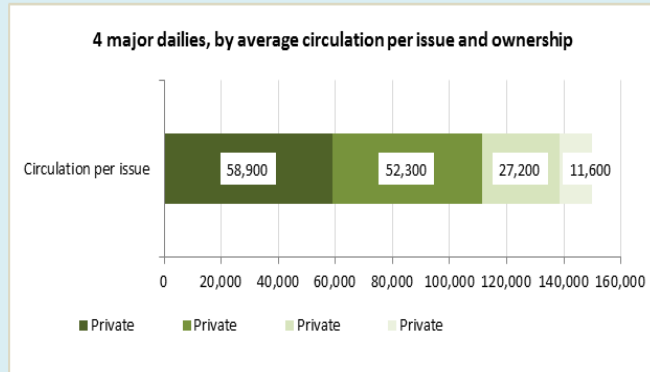
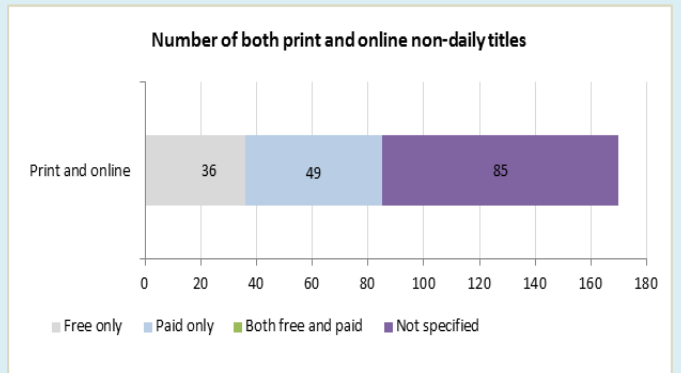
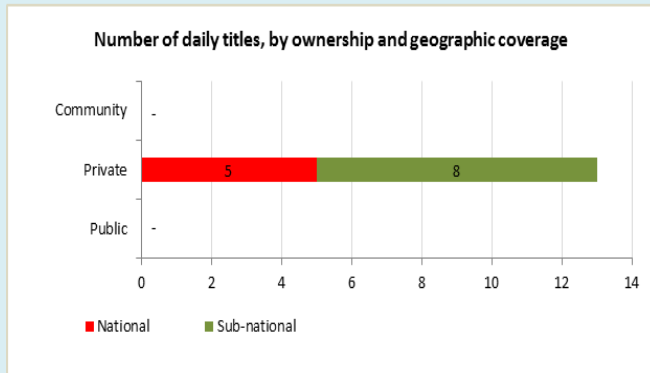
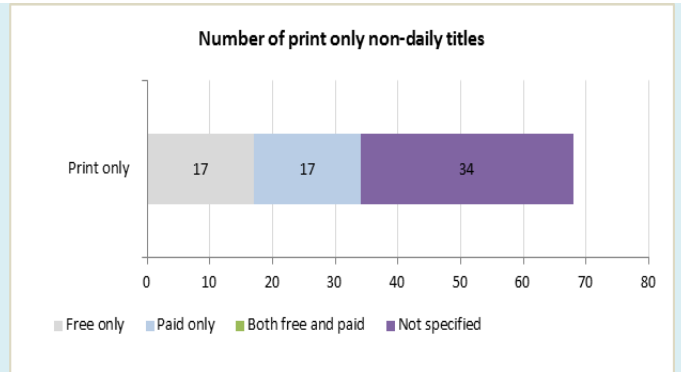
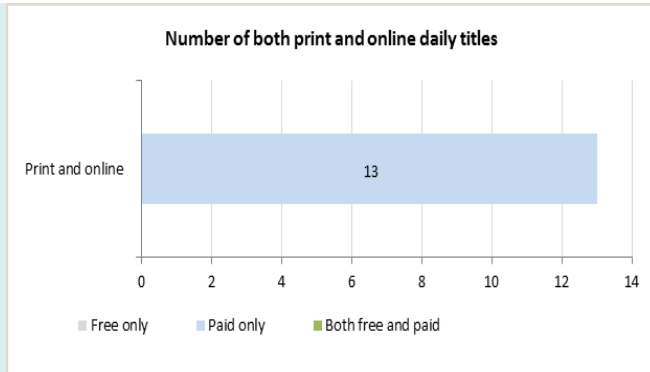
### Notes:

- Radio target audience: 12-to 74-year-old Estonian inhabitants, Period: Autumn 2011 (31 August 2011 to 29 November 2011).
- TV target audience: 4 years and older Estonian inhabitants, 2011 monthly average.

# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES



**Notes:**

- Five dailies have online service available partly paid and partly free, and online versions of eight dailies are free. Online versions also include PDF format newspapers that are available online.
- Dailies with national coverage have articles available online for free and some for a fee.

**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Communications Regulatory Authority-FICORA**

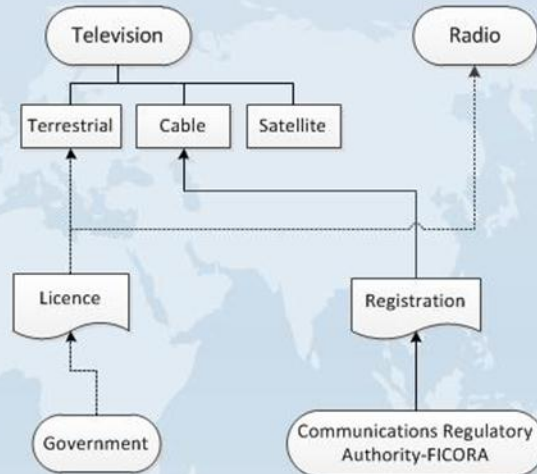
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Regulating advertising

**Broadcast regulations:**

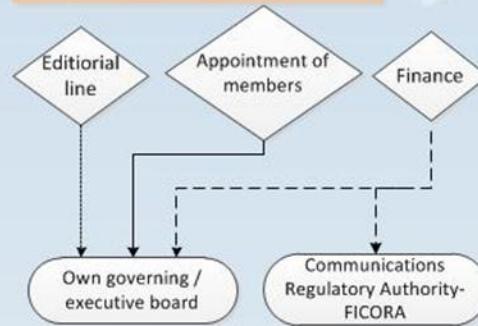
- ✓ No quotas for domestic programming. Quotas for European works & programmes by independent producers<sup>1</sup>: 15% of time (excluding the time appointed to news, sports events, games, advertising, teletext services and teleshopping) or 15% of programming budget.
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2007 (terrestrial)- 2008 (cable)

<sup>1</sup><http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1998/en19980744.pdf>

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**

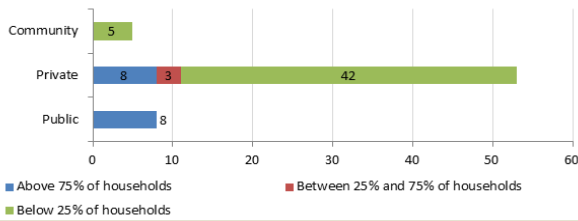


**Notes:**

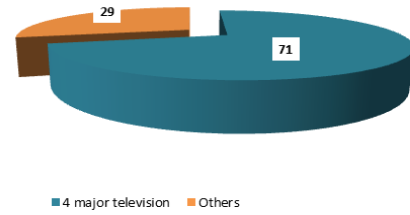
The Council for Mass Media is the self-regulatory body for broadcasting and newspapers.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

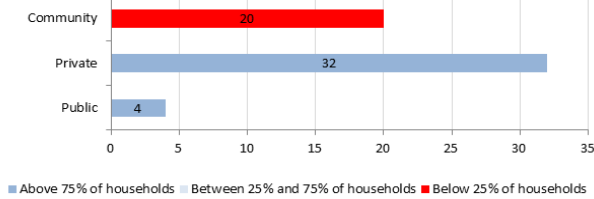
**Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



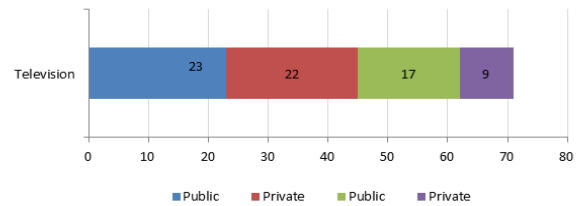
**Total audience share of 4 major television channels**



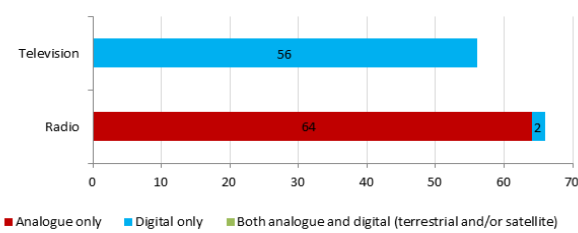
**Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



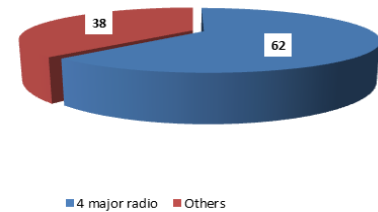
**Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership**



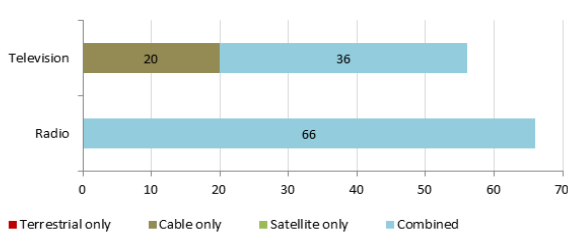
**Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal**



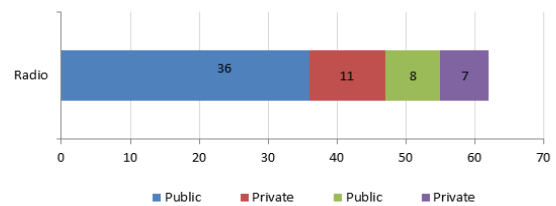
**Total audience share of 4 major radio channels**



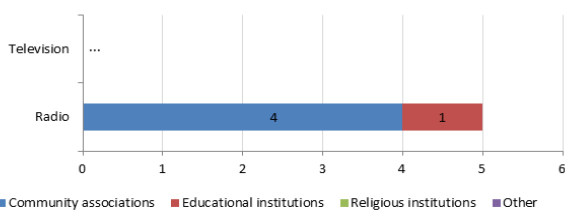
**Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform**



**Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership**



**Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organisation**



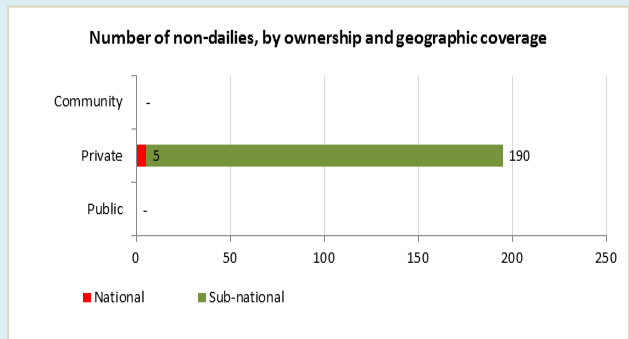
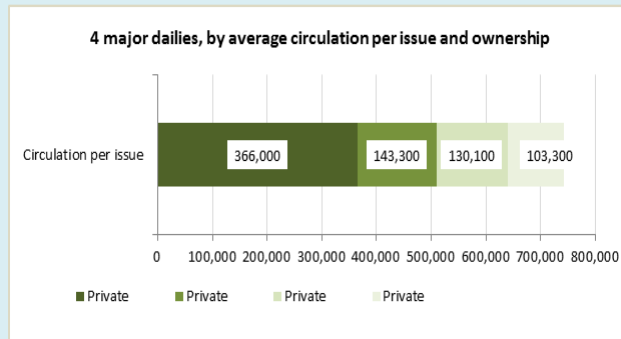
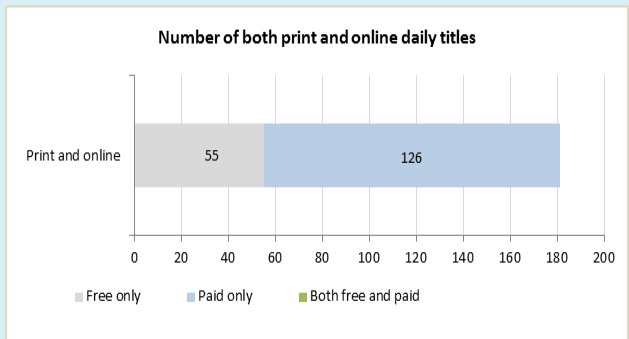
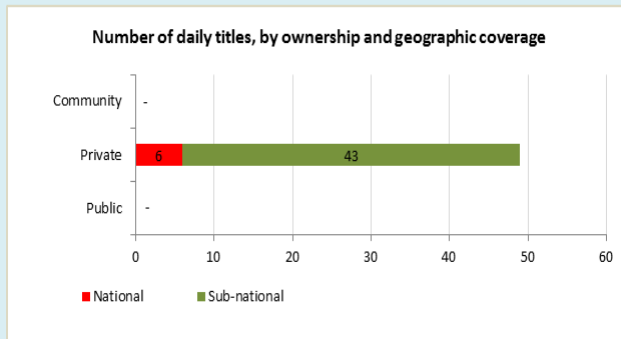
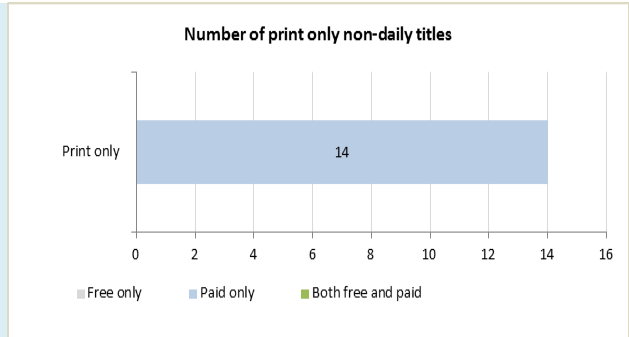
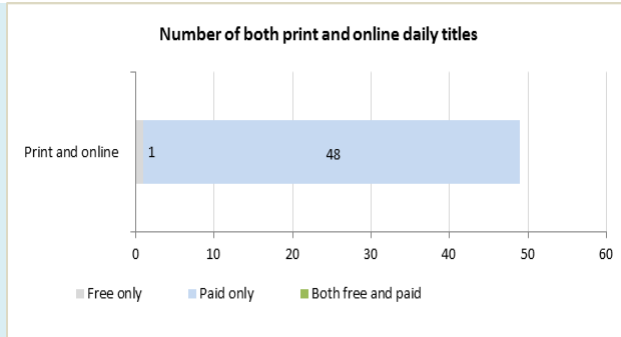
### Notes:

- The number of community television channels is an estimate.

# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES



**General regulations:**

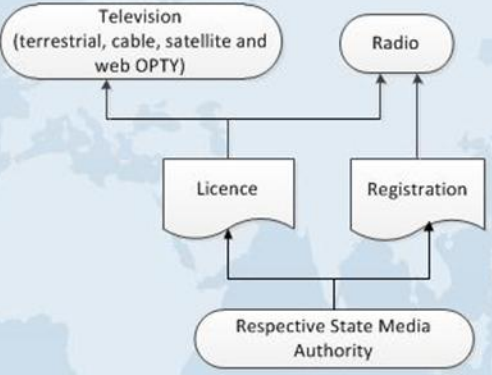
- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Anti-concentration rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Regulation regarding cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:**  
**14 State Media Authorities for commercial broadcasting**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules\*
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media\*
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

\* See notes.

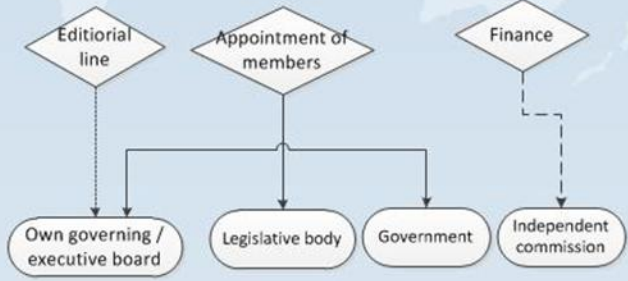
**Entitlement to operate a commercial broadcast channel**



**Broadcast regulations:**

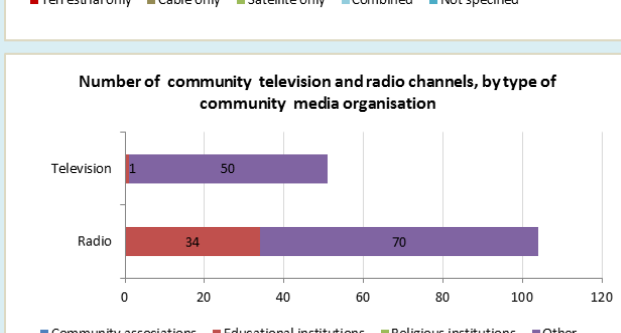
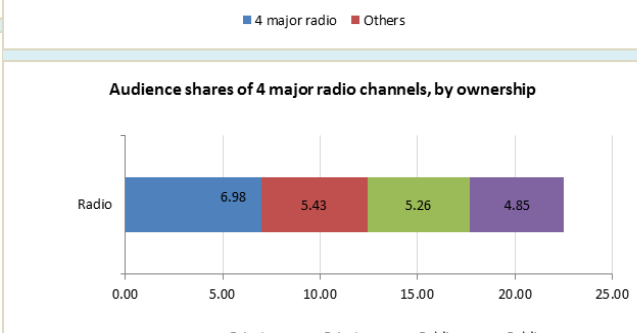
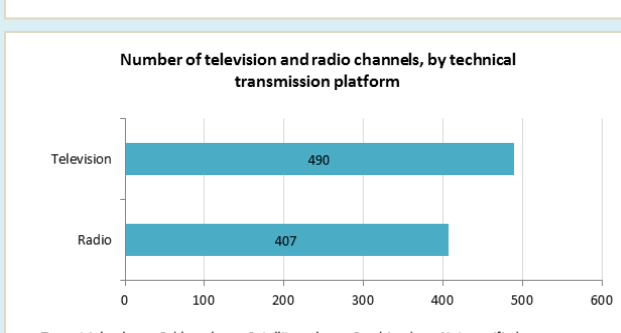
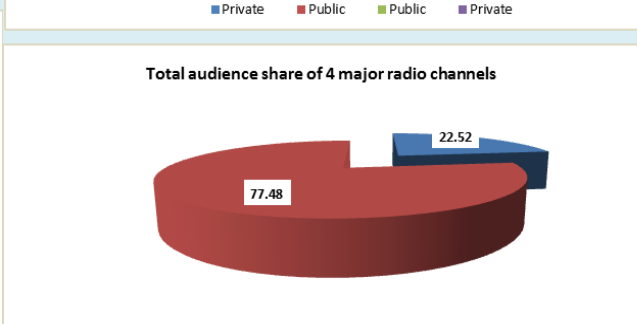
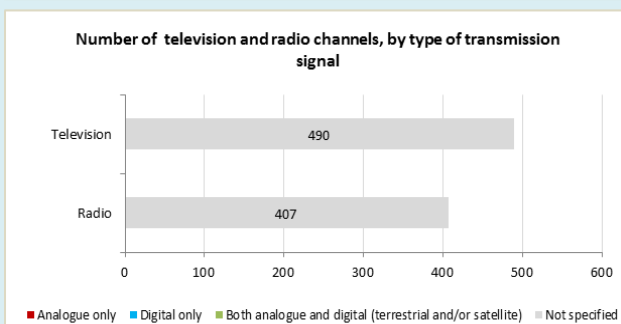
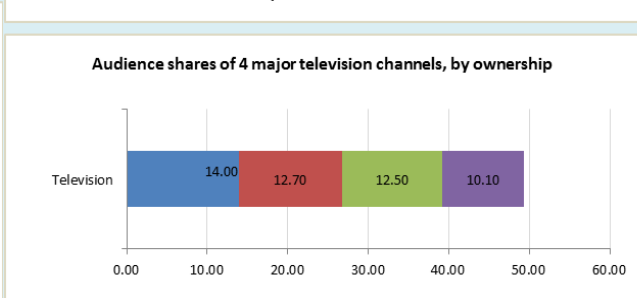
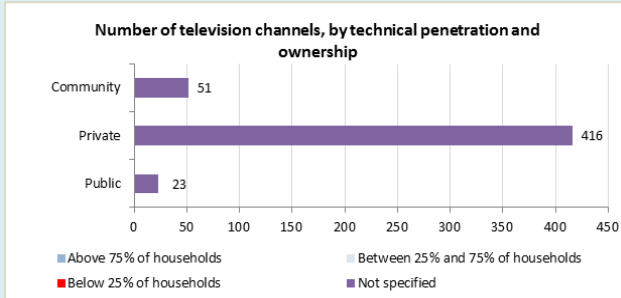
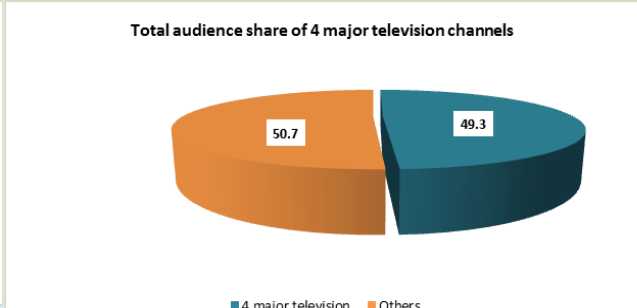
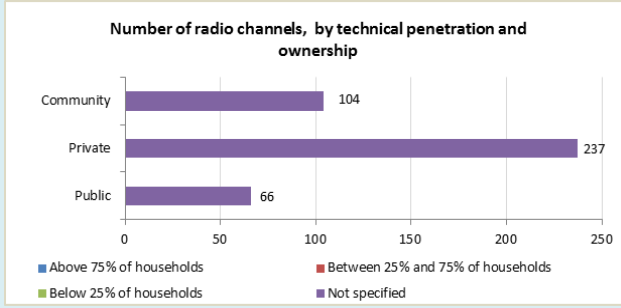
- ✓ No prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television broadcasting: 28 November 2008

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**  
 Germany is a federal state. Broadcasting – public service as well as commercial – is under the jurisdiction of the German States. Public broadcasting agencies are set up by the respective federal states government/law and do not require additional licenses or authorisation to operate a channel. Public service broadcasters are monitored by internal pluralistic bodies, which are subject to limited legal supervision (concerning grave breaches of law) and are partially appointed by federal states governments.  
 The 14 State Media Authorities (MAs) work together within the framework of the Association of State Media Authorities (ALM) in order to coordinate fundamental questions of nationwide importance.  
 The Federal Competition Authority is in general responsible for monitoring competition rules related to mergers and antitrust. However, the MAs only monitor mergers and changes of ownership concerning broadcasting companies according to legal provisions on media concentration. In addition, the MAs do not monitor time allocation of advertisement in private companies. But during election periods, they monitor and ensure time allocation to political parties.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



**Note:**

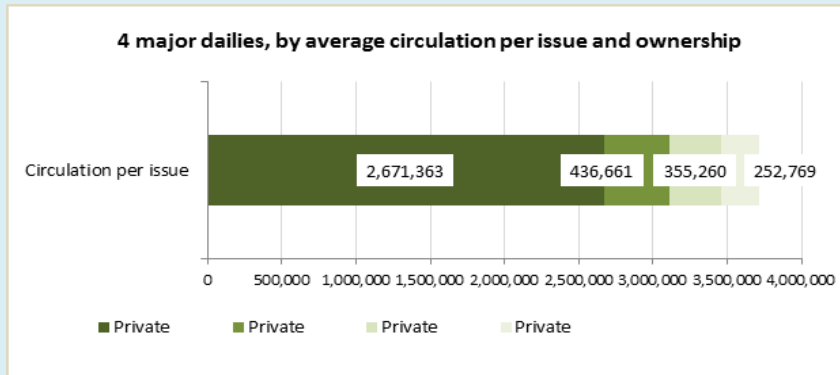
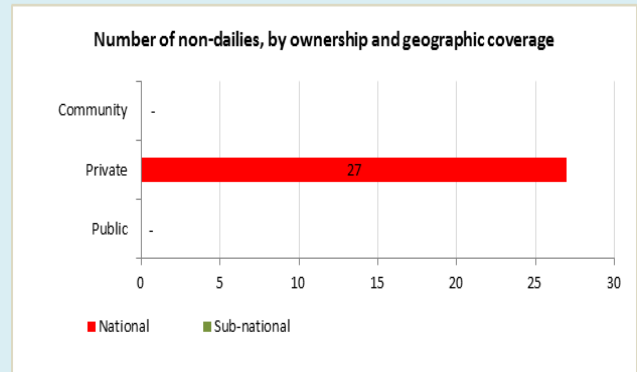
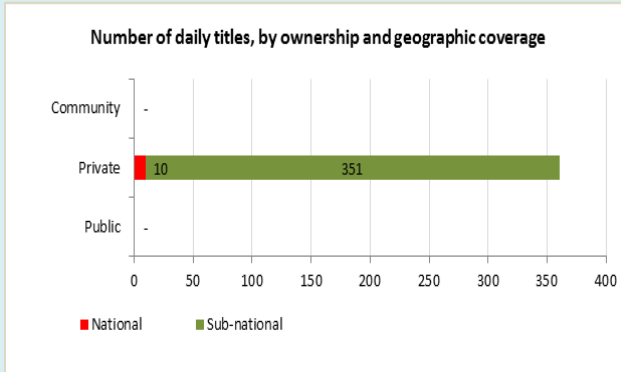
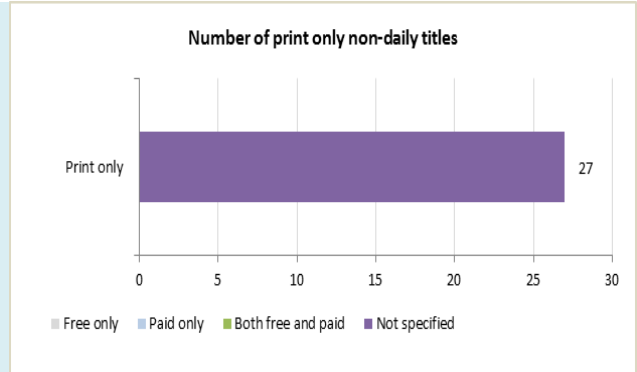
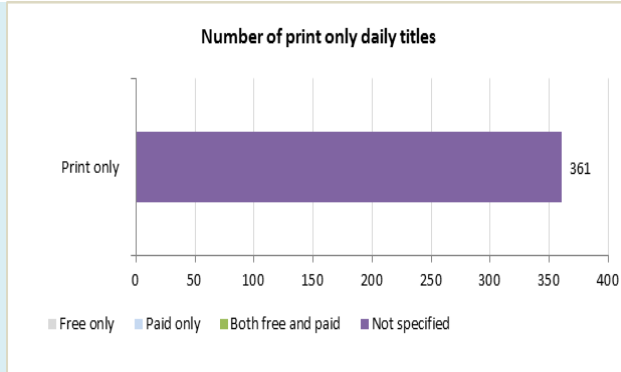
- The number of television channels owned by religious and community associations is included in the category "other".



# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES



**General regulations:**

- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No regulation regarding cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority**

**For broadcast:**

**Gibraltar Regulatory Authority**

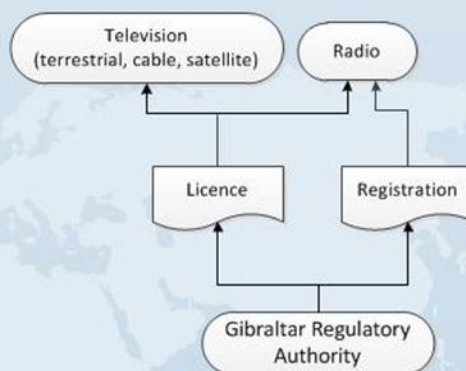
- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequencies management
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints\*
- ✓ Monitoring the Code of Conduct for broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations\*
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods.

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

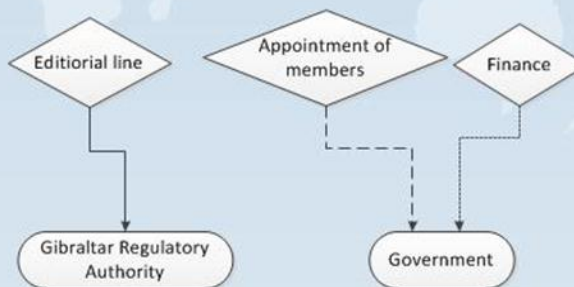
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television broadcasting: 2012

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

In October 2012, the Government of Gibraltar completed the modernisation of broadcasting legislation in Gibraltar with the introduction of the Broadcasting Act 2012, incorporating the Audiovisual Media Services Regulations 2011 which transposed into Gibraltar law Directive 2010/13/EU and the Broadcasting (Licensing) Regulations 2012. The Gibraltar Regulatory Authority has created a new broadcasting division which shall be responsible for: the granting and enforcement of licenses to broadcasters, deal on all regulatory matters especially on broadcasting standards, issue codes of practice, encourage the promotion of media literacy as well as publishing information and advice to consumers, purchasers and other users of broadcasting services in Gibraltar.

**General regulations:**

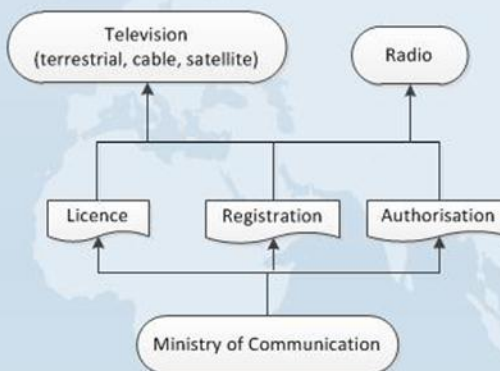
- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of a legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Existence of regulations regarding cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies.

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Conseil National de la Communication-CNC**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequencies management
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complains
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations\*
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

\* see notes

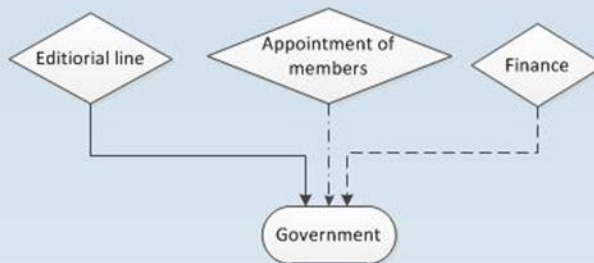
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers: Conseil National de la Communication-CNC**

- ✓ Entitlement to operate a title
- ✓ Monitoring advertising for newspapers
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complains
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for newspapers

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ prescribed quotas for domestically-produced media content on public and private broadcast channels: 50%
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television broadcasting: 2015

**Notes:**

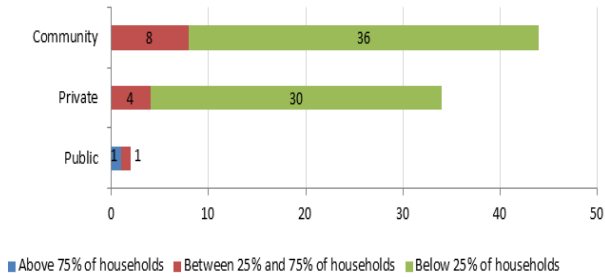
The Ministry of Communication delivers the authorisation (called agreement) to broadcast a channel, but refers for advice to the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Security and to the National Council for COmmunication. Monitoring of legal provisions on content, competition and concentration rules are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Communication. The government is responsible for proposing policies and regulations in the public media.

To operate a newspaper title, an authorisation from the Ministry of Justice and registration at the Conseil National de la Communication are required.

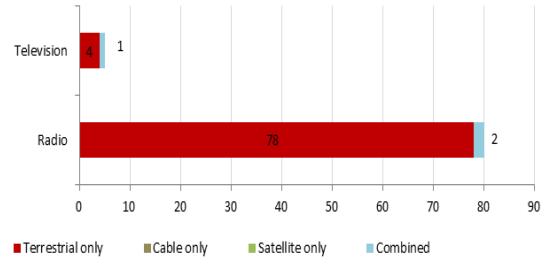
Advertising is not regulated in the private newspapers.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

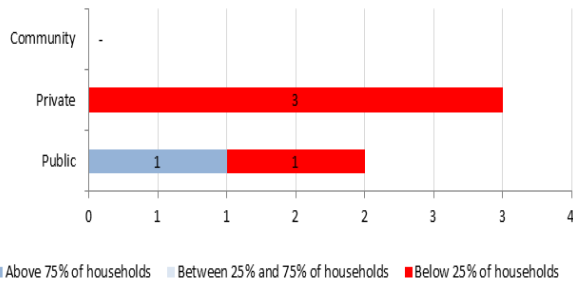
Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership



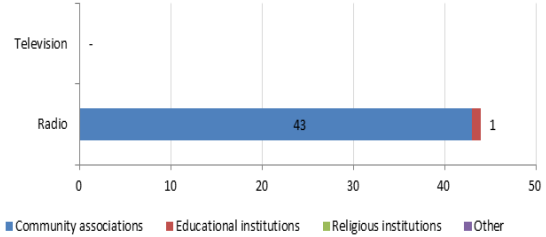
Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform



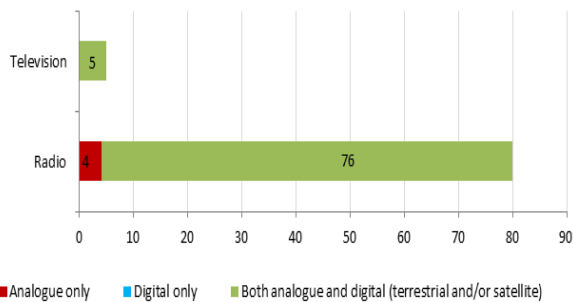
Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership



Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organisation



Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal



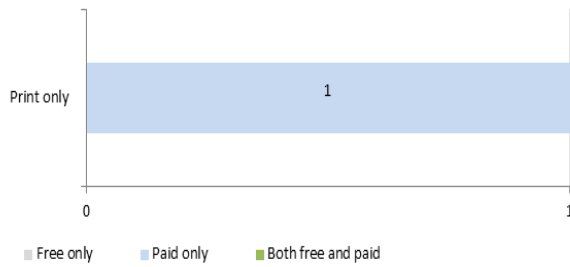
### Notes:

- There are two categories of community radio channels (46) ownership:
  - 21 are operated by private media organizations
  - 23 are operated by the state.

## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

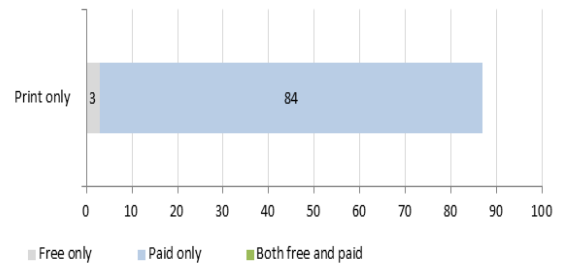
### DAILIES

**Number of print only daily titles**



### NON-DAILIES

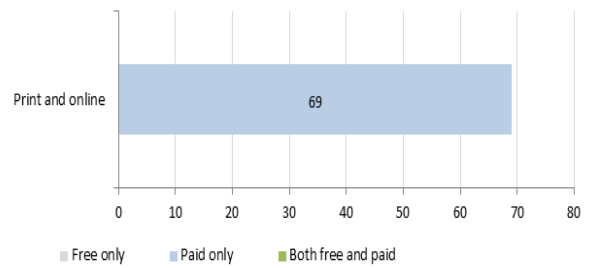
**Number of print only non-daily titles**



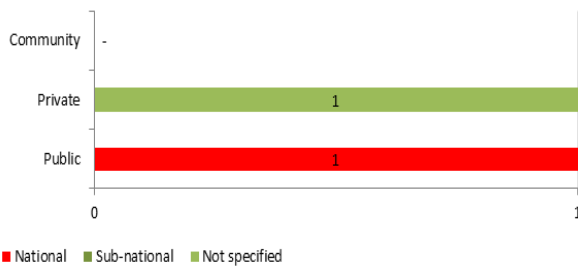
**Number of both print and online daily titles**



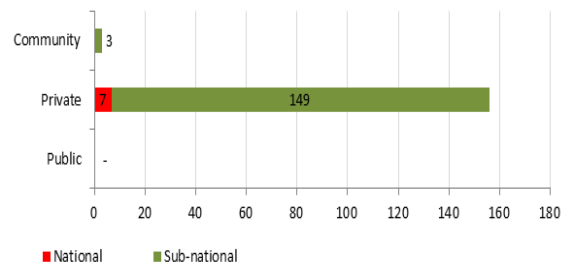
**Number of both print and online non-daily titles**



**Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage**



**Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage**



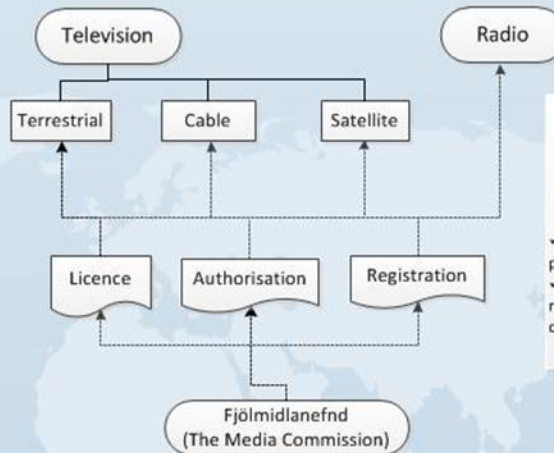
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of a legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies.
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Fjölmiðlanefnd (The Media Commission)**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum management
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizen's complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during election periods

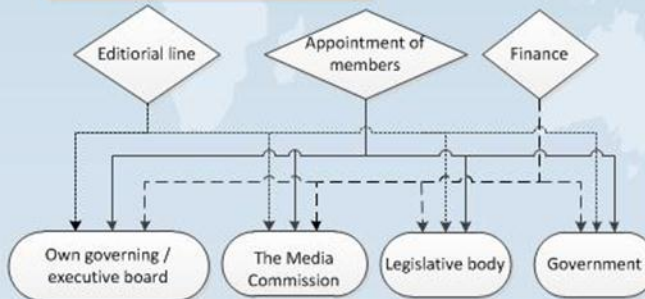
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority: Fjölmiðlanefnd**

- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
- 50% for public and private television channels
  - ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting
  - ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2014

**Notes:**

The main lines of the editorial content are decided upon by the legislative body and the role and duties of the public broadcaster (PB) in democratic, social and cultural terms are stated in law. However, the legislative body does not have anything to do with the programming of the PB on a daily basis, neither does the government. The PB is accountable to the Minister of Culture through a special public service contract, which defines more thoroughly than by law the aims and workings of the PB, and sets the rules about impartiality, quotas on programmes according to origin, etc.

The Legislative body decides the amount the PB receives annually through the special broadcasting tax. The government supervises the finances of the PB. But on daily basis, the governing/Executive board supervises the finances of the PB and oversees its programming.

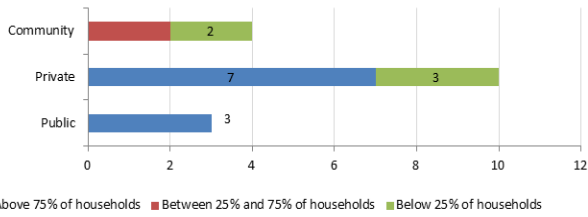
The Director General of the PB is appointed by the Minister of Culture, and the executive board is elected by the legislative body. Other staff members are hired by the Director General.

The Media Commission monitors the programming of the PB as far as regulation and allocation of time of advertisements are concerned and the legal provision on content, assessment of citizens' complaints etc. similarly as it monitors and assesses the content and performance of the private media.

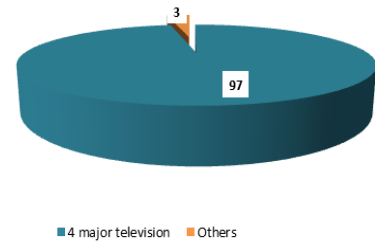
Registration and authorisation from the Media Commission which is the regulatory authority for both the broadcast and the newspapers, are required to operate a newspaper title, a radio and television channel.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

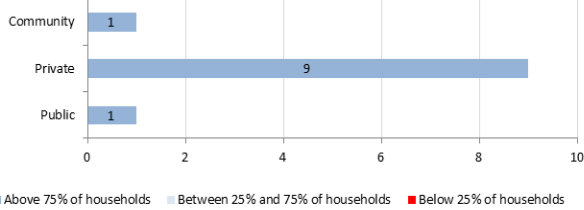
Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership



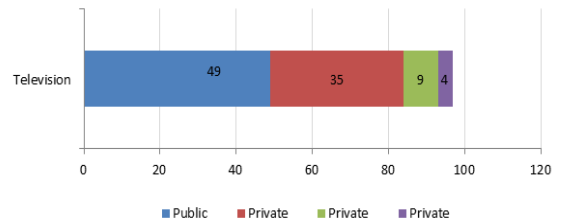
Total audience share of 4 major television channels



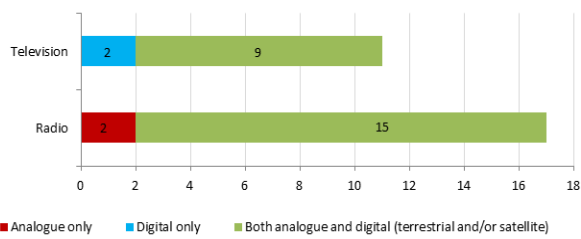
Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership



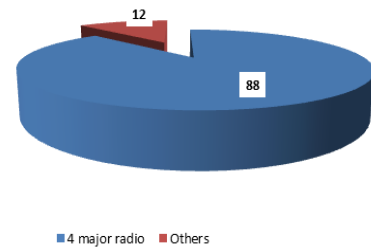
Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership



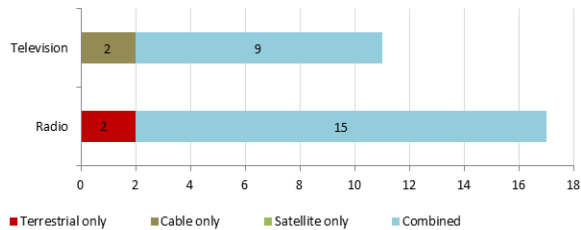
Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal



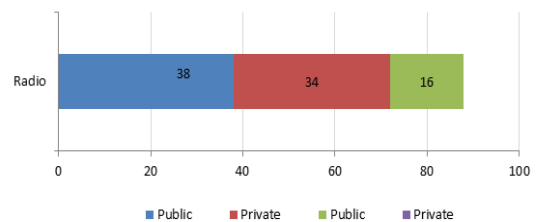
Total audience share of 4 major radio channels



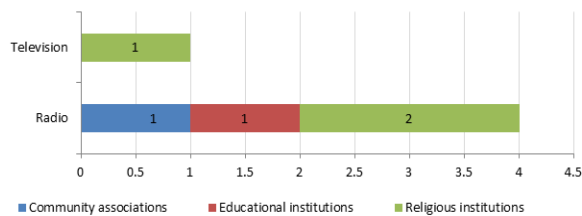
Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform



Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership



Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organisation



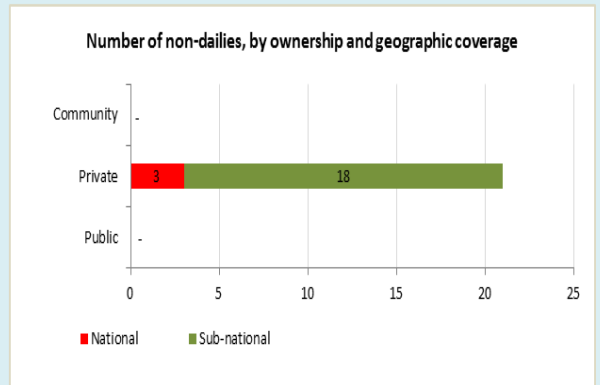
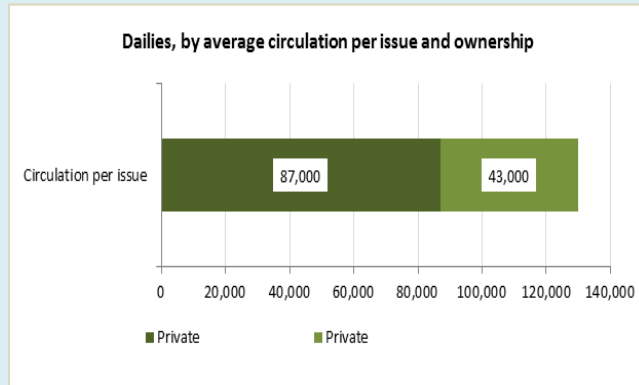
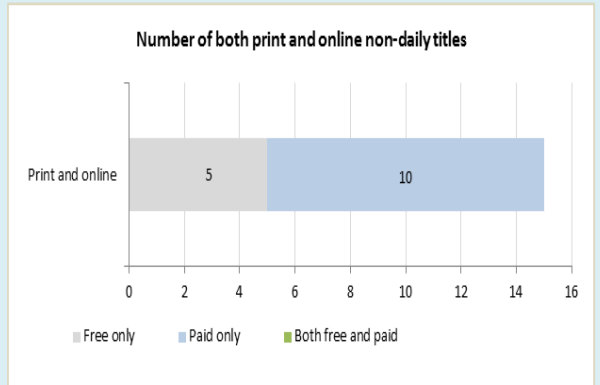
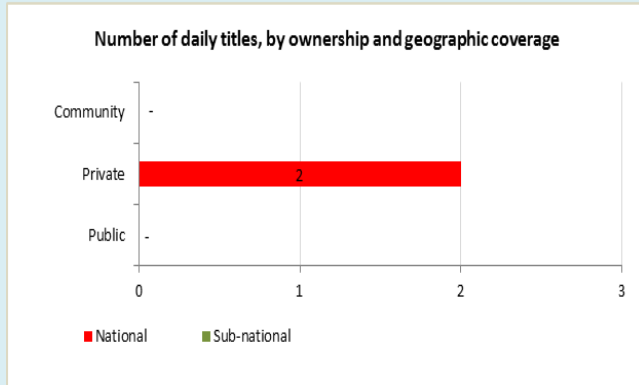
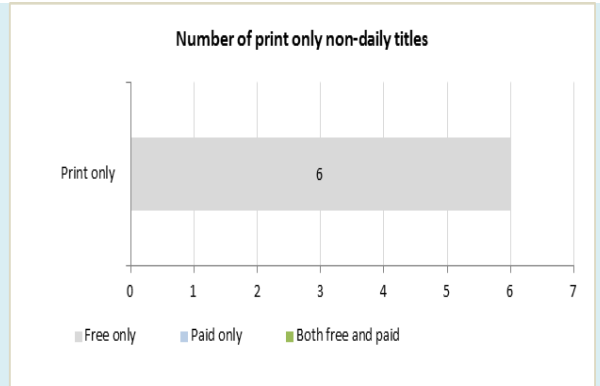
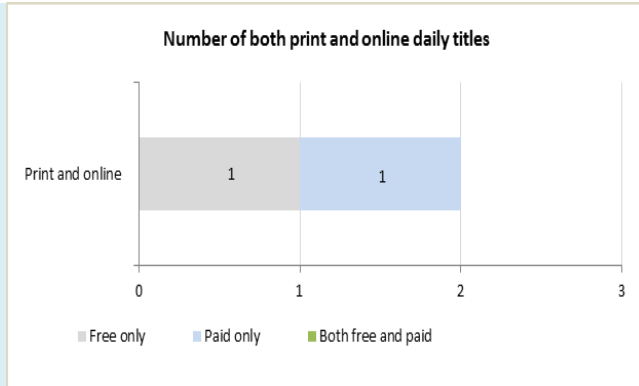
### Note:

- Ratings data for radio and TV refer to week 42/43 in year 2011.

## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

### DAILIES

### NON-DAILIES



**Note:**

- Circulation figures refer to the year 2010



**General regulations:**

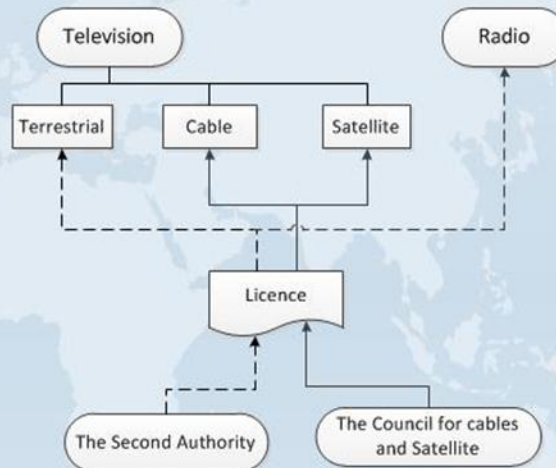
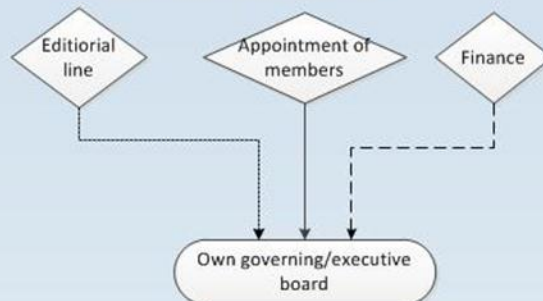
- ✓ No legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of a legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
The Second Authority & The Council for Cables and Satellite**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequencies management
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizen's complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for broadcasting media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulation

**Broadcast regulations:**

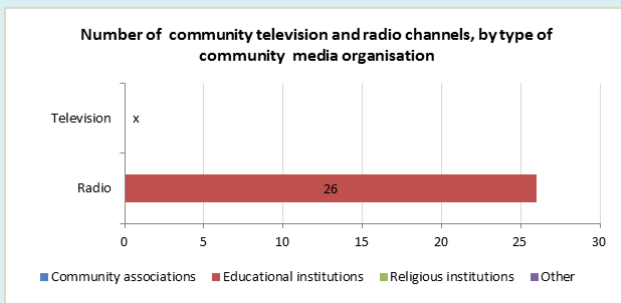
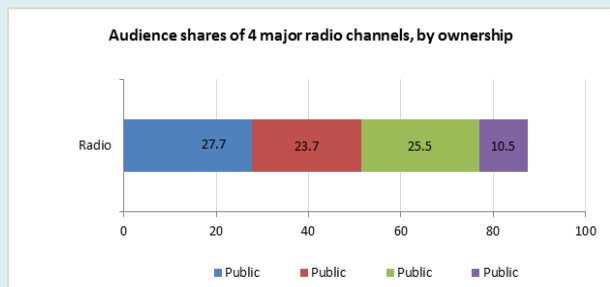
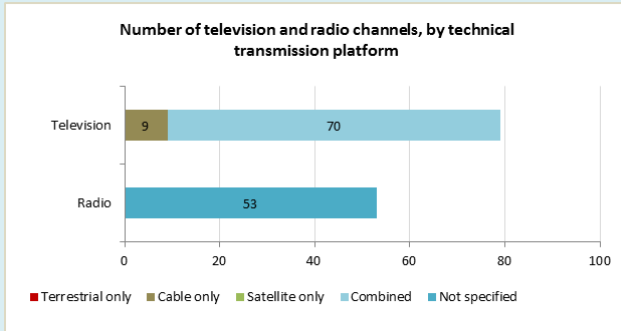
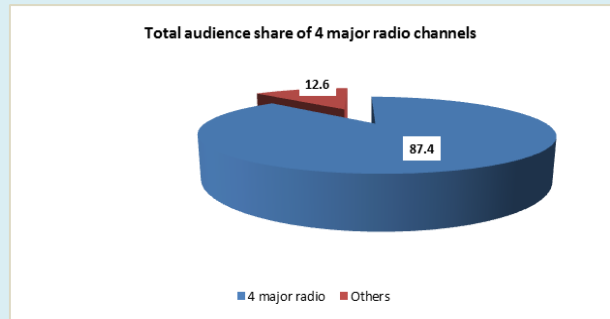
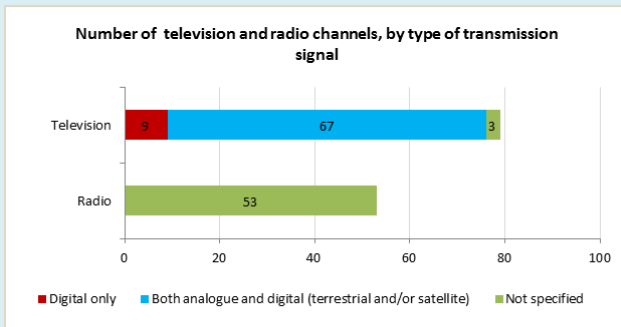
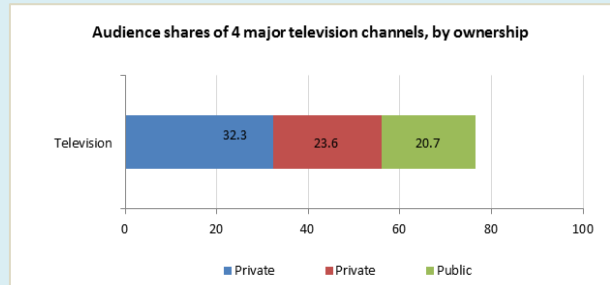
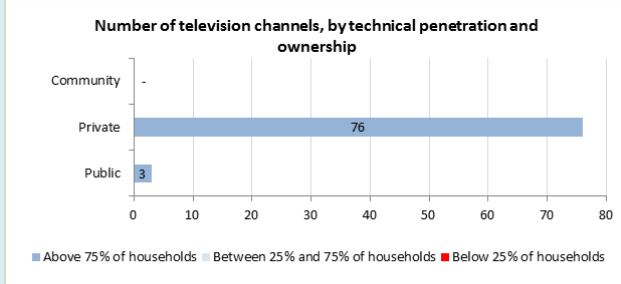
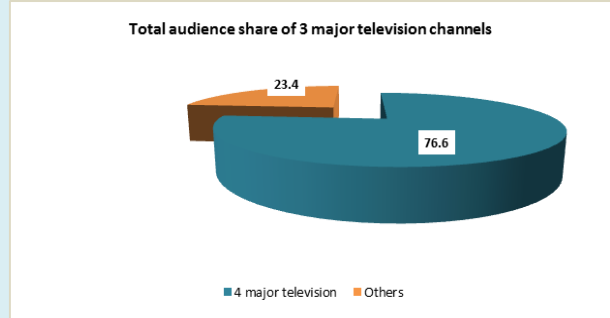
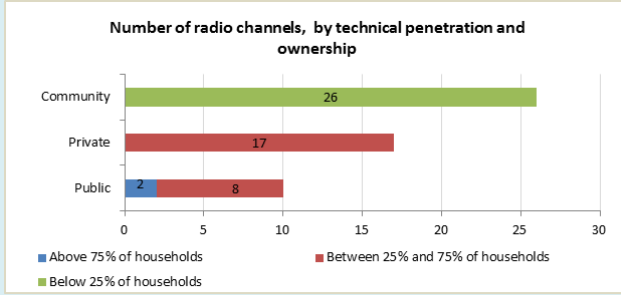
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2013

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel****Accountability of the public broadcaster****Notes:**

The Council for newspapers is the self-regulatory body for newspapers. An authorisation from the line ministry is requested to operate a newspaper title.

There isn't an explicit law that guarantees the confidentiality of journalists' sources, but there is the 'Zitrin Ruling' defending the journalist's confidentiality of sources.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

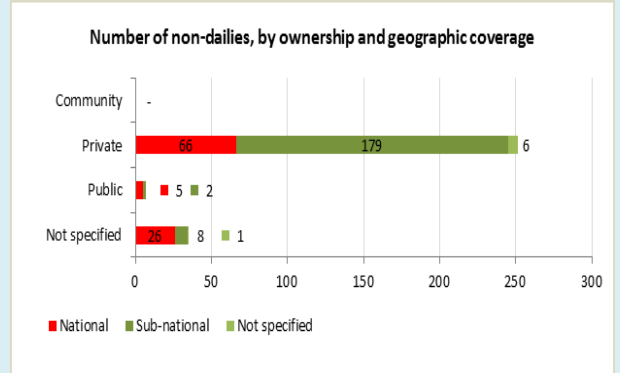
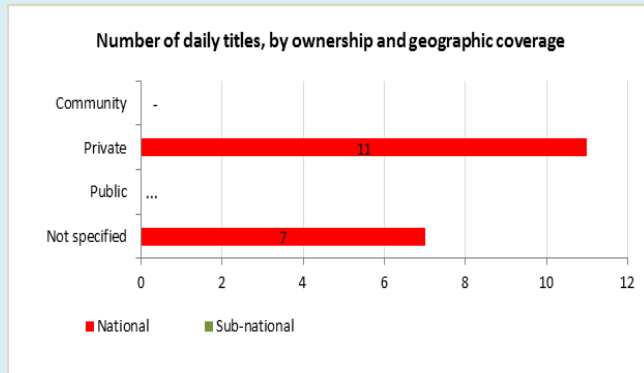
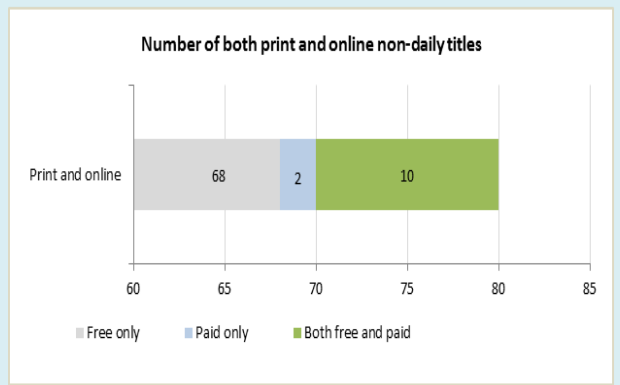
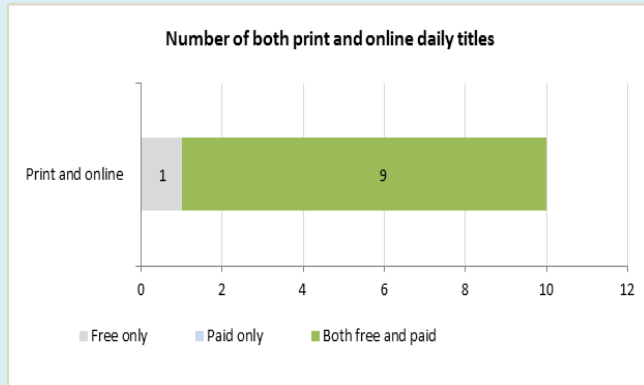
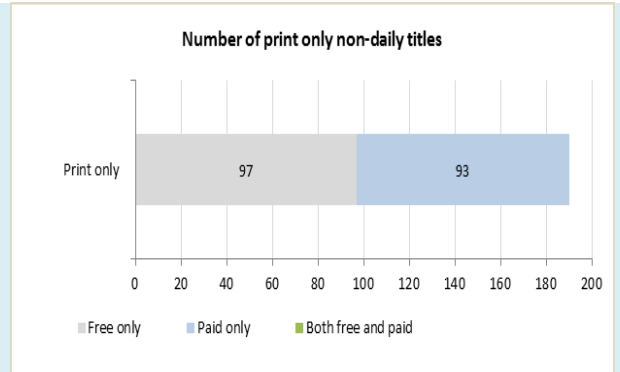
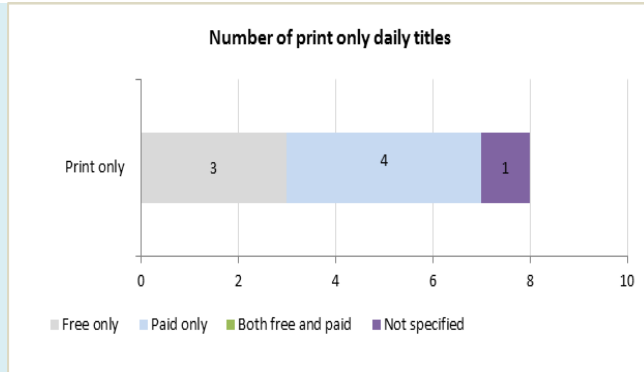


**Note:** Community television channels are included in private channels.

## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

### DAILIES

### NON-DAILIES



**Note:**

- There are 23 non-daily newspapers not included in the categories “print only” or “both print and online” due to a lack of details to identify them as print only or both printed and online, and free or paid for.

**General regulations:**

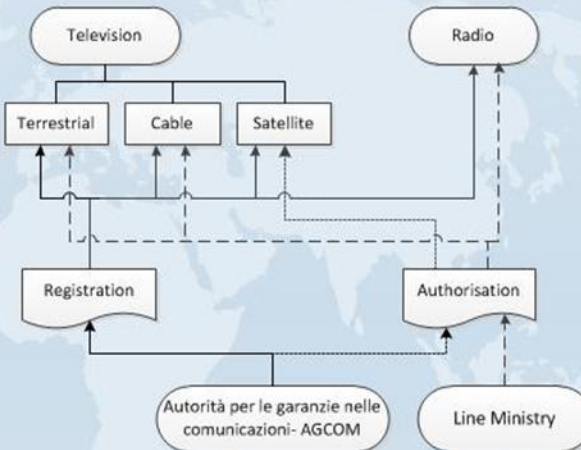
- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of legal provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Autorità per le garanzie nelle comunicazioni- AGCOM**

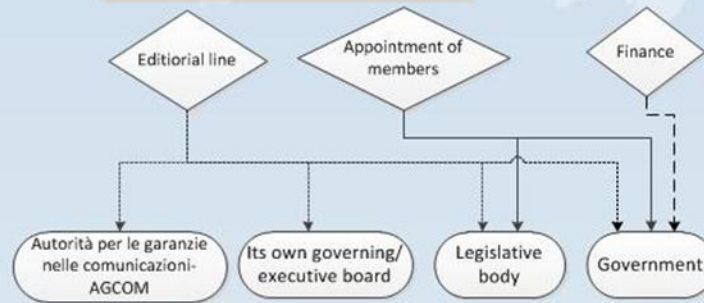
- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations.

**Note:** some are co-responsibilities with the line ministry (i.e. the regulatory authority gives the guidelines that the ministry implements).

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Broadcast regulations:**

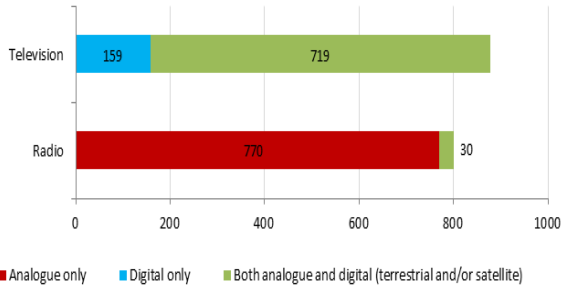
- Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - > 20% for public television channels
  - > 10% for private television channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 31 December 2014

**Notes:**

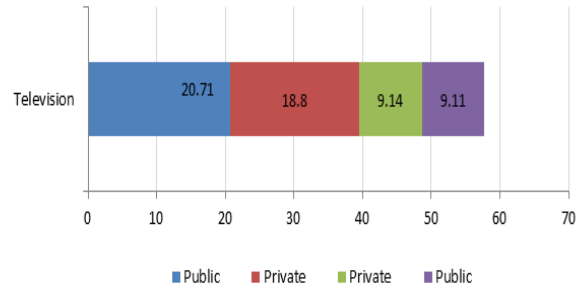
The Autorità per le garanzie nelle comunicazioni is the regulatory authority for broadcasting and newspapers. To operate a newspaper title, a license, registration and authorisation are required. The Ministry of Culture is the regulatory authority for newspapers.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2010

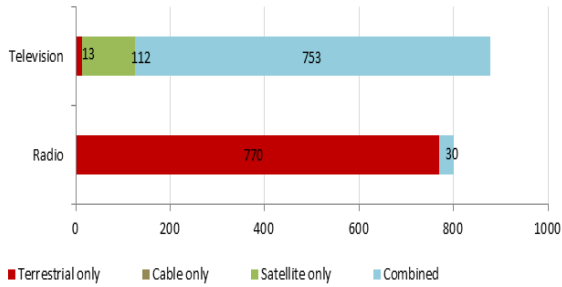
**Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal**



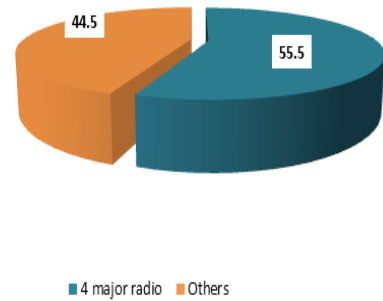
**Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership**



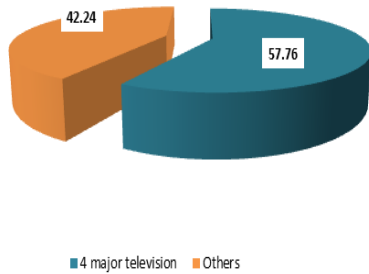
**Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform**



**Total audience share of 4 major television channels**



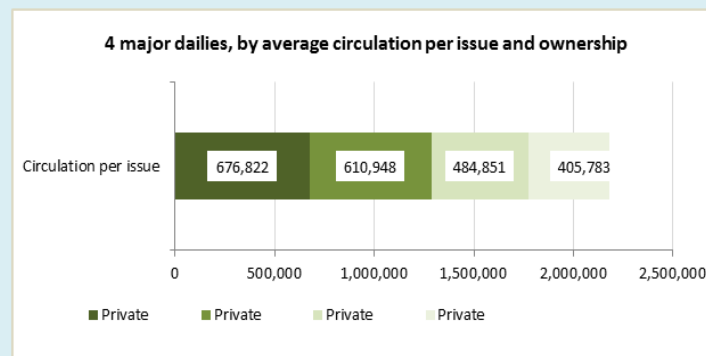
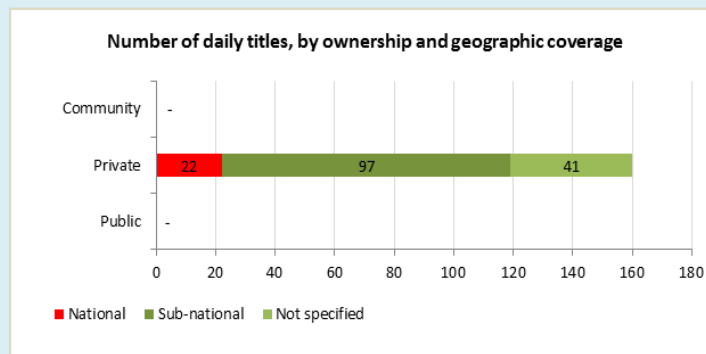
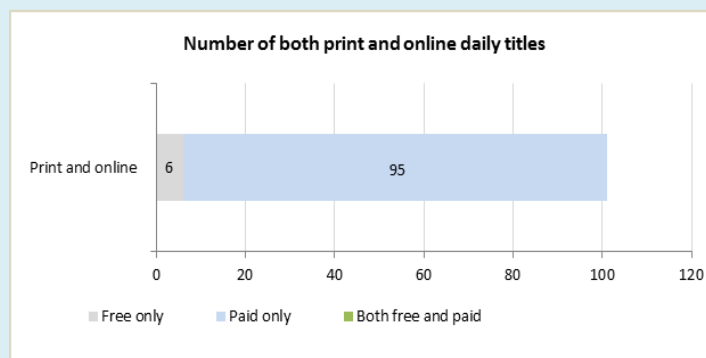
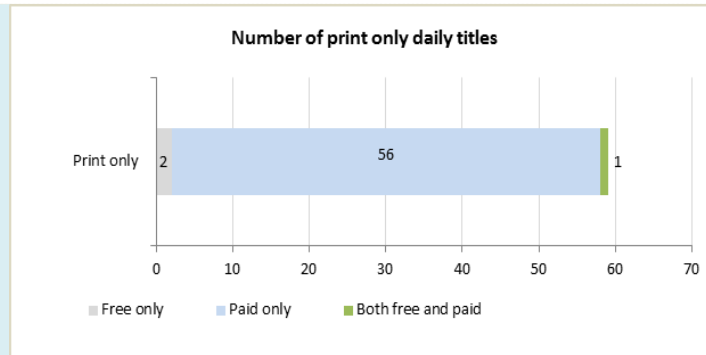
**Total audience share of 4 major television channels**



**Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership**



## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2010



**Note:**

- The data on circulation include all copies printed, not only the number of copies sold and distributed for free.

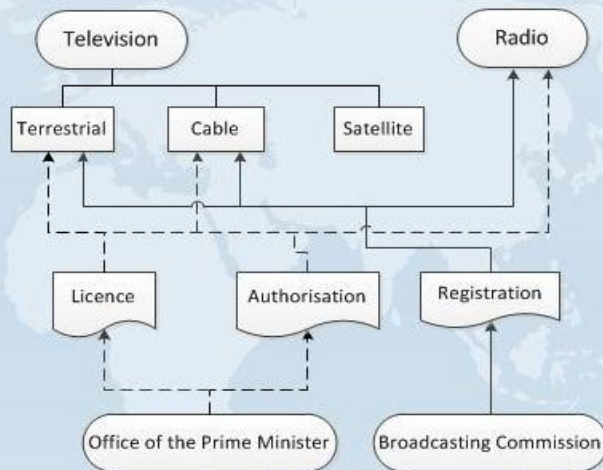
**General regulations:**

- ✓ No legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of a legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies\*
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Broadcasting Commission**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizen's complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulation
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during election periods

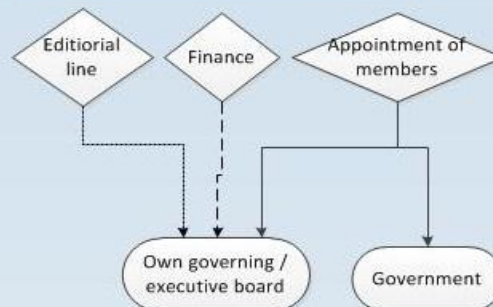
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
  - ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2015\*
- \* suggested date by the Broadcasting Commission for Digital Switchover

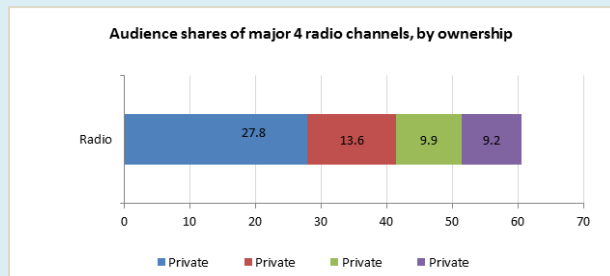
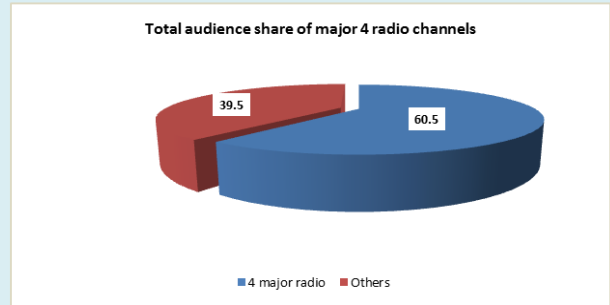
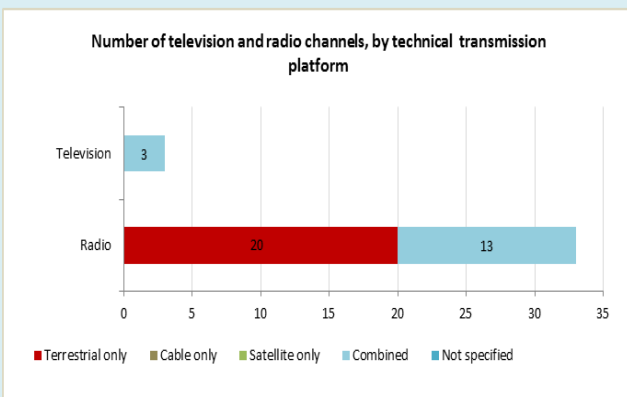
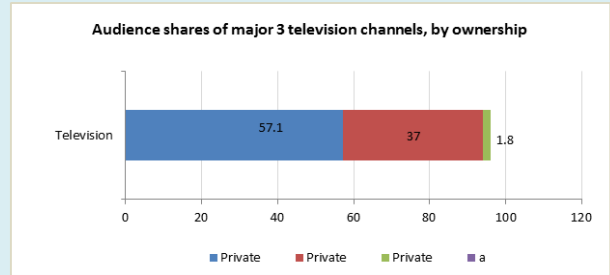
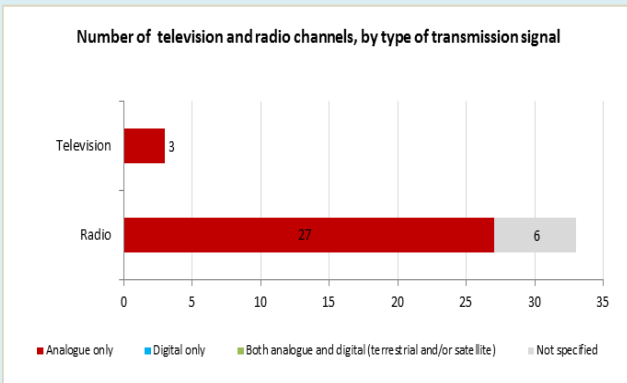
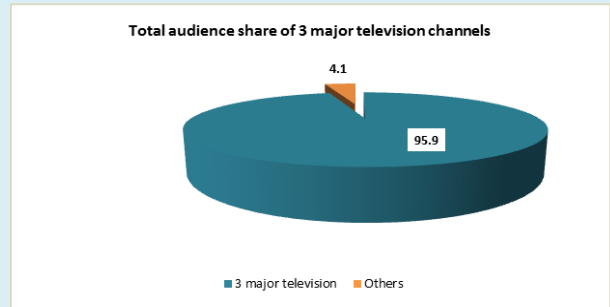
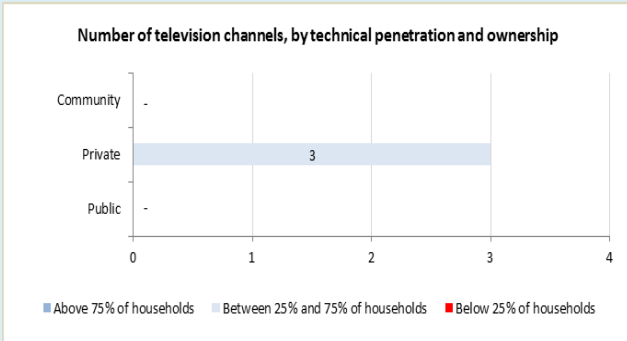
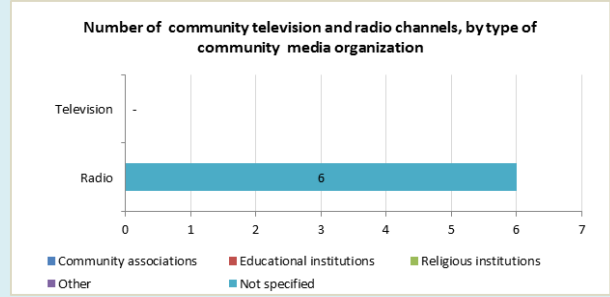
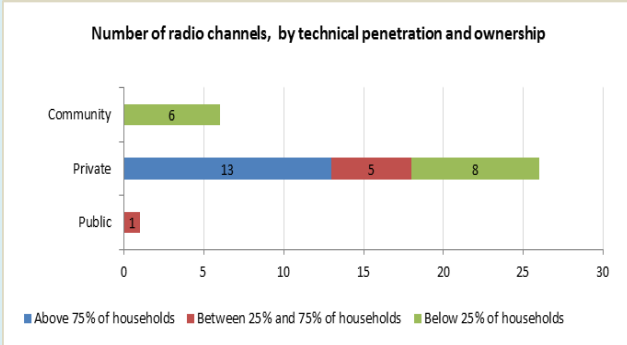
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Note:**

While there are no competition laws Specifically for the media industry, the Fair Trade Act does have some remit over the sector insofar as it relates to anti-competitive behavior.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



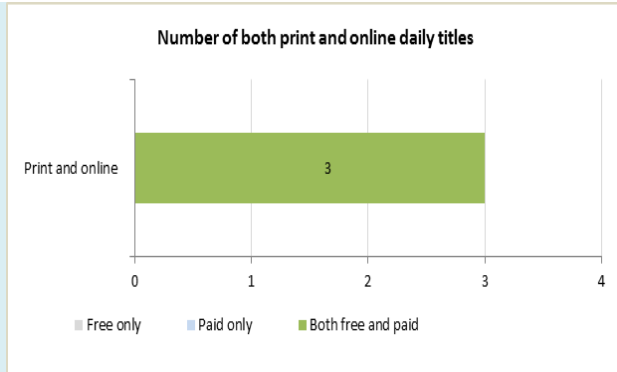
**Note:**

- The six low-power radio stations broadcast to communities within a 10-mile radius do not hold a broadcasting licence.

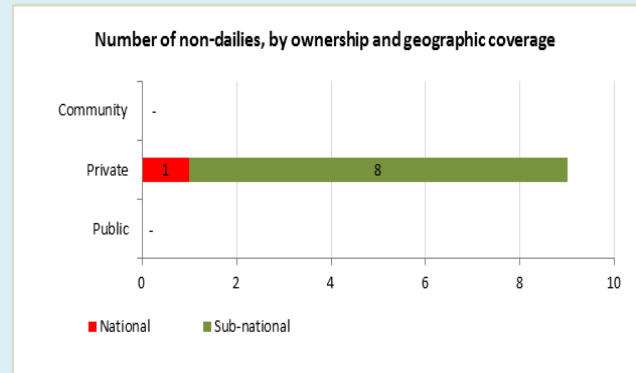
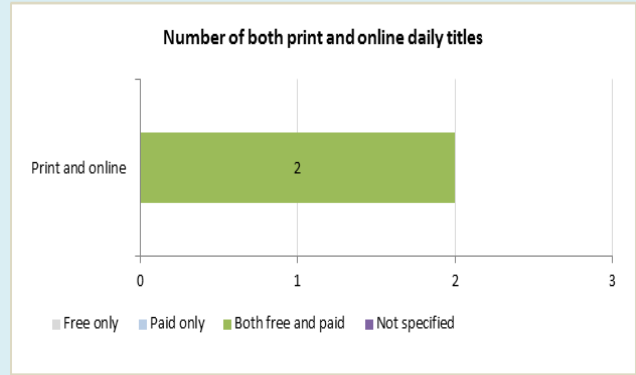
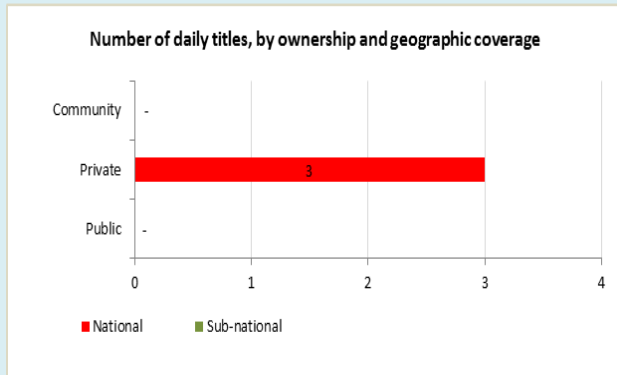
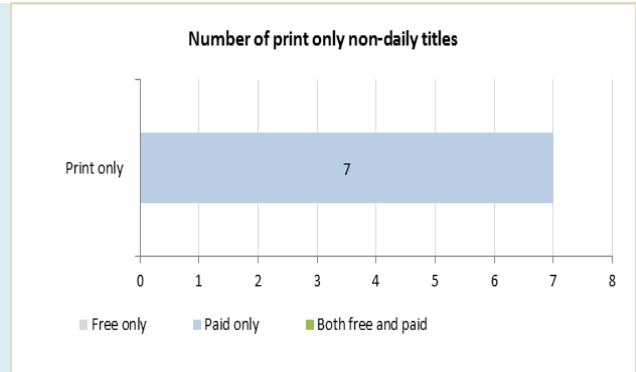


# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES



## NON-DAILIES



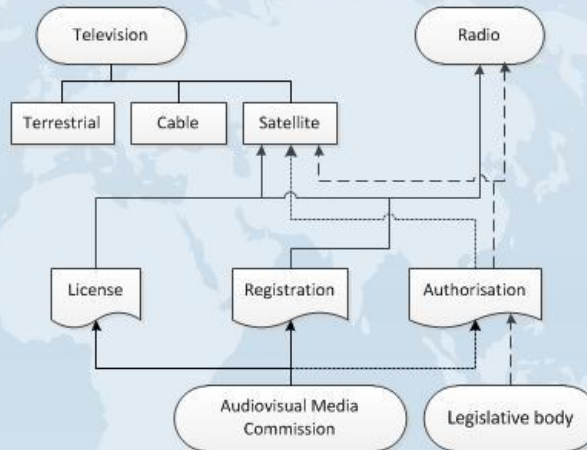
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of legal provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Audio-Visual Media Commission**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

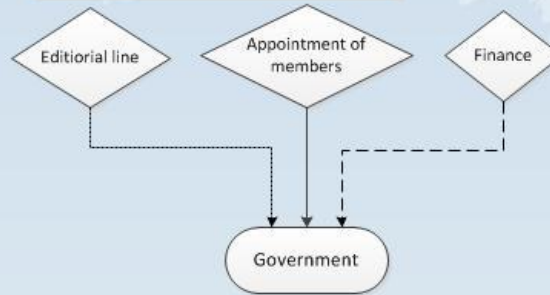
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ No timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television

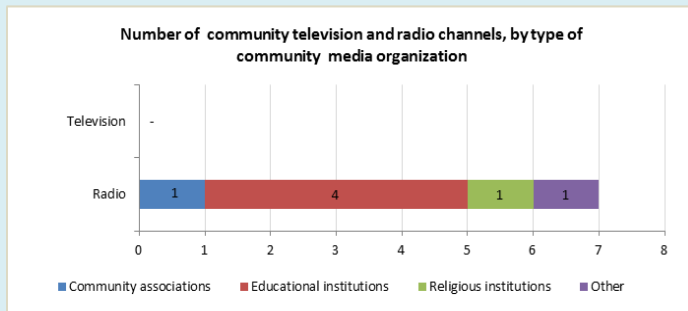
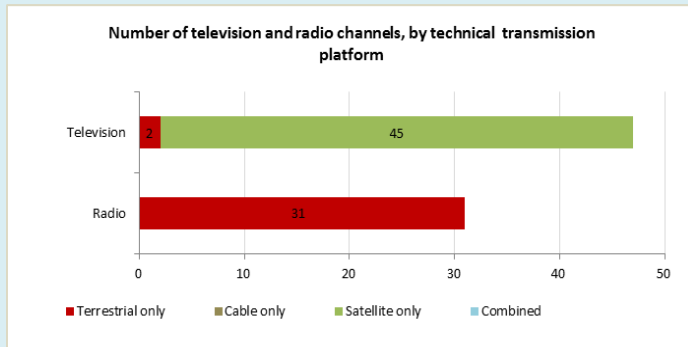
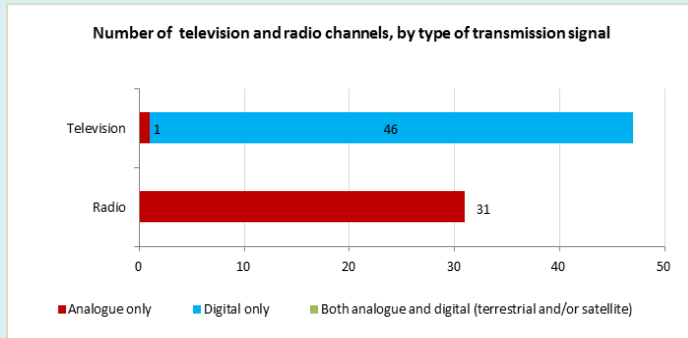
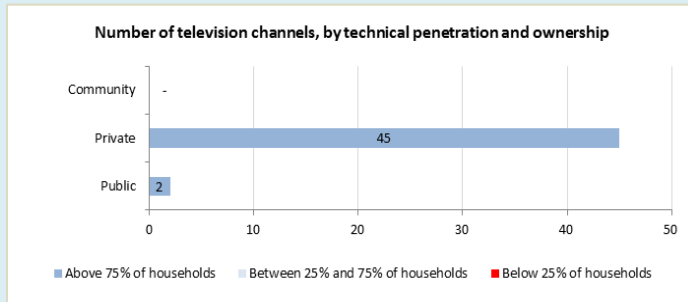
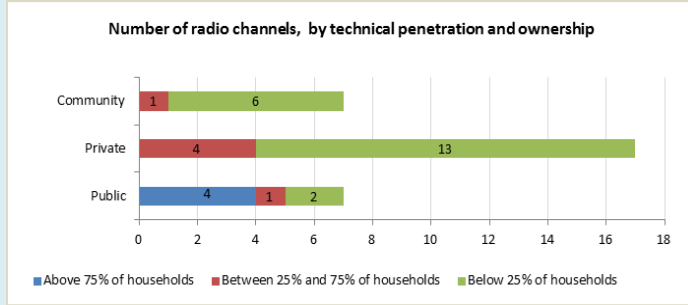
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

To operate a newspaper title, a license, registration and authorisation are required. The Ministry of Culture is the regulatory authority for the newspapers.

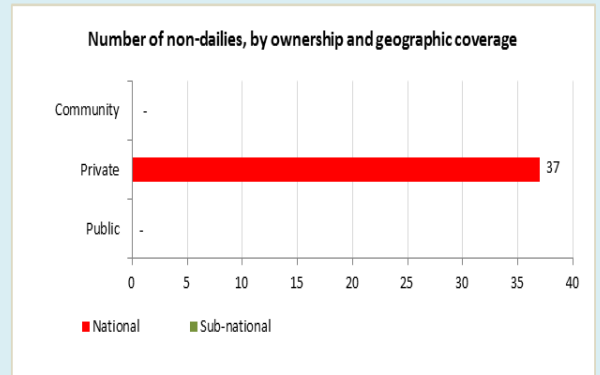
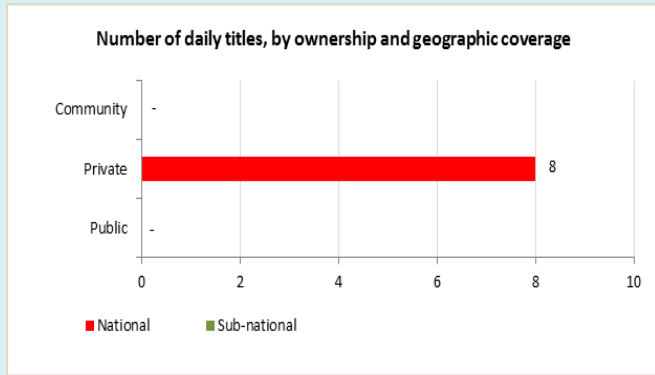
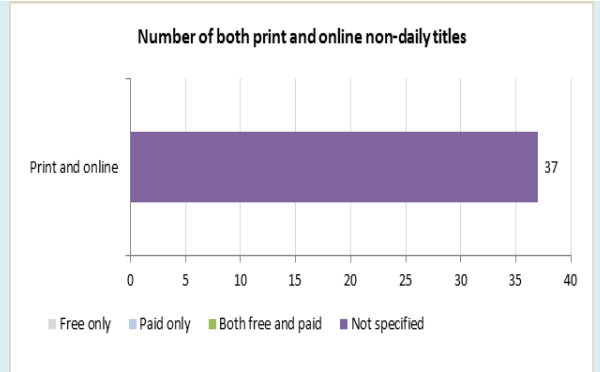
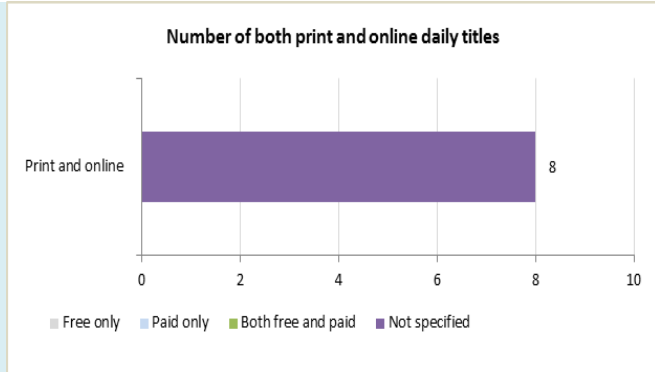
## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2010



## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2010

### DAILIES

### NON-DAILIES



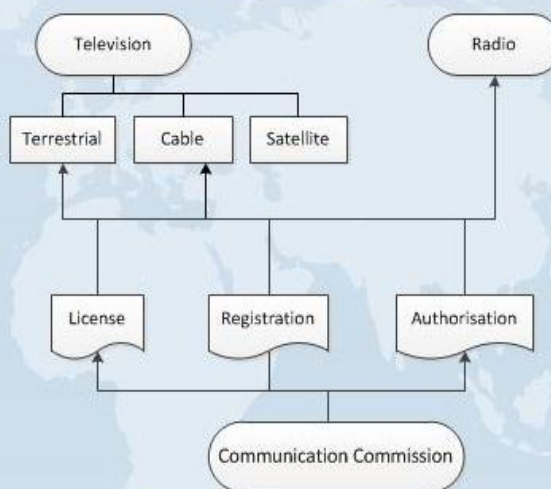
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Existence of qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of a legal provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Communication Commission of Kenya-CCK**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

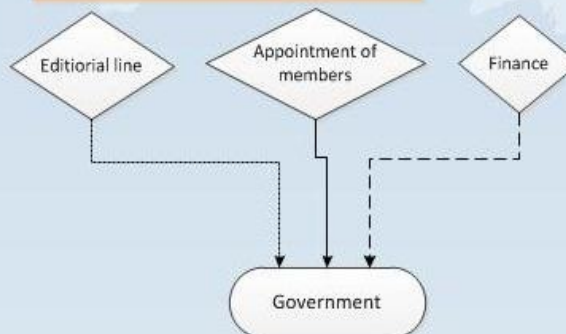
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
- for public radio and television channels: 60%
  - for private radio and television channels: 60%
  - ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2015

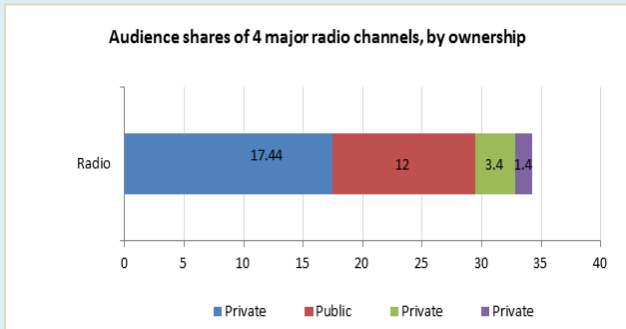
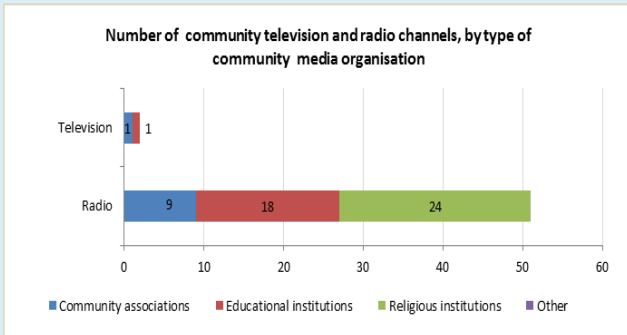
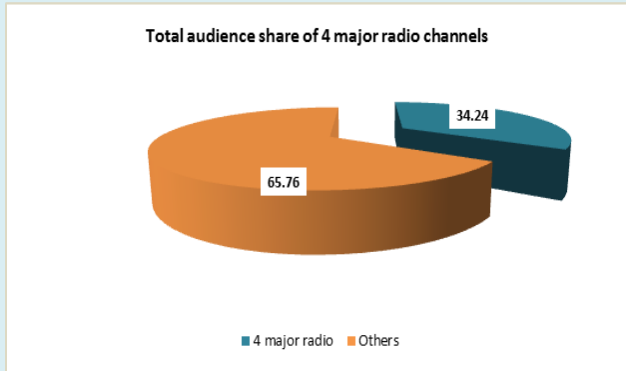
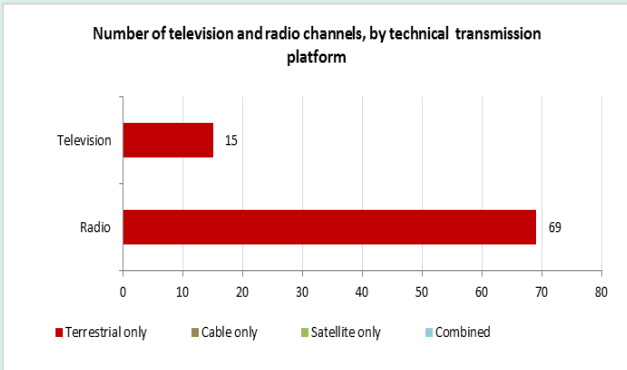
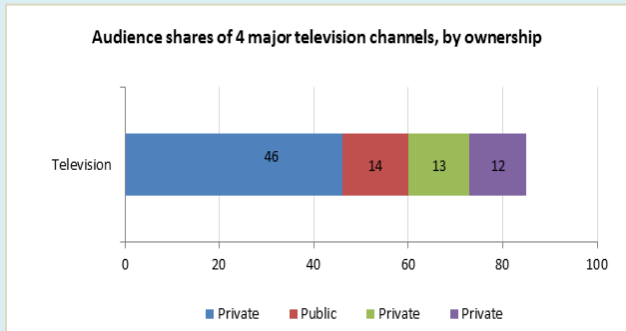
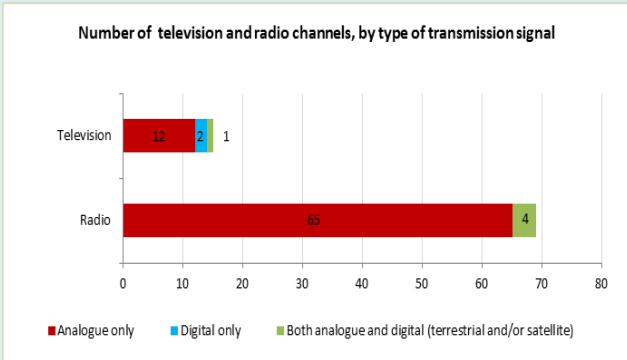
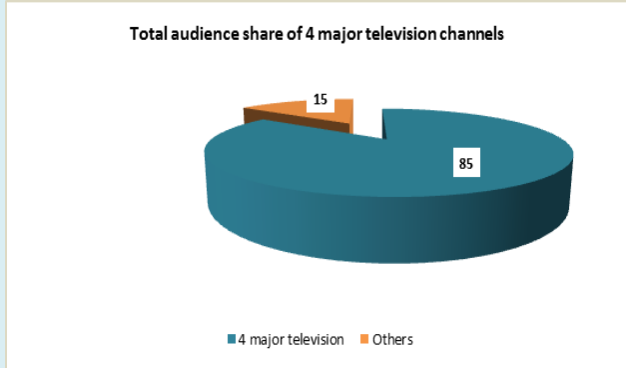
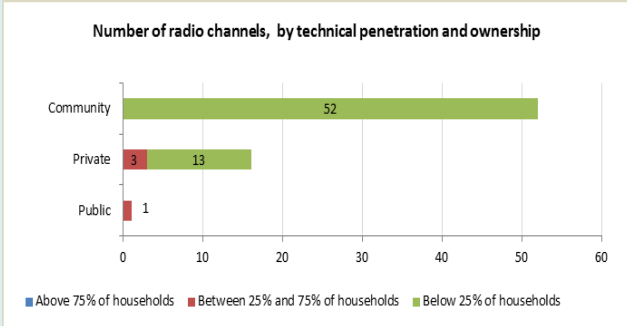
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

To operate a newspaper title, a registration is required.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2010



**General regulation issues:**

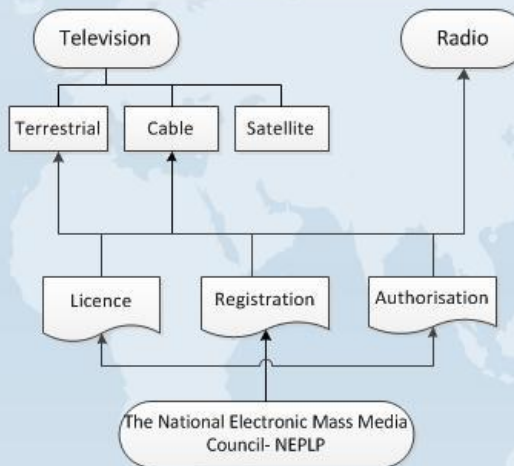
- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
The National Electronic Mass Media Council- NEPLP**

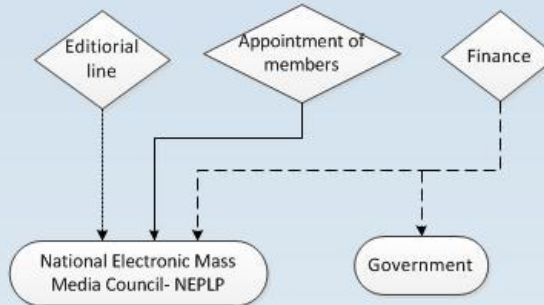
- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints\*
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media\*
- ✓ Regulating advertising\*
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations\*
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods\*

\*Mandate is shared with another entity

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



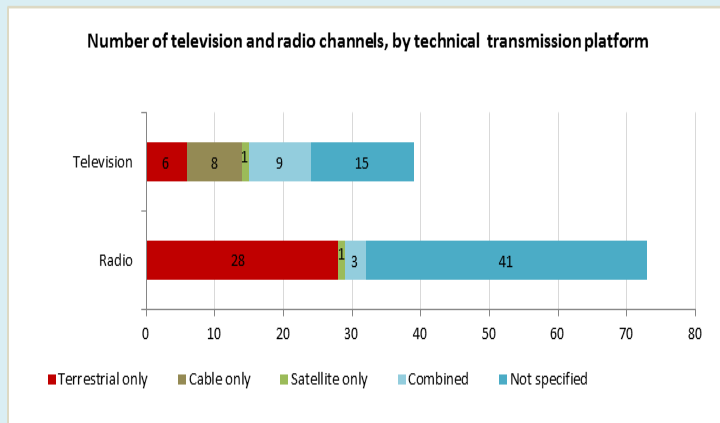
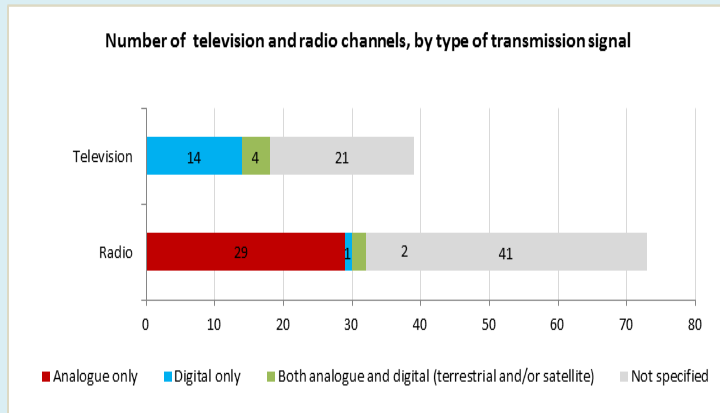
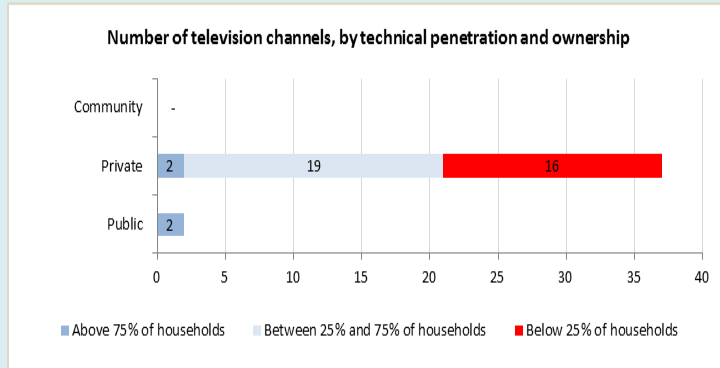
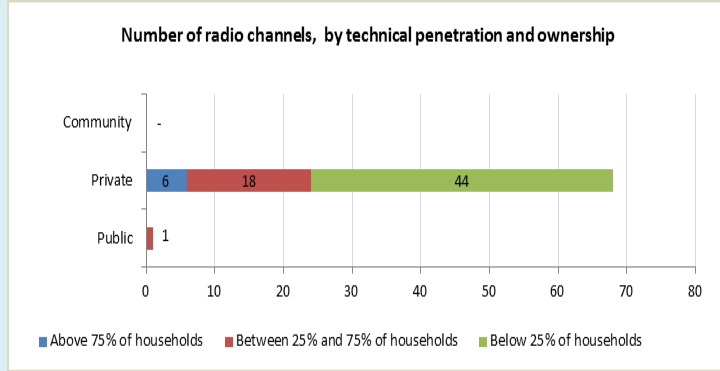
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Quotas for domestic programming: 51% (European audio-visual works) for public and private radio and television channels
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 3 July 2015

**Notes:**

According to the legislation, electronic mass media are divided into public, commercial and non-commercial media. According to the Electronic Mass Media Law (Article 32), electronic mass media shall ensure at least 51% European audio-visual works and at least 65% of all broadcasts in the official language in the programme produced by them. The switch-off has already taken place in 2011. Regional electronic mass media have transition period with a deadline of 31 December 2013. The Association of Broadcasters of Latvia is the self-regulatory body for broadcasting.

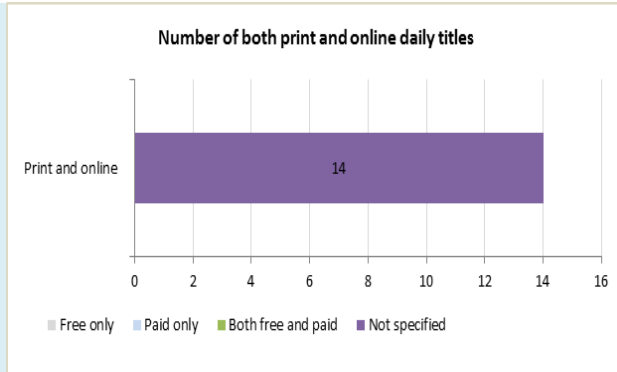
## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



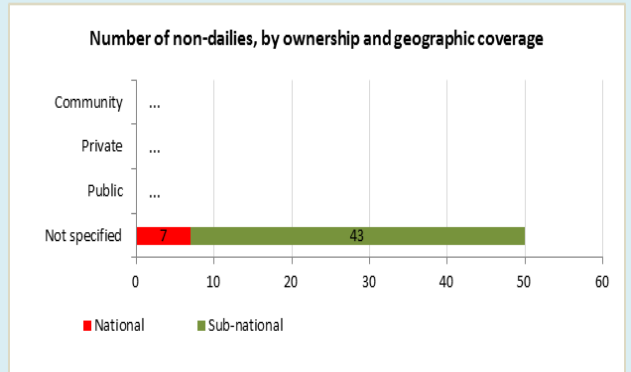
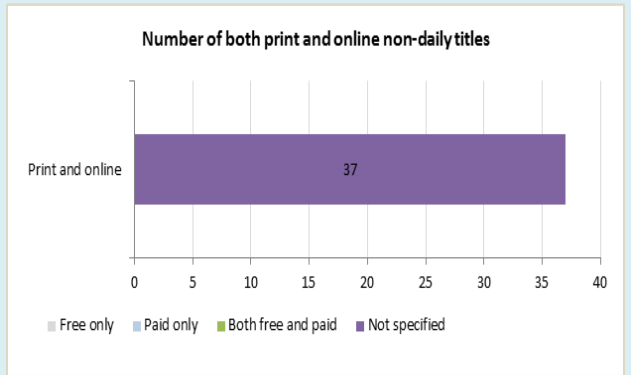
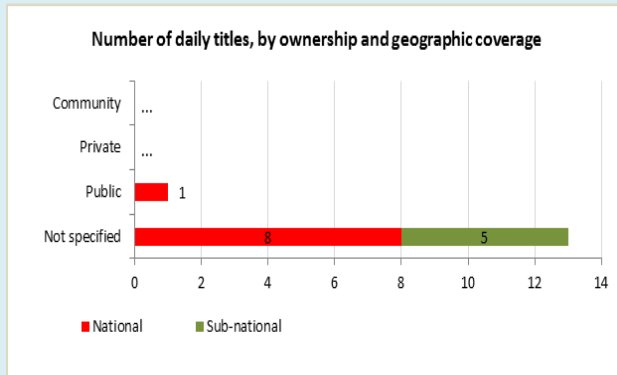
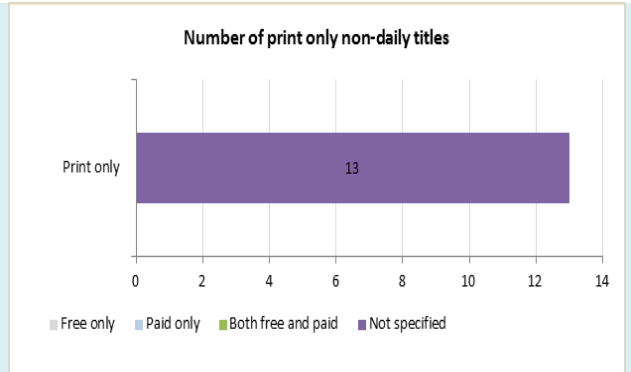


# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES



## NON-DAILIES

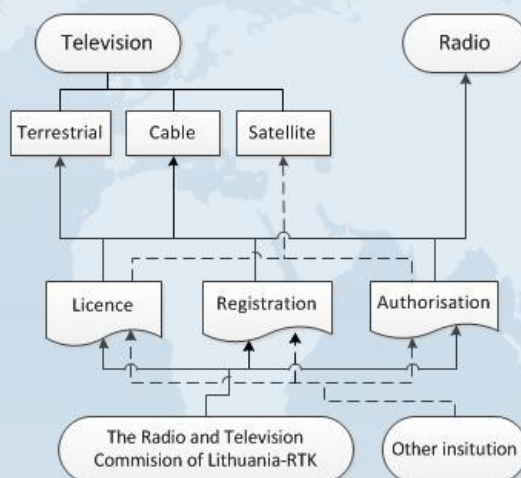


**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
The Radio and Television Commission of Lithuania-RTK**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

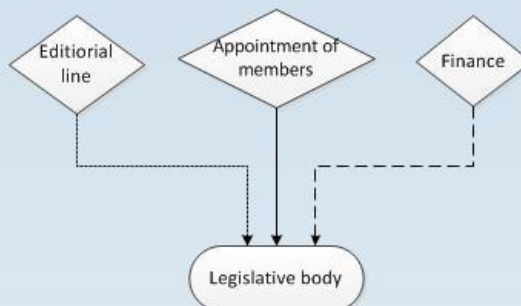
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers:  
Journalist and Publishers Ethics Commission**

- ✓ Entitlement to operate
- ✓ Monitoring of competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring advertising for newspapers
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for newspapers
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 29 November 2012

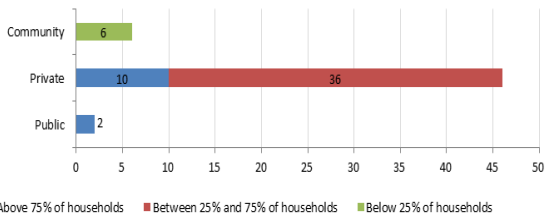
**Accountability of the public broadcaster****Notes:**

There are two main laws and two main institutions dealing with the audiovisual field in Lithuania: The Lithuanian National Radio and Television Council regulates the activities of Public Service Broadcaster following the provisions of the Law on Lithuanian National Radio and Television. The Radio and Television Commission of Lithuania is a regulatory authority for all private broadcasters and re-broadcasters in Lithuania. It follows the Law on Provision of Information to the Public.

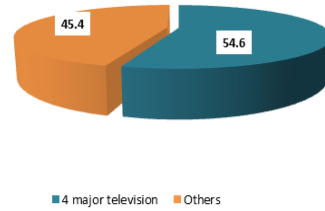
The Ministry of Justice is responsible for awarding license and registration to operate a newspaper title.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

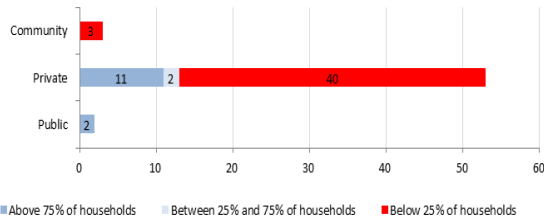
Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership



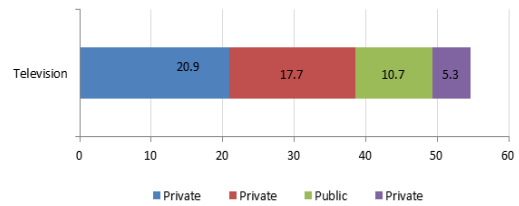
Total audience share of 4 major television channels



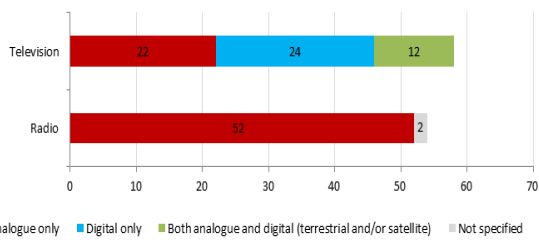
Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership



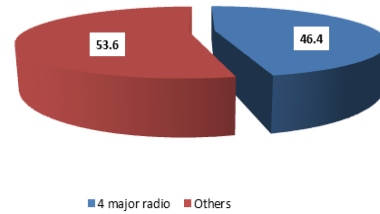
Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership



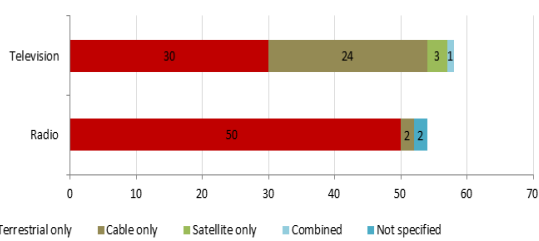
Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal



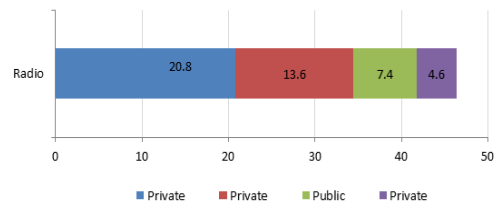
Total audience share of 4 major radio channels



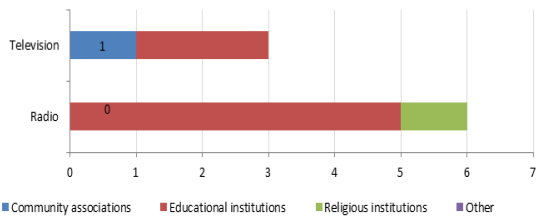
Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform



Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership



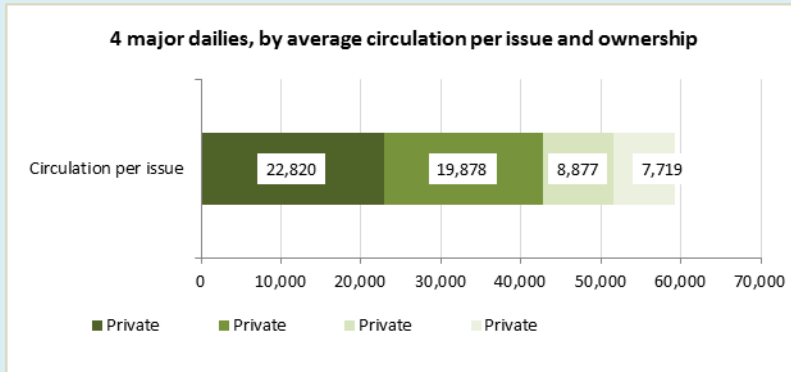
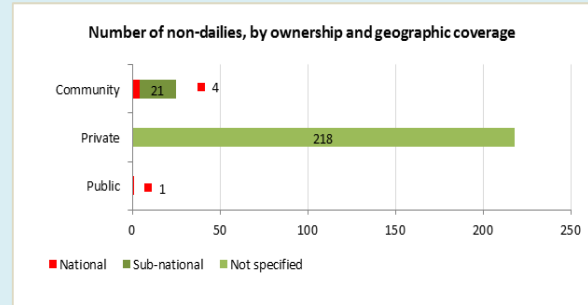
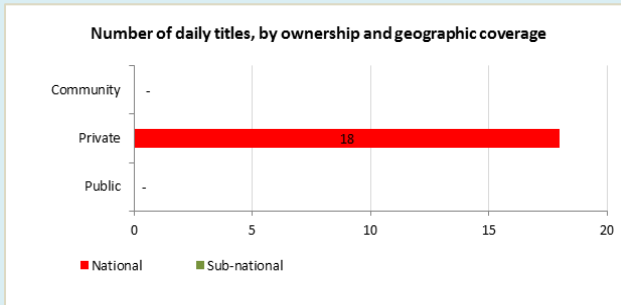
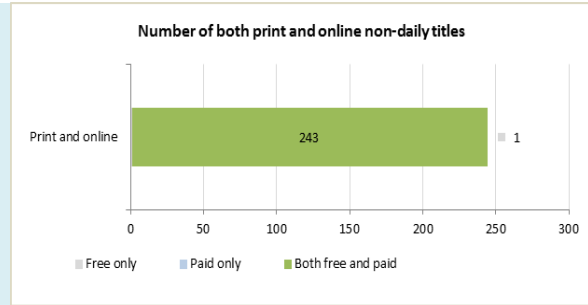
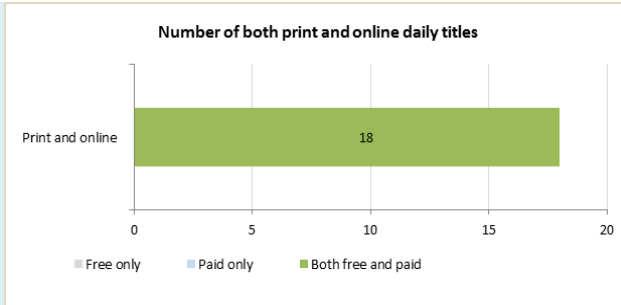
Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organisation



# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES



**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Conseil Supérieur de la Communication**

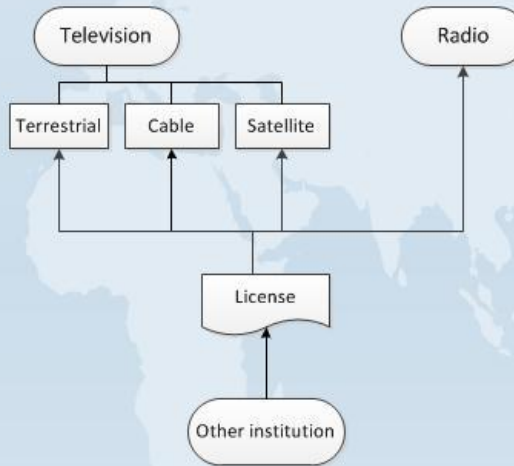
- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints\*
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

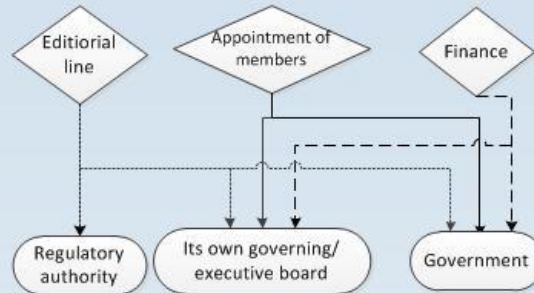
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - At least 60% for public radio and television channels
  - 60% for private radio and television channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2015

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



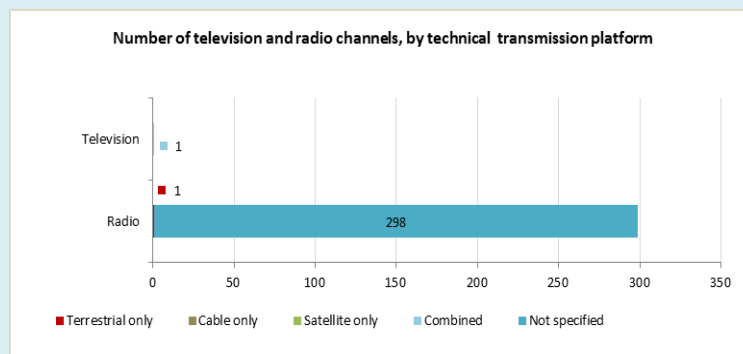
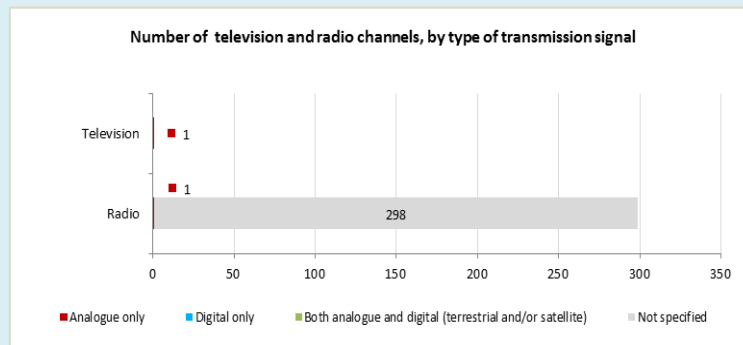
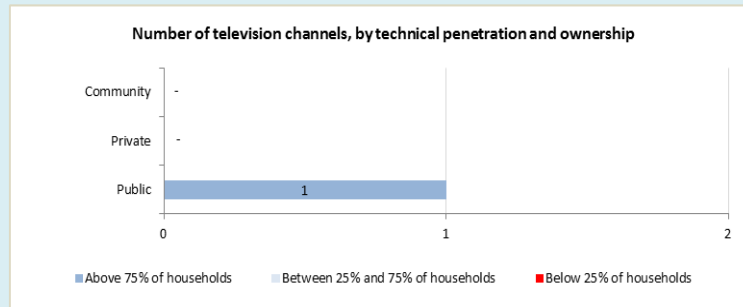
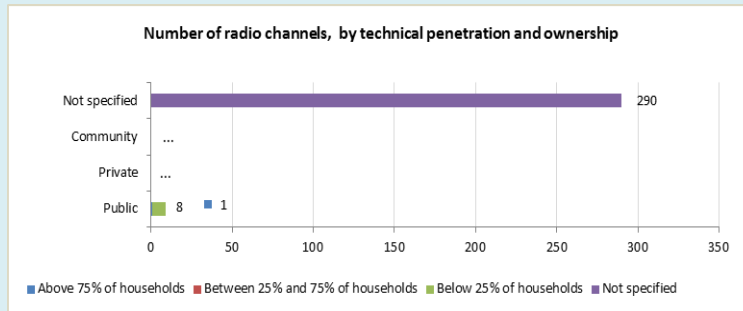
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

The Procureur de la République delivers a license and authorisation to operate a newspaper title.

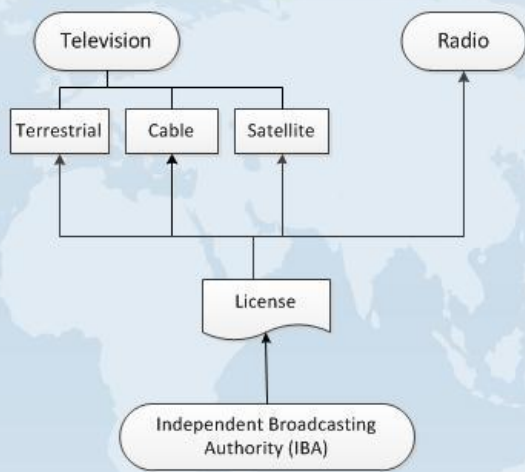
## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



- General regulations:**
- ✓ No legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
  - ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
  - ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
  - ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
  - ✓ Existence of legal provision for access to information held by the state
  - ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

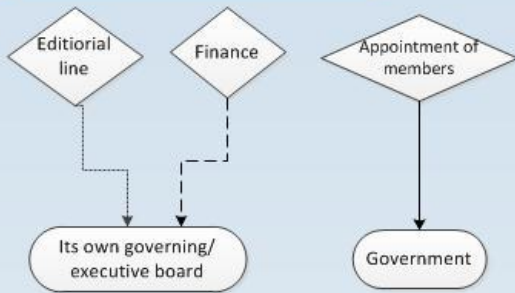
- Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Independent Broadcasting Authority - IBA**
- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
  - ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
  - ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
  - ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
  - ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
  - ✓ Regulating advertising
  - ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
  - ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



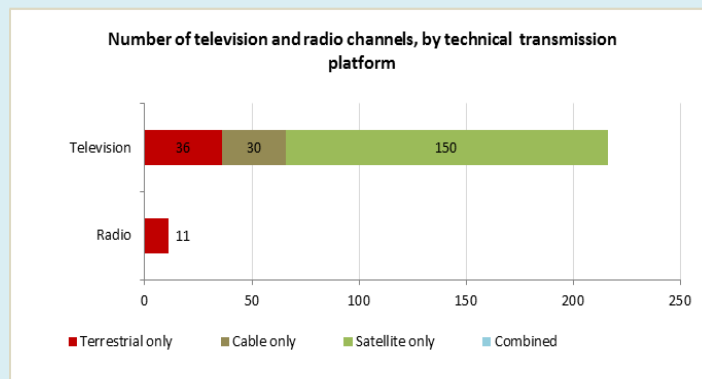
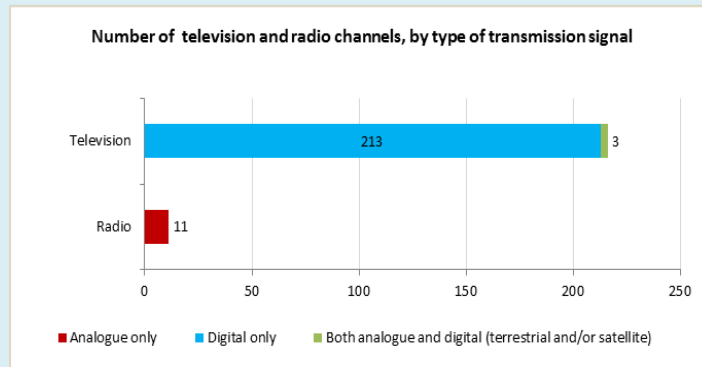
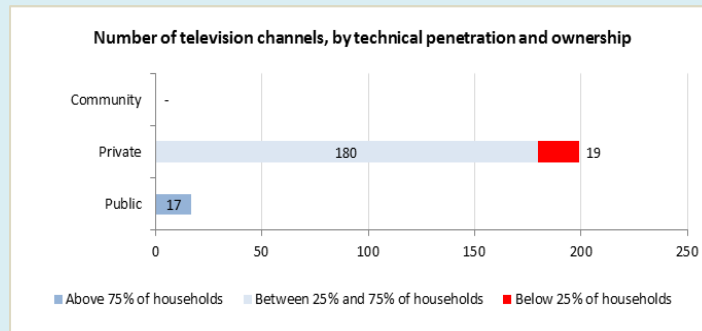
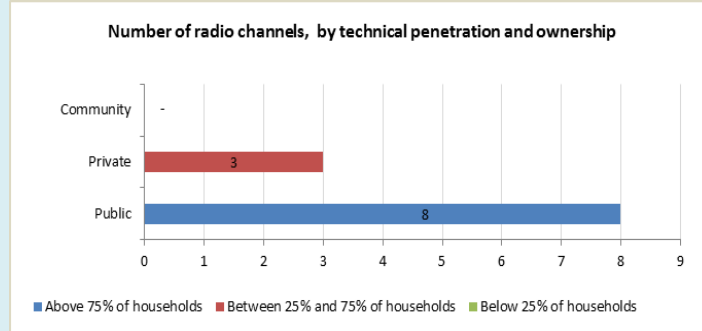
- Broadcast regulations:**
- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:\*
  - 15% for public television channels
  - ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting
  - ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: December 2015.
- \*See notes

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**  
 Locally produced programmes should reflect local context, history and way of life. They should have recourse to local talents, expertise, creativity and know-how in production of local programmes.  
 There is no quota for private television channels. Private television offering bouquets of channels are by law not authorised to broadcast domestically produced local content.  
 To operate a newspaper title, a registration at the Accountant General's Office is required.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



**Note:**

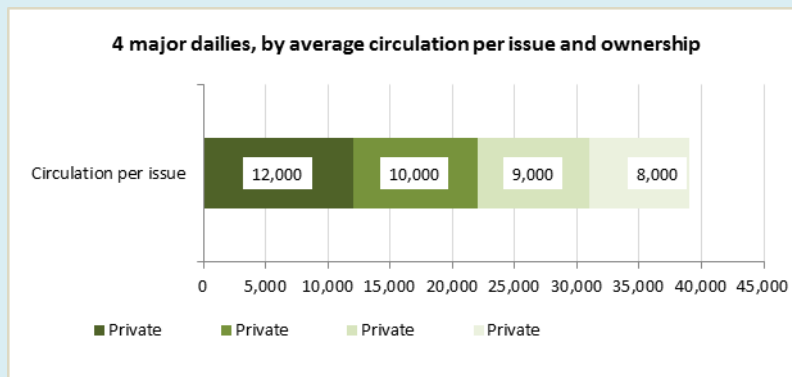
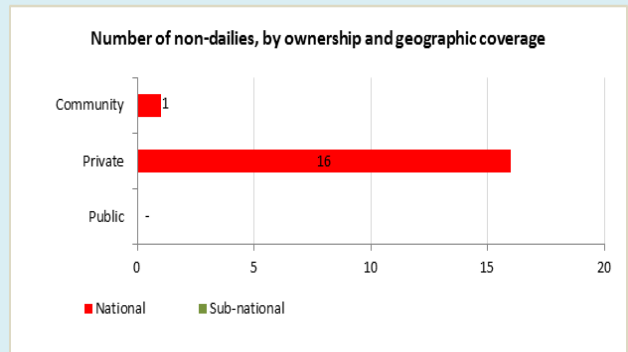
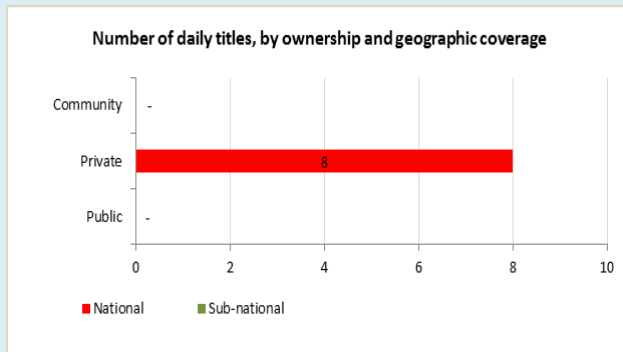
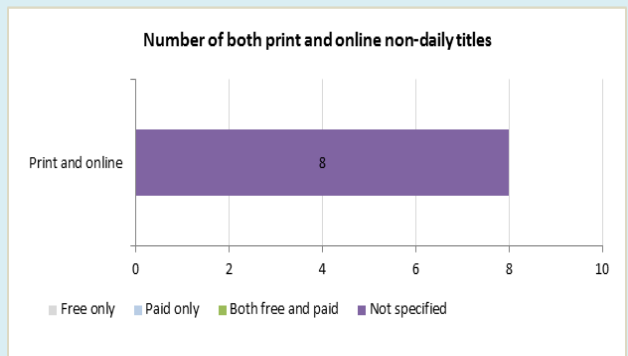
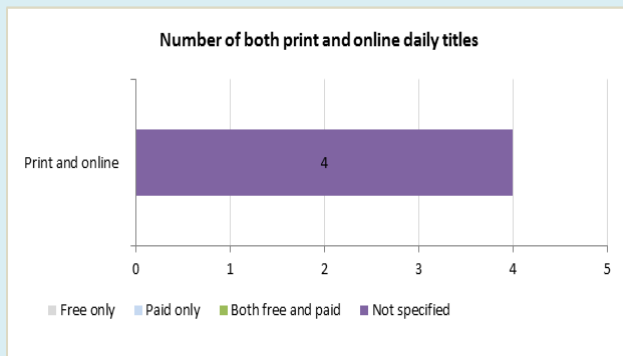
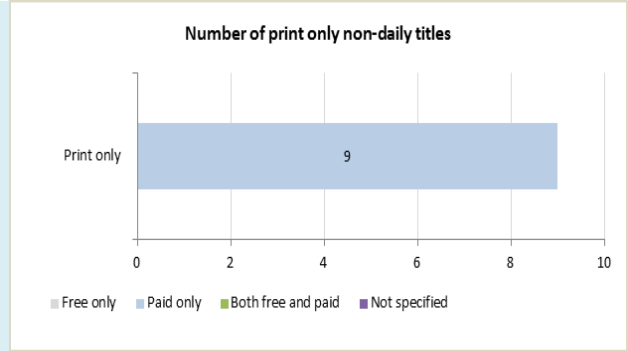
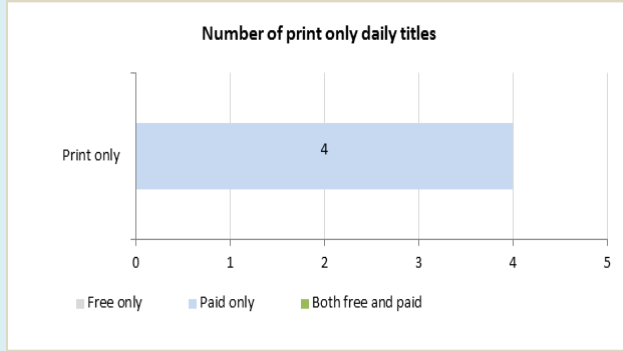
- Mauritius College of the Air (MCA) produces educational television programmes under the MCA banners and are broadcast on MBC, the public broadcaster channel, at specific time slots.



## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

### DAILIES

### NON-DAILIES



**Notes:**

- All figures are estimates.
- The community weekly title provides major news and information to the catholic community

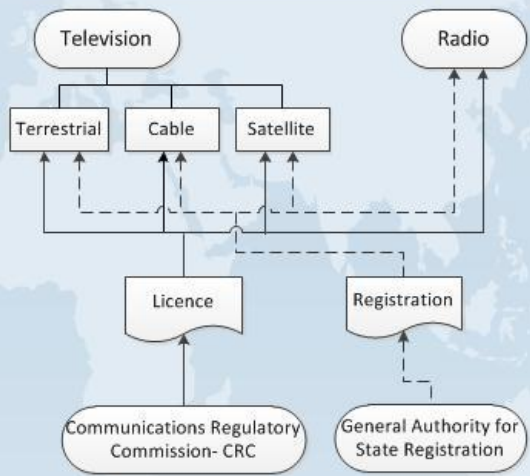
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

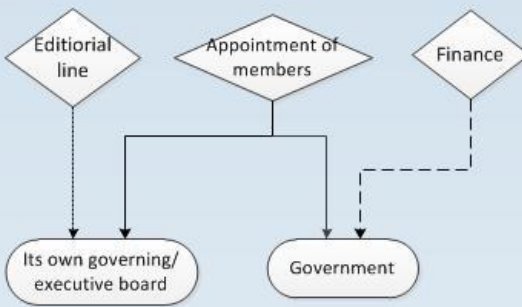
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Communications Regulatory Commission- CRC**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



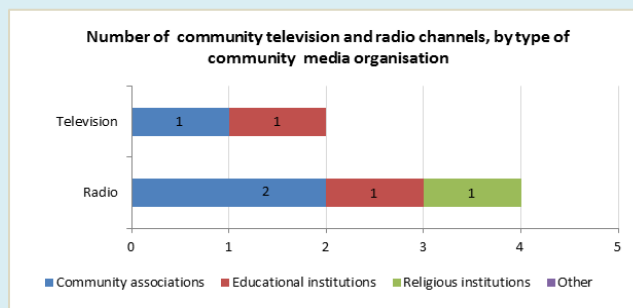
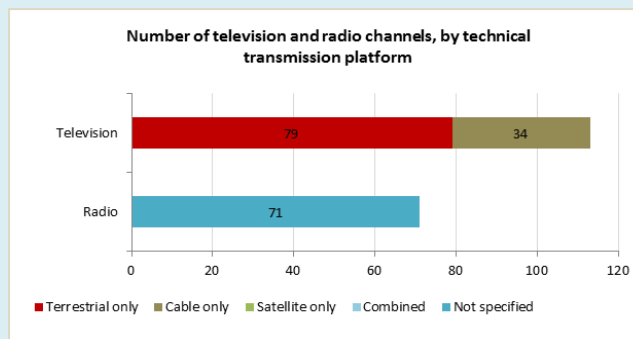
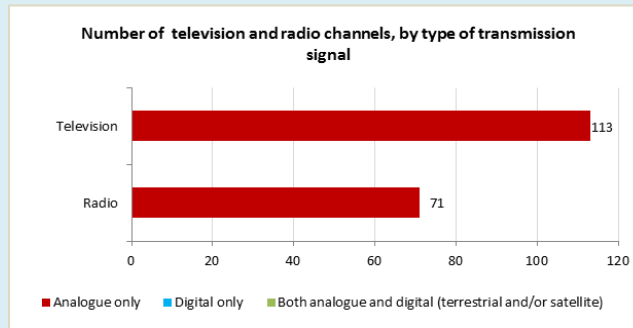
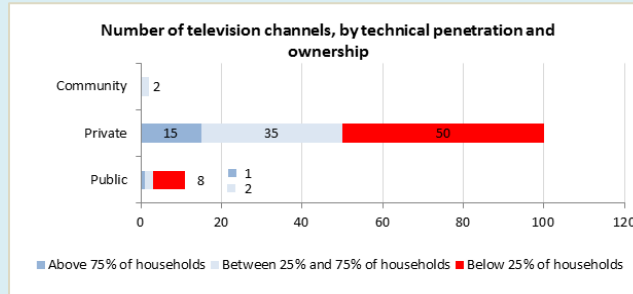
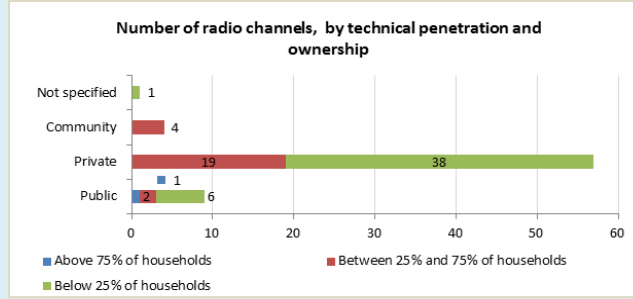
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 50% or more for private radio and television channels
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: July 2015

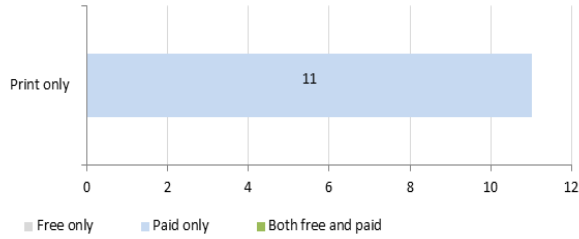
## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

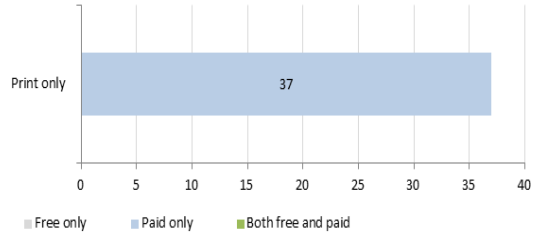
## DAILIES

Number of print only daily titles

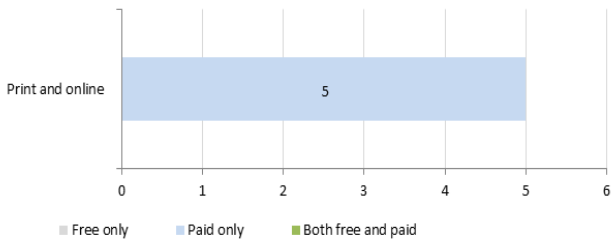


## NON-DAILIES

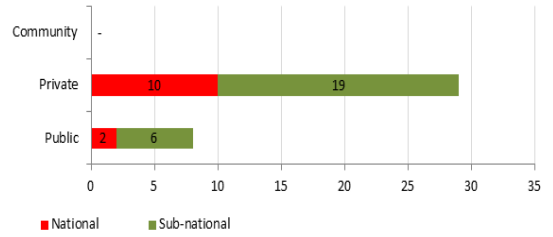
Number of print only non-daily titles



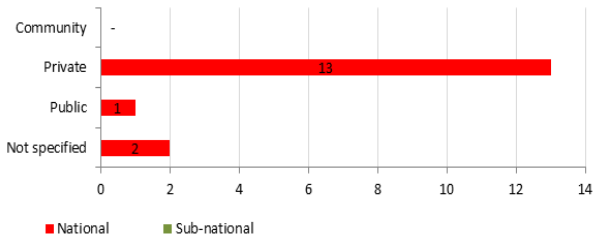
Number of both print and online daily titles



Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage



Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage



4 major dailies, by average circulation per issue and ownership



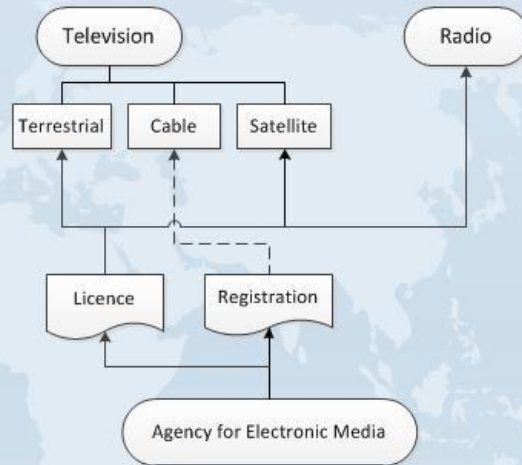
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state

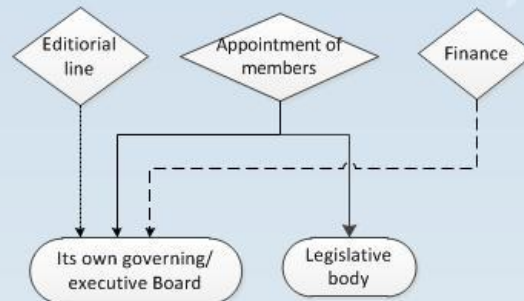
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Agency for Electronic Media**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations.

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



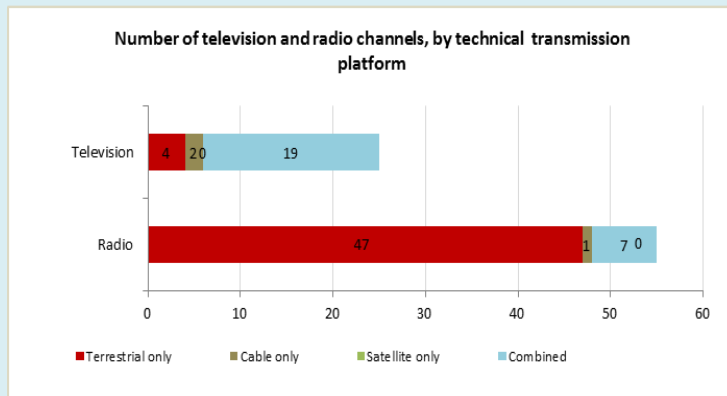
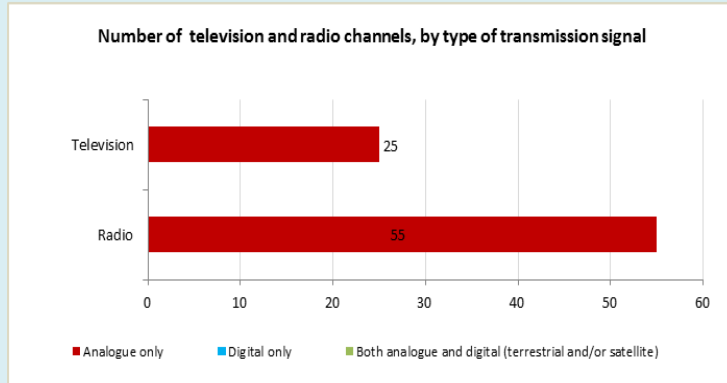
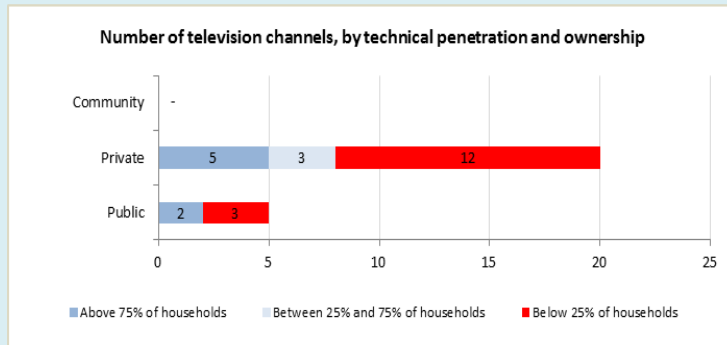
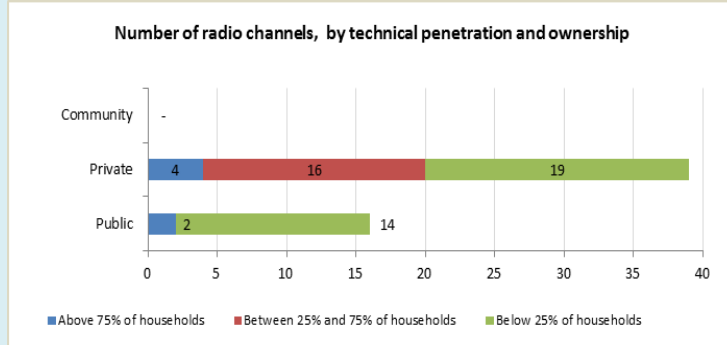
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 17 June 2015

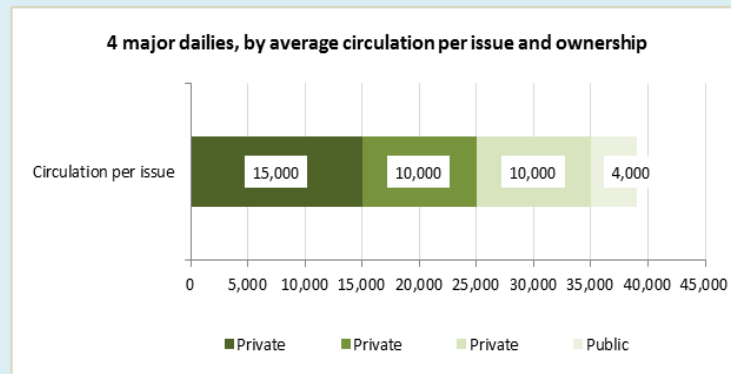
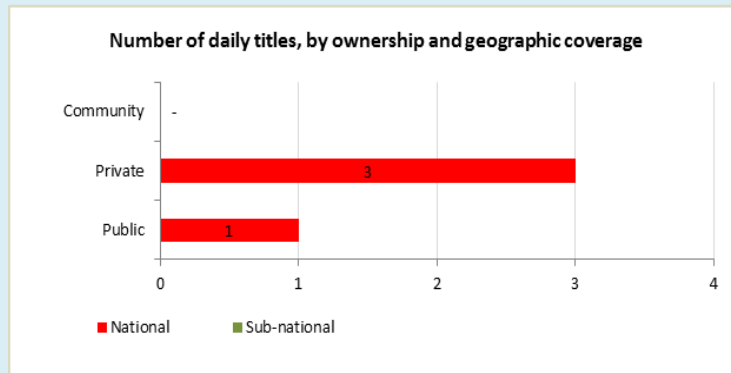
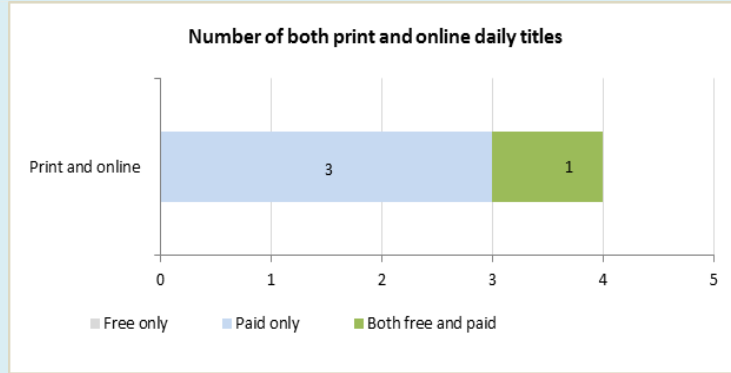
**Notes:**

To operate a newspaper title, a registration at the Ministry of Culture is required.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011



**General regulations:**

- ✓ No Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies.
- ✓ Cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Haute Autorité de la Communication Audiovisuelle-HACA**

- ✓ License/ authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequencies management\*
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Monitoring the Code of Conduct for broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising\*
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulation.
- ✓ Ensuring fair access to media during the election periods

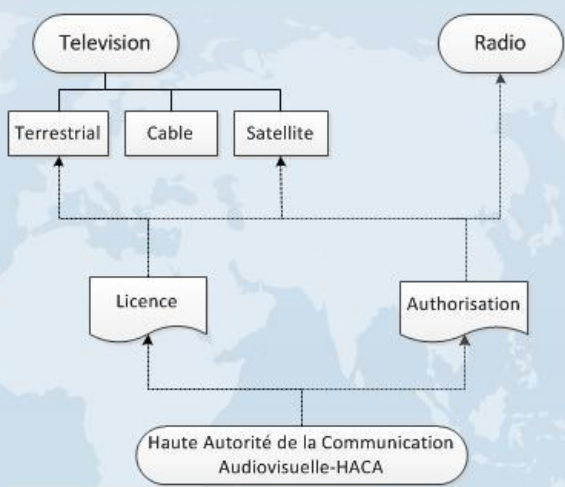
\* Mandate is shared with another entity

**Broadcast regulations:**

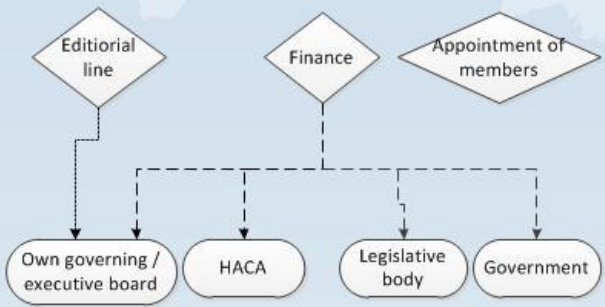
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ No legal timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television\*

\* see notes

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

The regulatory authority proposes to His Majesty the King a list of candidates to hold specific positions in the public broadcast institutions.

The HACA ensures compliance with the provisions of the specifications signed with operators. HACA post-controls advertising in the media to ensure that the provisions of law 77-03 are respected. The HACA may also suggest amendments to the government for legislative and regulatory changes necessitated by technological, economic, social and cultural sector activities including advertising. Switch-off for terrestrial television is planned in 2015 for UHF and 2020 for VHF, according to the Regional Radio Communication Conference in Geneva (RRC-06), but Morocco does not have a regulatory framework that defines the agenda of this shift.

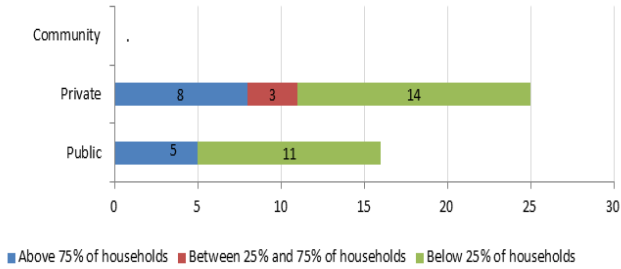
A registration that is delivered by the General Attorney (Procureur du Roi), is requested to operate a newspaper title.

There is no regulatory authority nor a self-regulatory body for newspapers.

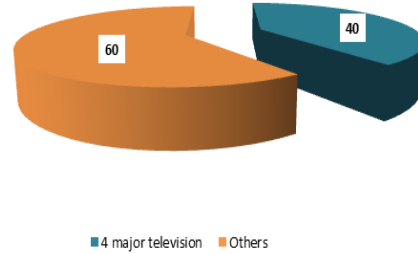


## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

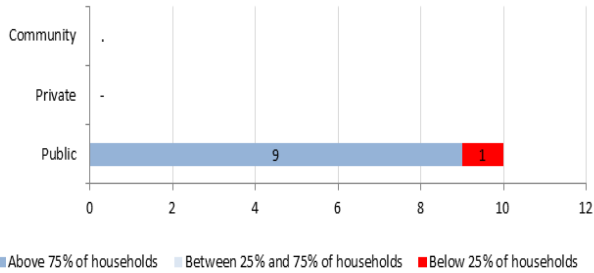
**Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



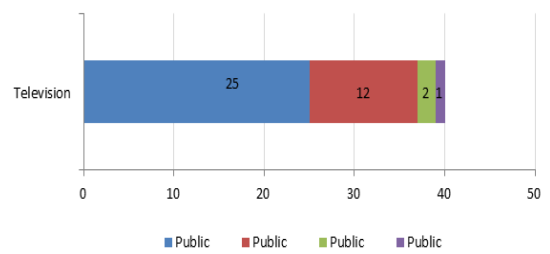
**Total audience share of 4 major television channels**



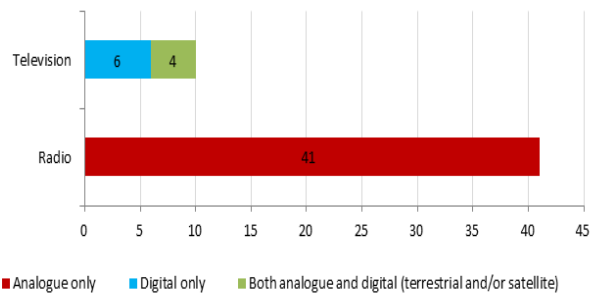
**Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



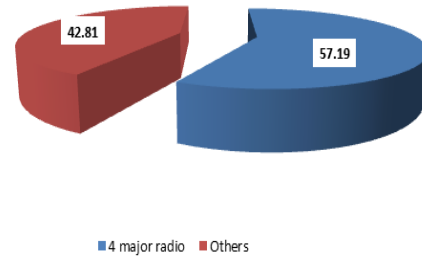
**Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership**



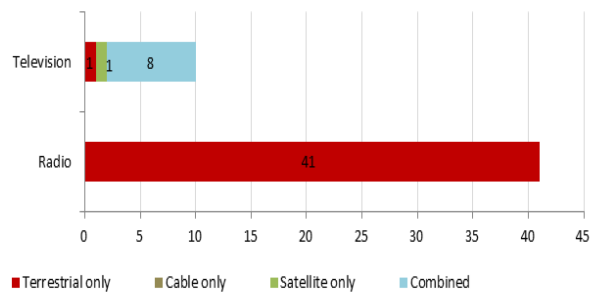
**Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal**



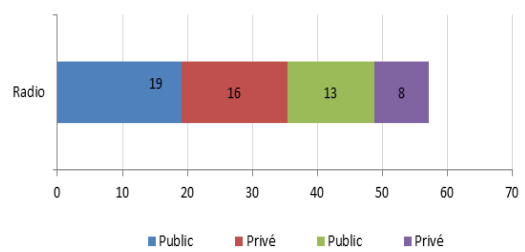
**Total audience share of 4 major radio channels**



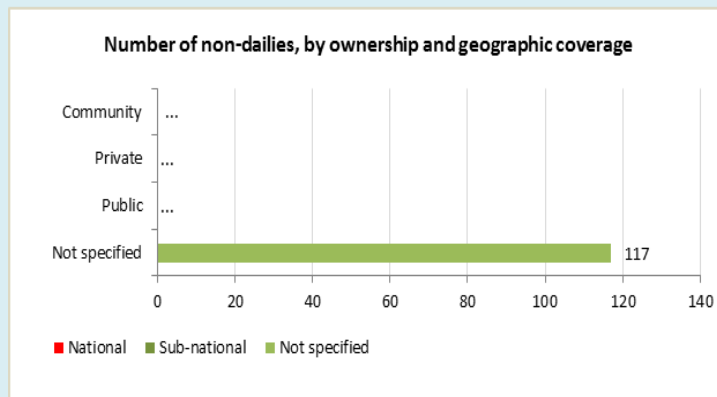
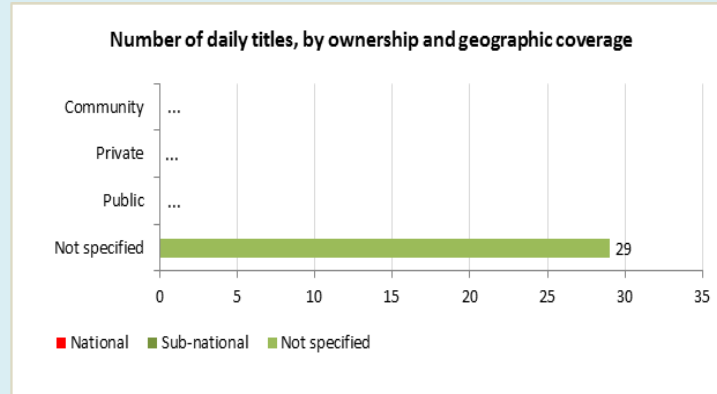
**Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform**



**Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership**



## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011



### Notes:

There are 588 titles available in the country, but their distribution is estimated as follow:

- 72% are in Arabic and 24% are in French;
- 76% have national coverage and 24% focus on regional coverage;
- 5% are daily titles, 20% are weekly; and
- 12% receive grants from the state.

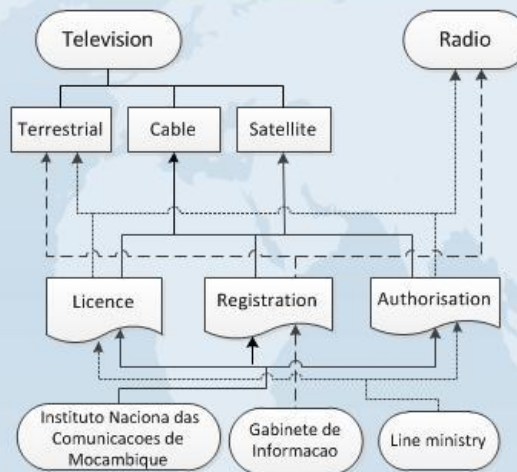
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Gabinete de Informacao & Instituto Nacional das Comunicacoes de Mocambique**

- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



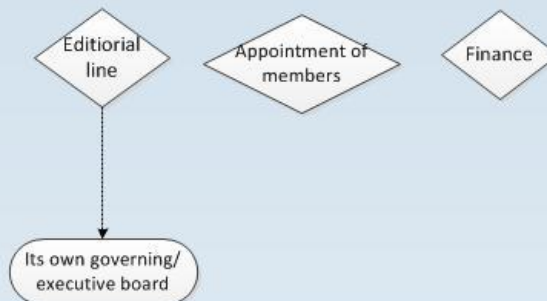
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers:  
Gabinete de Informacao**

- ✓ Entitlement to operate
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for newspapers

**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2015

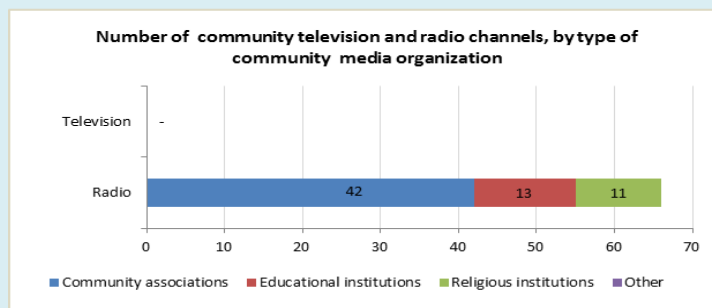
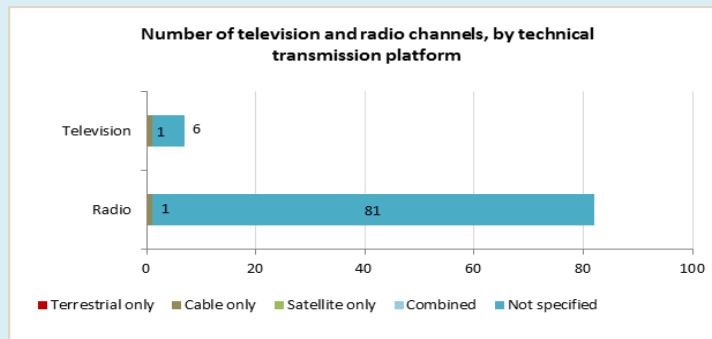
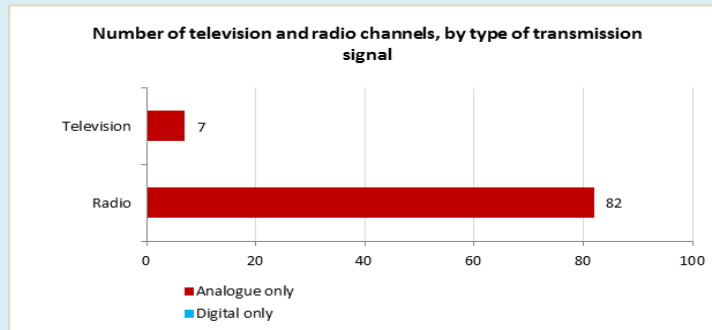
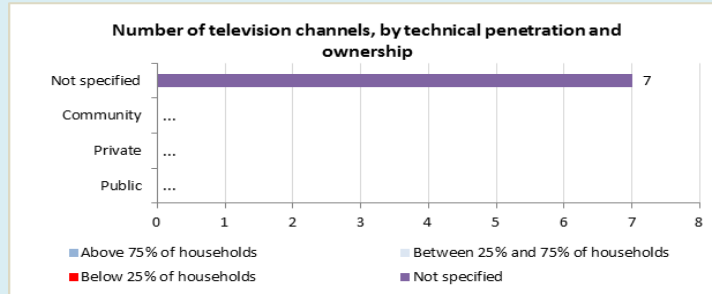
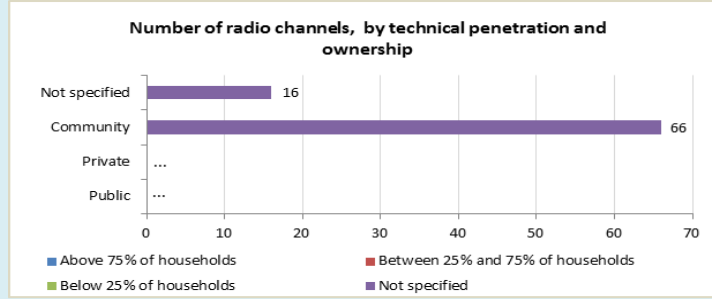
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

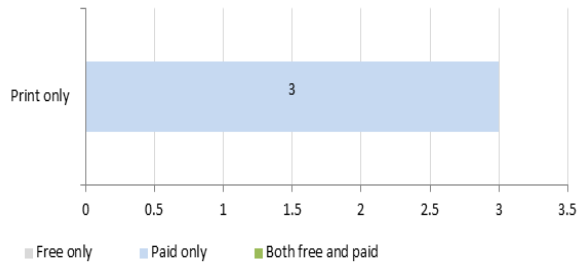
To operate a newspaper title, a license, registration and authorisation delivered at the Gabinete de Informacao are required.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

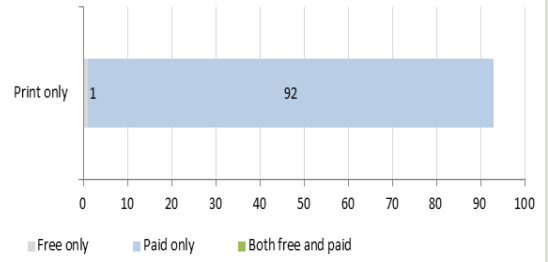


## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

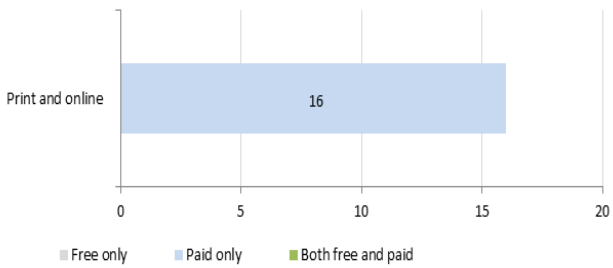
**Number of print only daily titles**



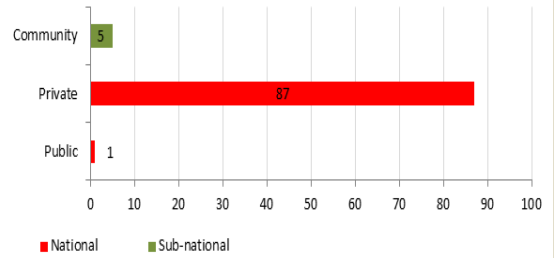
**Number of print only non-daily titles**



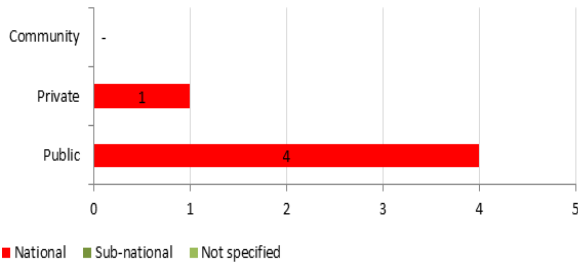
**Number of both print and online daily titles**



**Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage**



**Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage**



# Selected media regulations

**General regulations:**

- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

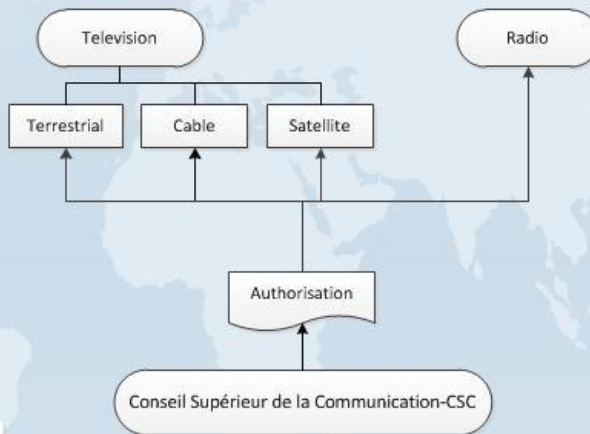
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Conseil Supérieur de la Communication-CSC**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 90% for public Radio and television channels
  - 65% for private radio and television channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 17 June 2015

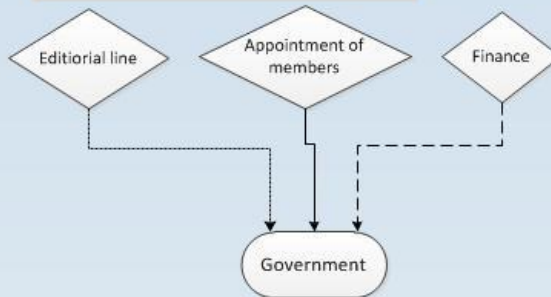
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers: Conseil Supérieur de la Communication-CSC**

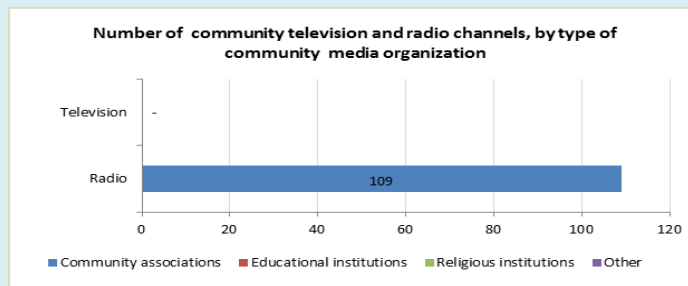
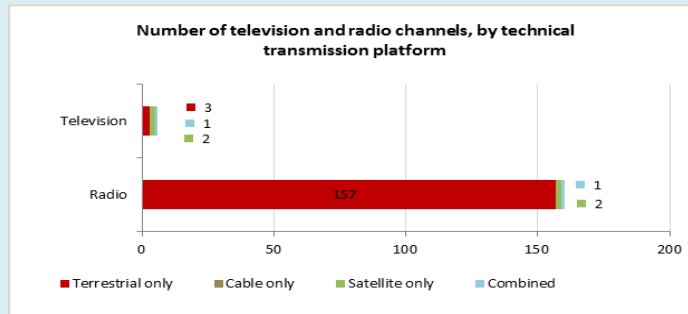
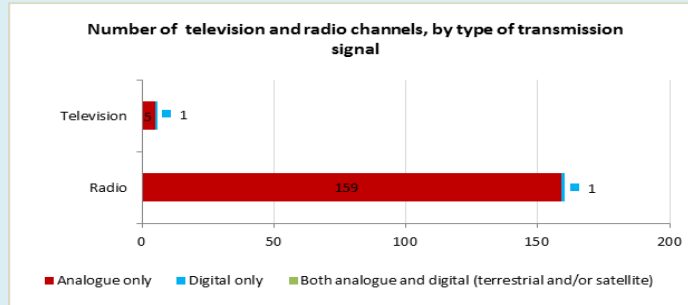
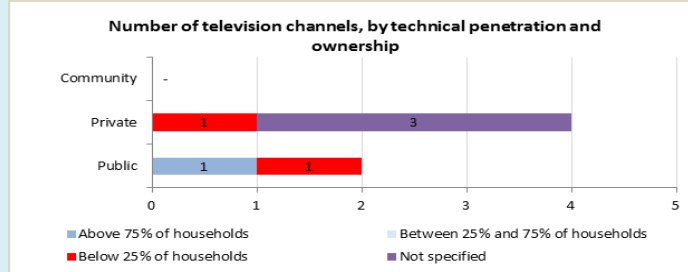
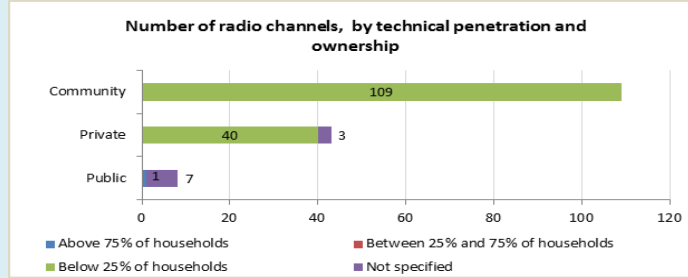
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring advertising
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for newspapers

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**  
 To operate a newspaper title, an authorisation from the Ministry of Justice is required.  
 ONIMED is the self-regulatory body for newspapers.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



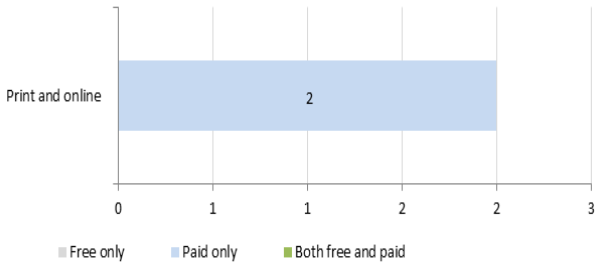
### Notes:

- Religious institutions are not allowed to operate a broadcast channel.
- The 7 public radio channels are regional and each covers one of the seven provinces of the country.

# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

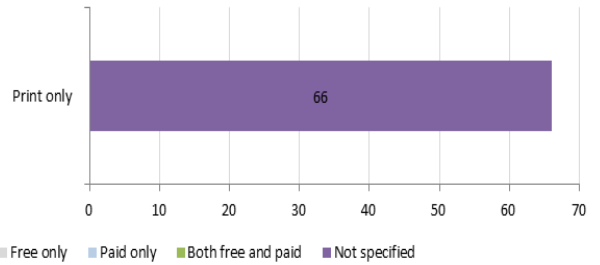
## DAILIES

Number of both print and online daily titles

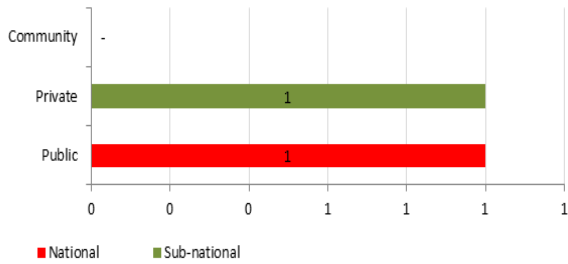


## NON-DAILIES

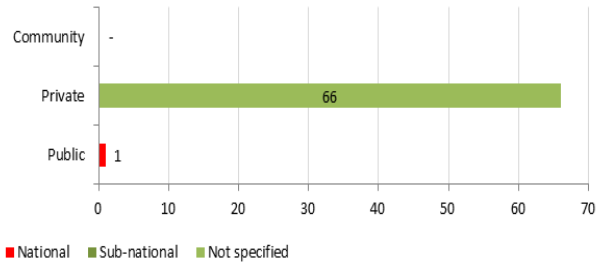
Number of print only non-daily titles



Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage



Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage





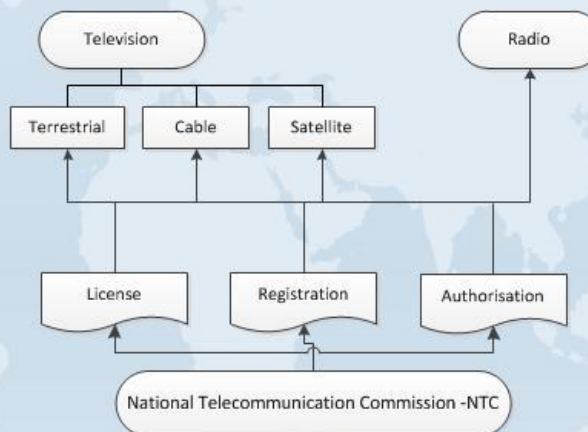
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast  
National Telecommunication Commission -NTC**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

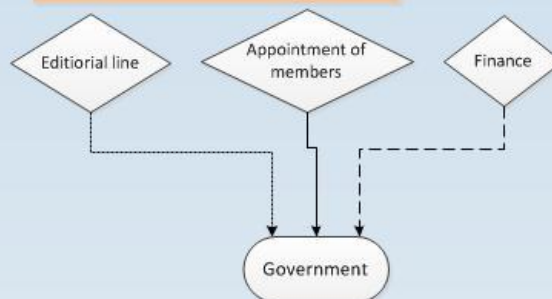
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ No quotas for domestically originated broadcast content
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ No timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television

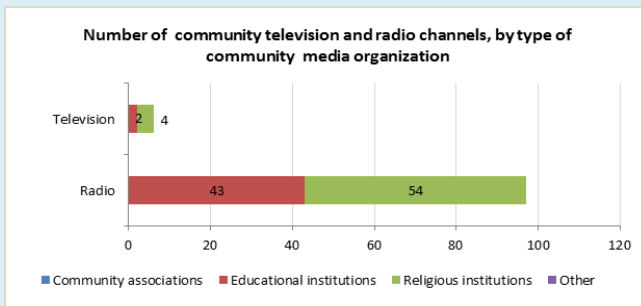
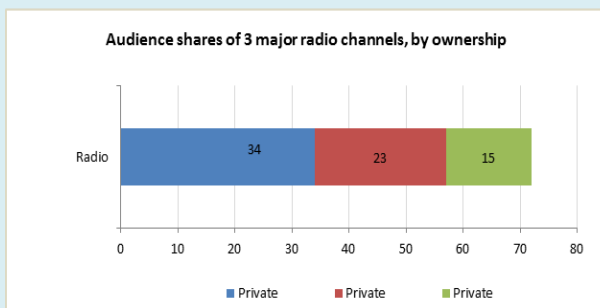
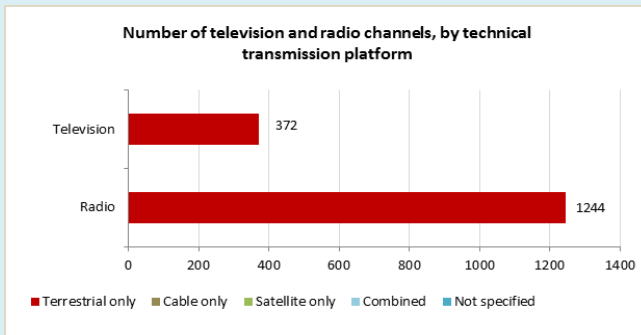
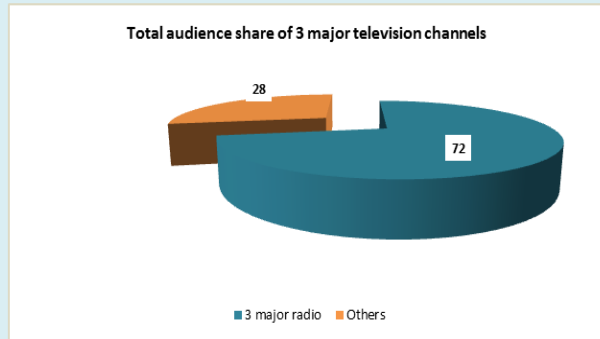
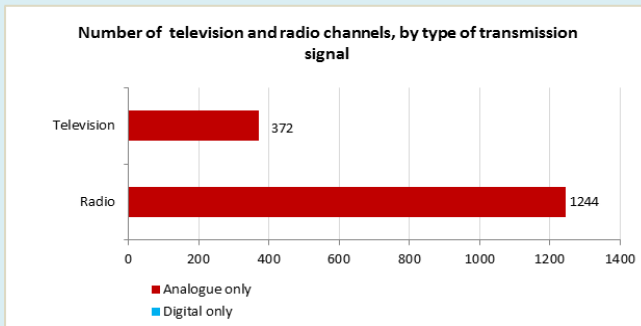
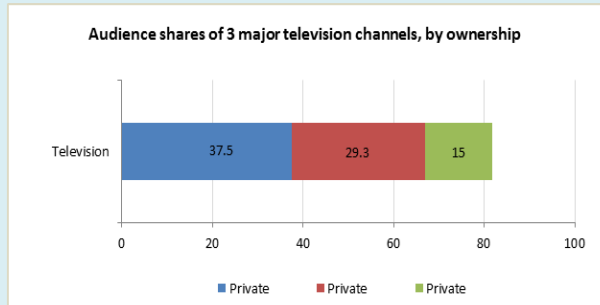
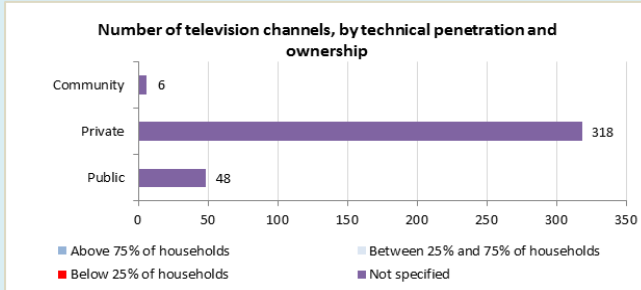
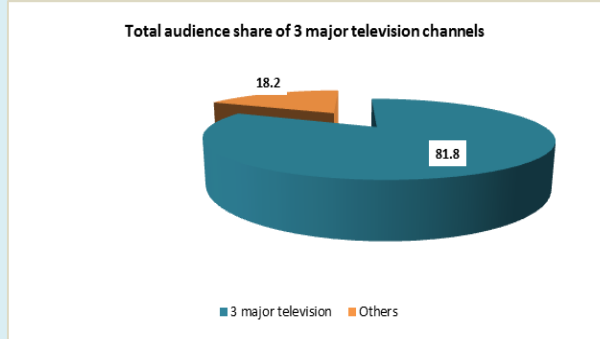
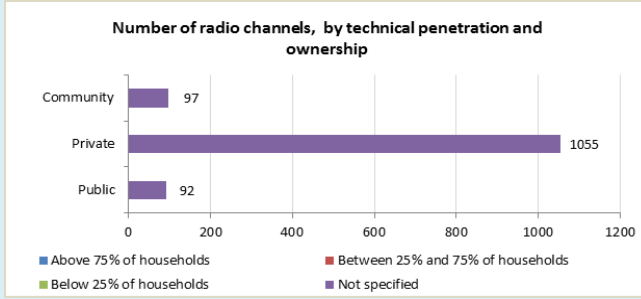
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

Kapisanan ng mga Broadcasters sa Pilipinas is the self-regulatory body for broadcasting. There is no regulatory authority or a self-regulatory body for newspapers. To operate a newspaper title, a license from the Department of Trade and Industry and registration at the Securities and Exchange Commission are required.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



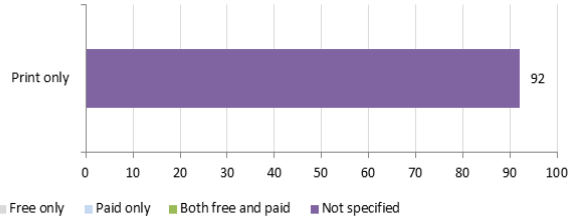
**Notes:**

- The data source for radio channel audience share is the July 2012 AC Nielsen survey in the National Capital Region.
- The data source for television audience share is the Nov. 2011 AC Nielsen survey.

# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

Number of print only daily titles

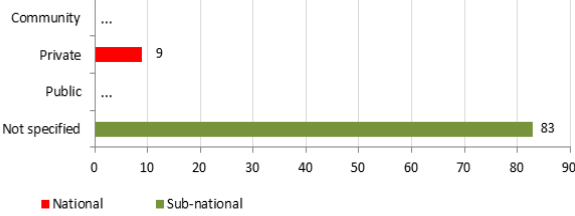


## NON-DAILIES

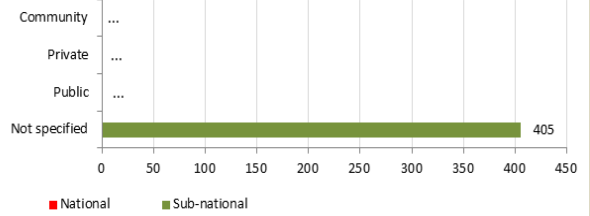
Number of print only non-daily titles



Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage



Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage



**General regulations:**

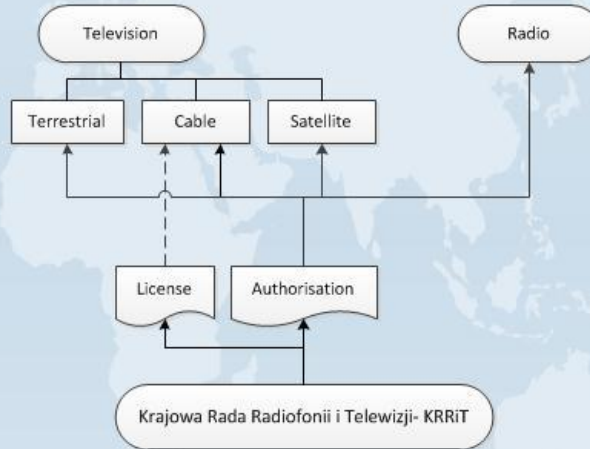
- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Krajowa Rada Radiofonii i Telewizji- KRRiT**

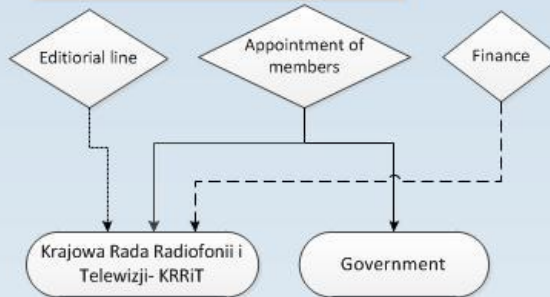
- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules\*
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



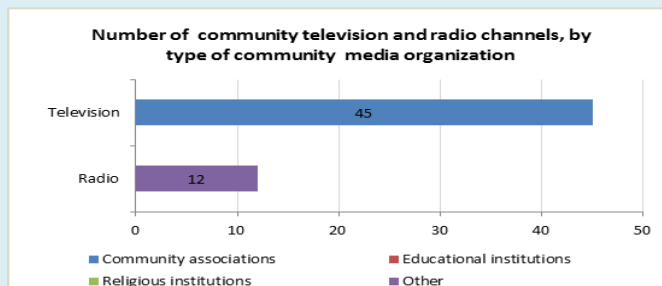
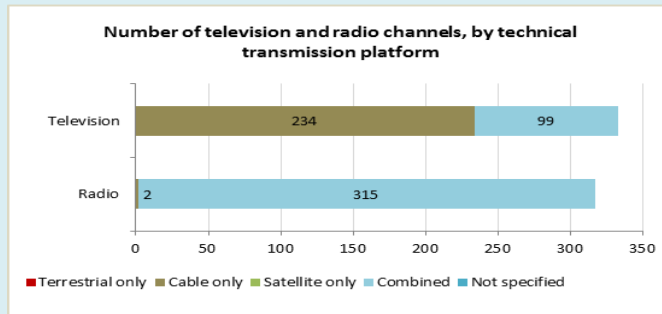
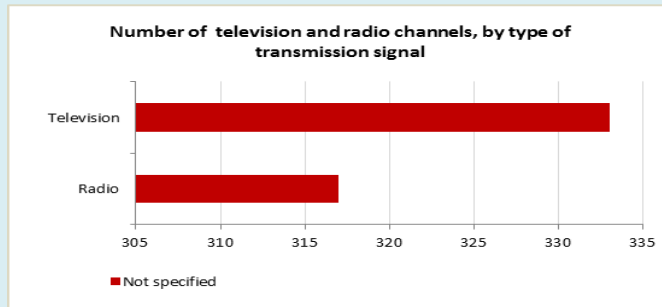
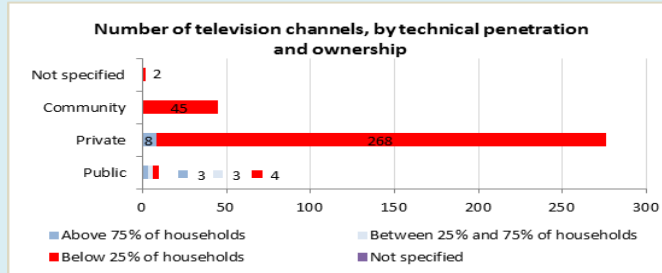
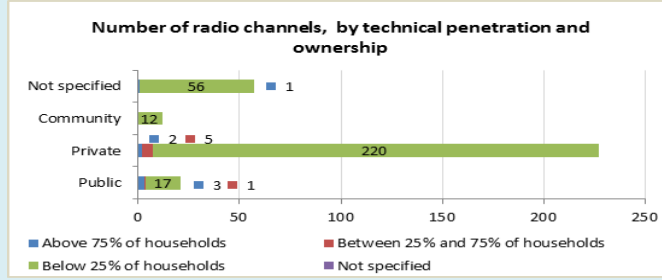
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 33% for public radio and television channels
  - 33% for private radio and television channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 31 July 2013

**Notes:**

Izba Wydawców Prasy is the self-regulatory body for newspapers.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



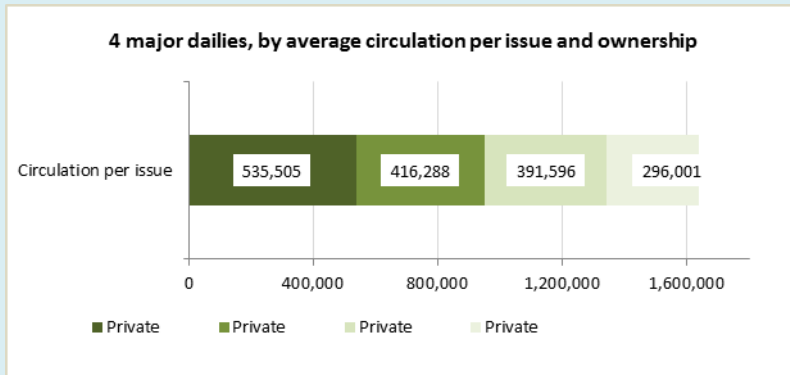
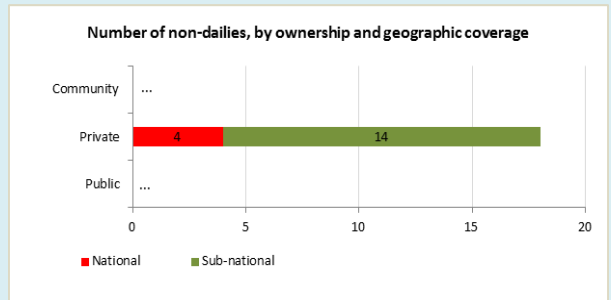
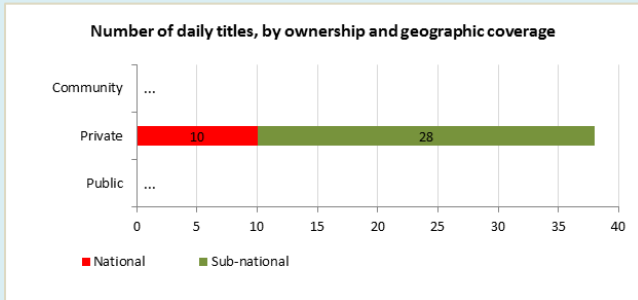
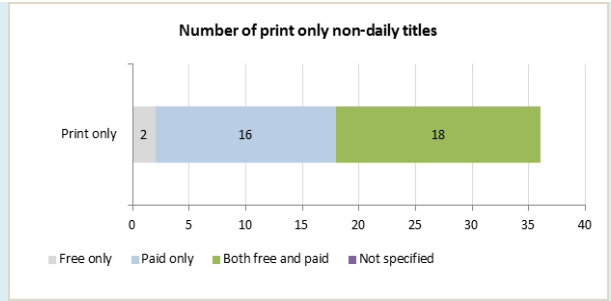
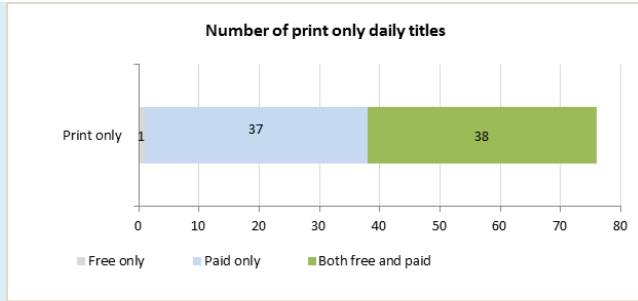
### Notes:

- Radio community channels are operated by associations and local cultural institutions.
- Television channels are operated by housing co-operatives and local cultural institutions.

# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES



**General regulations:**

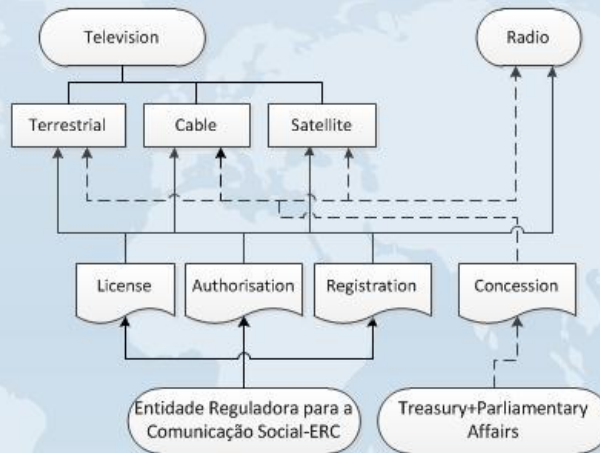
- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Entidade Reguladora para a Comunicação Social-ERC**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management\*
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules\*
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations\*

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



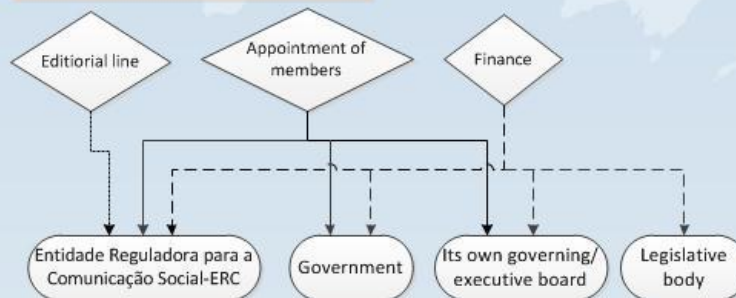
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers:  
Entidade Reguladora para a Comunicação Social-ERC**

- ✓ Entitlement to operate
- ✓ Monitoring of competition And concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring advertising
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for newspapers
- ✓ Proposing regulations

**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 60% for public radio channels
  - 50% for public television channels
  - 25% for private radio channels
  - 50% for private television channels
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 26 April 2012

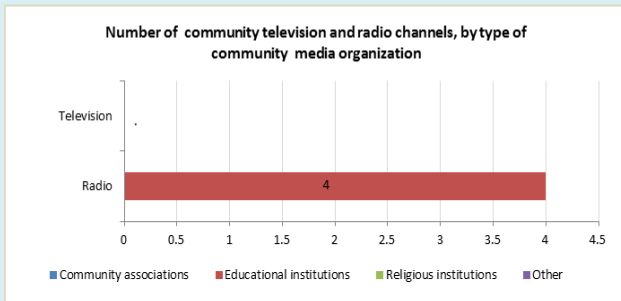
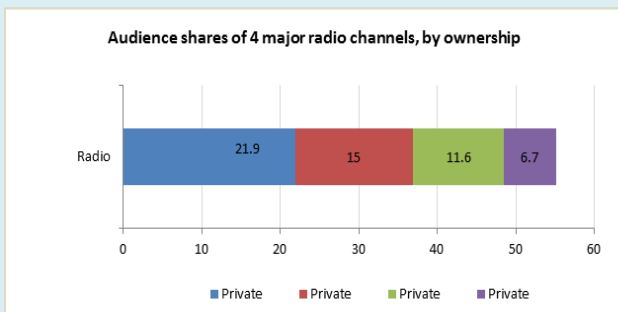
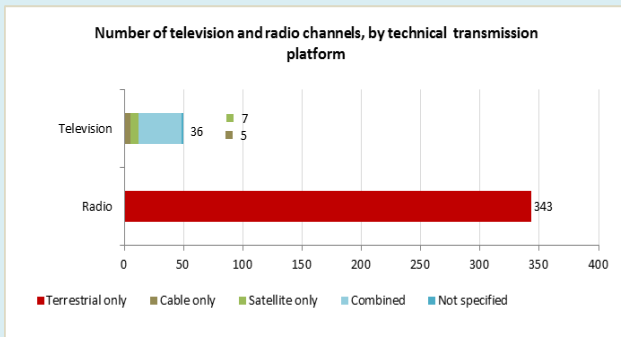
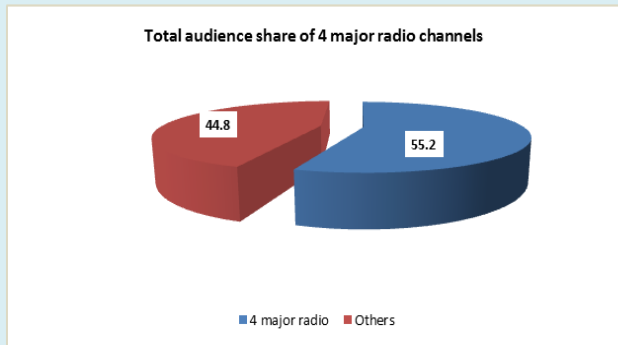
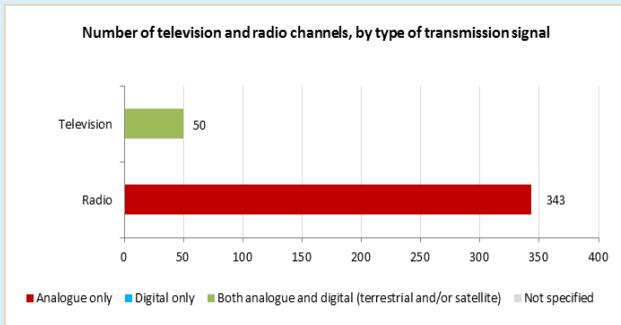
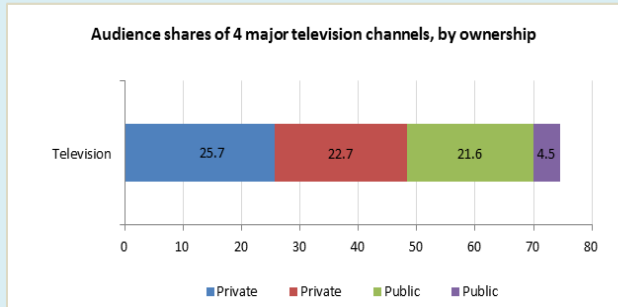
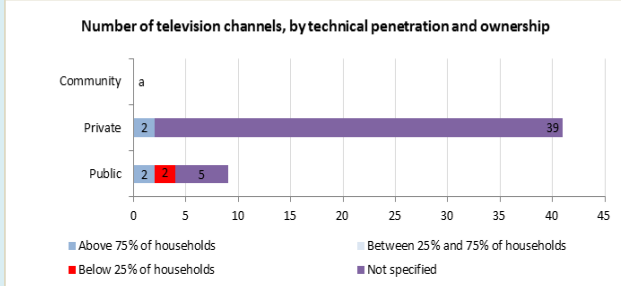
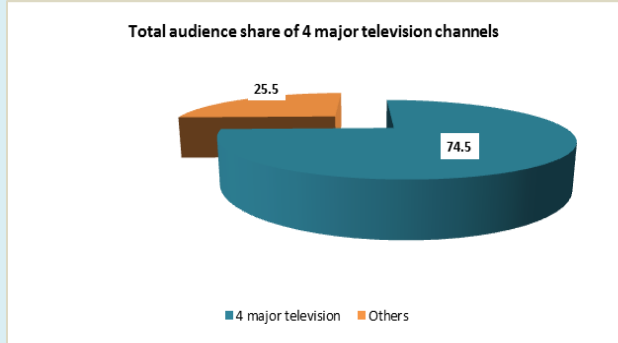
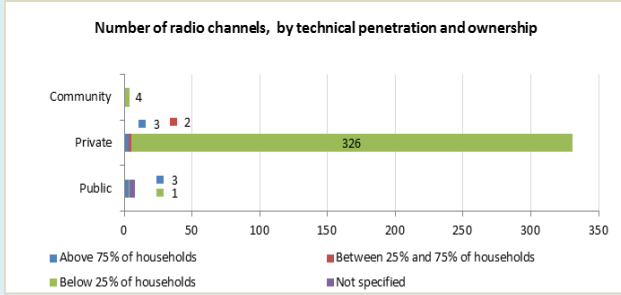
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

To operate a newspaper title, registration at the Entidade Reguladora para a Comunicação Social-ERC is required.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

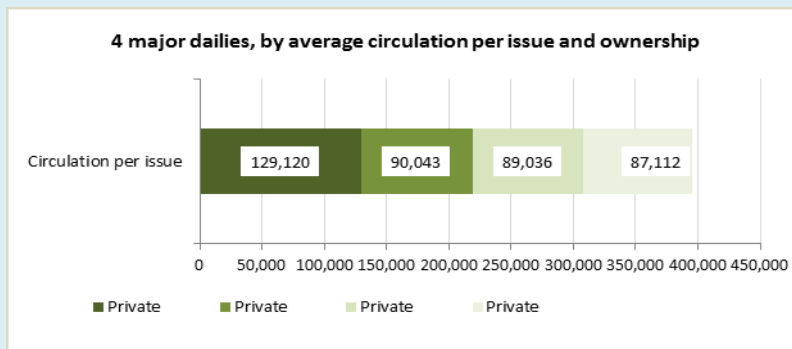
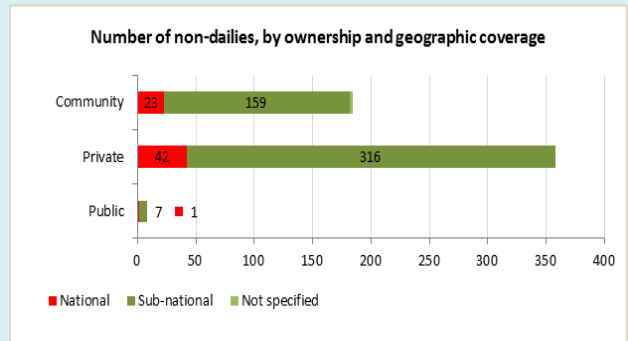
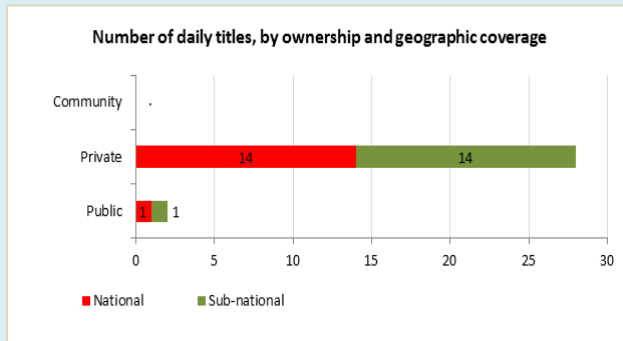
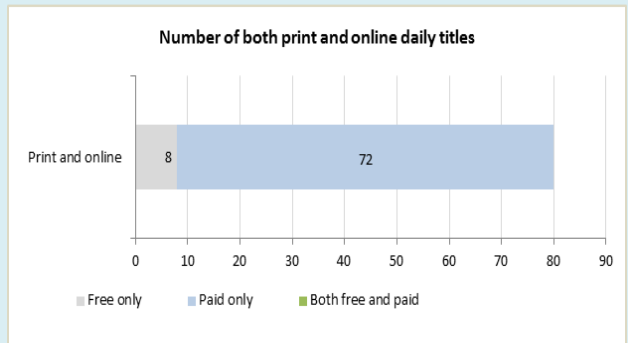
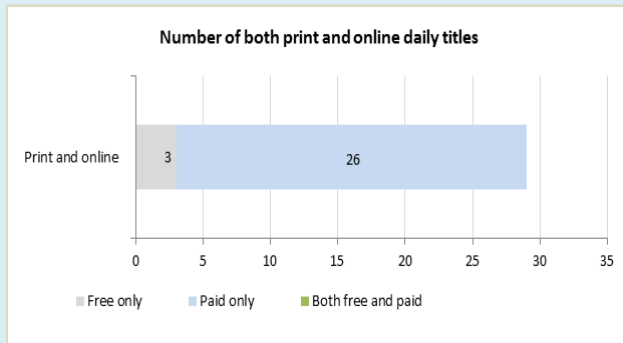
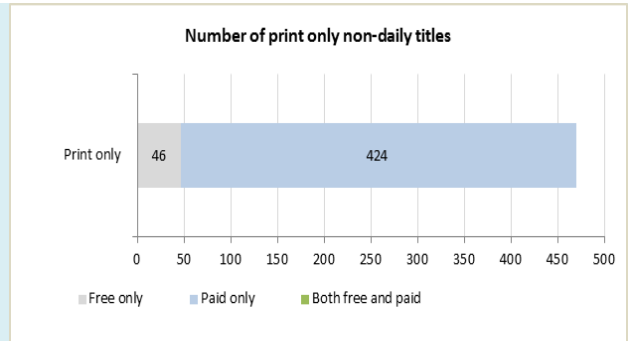
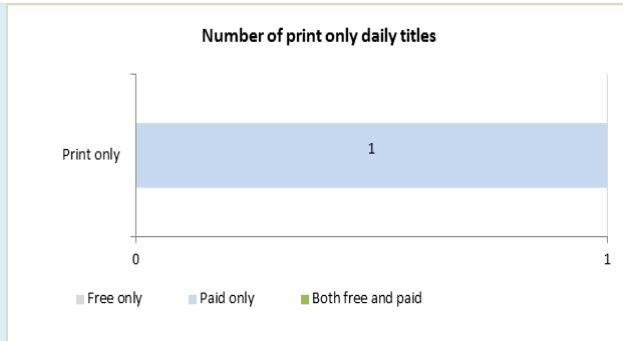




# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES

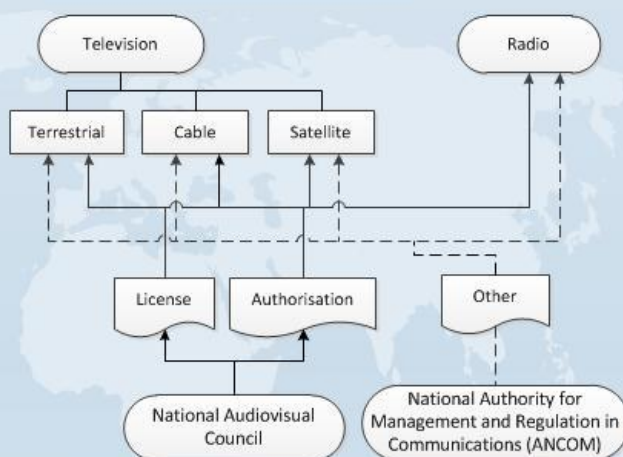


**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

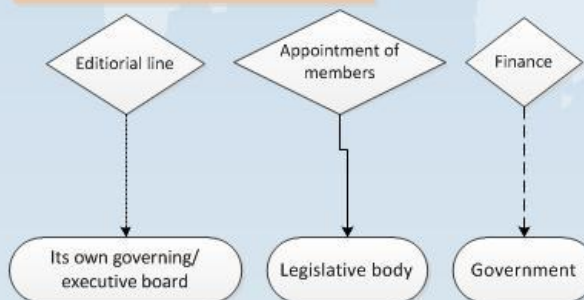
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast**  
**National Audio-visual Council**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules\*
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel****Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:\*
- 30% for public radio and television channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 01 January 2015

\*see notes

**Accountability of the public broadcaster****Notes:**

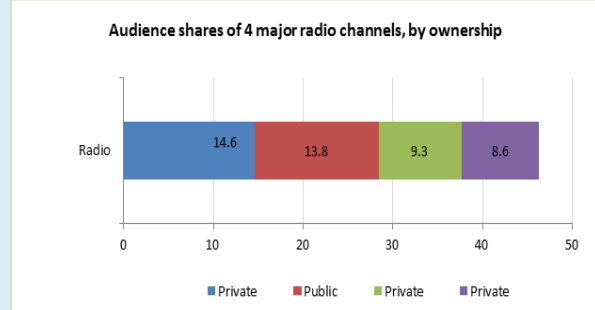
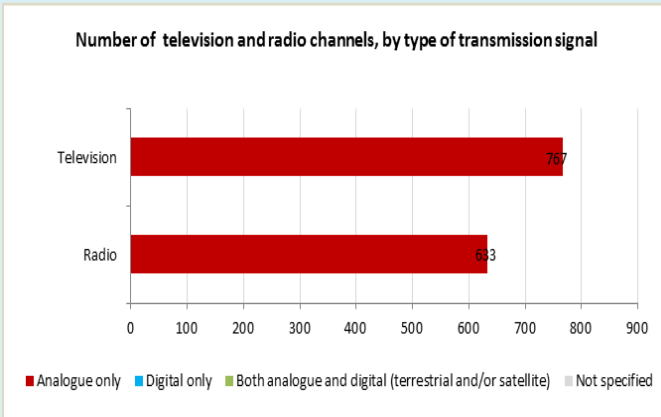
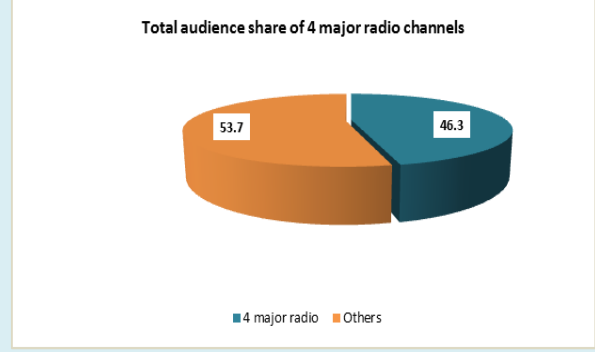
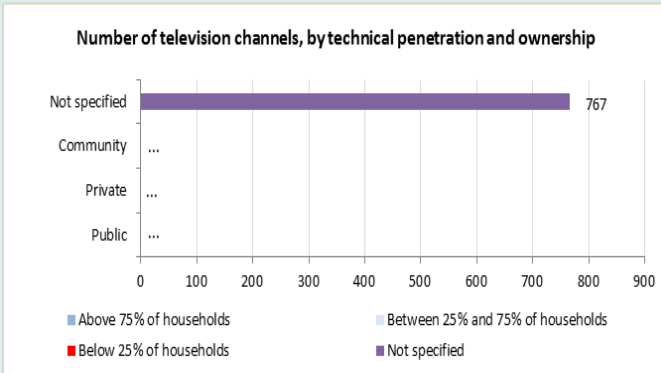
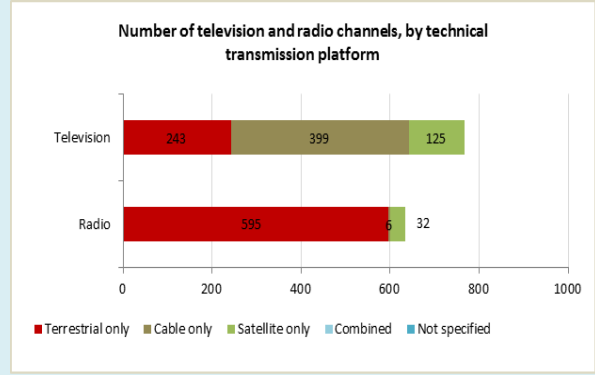
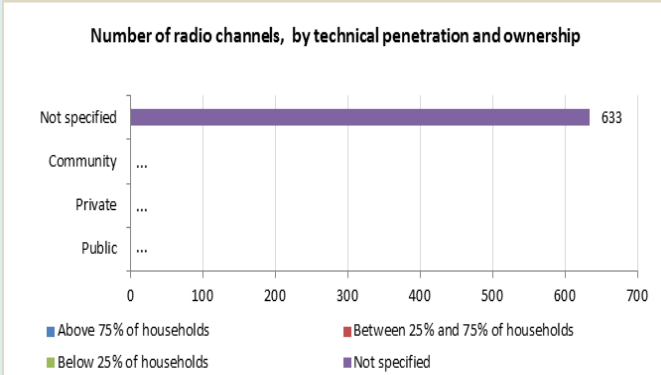
According to the Romanian National Audio-visual Council Decision No. 220/2011 regarding the regulatory code of the audio-visual content, Art. 85, broadcasters under Romanian jurisdiction are obliged to reserve for European works, as defined in the audio-visual law, a minimum 50% of the transmission time, except for the time allotted to news, sports events, games, advertising, as well as teletext and teleshopping services. Also, they reserve at least 10% of the transmission time or at least 10% of their budget allotted to the programmes for the European works created by independent producers, except for the time allotted to news, sports events, games, advertising, as well as teletext and teleshopping services.

The audio-visual law has a more strict approach to defining dominant positions on the market, by defining clearly upper limits in media ownership, whereas the competition law allows more discretion to the bodies responsible for implementation.

Convention of Media Organizations is the self-regulatory body for newspapers. The Journalists' Unified Code of Ethics was adopted in 2009 by the members of the Media Organizations Convention in cooperation with the Center for Independent Journalism and ActiveWatch-the Media Monitoring Agency, and was supposed to apply to all the Romanian Journalists.

To operate a newspaper title, a license, registration and authorisation are required.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



# ST. VINCENT AND THE GRANDINES, 2011

## Selected media regulations

### General regulations:

- ✓ No legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

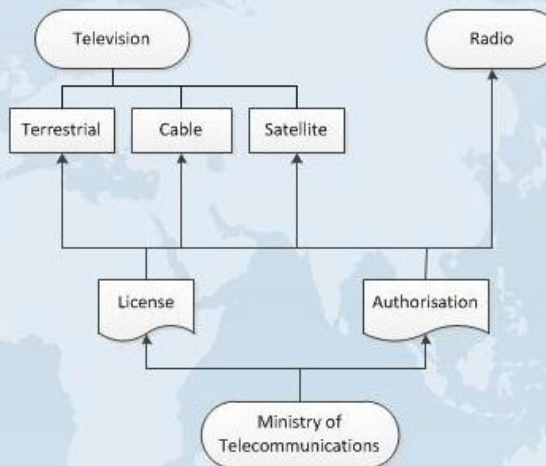
### Responsibilities of the regulatory authority: The National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

### Broadcast regulations:

- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio broadcasting
- ✓ No timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television

### Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel

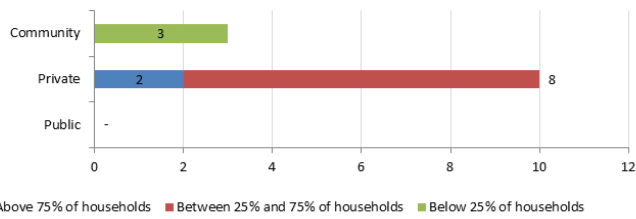


### Notes:

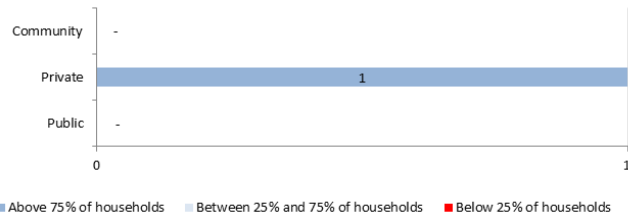
There is no public broadcaster in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. There are 10 private and 3 community radio channels, and one private television channel.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

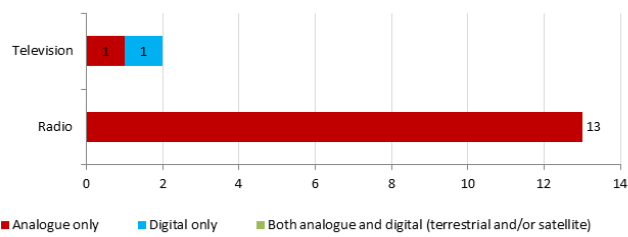
**Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



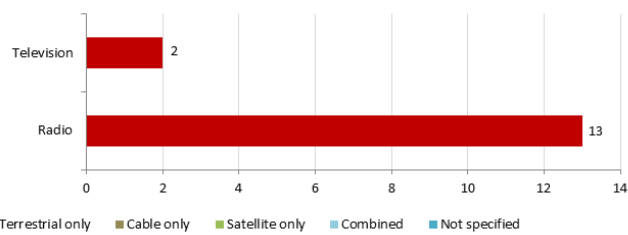
**Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



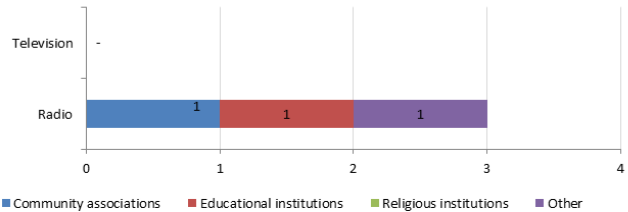
**Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal**



**Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform**

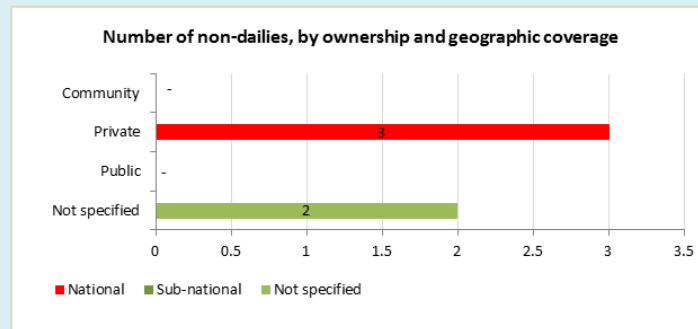
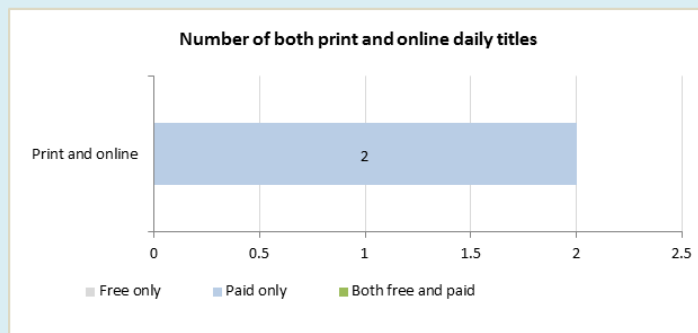
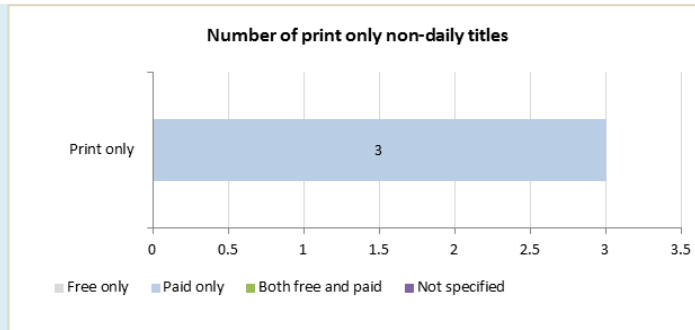


**Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organization**



# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## NON-DAILIES



**Note:**

- There is no daily title.

**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Existence of qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

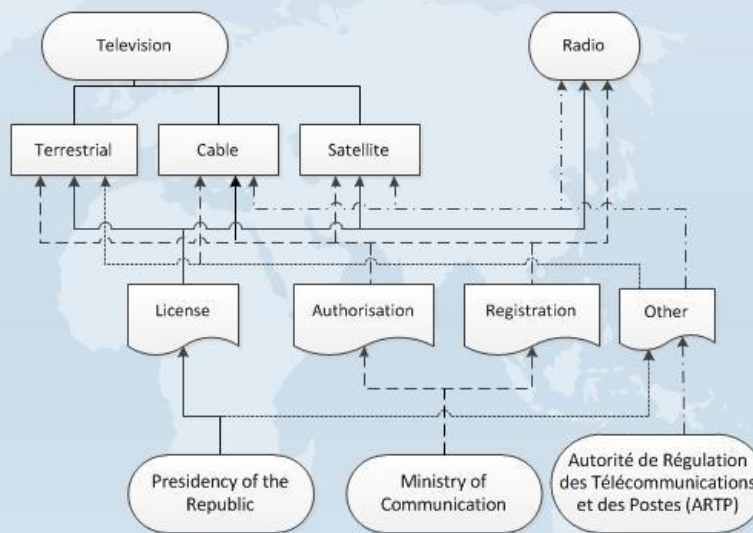
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Conseil National de Régulation de l'Audiovisuel-CNRA**

- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

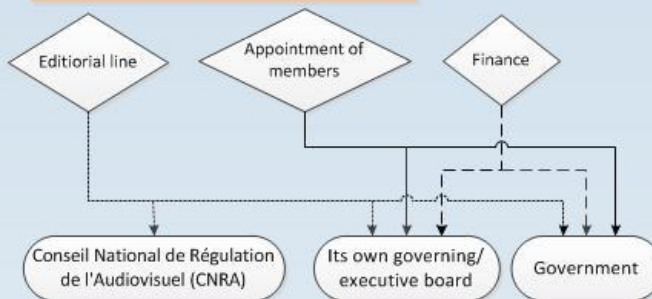
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 60% for public radio and television channels
  - 60% for private radio and television channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2015

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



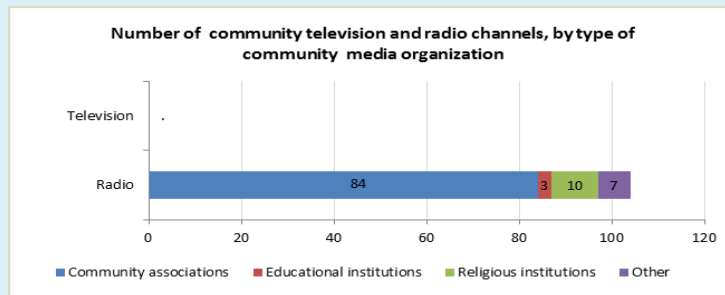
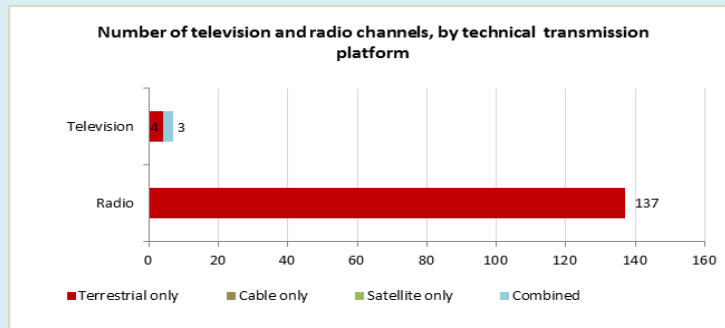
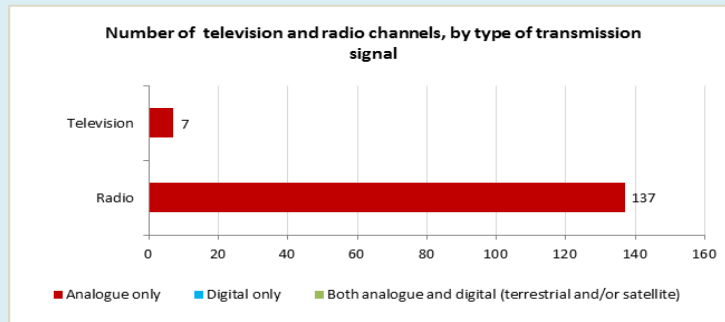
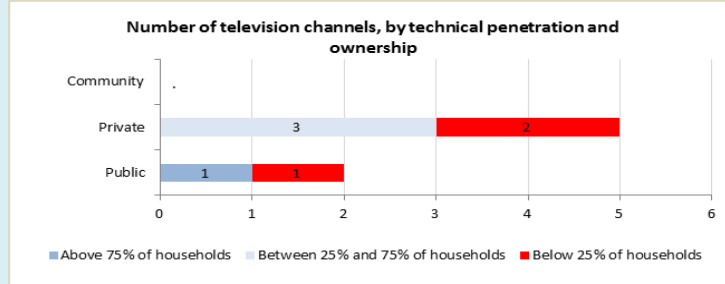
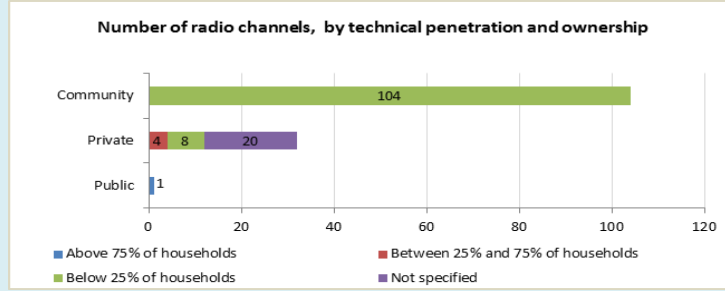
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

The Comité pour le Respect de l'Ethique et de la déontologie (CORED) is the self-regulatory body for broadcast and newspapers. To operate a newspaper title, registration at the Ministry of Communication is required.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011





# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

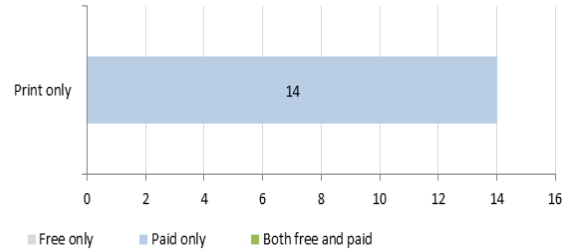
## DAILIES

Number of print only daily titles

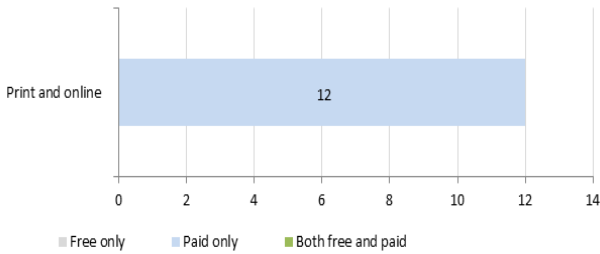


## NON-DAILIES

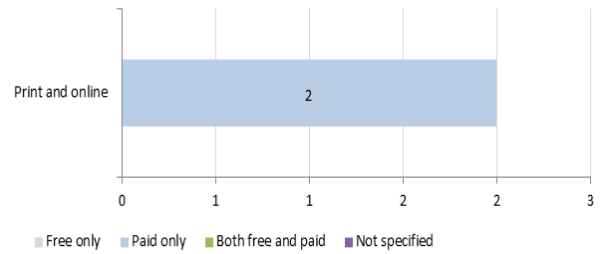
Number of print only non-daily titles



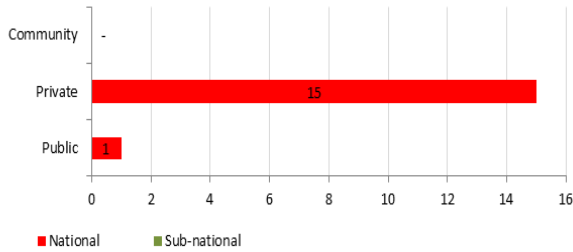
Number of both print and online daily titles



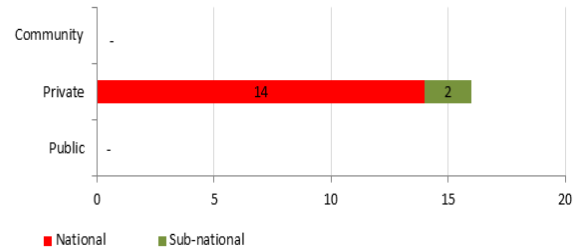
Number of both print and online non-daily titles



Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage



Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage



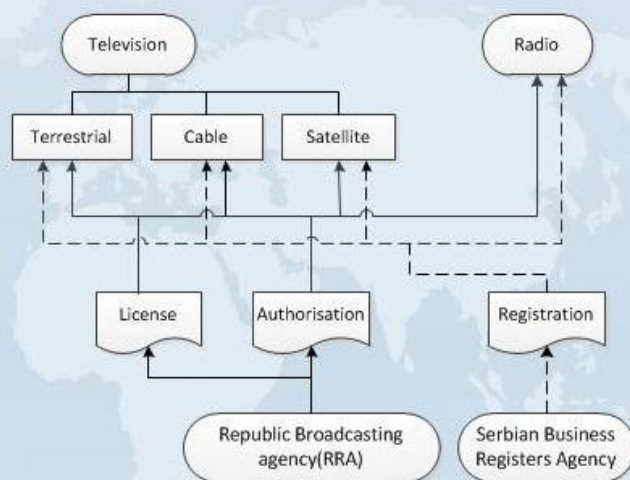
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Republic Broadcasting agency- RRA**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

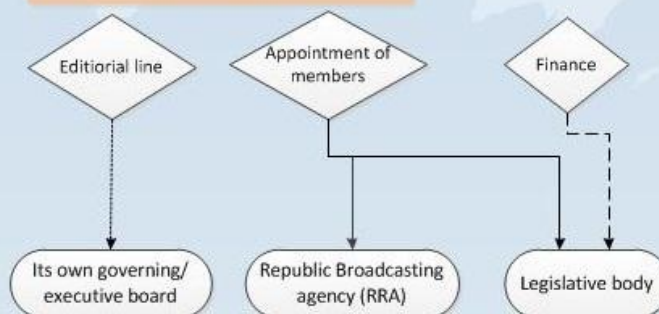
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 20% for public and private radio channels
  - 50% for public and private television channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: June 2015

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

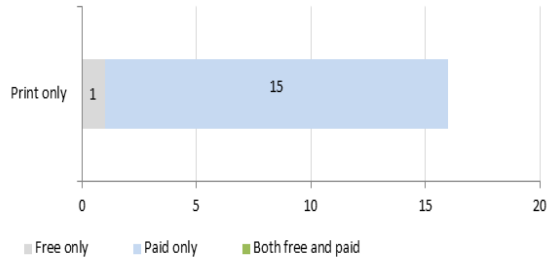
In Serbia, there is a functional legal framework for accessing information held by the state (Law on free access to information of public importance).

To operate a newspaper title, registration at the Serbian Business Registers Agency is required.

# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

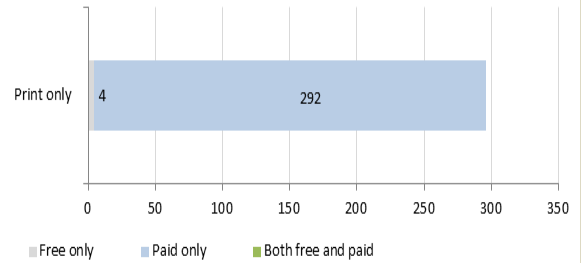
## DAILIES

Number of print only daily titles



## NON-DAILIES

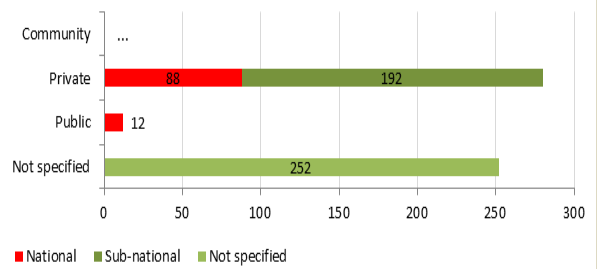
Number of print only non-daily titles



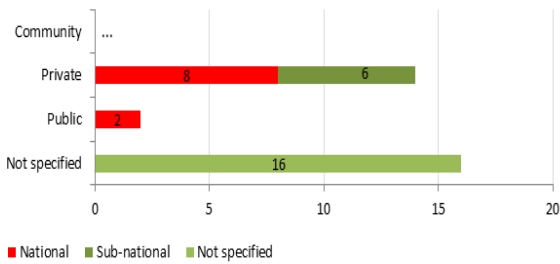
Number of both print and online daily titles



Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage



Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage



**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No legal provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast (Department of Information and Communications Technology)**

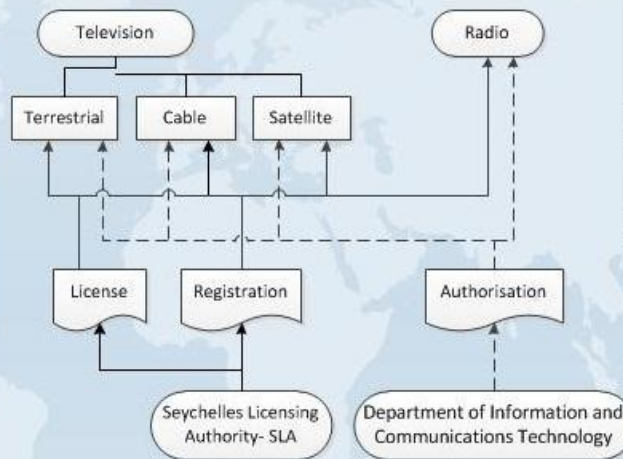
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules\*
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media\*
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 33% for public radio and television channels
  - 33% for private radio and television channels
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 15 June 2015

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**

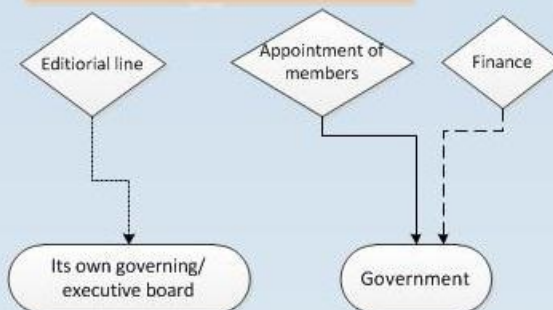


**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers: Seychelles Licensing Authority- SLA**

- ✓ Entitlement to operate
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules\*

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**

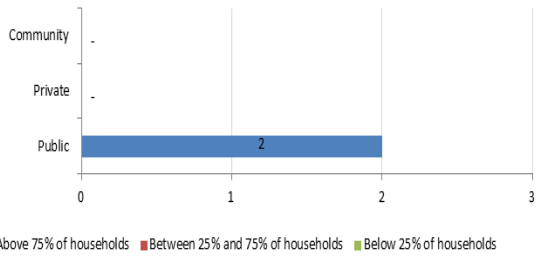


**Notes:**

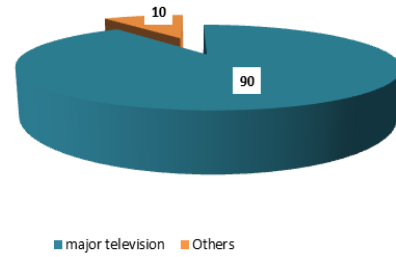
Seychelles Media Commission is the self-regulatory body for broadcast and newspapers.  
To operate a newspaper title, a license, registration and authorisation from the Seychelles Licensing Authority are required.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

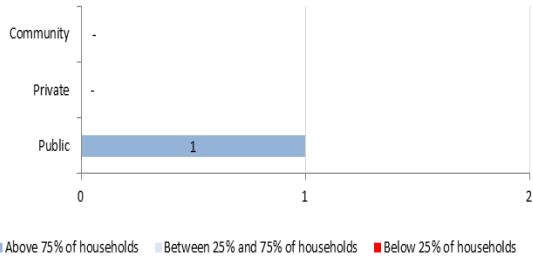
**Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



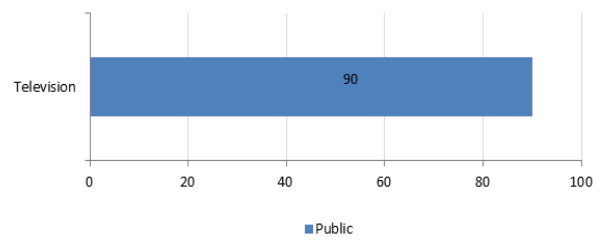
**Total audience share of television channels**



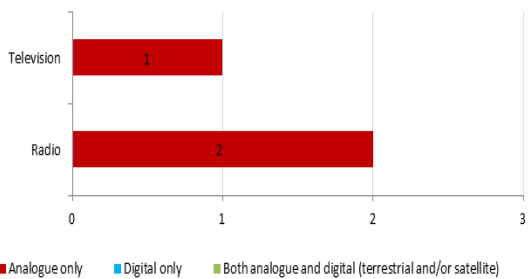
**Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



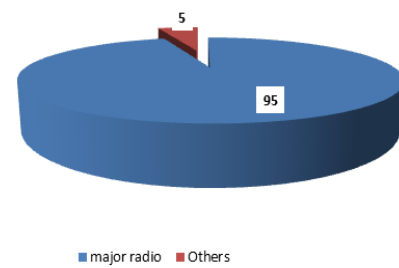
**Audience shares of television channels, by ownership**



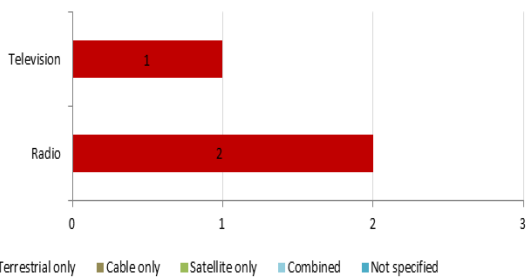
**Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal**



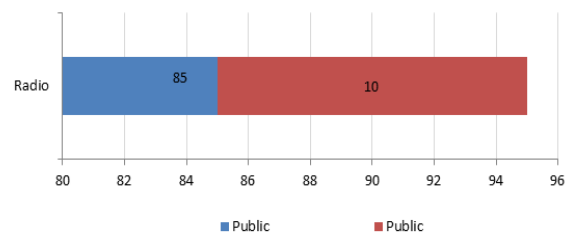
**Total audience share radio channels**



**Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform**



**Audience shares of radio channels, by ownership**



# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

Number of print only daily titles



## NON-DAILIES

Number of print only non-daily titles



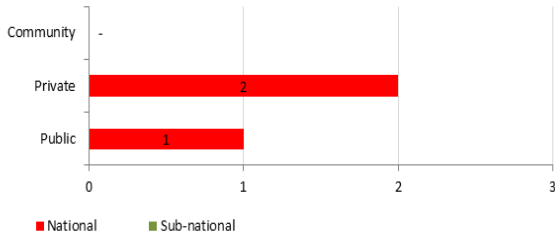
Number of both print and online daily titles



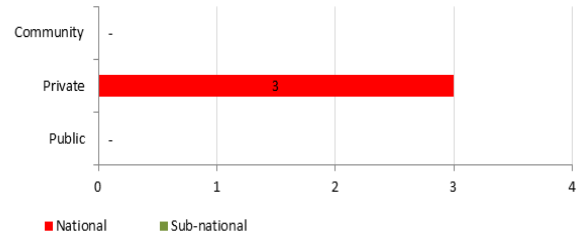
Number of both print and online non-daily titles



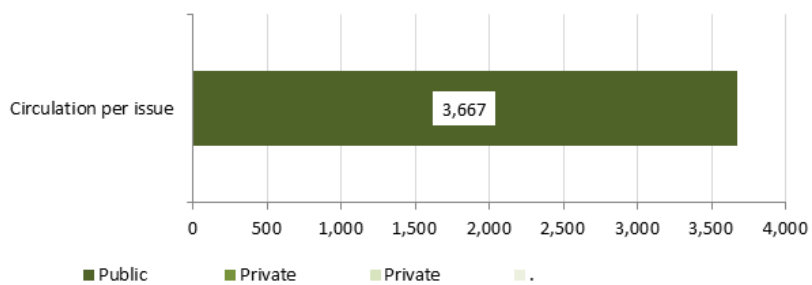
Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage



Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage



Dailies, by average circulation per issue and ownership



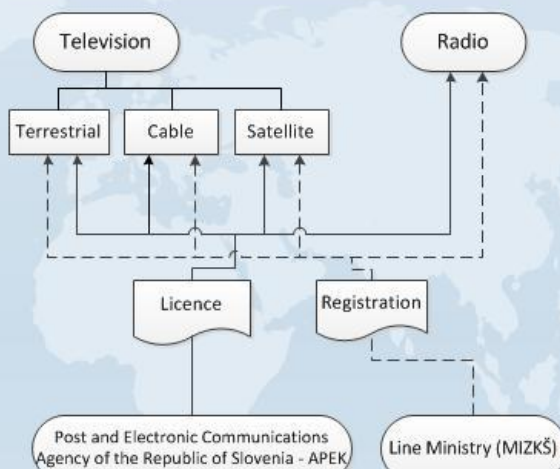
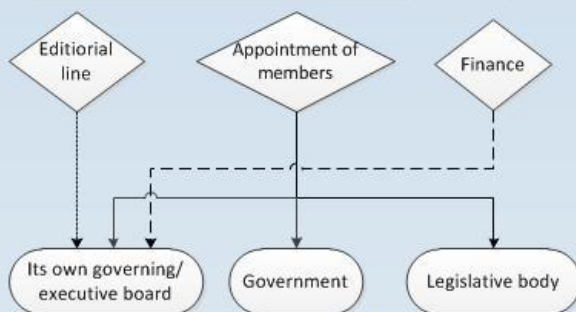
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:**  
**Post and Electronic Communications Agency of the Republic of Slovenia - APEK**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels\*
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising\*
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

\*Mandate is shared with another entity

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel****Accountability of the public broadcaster****Broadcast regulations:**

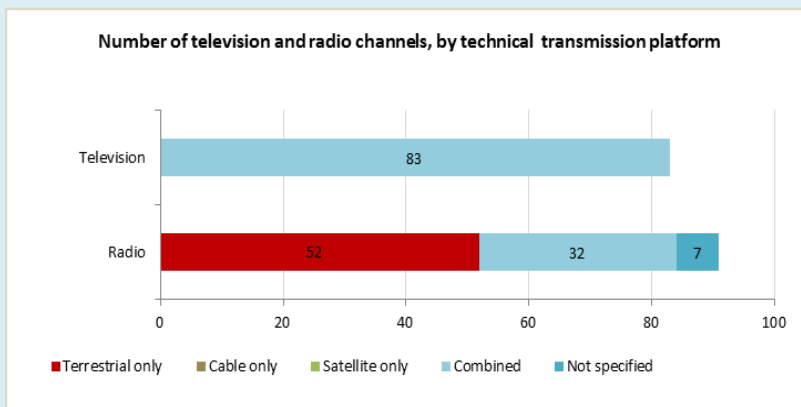
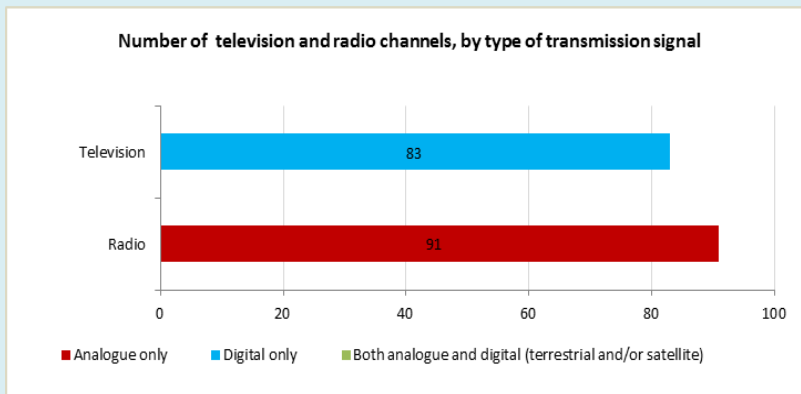
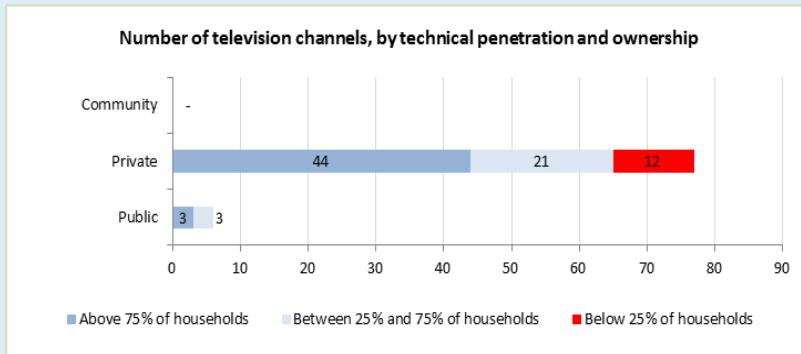
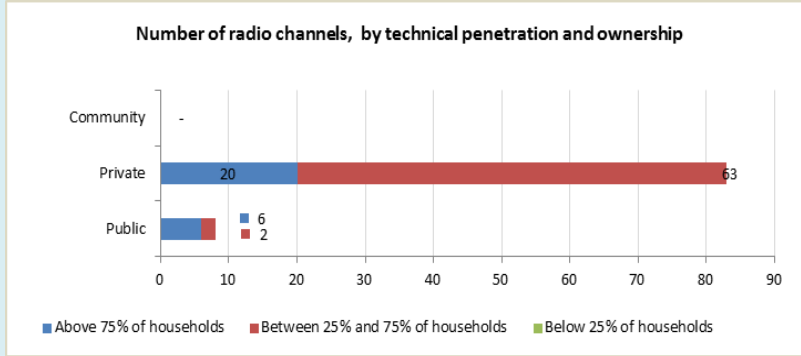
- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 29 October 2012

**Notes:**

License from the Agency (APEK) is not required for a radio or television channel that is distributed solely over the Internet, but only for those that are using radio spectrum and cable.

Cross media ownership is forbidden. There is no limitation for a private broadcaster to operate more than one channel of the same type (radio or television). However, there is an ownership limit when buying another already established broadcaster, set to 20%, i.e. broadcaster can have a maximum of 20% share in another broadcaster (same for daily newspaper) of the same kind without prior approval of the competent ministry.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

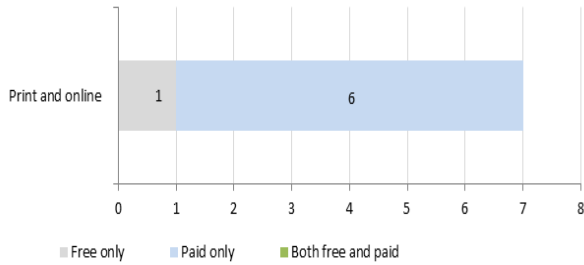




# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

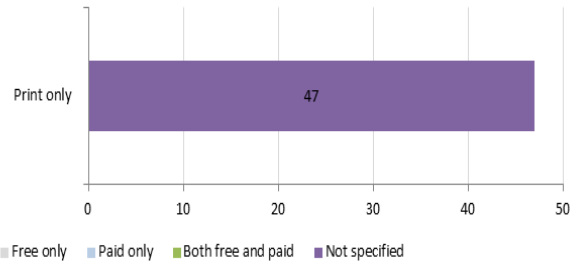
## DAILIES

Number of both print and online daily titles

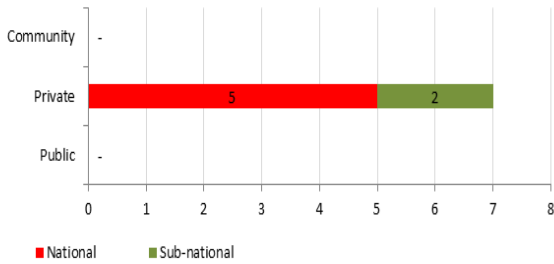


## NON-DAILIES

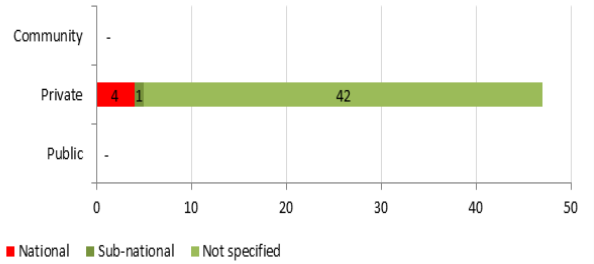
Number of print only non-daily titles



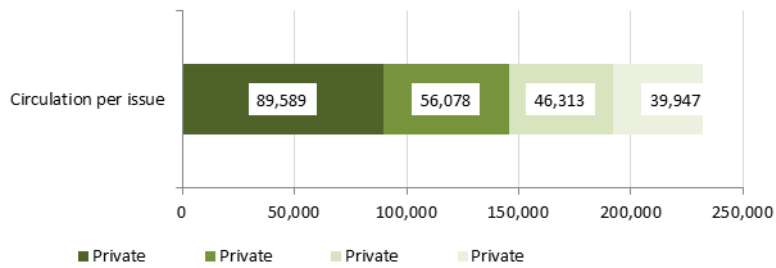
Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage



Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage



4 major dailies, by average circulation per issue and ownership



# SOUTH AFRICA, 2011

## Selected media regulations

### General regulations:

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

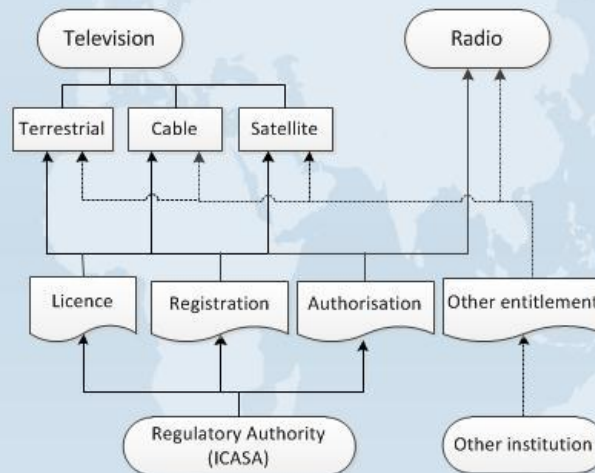
### Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Independent Communications Authority of South Africa-ICASA

- ✓ License /authorisation to broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content

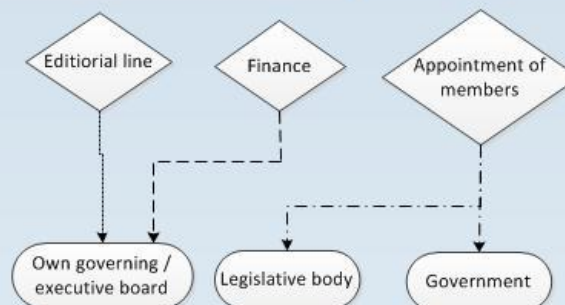
### Broadcast regulations:

- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
  - 40 % for public radio channels
  - 25 % for private radio channels
  - 75 % for public TV channels
  - 35 % for private TV channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio broadcasting and television
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 15 June 2015

### Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel



### Accountability of the public broadcaster

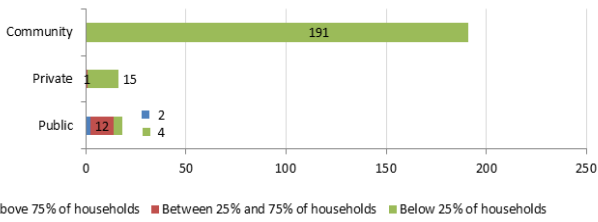


### Notes:

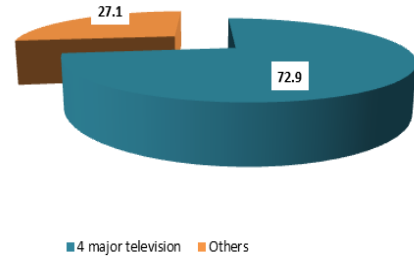
Four entitlements are required to operate a media. The regulatory authority ICASA is responsible for awarding the license, registration and authorisation, all are required to operate a broadcast channel.

# BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

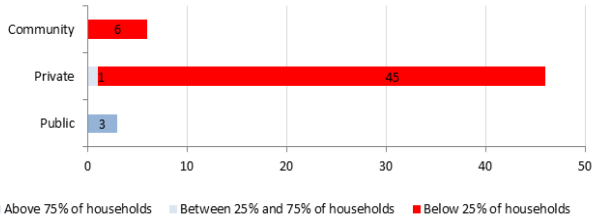
Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership



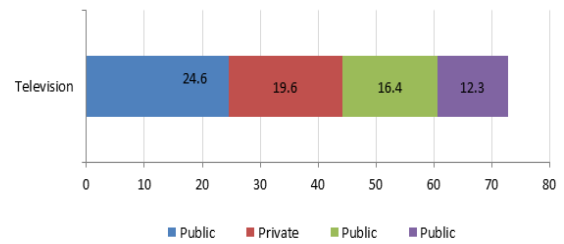
Total audience share of 4 major television channels



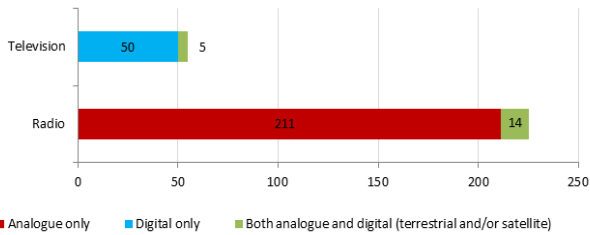
Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership



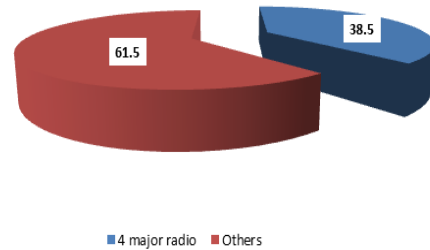
Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership



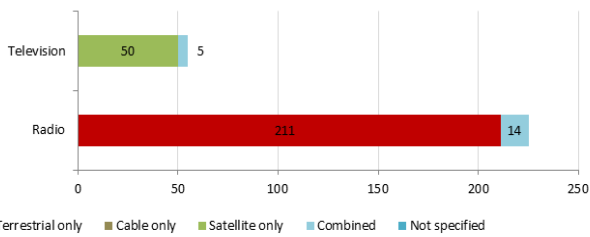
Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal



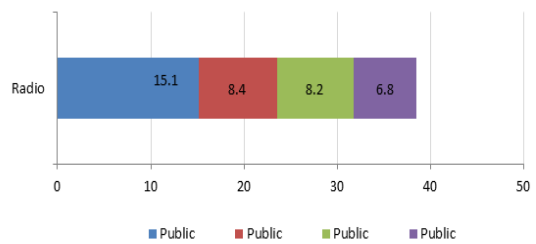
Total audience share of 4 major radio channels



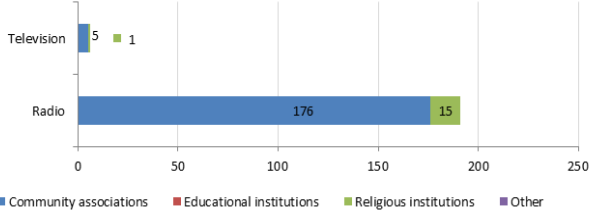
Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform



Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership



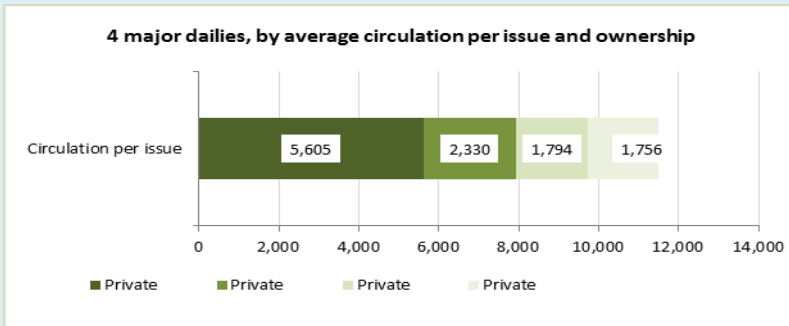
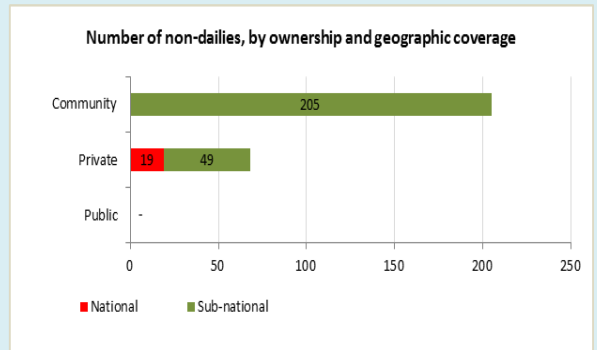
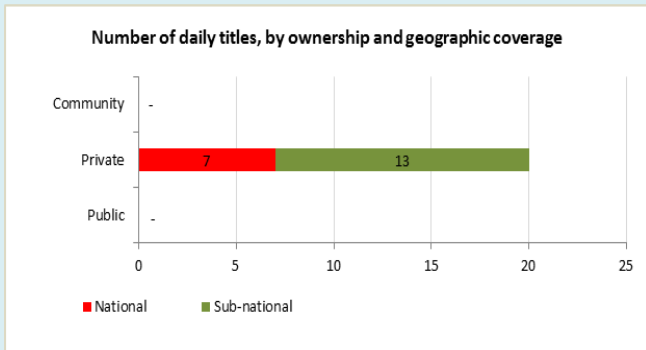
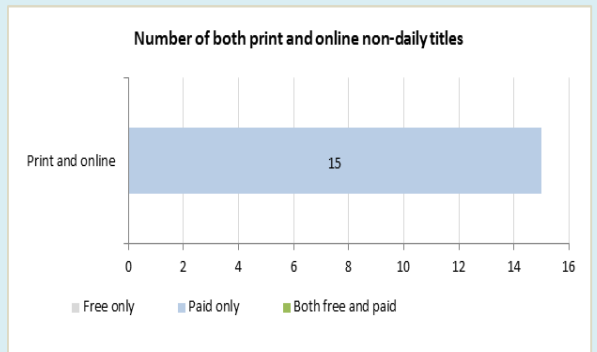
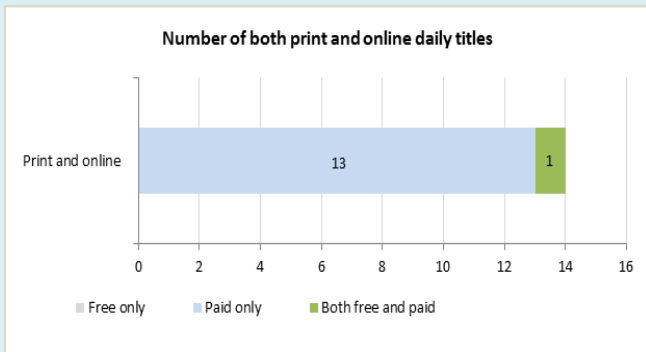
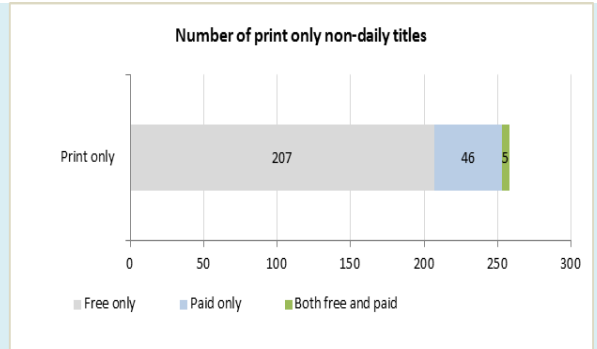
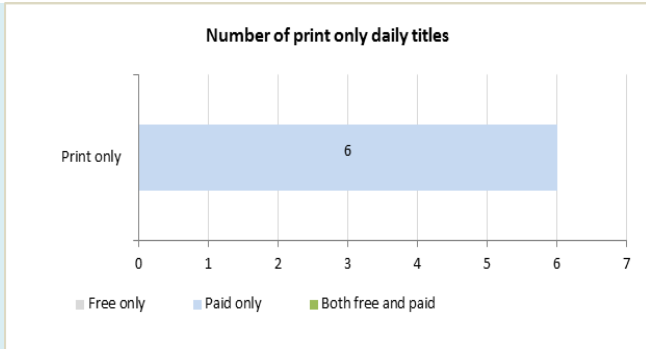
Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organisation



# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

## DAILIES

## NON-DAILIES



**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast  
Consell de l'Audiovisual de Catalunya-  
CAC**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels\*
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules\*(1)
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

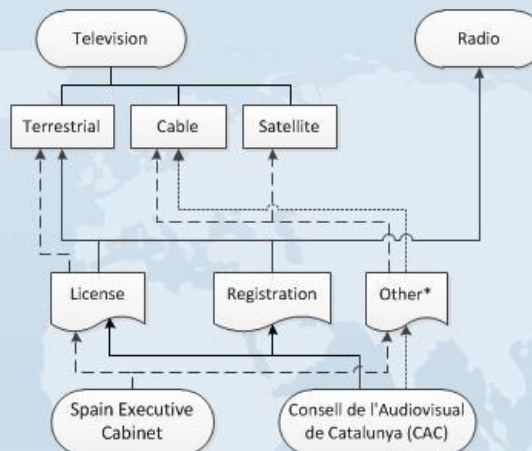
\* Mandate is shared with another entity  
(1) The Consell de l'Audiovisual de Catalunya monitors media pluralism, not competition rules, which are monitored by the Competition Authority

**Broadcast regulations:**

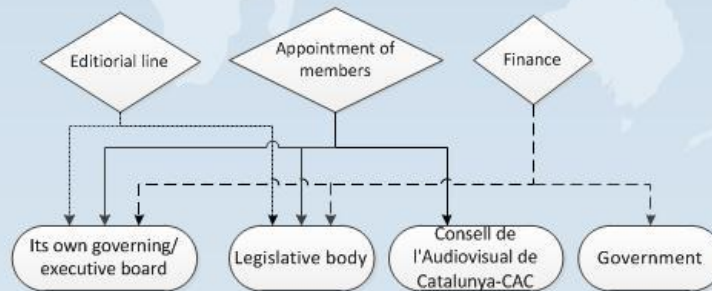
- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:\*
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting (although they haven't been fully developed)
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2010

\* see notes

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel in Catalonia**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

\*Other entitlement refers to previous communication to CAC that is of application to "audiovisual communication services that use technologies other than spectrum, except for those whose coverage exceeds the Catalan territory". Hence, in the case of cable TV, previous communication to CAC would apply provided the service didn't exceed the Catalan territory. As the satellite by definition exceeds the Catalan territory, previous communication would be to Spanish Executive Cabinet.

**\*Quotas:**

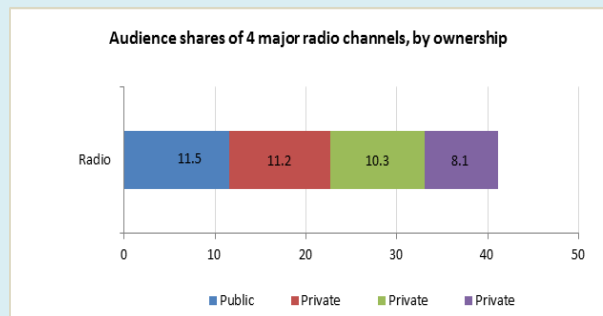
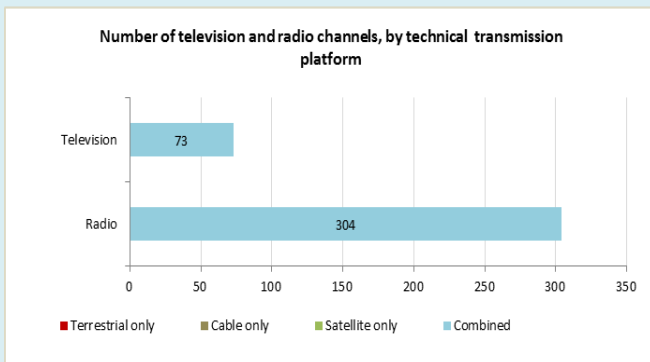
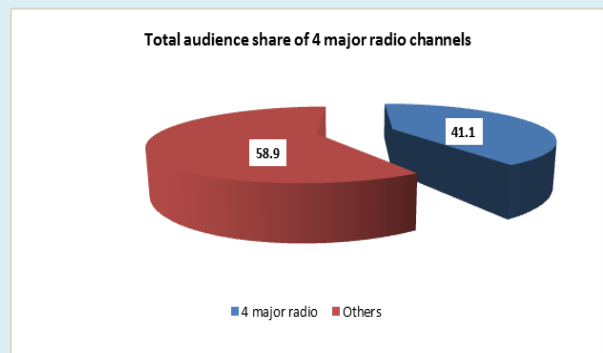
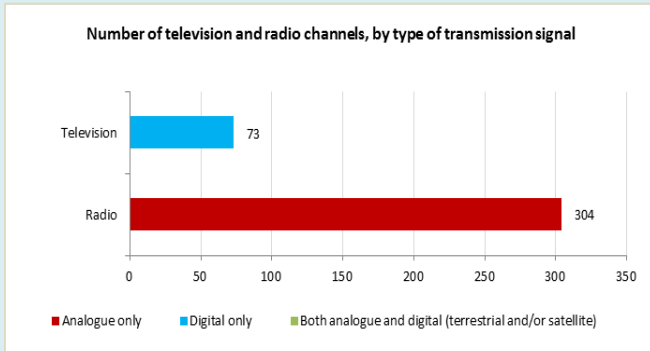
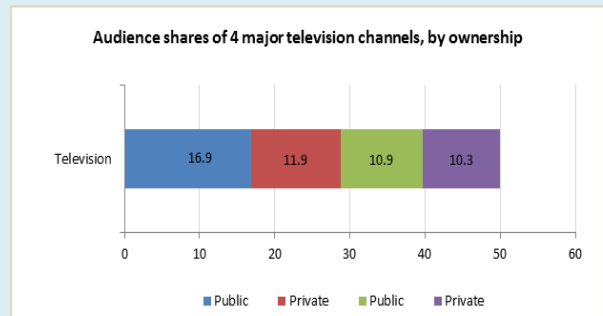
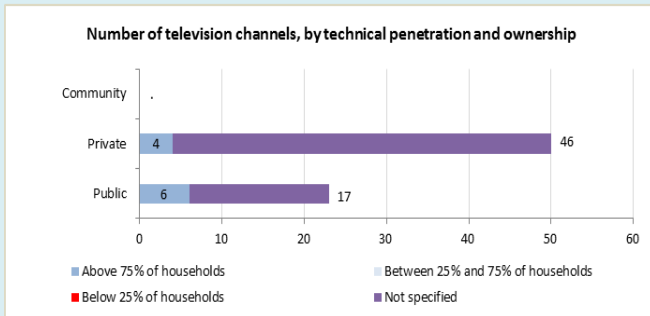
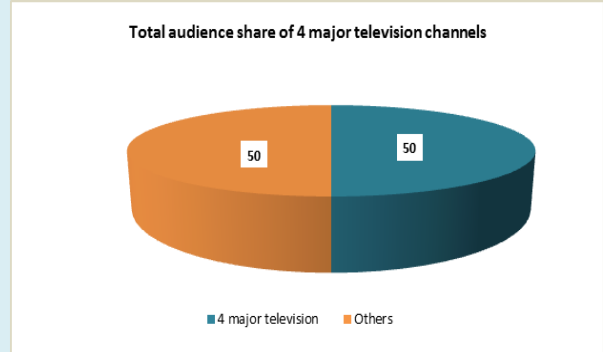
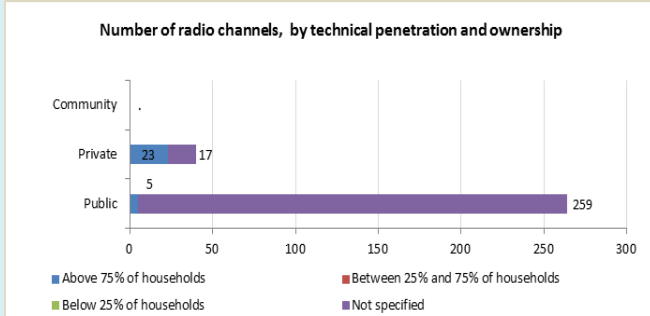
For public radio channels, Catalan shall be the "normally used" language in public broadcasters in Catalonia (90%). In Aran Valley, this provision shall be applied for Aranese (Occitan dialect). 25% songs in Catalan or Aranese.

In private radio channels, Catalan shall be used at least for the 50% of the airtime. Radio Music channels (75% airtime of music) and radio classical music channels may have special provisions in this sense. 25% songs in Catalan or Aranese (Occitan).

In public and private TV channels, 51% annual airtime devoted to European works. From this percentage, 51% shall be devoted to European works whose original expression was in an official language in Catalonia, from which 50% must be in Catalan. Minimum of 10% of total airtime to European works independently produced last 5 years. 25% songs in Catalan or Aranese (Occitan dialect). Furthermore, in public TV, There is obligation for promoting domestic production.

Information Council of Catalonia Foundation is the self regulatory body for Journalism, including press/newspapers, radio, television, etc.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

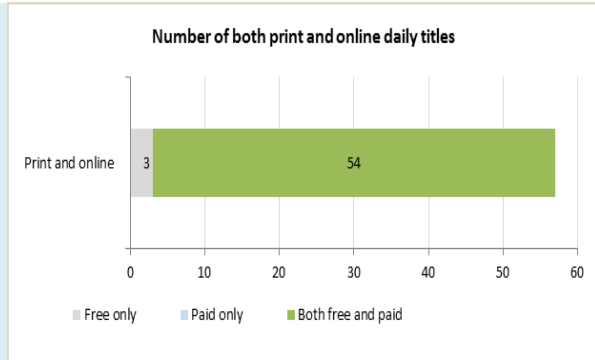


**Notes:**

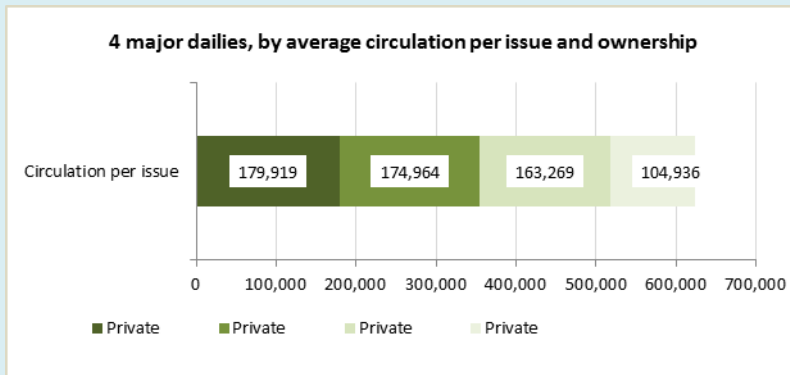
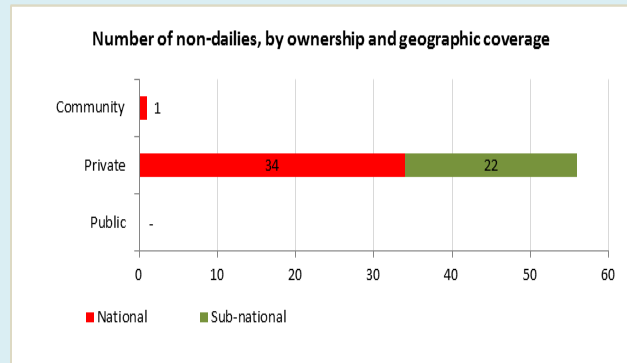
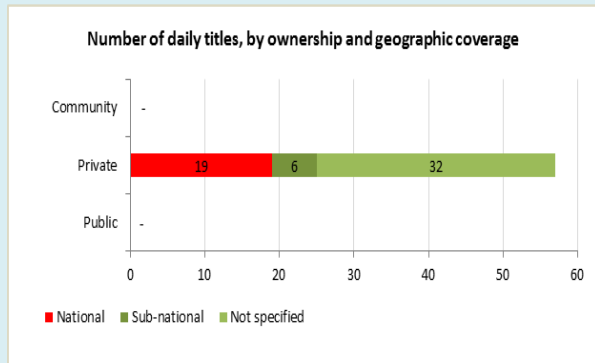
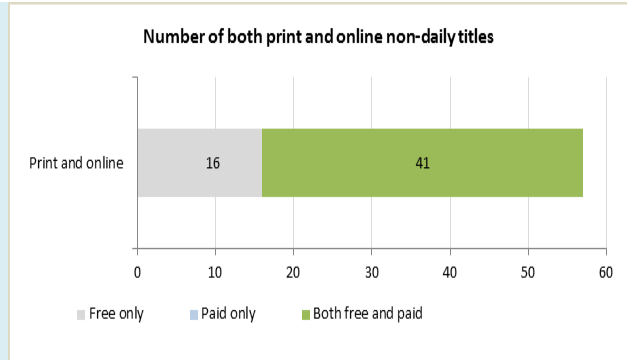
- Information refers to Catalonia, regional and local television and radio channels. Audience figures refer also to Catalonia, although some radio and television channels are Catalan-centered and others Spain-centered.
- All radio and television channels are mainly terrestrial, although with eventual availability via other platforms.

## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

### DAILIES



### NON-DAILIES



**Notes:**

- Non specified: newspapers covering only regions outside Catalonia, but distributed marginally in Catalonia.
- For the data reported here, a title is considered to have national coverage when it covers all of Catalonia or more, and sub-national when it refers to a region within Catalonia.

**General regulations issues:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

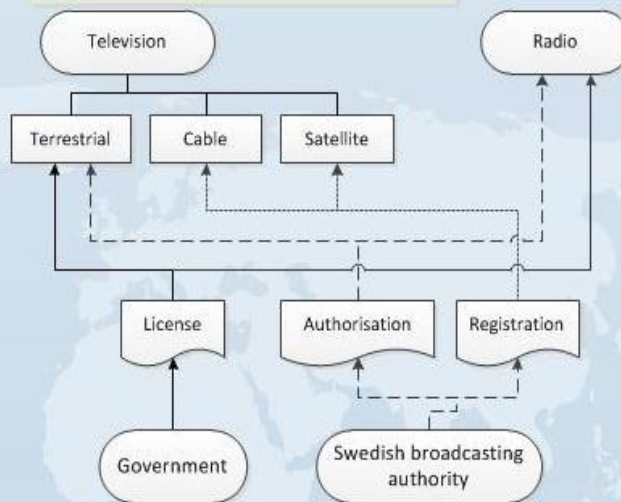
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
The Swedish broadcasting authority-  
Myndigheten för radio och tv**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complains

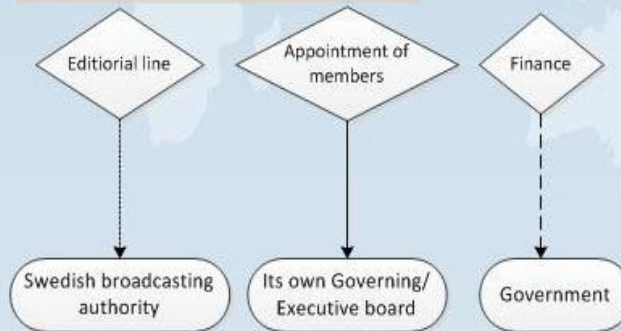
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2007

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**

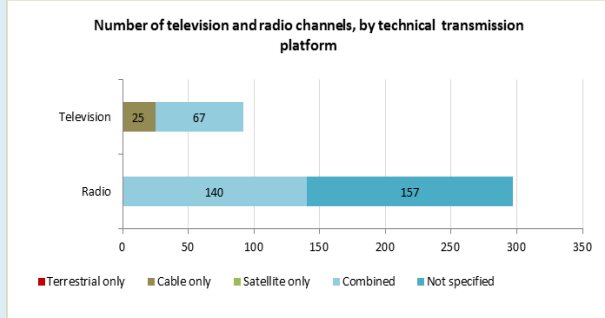
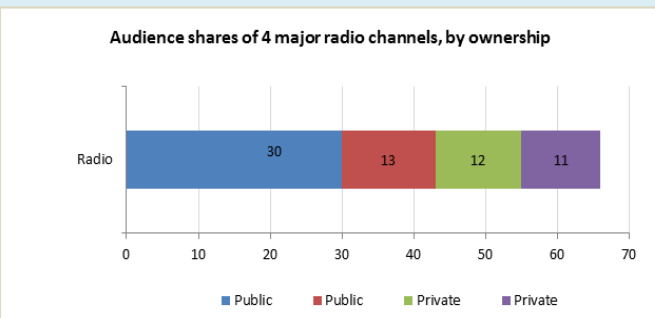
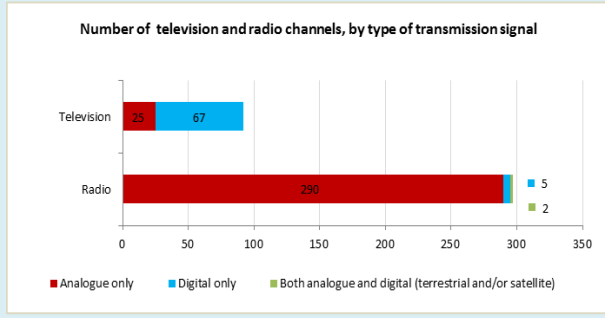
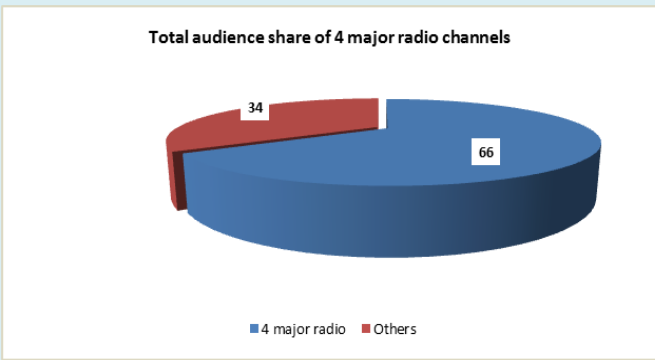
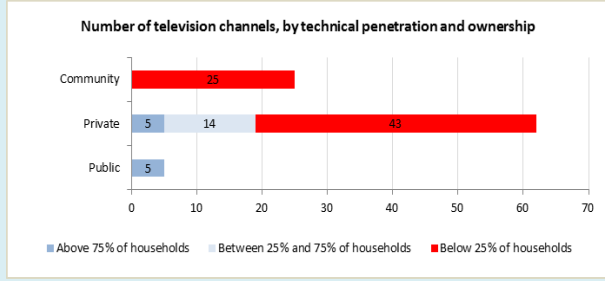
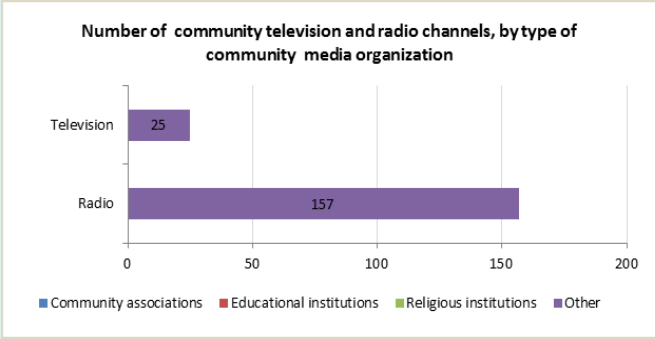
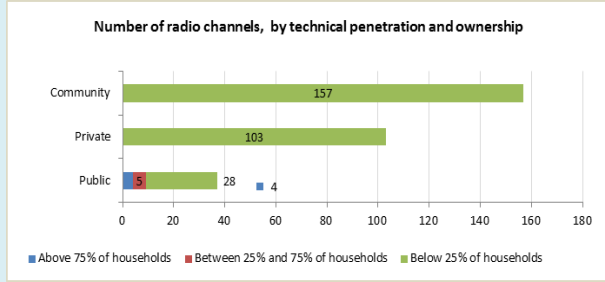


**Notes:**

The Press Ombudsman and the Press Council are the self-regulatory bodies for newspapers. To operate a newspaper title, registration at the Swedish Patent and Registration Office is required. Registration refers to printed newspaper. In order to fall under the jurisdiction of the Freedom of Speech Act, a newspaper online has to be registered at the Swedish Broadcasting Authority, unless the paper version and the online version have the same publisher.



## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

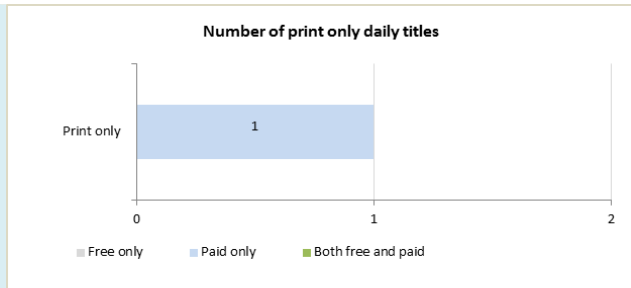


**Notes:**

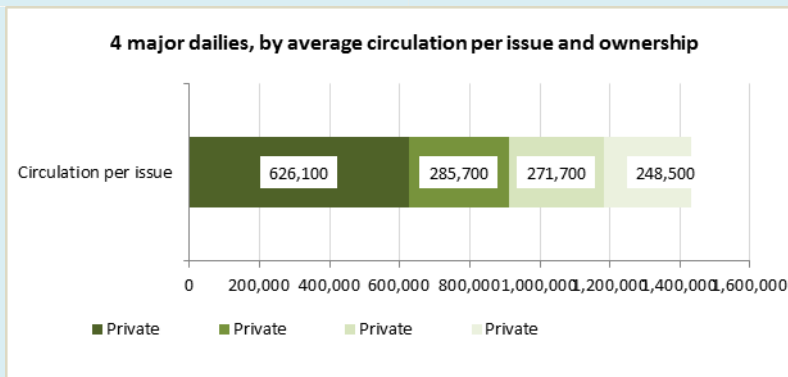
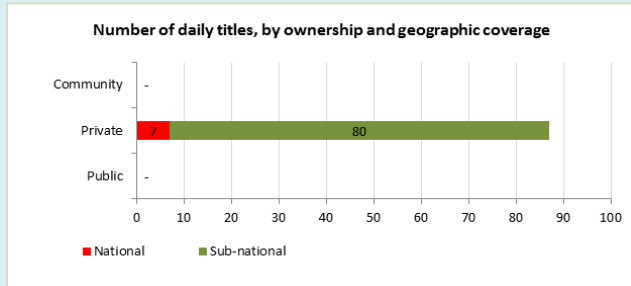
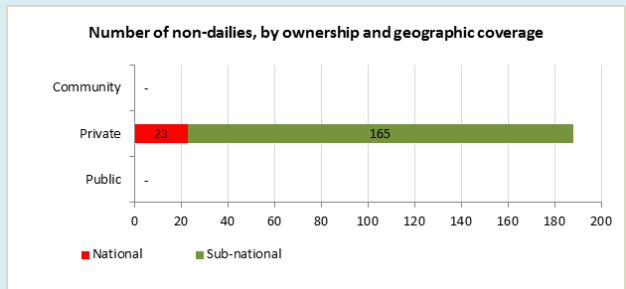
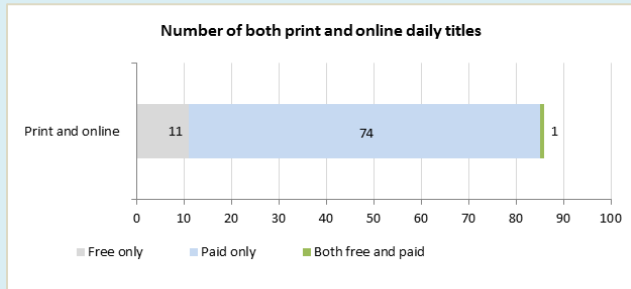
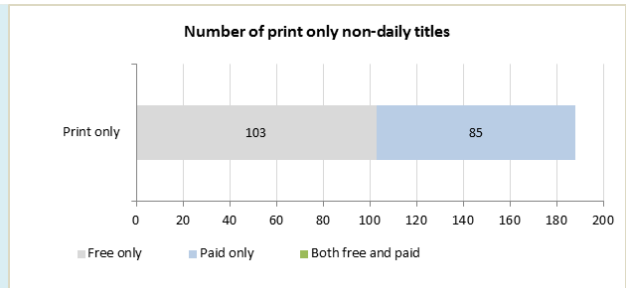
- Out of the analogue-only radio channels, at least 133 simulcast online (all public and private radio channels).
- Digital-only radio channels refer to DAB.
- Community radio mainly transmit on a terrestrial platform.
- Audience share: data provided per channel is the reach.

## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

### DAILIES



### NON-DAILIES



**Notes:**

- Almost every daily newspapers is categorized as both print and online, but as "paid" since only a selection of news are available for free only, with one exception where the paper is free for download as a pdf document.
- A majority of the paid non-daily newspapers have some kind of content online, although the exact number is missing.

**General regulations:**

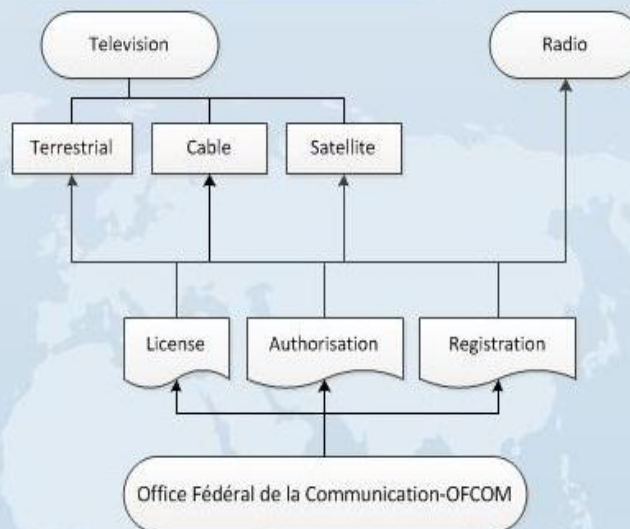
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast  
Office Fédéral de la  
Communication -OFCOM**

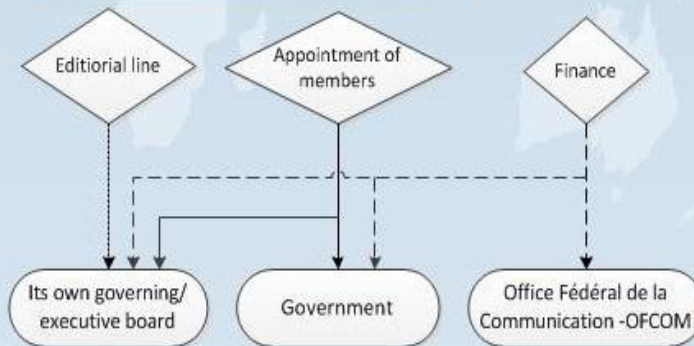
- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels\*
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management\*
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media\*
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media\*
- ✓ Regulating advertising\*
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations\*
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods\*

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



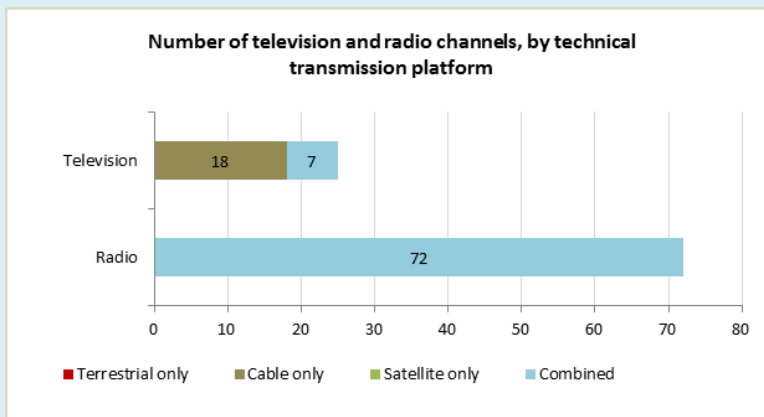
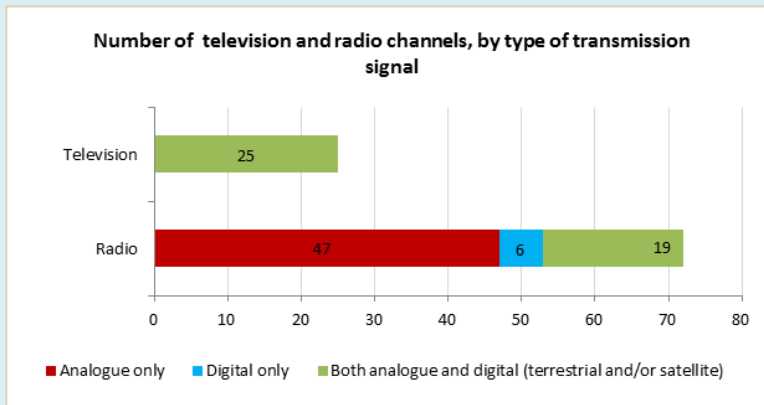
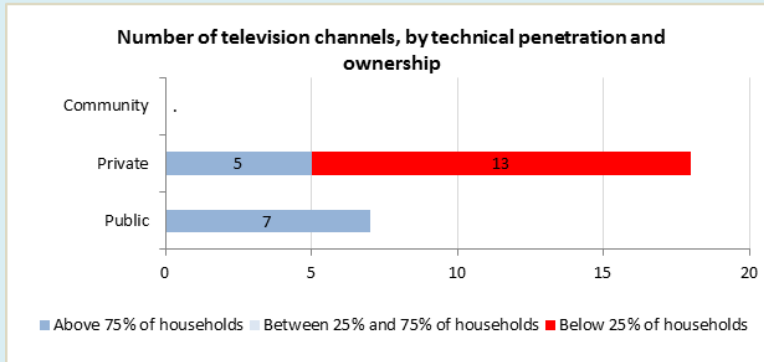
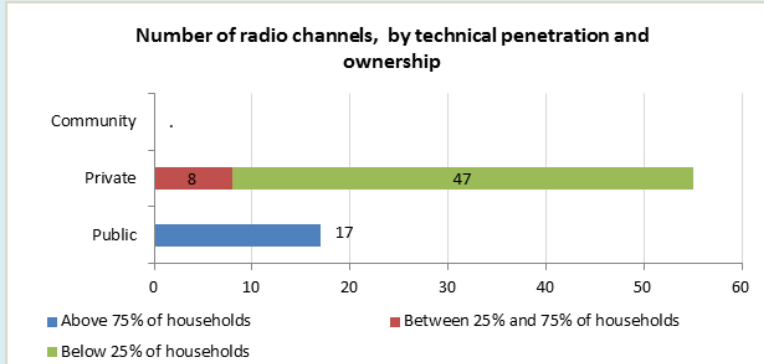
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

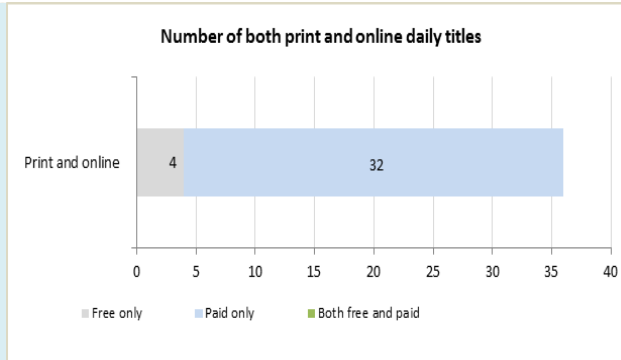
The Swiss Press Council is the self-regulatory body for newspapers.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

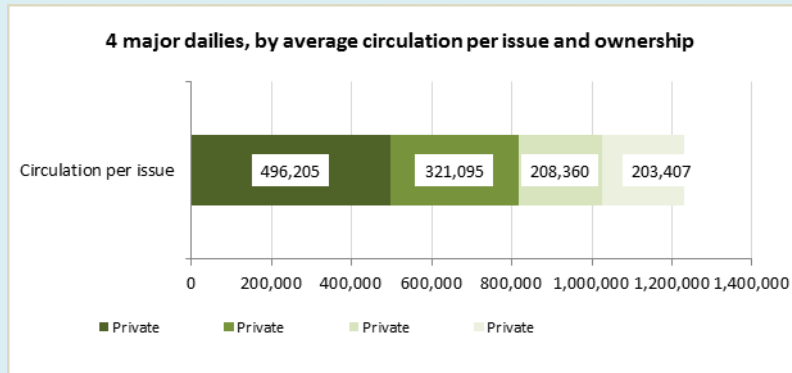
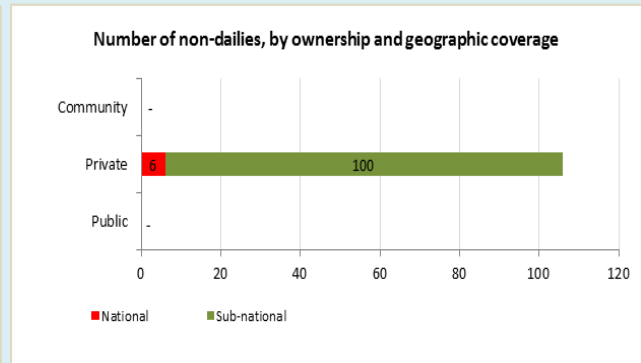
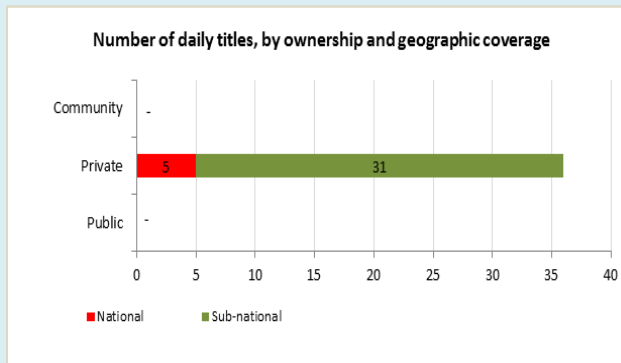
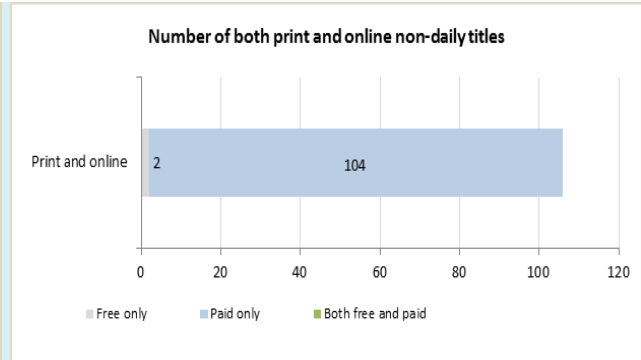


## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

### DAILIES



### NON-DAILIES



**Notes:**

- The coverage of a newspaper title is considered national when the title covers entirely its target linguistic region.

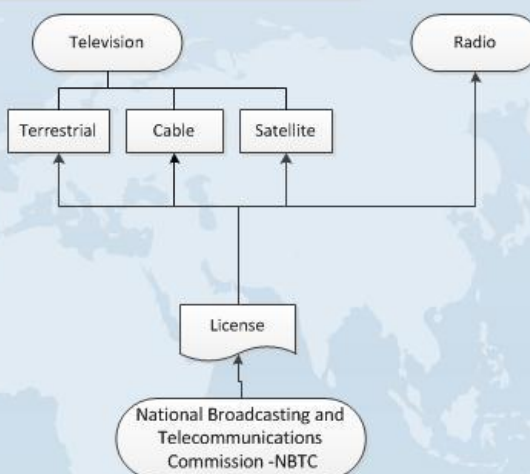
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

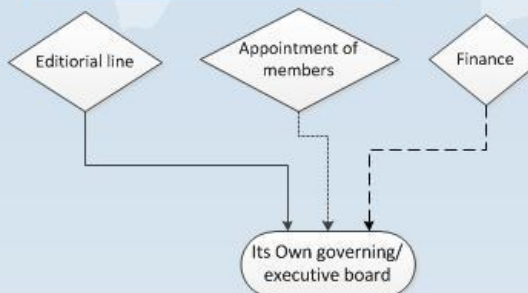
**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
National Broadcast and Telecommunication Commission -NBTC**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting

**Notes:**

Thai Public Broadcasting Service (TPBS) is the state agency under the TPBS law and is authorized by the said law to be the public broadcaster having power to provide public broadcasting service. Its accountability regarding editorial line, appointment of members and finance is as follow:

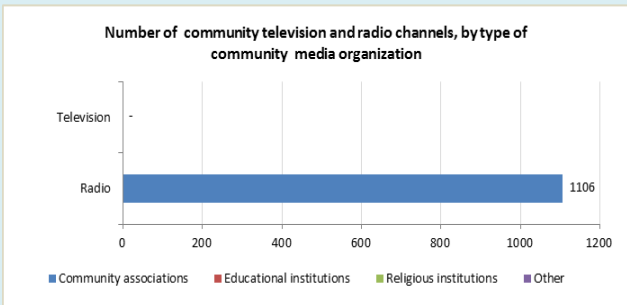
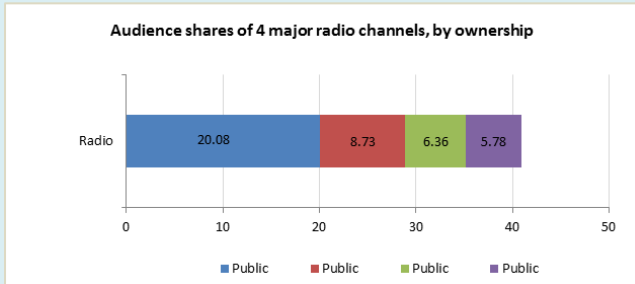
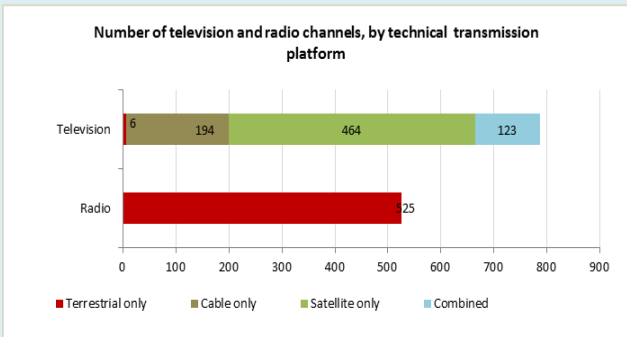
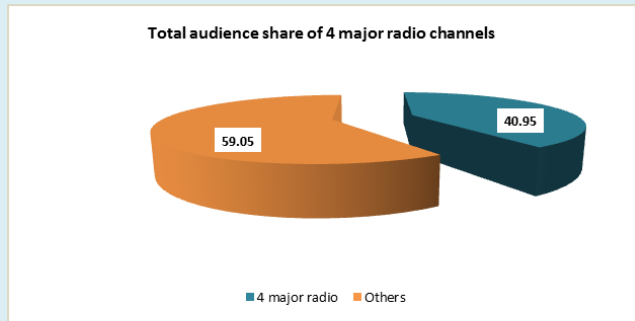
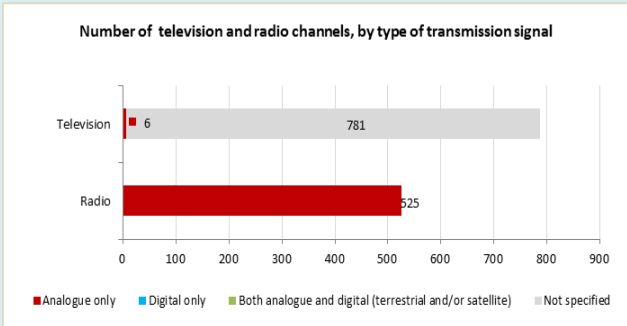
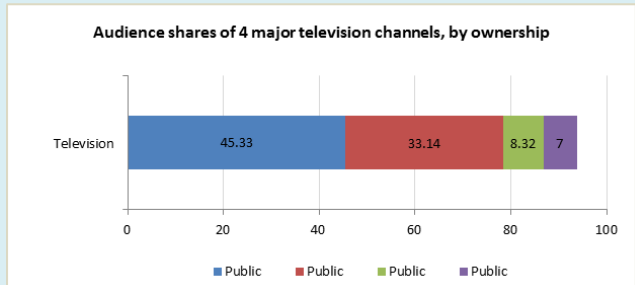
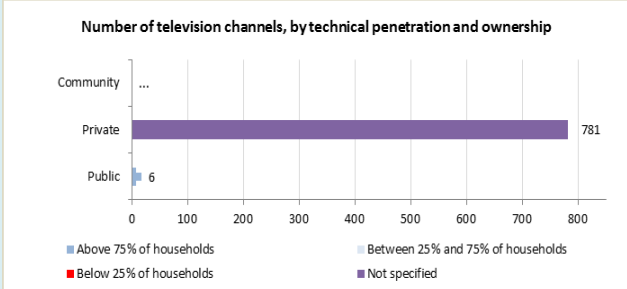
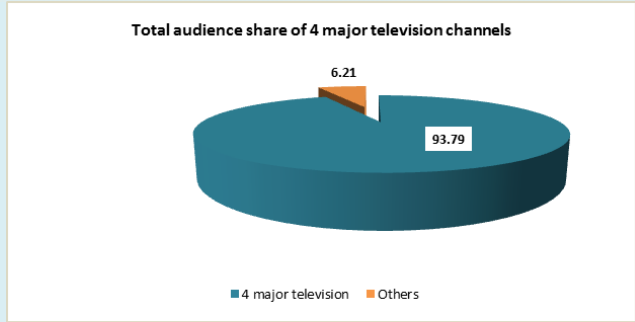
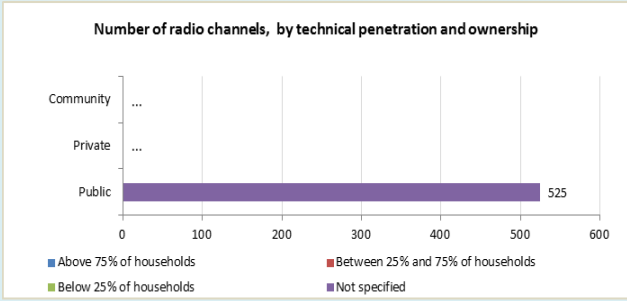
Editorial line: Self-governing under the TPBS law.

Appointment of members: Member or Executive board must be appointed from persons qualified according to the TPBS law under the specific nominating and appointing methods according to the TPBS law.

Finance: TPBS is financed by many sources as specified by TPBS law, e.g. initial fund from the state budget, revenue from TPBS itself, fund arisen from alcohol and tobacco taxes.

The public sector shall be permitted to use frequency (for public interest and nonprofit) for community service (radio and television) in a proportion of not less than 20% of frequencies in each licensing area.

# BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



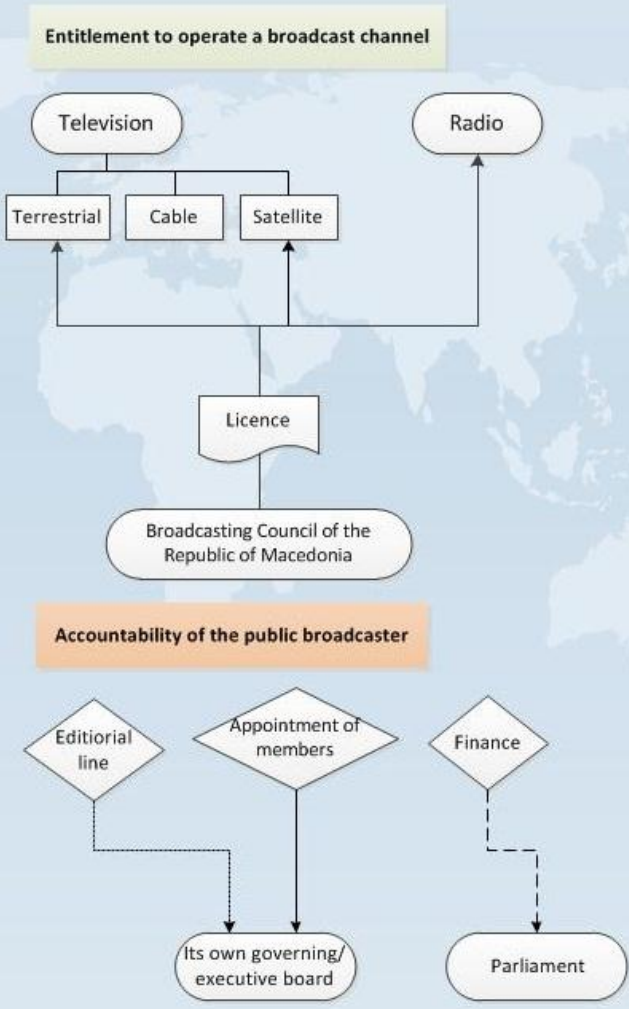
**THE FORMER  
YUGOSLAV  
REPUBLIC OF  
MACEDONIA, 2011**

**Selected media regulations**

- General regulations:**
- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
  - ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
  - ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
  - ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
  - ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

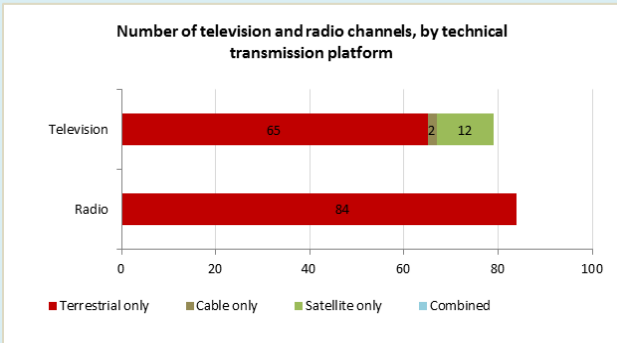
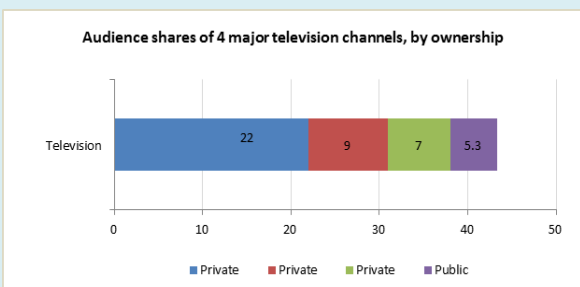
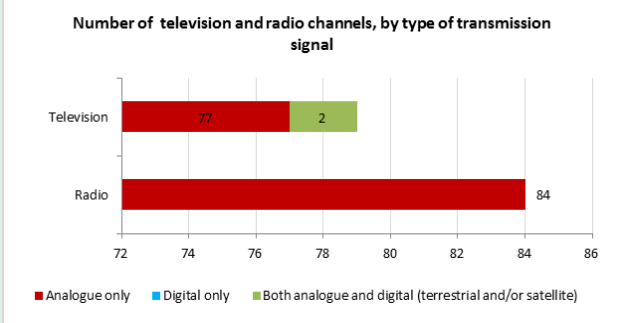
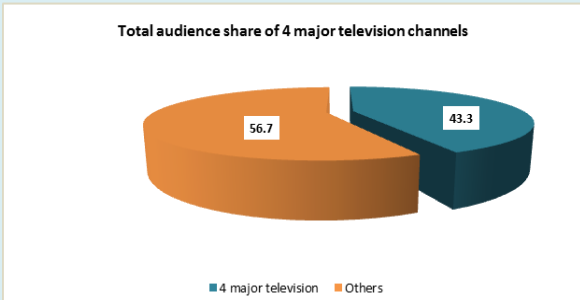
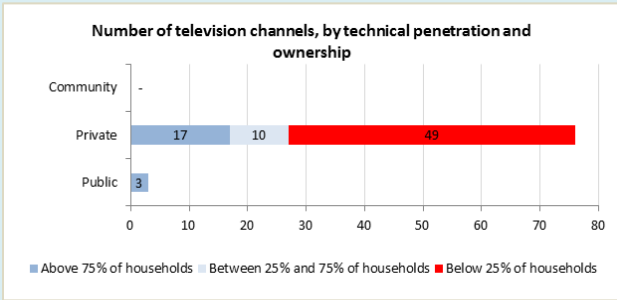
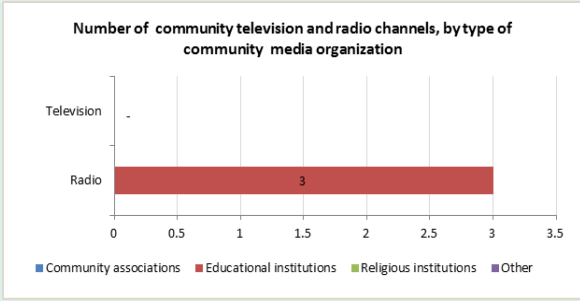
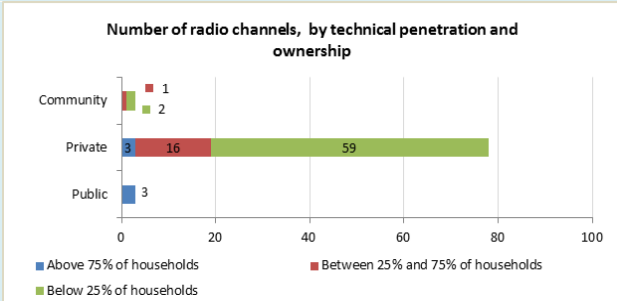
- Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Broadcasting Council of the Republic of Macedonia**
- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
  - ✓ Spectrum frequency management
  - ✓ Monitoring of competition and concentration rules
  - ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
  - ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
  - ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complains
  - ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

- Broadcast regulations:**
- ✓ Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
    - 40% for public radio channels and 30% for public television channels
    - 30 % for both private radio and television channels (broadcasted vocal-musical compositions)
  - ✓ Legal provisions for community radio broadcasting but not for television
  - ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital terrestrial television: 01 June 2013





# BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



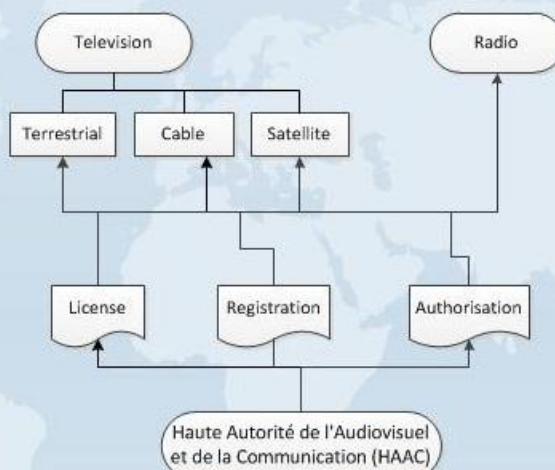
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Autorité de Réglementation des Secteurs des Postes et Télécommunications -ART&P**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers:  
Haute Autorité de l'Audiovisuel et de la Communication -HAAC**

- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules
- ✓ Monitoring advertising
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for newspapers
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

**Broadcast regulations:**

- Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
- 80% for public radio and television channels
  - 60% for private radio and television channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting
  - ✓ No timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television

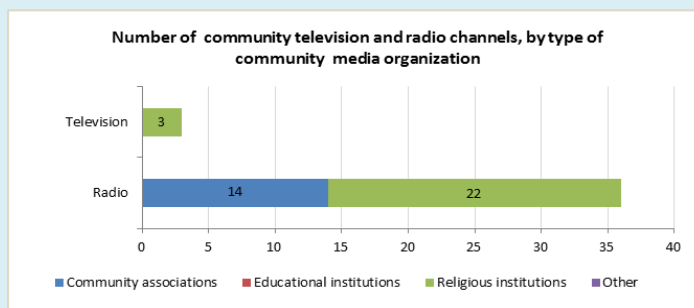
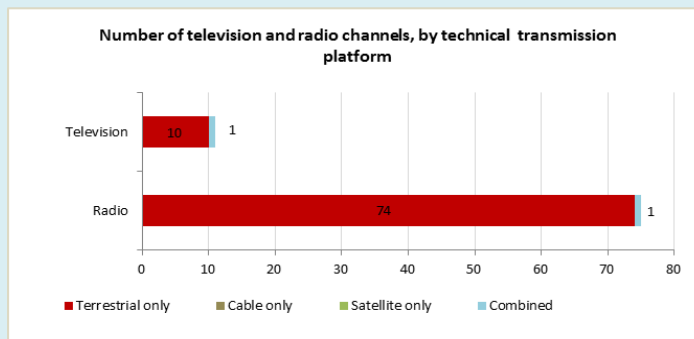
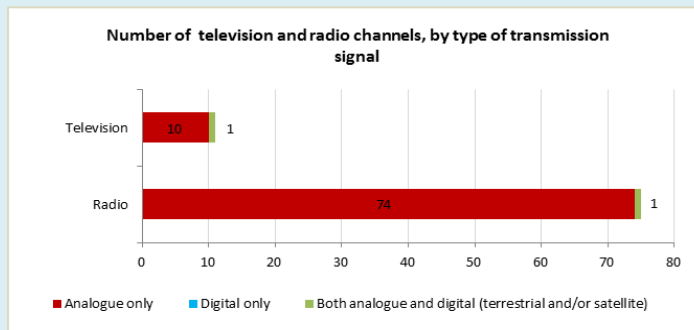
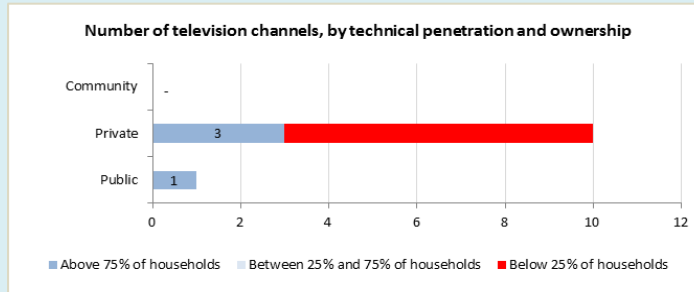
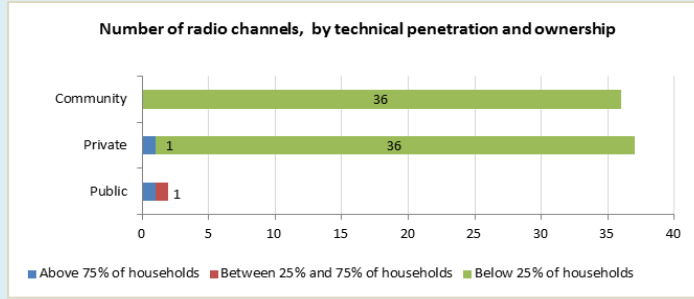
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

The Observatoire Togolais des Médias (OTM) is the self-regulatory body for broadcast and newspapers.  
To operate a newspaper title, registration at the Haute Autorité de l'Audiovisuel et de la Communication (HAAC) is required.

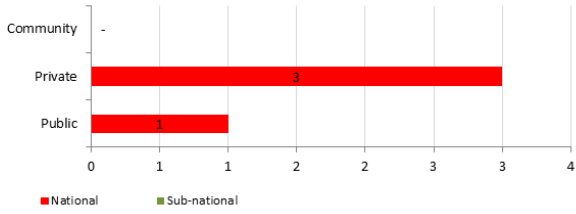
## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

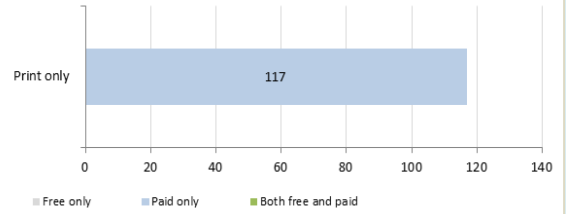
## DAILIES

Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage

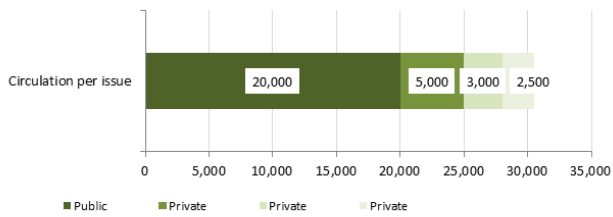


## NON-DAILIES

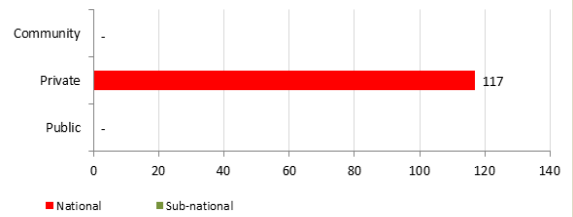
Number of print only non-daily titles



4 major dailies, by average circulation per issue and ownership



Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage



# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 2011

## Selected media regulations

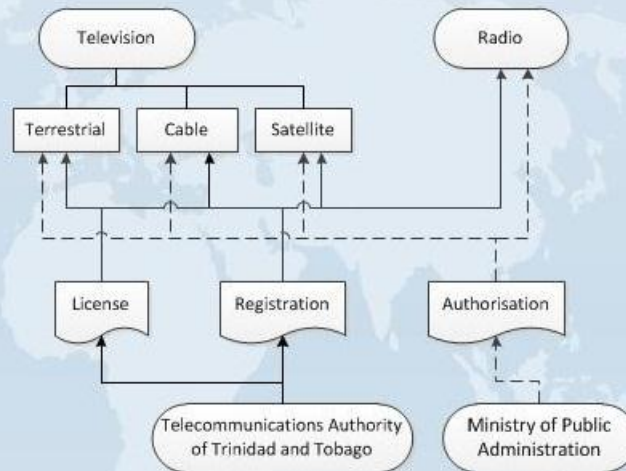
### General regulations:

- ✓ No legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of legal provision for access to information held by the state

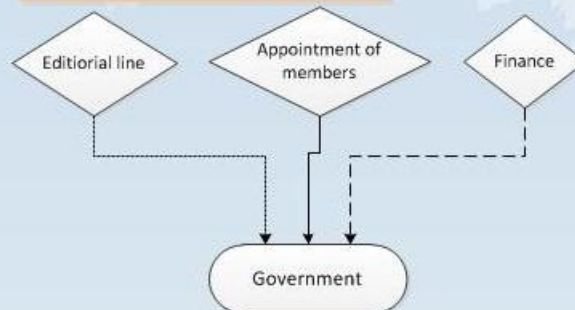
### Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast: Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

### Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel



### Accountability of the public broadcaster



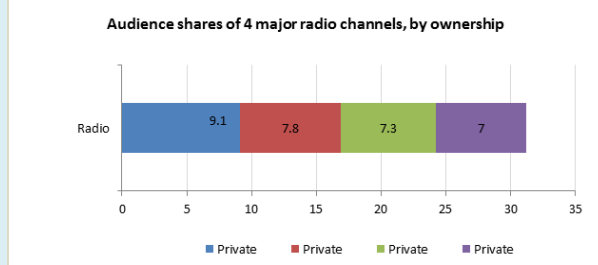
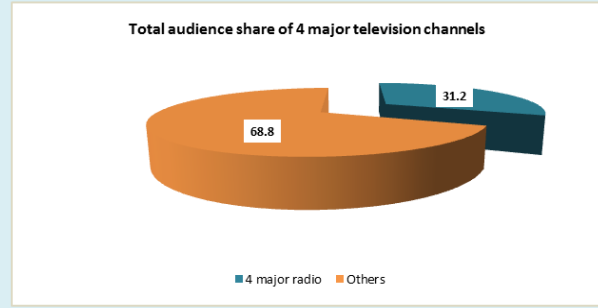
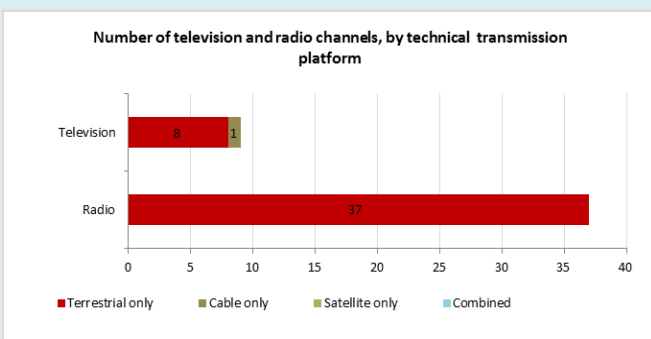
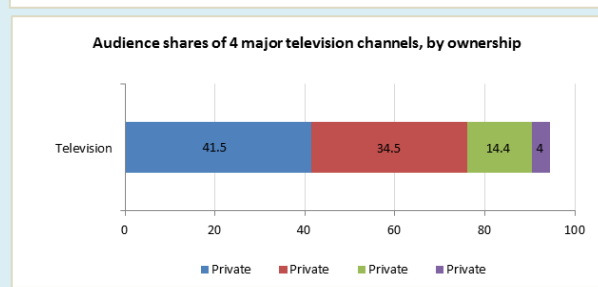
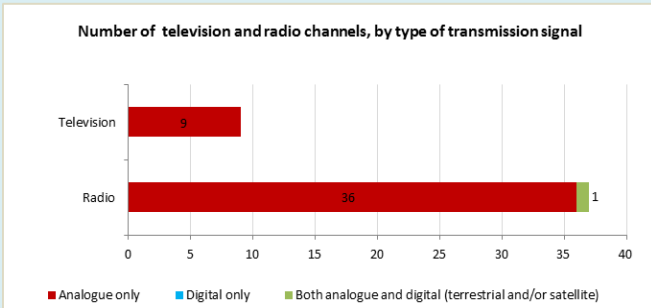
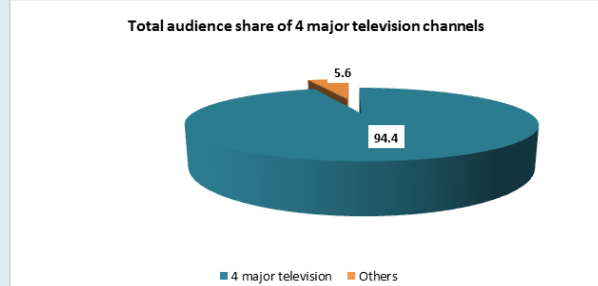
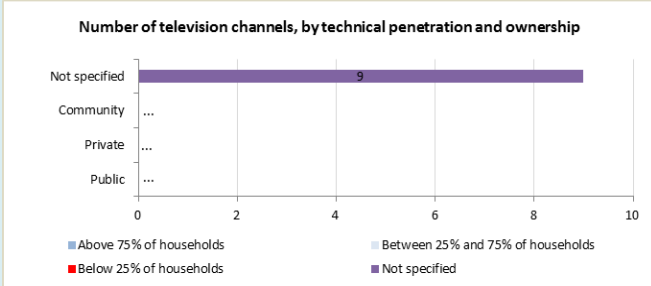
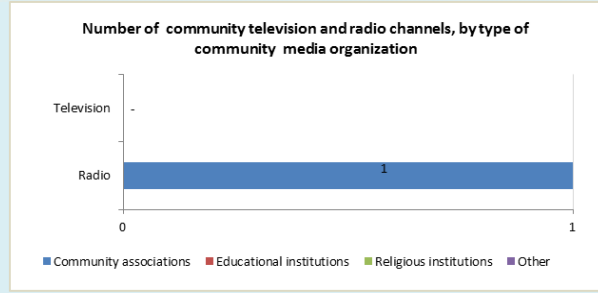
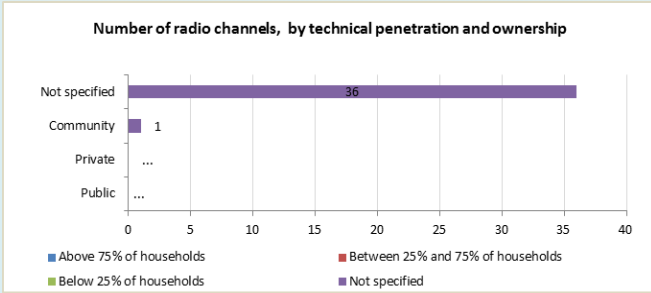
### Broadcast regulations:

- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: December 2015

### Notes:

Trinidad and Tobago Publishers and Broadcasters Association is the self-regulatory body for broadcast and newspapers.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



**Notes:**

- Radio ranked based on listenership in 2009.
- TV ranked based on market shares in 2011.

**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Radio and Television Supreme Council -RTUK**

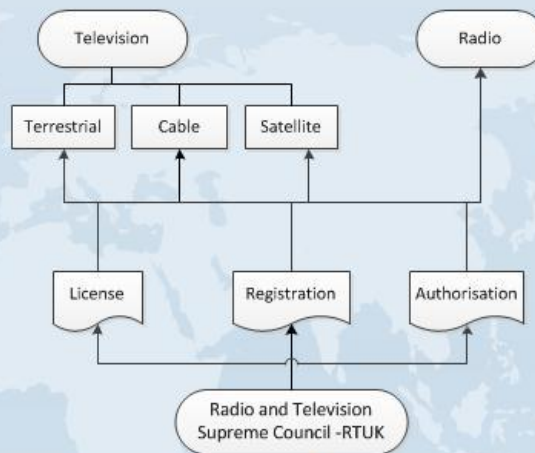
- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during election periods\*
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

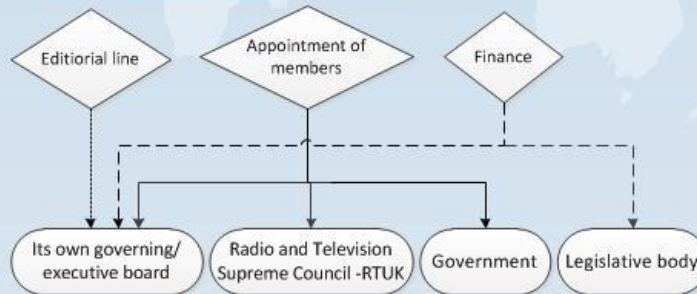
**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ No legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2015

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

Radio and Television Supreme Council (RTUK) determines the nominees among the candidates, for the General Directorate and the membership of the Board of Directors of the Turkish Radio Television Corporation (TRT-public broadcaster). The Government is entitled to make the decision of appointment among these nominees.

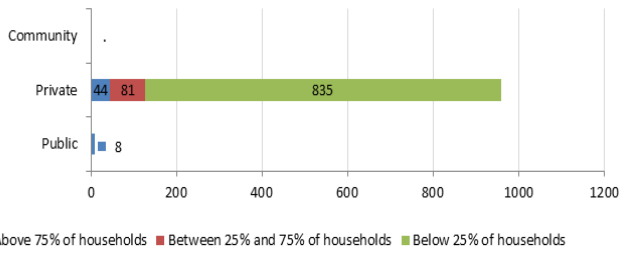
During the election periods, the procedures and principles relating to the broadcasts about elections is regulated by the High Election Board. The Supreme Council (RTUK) monitors, supervises and evaluates broadcasts of the media service providers during the election periods in accordance with the specific principles issued by the High Election Board. The provisions stipulated on the Basic Principles of the Elections and the Electoral Roll, shall be put into force by the Supreme Council following the decisions of the High Election Board.

The Association of TV Broadcasters (TVYD) and the Association of Radio Broadcasters (RATAM) are the self regulatory bodies for broadcast. The Press Council and the Turkish Journalists' Association are the self regulatory bodies for newspapers.

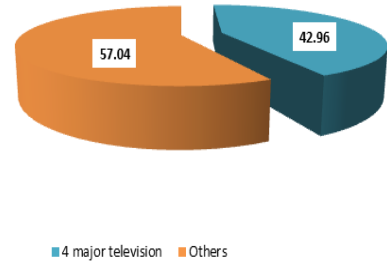
To operate a newspaper title, a registration at the Public Prosecutors' Office is required.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

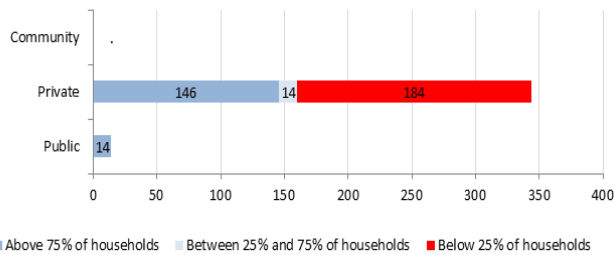
**Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



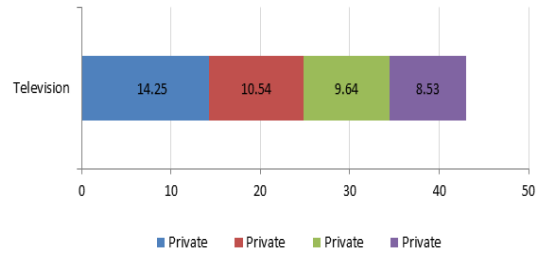
**Total audience share of 4 major television channels**



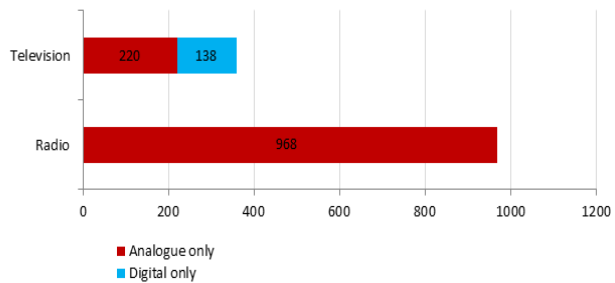
**Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership**



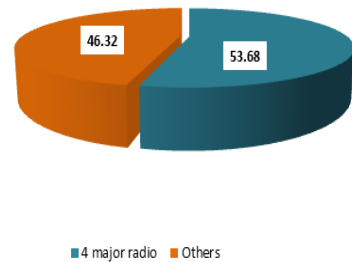
**Audience shares of 4 major television channels, by ownership**



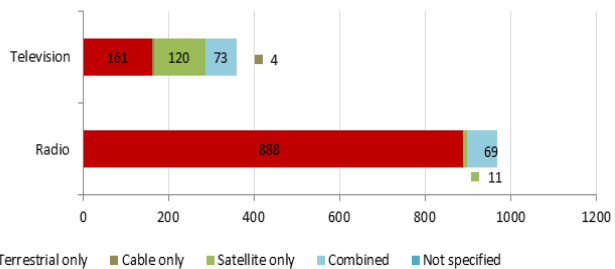
**Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal**



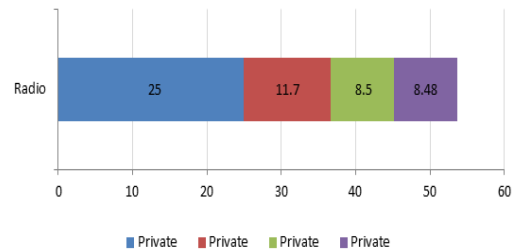
**Total audience share of 4 major radio channels**



**Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform**



**Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership**

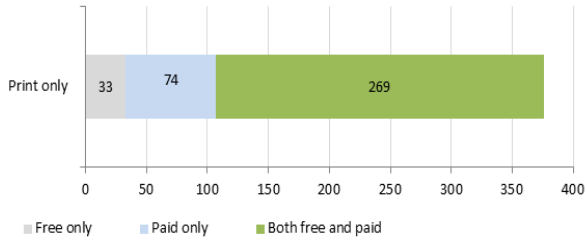




# NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2010

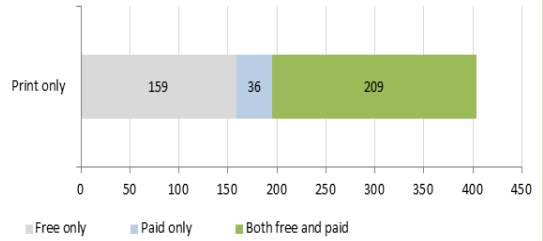
## DAILIES

Number of print only daily titles

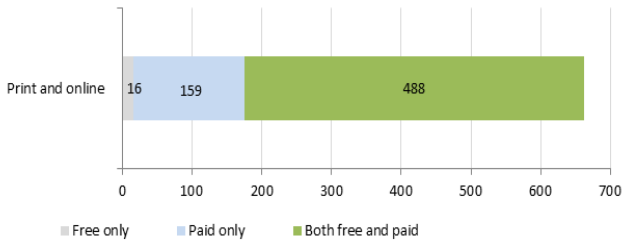


## NON-DAILIES

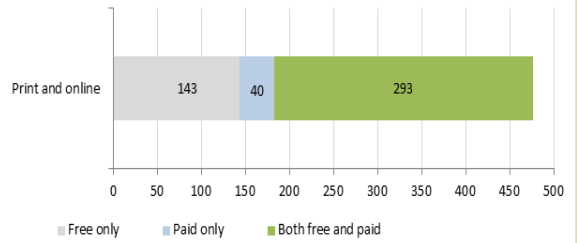
Number of print only non-daily titles



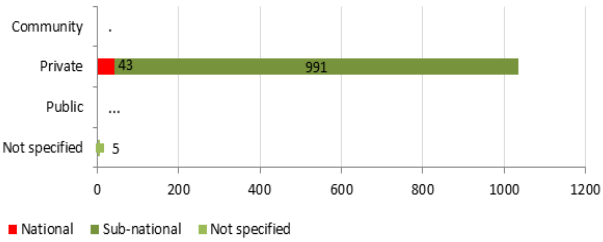
Number of both print and online daily titles



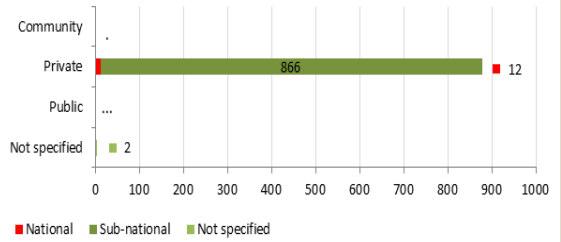
Number of both print and online non-daily titles



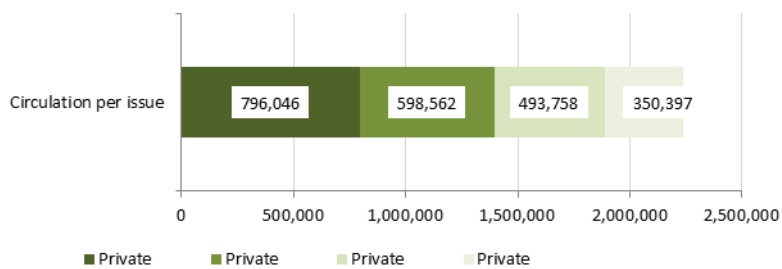
Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage



Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage



4 major dailies, by average circulation per issue and ownership



**General regulations:**

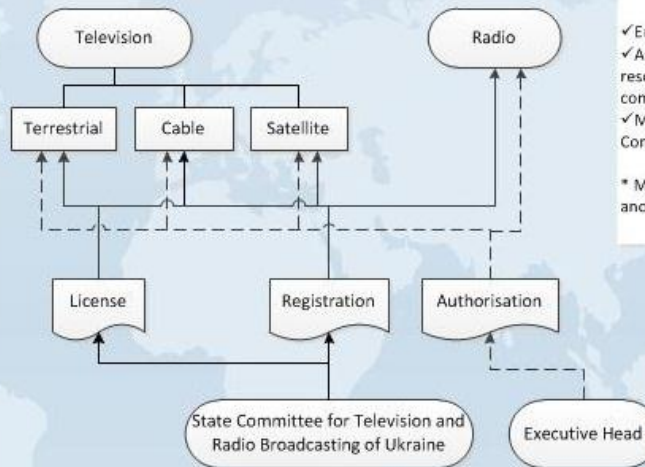
- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ No legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine-SCTRB**

- ✓ License/authorisation for broadcast channels\*
- ✓ Spectrum frequency management\*
- ✓ Assessment and/ or resolution of citizens' complains
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media\*
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods.

\* Mandate is shared with another entity.

**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for newspapers**

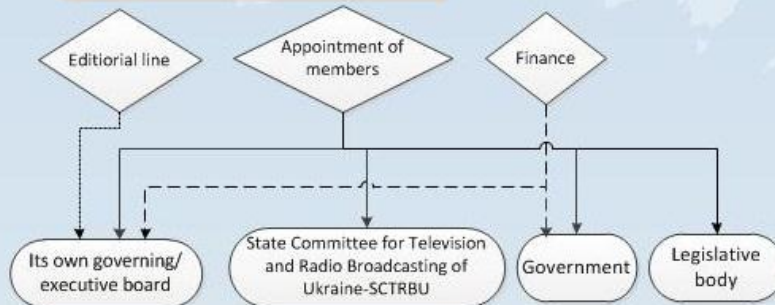
- ✓ Entitlement to operate
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complains\*
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct for newspapers\*

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

**Broadcast regulations:**

- Prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content:
- 21% for public television channels
  - 86% for public radio channels
  - 12% for private television channels
  - 35% for private radio channels
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television Broadcasting
  - ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2012

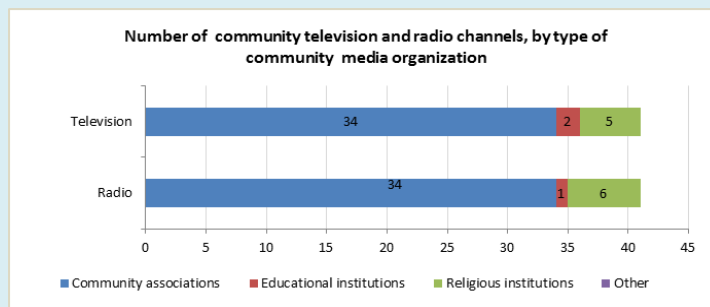
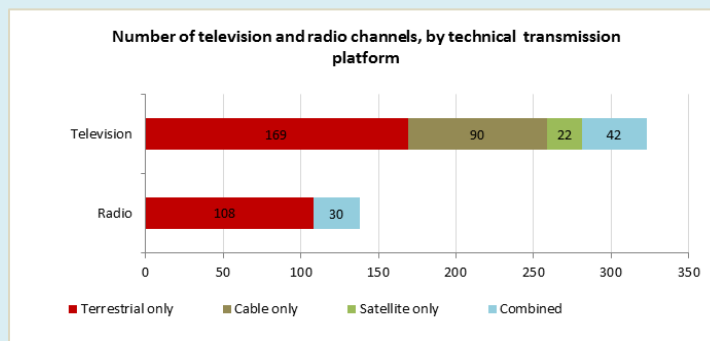
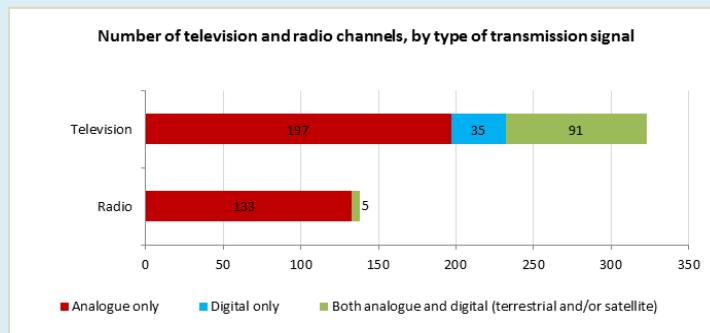
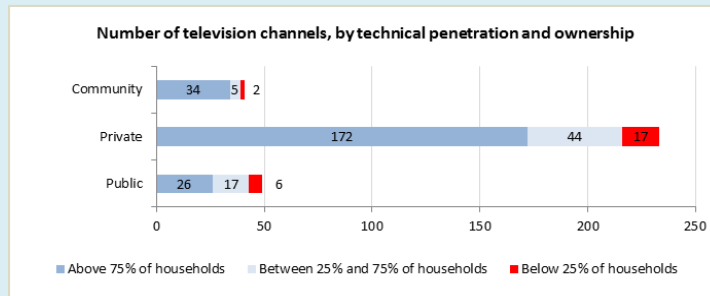
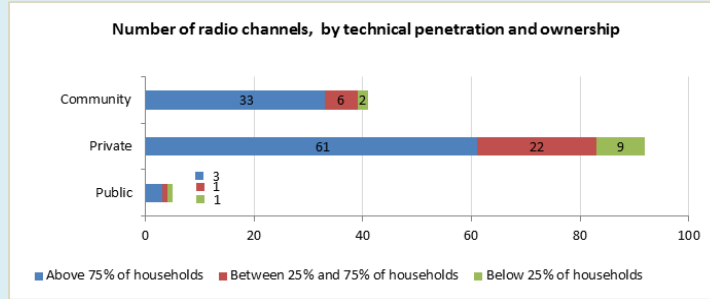
**Accountability of the public broadcaster**



**Notes:**

To operate a newspaper title, a license, registration and authorisation from the Book Chamber of Ukraine are required.

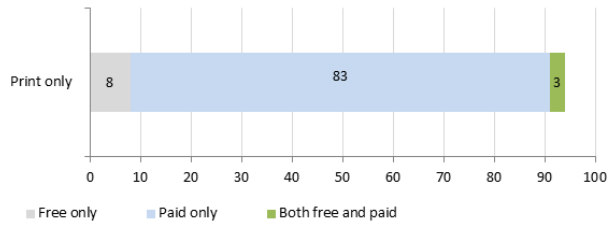
## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011



## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

### DAILIES

**Number of print only daily titles**

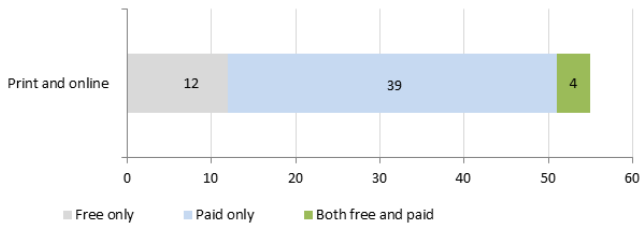


### NON-DAILIES

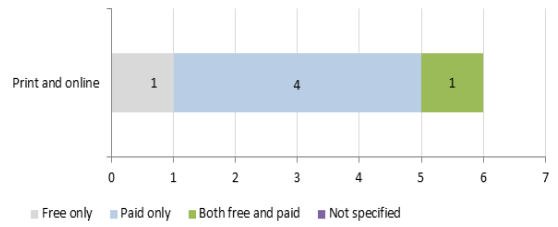
**Number of print only non-daily titles**



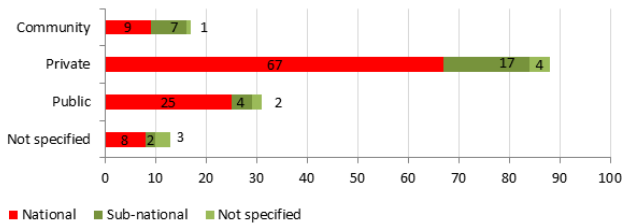
**Number of both print and online daily titles**



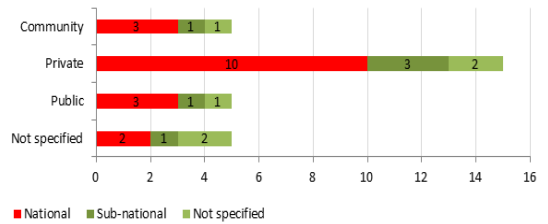
**Number of both print and online non-daily titles**



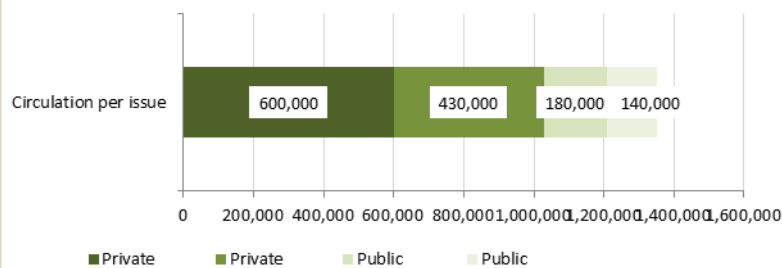
**Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage**



**Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage**



**4 major dailies, by average circulation per issue and ownership**



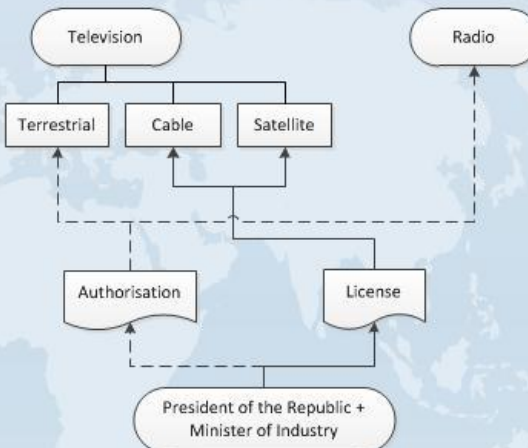
**General regulations:**

- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalists' sources
- ✓ Qualifications required by law/regulation for an individual to practice journalism as managing editor or chief media manager
- ✓ Existence of anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on broadcast media ownership for domestic private companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Constitutional provision for access to information held by the state

**Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Unidad Reguladora de Servicios de Comunicaciones-URSEC**

- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring competition and concentration rules
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Monitoring a Code of Conduct on broadcasting media
- ✓ Regulating advertising
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations

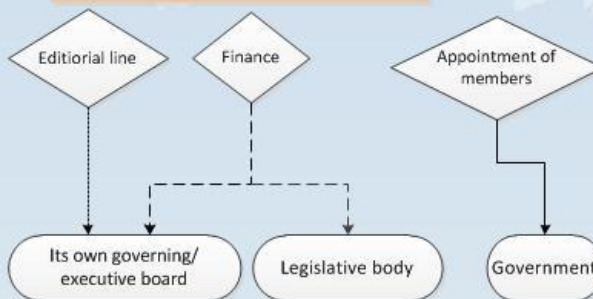
**Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel**



**Broadcast regulations:**

- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2015

**Accountability of the public broadcaster**

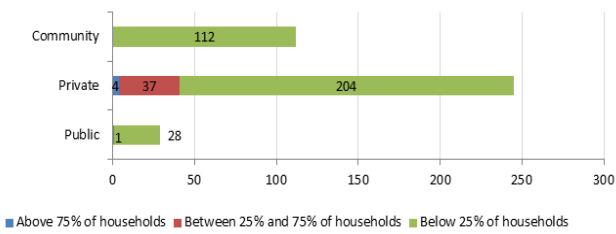


**Notes:**

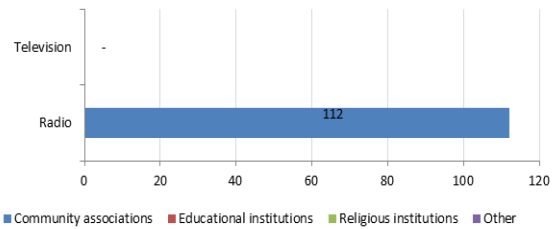
For broadcasting, foreigners are not allowed to become owner or shareholder in media.  
 There is no regulatory authority for the press. To operate a newspaper title, a registration at the Ministerio de Educación y Cultura (MEC) is required. The MEC is also responsible for the observance of legal framework that regulates newspapers, as well as the generic organisms of Competition and Consumers Protection and the judiciary bodies.  
 According to the Decree 734/78 of December 20, 1978, Art.29, 80% of daily broadcast advertising must be nationally-produced.

## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

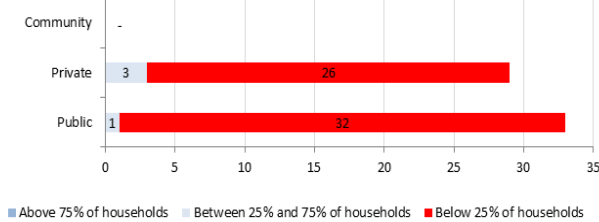
Number of radio channels, by technical penetration and ownership



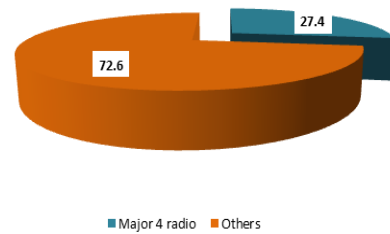
Number of community television and radio channels, by type of community media organization



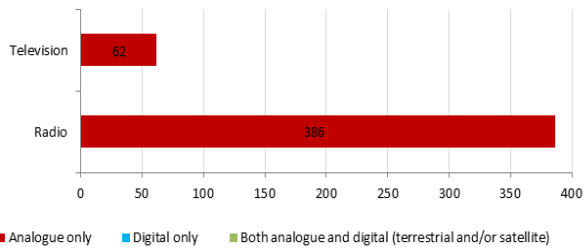
Number of television channels, by technical penetration and ownership



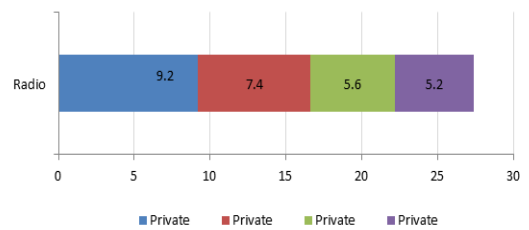
Total audience share of 4 major radio channels



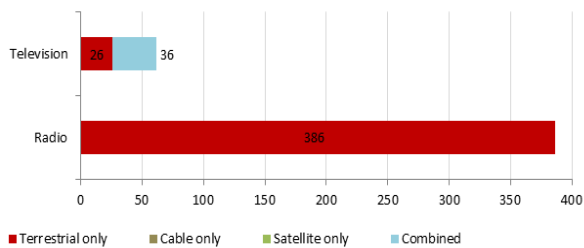
Number of television and radio channels, by type of transmission signal



Audience shares of 4 major radio channels, by ownership



Number of television and radio channels, by technical transmission platform



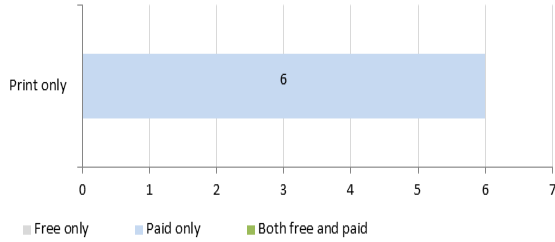
### Note:

- The 36 TV channels available on a combined technical platform are signals that are received in a terrestrial form, but in some places outside Montevideo, the reception is through cable. Satellite is used by some of them as a transportation medium, but there is no direct reception from satellite.

## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

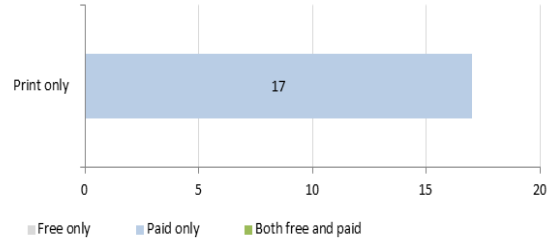
### DAILIES

Number of print only daily titles

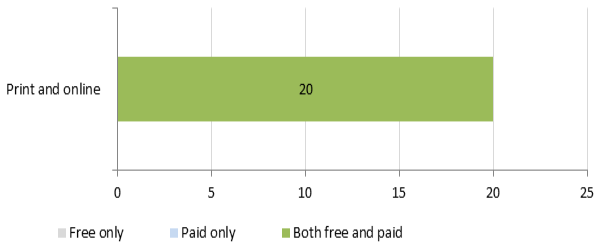


### NON-DAILIES

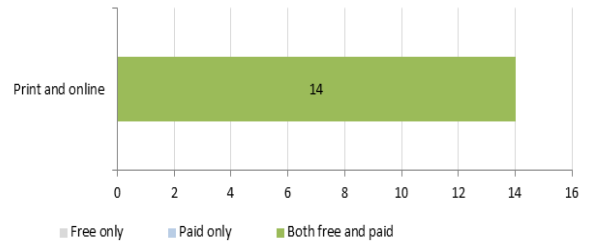
Number of print only non-daily titles



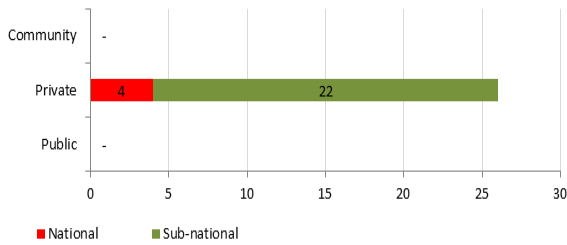
Number of both print and online daily titles



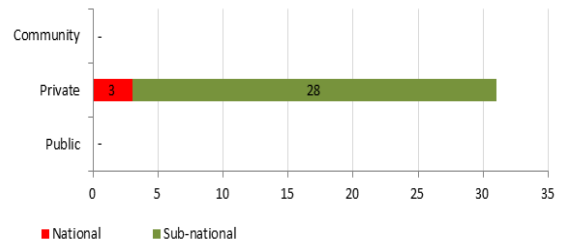
Number of both print and online non-daily titles



Number of daily titles, by ownership and geographic coverage



Number of non-dailies, by ownership and geographic coverage



**Note:**

- For cities and villages outside Montevideo, only newspapers that are members of the Press Association of cities and villages outside Montevideo (OPI-Organización de la Prensa del Interior) are considered.

UNITED STATES,  
2011

Selected media regulations

General regulations:

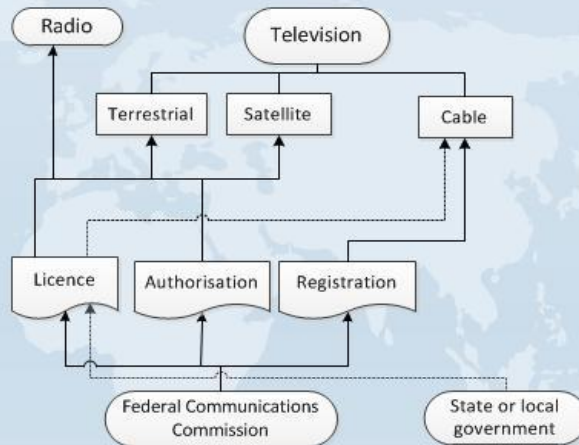
- ✓ Legal guarantees in place to assure the confidentiality of journalist sources\*
- ✓ No qualifications required by law/regulation for individual to practice as journalist
- ✓ No constitutional provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Legal provision for access to information held by the state
- ✓ Anti-concentration/anti-trust rules or laws on media ownership for domestic private and foreign companies
- ✓ Existence of cross-media ownership limitations for domestic private and foreign companies

Responsibilities of the regulatory authority for broadcast:  
Federal Communications Commission

- ✓ Spectrum frequency management
- ✓ Monitoring of competition rules\*
- ✓ Monitoring time allocation for advertisements on broadcast media
- ✓ Monitoring legal provisions on content
- ✓ Assessment and/or resolution of citizens' complaints
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations
- ✓ Ensuring fair and equal access to media during the election periods

\* Mandate is shared with another entity

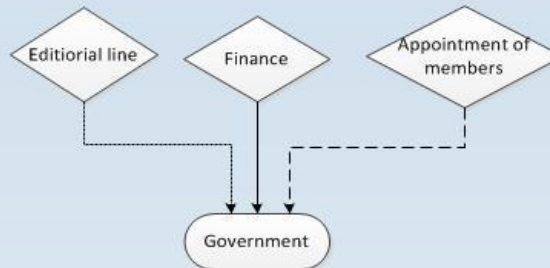
Entitlement to operate a broadcast channel<sup>1</sup>



Broadcast regulations:

- ✓ No prescribed quotas for domestically originated broadcast content for public and private radio and television
- ✓ Existence of legal provisions for community radio and television broadcasting
- ✓ Timeframe for the switch-off from analogue to digital for terrestrial television: 2009

Accountability of the public broadcaster

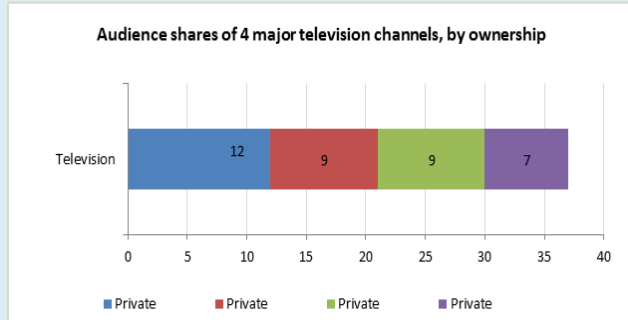
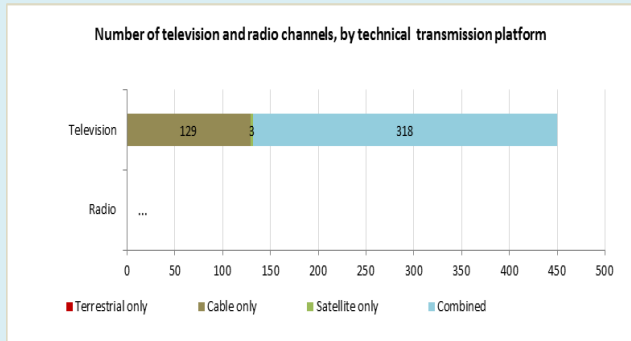
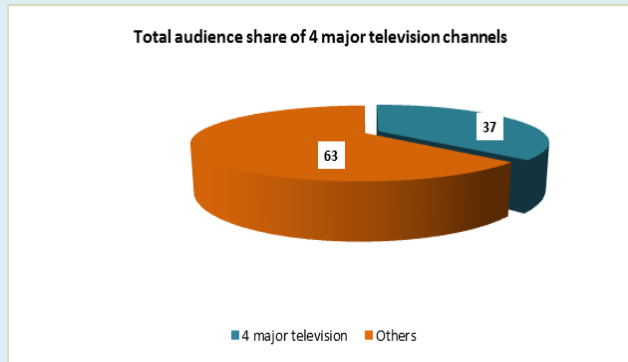
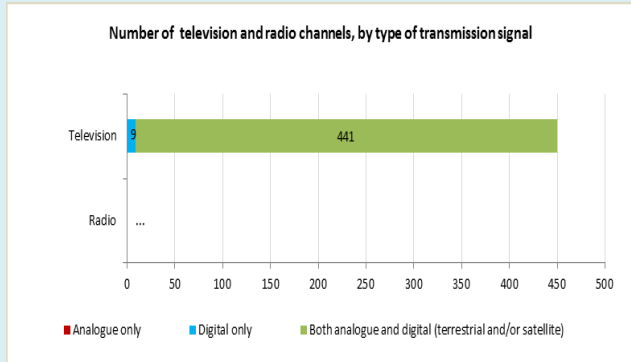
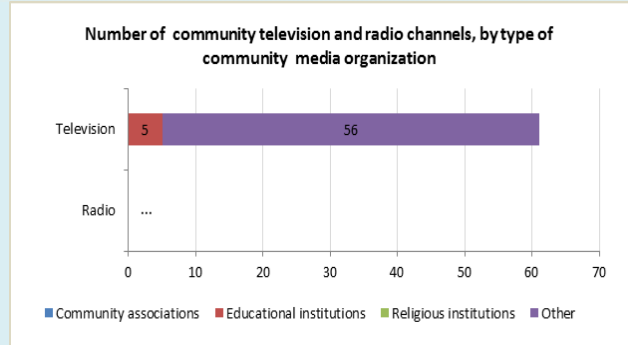
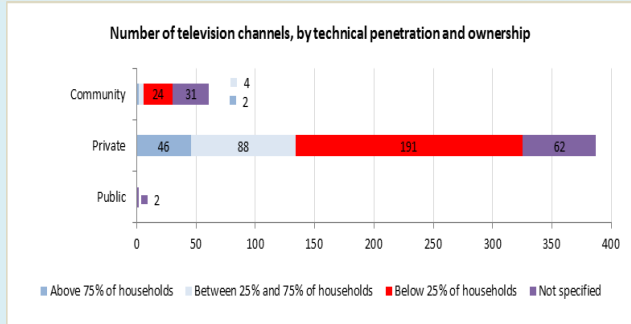


Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Content aggregation (broadcast channels) or production is not a regulated activity in the United States. The entitlements to broadcast above refer to the distribution platforms.



## BROADCAST STATISTICS, 2011

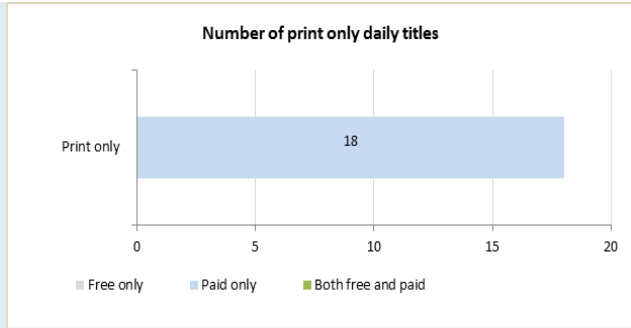


### Notes:

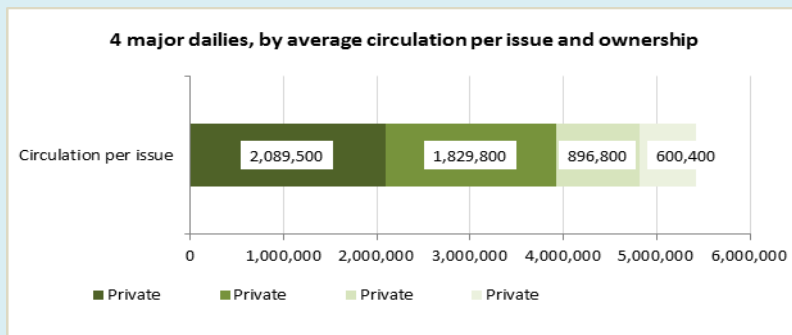
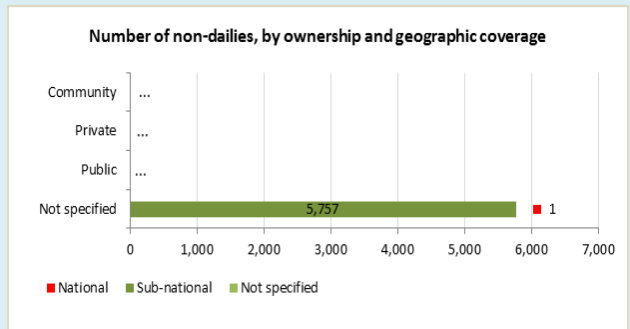
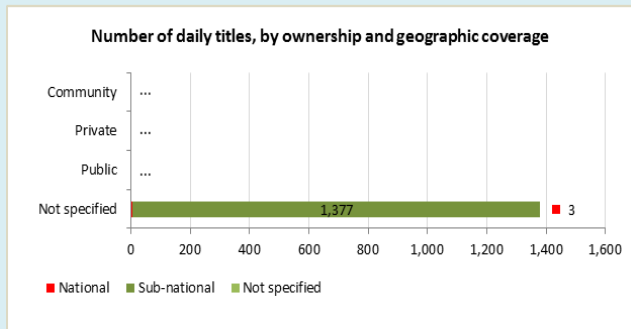
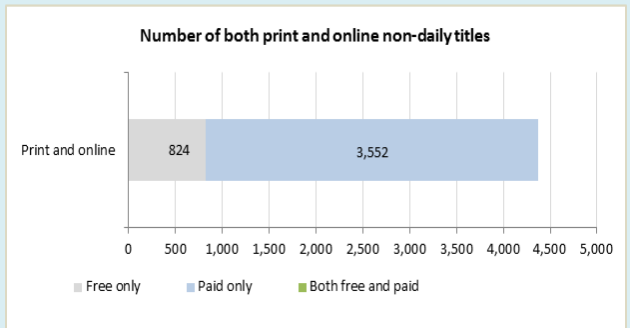
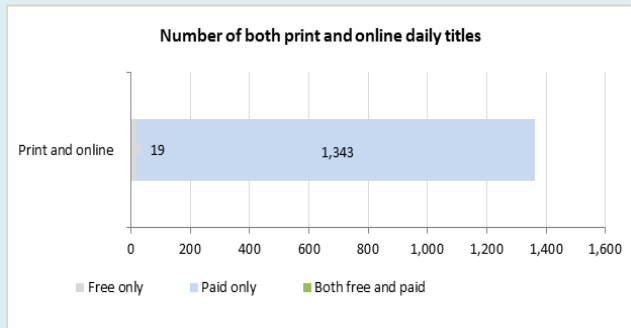
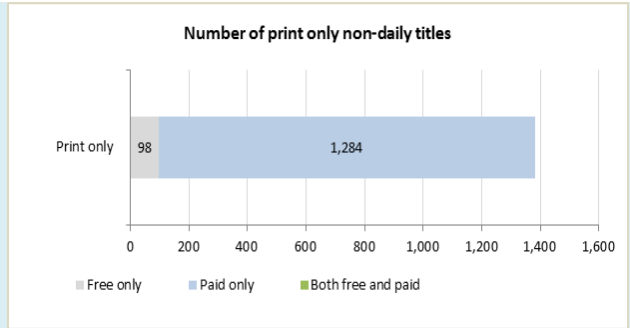
- All data are estimates. There is no systematic data collection on individual broadcast channels.
- Number of analogue-only television channels is included in the category of both analogue and digital.
- Some television channels are owned by community associations and religious institutions, but are included in the other category figure.

## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS, 2011

### DAILIES



### NON-DAILIES



**Notes:**

- Number of both free and paid dailies/non-dailies is included in the category "paid only".
- All data are estimates. There is no systematic data collection on individual newspapers.

## Annex. Participating countries and institutions

Region	Country	Institution
Arab States	Bahrain	Information Affairs Authority
Arab States	Jordan	Office of the Prime Ministry
Arab States	Morocco	High Authority of Audiovisual Communication
Caribbean	Dominica	Ministry of Communication Telecommunication and Constituency Empowerment
Caribbean	Dominican Republic	Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones
Caribbean	Jamaica	Broadcasting Commission
Caribbean	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission
Caribbean	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago National Commission for UNESCO
Central and Eastern Europe	Albania	National Council of Radio and Television
Central and Eastern Europe	Croatia	Electronic Media Agency
Central and Eastern Europe	Estonia	Statistics Estonia
Central and Eastern Europe	Latvia	Central Statistical Bureau
Central and Eastern Europe	Lithuania	Statistics Lithuania
Central and Eastern Europe	Montenegro	Agency for Electronic Media of Montenegro
Central and Eastern Europe	Poland	National Broadcasting Council
Central and Eastern Europe	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Broadcasting Council of the Republic of Macedonia
Central and Eastern Europe	Republic of Serbia	Republic Broadcasting Agency
Central and Eastern Europe	Romania	National Audiovisual Council
Central and Eastern Europe	Slovenia	Ministry of Culture
Central and Eastern Europe	Turkey	Radio and Television Supreme Council (RTUK)
Central and Eastern Europe	Ukraine	Book Chamber of Ukraine
Central Asia	Mongolia	Press Institute of Mongolia
Central Asia	Republic of Armenia	National Commission on TV and Radio
East Asia	Malaysia	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
East Asia	Philippines	Philippine Information Agency
East Asia	Thailand	National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission
Latin America	Brazil	Institute for Applied Economic Research
Latin America	Ecuador	Ministerio de Telecomunicacion y de la Sociedad de la Informacion
Latin America	Uruguay	Unidad Reguladora de Servicios de Comunicaciones (URSEC)
North America and Western Europe	Belgium (French Community)	Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel
North America and Western Europe	Cyprus	Cyprus Radio TV Authority
North America and Western Europe	Denmark	Danish Agency for Media & Libraries
North America and Western Europe	Finland	Statistics Finland
North America and Western Europe	Germany	Die Medienanstalten
North America and Western Europe	Gibraltar	Gibraltar Regulatory Authority
North America and Western Europe	Iceland	Statistics Iceland
North America and Western Europe	Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics
North America and Western Europe	Italy	Autorità per le Garanzie nelle Comunicazioni (AGCOM)
North America and Western Europe	Norway	Medianorway/ University of Bergen
North America and Western Europe	Portugal	Portuguese Regulatory Entity for the Media (ERC)
North America and Western Europe	Spain (Catalonia)	Consell de l'Audiovisual de Catalunya
North America and Western Europe	Sweden	Nordicom, University of Gothenburg
North America and Western Europe	Switzerland	Swiss Federal Statistical Office
North America and Western Europe	United States of America	Federal Communications Commission
Sub-Saharan Africa	Cameroon	Ministère de la Communication
Sub-Saharan Africa	Cap verde	Direction General of Social Communication
Sub-Saharan Africa	Guinea	Ministère de la Communication
Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
Sub-Saharan Africa	Malawi	Communications Regulatory Authority
Sub-Saharan Africa	Mali	Ministère de la Communication
Sub-Saharan Africa	Mauritius	Independent Broadcasting Authority
Sub-Saharan Africa	Mozambique	Gabinete de Informacao
Sub-Saharan Africa	Niger	Ministère de la Communication, des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information et de la Culture
Sub-Saharan Africa	Senegal	Ministère de la Communication et Telecommunication
Sub-Saharan Africa	Seychelles	Seychelles Media Commission
Sub-Saharan Africa	South Africa	South African Broadcasting Corporation
Sub-Saharan Africa	Togo	Haute Autorité de l'Audiovisuel et de la Communication (HAAC - TOGO)