

# INFLUENCE ON THE MEDIA: OWNERS, POLITICIANS AND ADVERTISERS

CHRISTIAN SPAHR, KAS MEDIA PROGRAM • EFJ ANNUAL MEETING, BUDVA, 2 JUNE 2015





### SOUTH EAST EUROPE - CURRENT OBSERVATIONS

- Crisis of confidence: 17 % of Bulgarians and 28 % of Romanians believe in free media (KAS)
- Print crashes: Values for objectivity, relevance and trust all under 18 %; run of traditional nationwide newspapers 10-20.000 (in BG)
- TV unchallenged: Most used professional media and political news source (60 – 75 %)
- Media freedom: Negative tendencies only 3
  SEE countries with small progress (RWB 2015)
- On the way to EU, media freedom is not sufficiently acknowledged as critical factor







### STUDY: PRESSURE ON MEDIA IN BULGARIA

- Period of investigation: January September 2014
- 1st phase: Research about ownership conditions and revenues of media
- 2nd phase: Interviews with 100 journalists from 40 media outlets (national, regional; Print, Radio, TV, Online)
- 3rd phase: Interviews with media owners and media managers
- Authors of the study are Dr. Orlin Spassov (Sofia University) and Krum Blagov ("Reporter" foundation, BG).





## **KEY RESULTS (BULGARIA)**

- Internal censorship: 30 percent of journalists state that in their media outlet, reporting about certain topics, persons or companies is not possible or only with a determined tendency.
- Every fourth journalist indicates that texts or other journalistic materials of his/hers have been stopped.
- 52 percent of journalists say that **politicians exert pressure** on their work.
- Every third bewails pressure from media owners and advertisers.
- Deficient framework conditions:
  - lack of press code (§) no legal definition of relation journalist-management
  - collective labour agreements not binding for most employment contracts
  - weak self-regulation, possibly improving (e.g. Committee on Media Ethics)
  - lack of solidarity and "spirit of change" within the profession



### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AUTHORS

- Ownership (in BG especially of printed media) hast to become more transparent by law
- Political debate about limitation of ownership concentration in media sectors (TV, Print, ...)
- Government as biggest advertiser has to disclose cash flows
- Obligation to label paid content (text ads) in printed media
- Equal access of media outlets to distribution and to government information to be ensured
- Examination and use of experiences from other countries (e.g. Germany, Greece, Slovenia, ...)





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