

TOOTHLESS WATCHDOG: HOW THE MEDIA CRISIS CHALLENGES DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

CHRISTIAN SPAHR, KAS MEDIA PROGRAM CSD CONFERENCE, SOFIA, 16 MAY 2016





SOUTH EAST EUROPE - MEDIA

- Crisis of trust: 12 % of Bulgarians believe in free media (2016; 28 % of Romanians, 2015)
- Print crashes: run of traditional nationwide newspapers 10-20.000 (example: Bulgaria)
- TV unchallenged: Main source of political information for 68 % of Bulgarian population and most trusted media for 54 %
- Financial distress: most media = loss-makers
- Media freedom: Negative tendencies only 3
 SEE countries with small progress (RWB 2016)
- Reasons: in most countries not oppression by state, but shortcomings in media sector itself







CHANGE OF INFORMATION CULTURE

- Internet: no borders between consumers and producers of information
- Every second Bulgarian, Romanian, Serbian uses internet (Germany 84%)
- Most internet users read news portals, some discuss politics online
- Every fifth user creates content (Bulgaria, Romania; Eurostat 2015)
- Citizens' protests via internet (Bulgaria 2013, BiH 2014, Macedonia 2015)
- Independent news portals and investigative media platforms gain popularity



SURVEY: TRUST IN MEDIA (BULGARIA/ROMANIA)

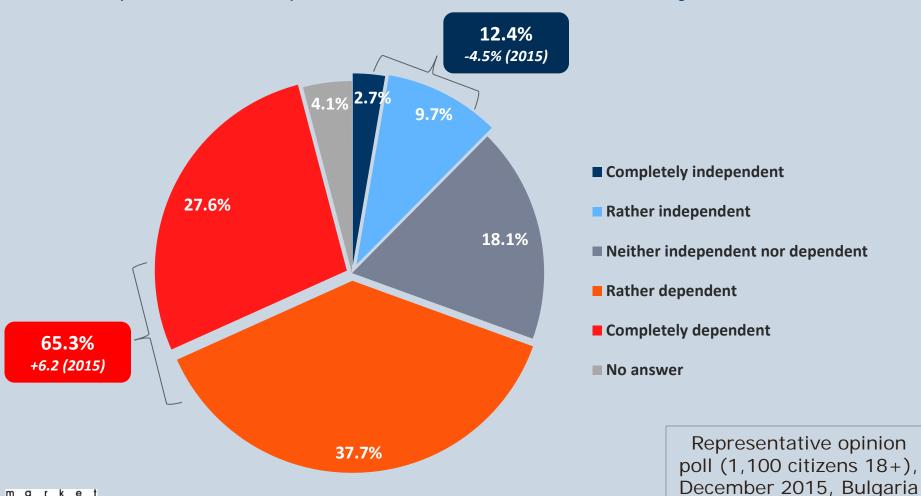
- Target: Population, 18+, Bulgaria and Romania
- Methods of registration: Face-to-face interview (Bulgaria), Online interview (Romania)
- Sample design: Nationally representative for urban and rural population
- Sample size: 1,000 per country
- Fieldwork: December 2015/2014
- Design of questionnaire: KAS, Market Links
- Fieldwork and data analysis: Market Links,
 Sofia (opinion research centre)





Only one in eight Bulgarians thinks the media are free

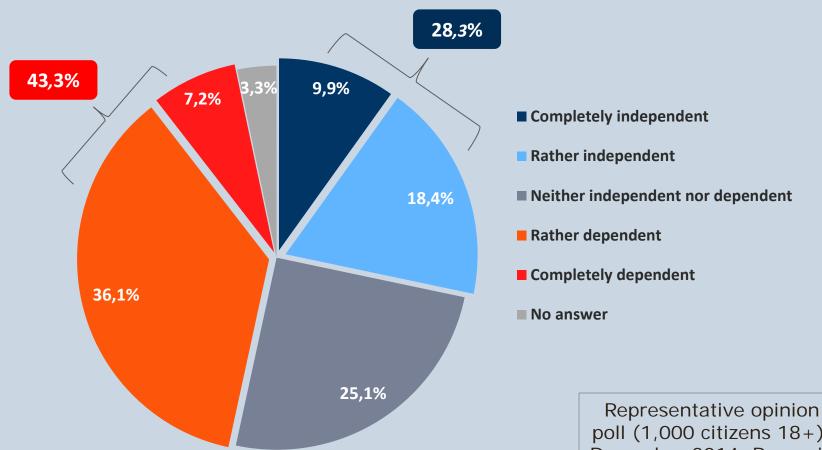
How dependent or independent are the media in the country?





Every fourth Romanian thinks the media are free

How dependent or independent are the media in the country?





poll (1,000 citizens 18+), December 2014, Romania



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 17 media owners and media managers
- Authors of the study: Dr. Orlin Spassov (Sofia University) and Krum Blagov ("Reporter" foundation, BG)





KEY RESULTS (BULGARIA)

- 52 percent of journalists say that politicians exert pressure on their work.
- Every third bewails pressure from media owners and advertisers.
- 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.
- Deficient framework conditions:
 - lack of press code (§) no legal definition of relation journalist-management
 - collective labour agreements non-existent or not binding for most contracts
 - weak self-regulation
 - 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





MORE APPROACHES FOR CHANGE

- Influence on politicians in transition countries during EU membership process (by EU institutions, governments, NGOs)
- Schengen and EU subsidies as a lever
- Advancement of investigative journalism (training, sponsorship, awards)
- Further education: Media ethics, EU topics
- Enhancement of public debate: media business, journalistic education, media law / self regulation
- Enhancement of both global strategic communication and ethics in political PR
- New information platforms for citizens







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