

COUNCIL
OF EUROPE



CONSEIL
DE L'EUROPE

Committee of Ministers
Comité des Ministres

CMD008525

Strasbourg, 23 December 1994



Restricted
CM(94)204

For consideration at the 526th
meeting of the Ministers' Deputies
(23-26 January 1995, A level, Item 5.1)

**4TH EUROPEAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
ON MASS MEDIA POLICY
(PRAGUE, 7-8 DECEMBER 1994)**

Theme: Media in a democratic society

**Summary report of the Secretary General
prepared by the Directorate of Human Rights**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Report by the Secretary General prepared by the Directorate of Human Rights	3
Appendix I: List of Ministers and Heads of Delegation	13
Appendix II: Conference Programme	19
Appendix III: Political Declaration, Resolutions and Statement adopted . .	25

Introduction

1. The 4th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy was held in Prague on 7-8 December 1994 at the invitation of the Government of the Czech Republic. The Conference was attended by all but three Council of Europe member States. The following non-member States attended the Conference as full members: Albania, Croatia, Holy See, Latvia, Russian Federation and Ukraine. Belarus participated in an observer capacity.

2. The Conference was also attended by delegations of the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly, the Chairman of the Steering Committee on the Mass Media (CDMM), a delegation of the European Commission, as well as by observers from AUDIOVISUAL EUREKA, the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), the Association of Commercial Television in Europe (ACT) and the European Broadcasting Union (EBU).

3. A list of Heads of Delegation to the Conference is set out in Appendix I.

4. The Conference theme and sub-themes were as follows:

Theme:	Media in a democratic society
Sub-theme 1:	The future of public service broadcasting
Sub-theme 2:	Journalistic freedoms and human rights

5. A general introduction to the theme of the Conference was presented by the Government of the Czech Republic. The key reports on sub-themes 1 and 2 were delivered by, respectively, the Government of Belgium and by the Government of Austria. A number of written contributions on the general theme and sub-themes were submitted by delegations and observers, as well as by a number of interested non-governmental organisations which did not attend the Conference. Furthermore, a number of background memoranda were also included in the Conference documentation (for example, an activity report on the work carried out in the area of media concentrations and pluralism; an activity report on work carried out since the 3rd European Ministerial Conference). A range of relevant information documents was also made available to the participating Delegations.

6. A full list of the Conference documents is reproduced in the Conference agenda, which is set out in Appendix II.

7. The Conference was opened by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in the presence of H. E. The President of the Czech Republic, Mr Václav Havel. The President addressed the Conference. This address was followed by a statement by the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic, Mr Pavel Tigrid. The Secretary General subsequently presented a series of reflections on the theme of the Conference.

8. During the first sitting which, like the opening session, was open to the press, the reports on the theme and on sub-themes 1 and 2 were introduced respectively by the Czech Deputy Minister of Culture, Mr Michal Prokop, the Belgian Minister of Education and Audio-visual, Mr Philippe Mahoux, and by the Austrian Federal Minister of Justice, Dr Nikolaus Michalek.

9. The Conference was chaired by the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic, Mr Pavel Tigrid. Mr Philippe Mahoux, Minister of Education and Audio-visual of Belgium and Dr Nikolaus Michalek, Federal Minister of Justice of Austria, were elected vice-Chairmen of the Conference. Mr Mahoux chaired the discussions on sub-theme 2, while Dr Michalek chaired the discussions on sub-theme 1.

10. At the close of the discussions, the participating Ministers adopted three Resolutions, a Declaration and a Statement. These texts are set out in Appendix III.

11. At the close of the Conference, the Ministers agreed to hold their 5th Conference in Greece in 1997 at the invitation of the Government of Greece.

*

* *

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSIONS

1. General

12. The arrangements for elaborating and implementing media law and policy at the national level in domestic law and practice are varied, depending on the constitutional, economic and social features of particular countries.

13. Despite differences in national approaches to law and policy, the Conference confirmed the absolute necessity to construct these approaches around a series of fundamentals: freedom of expression, freedom of information, media independence and freedom, independent public service broadcasting, and media pluralism.

14. The texts adopted at the close of the Conference can be seen as solemn commitments to the creation and development of media systems from the above starting points.

15. The presence of a large number of Delegations from Central and Eastern European countries was illustrative of the profound political changes which have taken place in Europe since 1989. As noted earlier, the following Central and Eastern European non-member States of the Council of Europe participated as full members of the Conference: Albania, Croatia, Latvia, Russian Federation and Ukraine.

16. The fact that these countries participated alongside the Delegations of the Council of Europe member States on an equal footing confirmed the idea of "partnership", which was voiced on a number of occasions during the Conference. While the Conference confirmed that the co-operation and assistance programmes of the Council of Europe were of the utmost importance for the democratic reform of the media in Central and Eastern European countries, it was duly noted that these programmes must not be implemented on a donor-client basis. It was pointed out that the attainment of the ultimate goal of free, independent and democratic media systems in Central and Eastern Europe was for the overall benefit of European countries. Thus, investments by Western European Governments in the legislative reform of the media and the training of media professionals in these countries would pay dividends in the form of an enlarged area of democratic security.

17. The Conference was informed by three Delegations (Austria, Netherlands and Switzerland) that their governments intended to step up their support for the democratic reform of the media in the Central and Eastern European countries on the basis of voluntary contributions. These announcements were applauded by the Conference and all governments were urged to follow suit. The Conference adopted an amendment to the draft Declaration on Media in a Democratic Society to this effect.

18. The active participation of Delegations from Central and Eastern European countries throughout the Conference made it possible to acquire a better understanding of the stage reached in the transformation of the media systems in these countries in relation to democratic standards. Progress was reported by a number of delegations. This being said, the Conference noted that a number of countries were experiencing particular difficulties in the move towards free and independent pluralistic media systems.

19. A number of specific issues attracted particular attention:

European Convention on Transfrontier Television

20. The Ministerial Conference met on the eve of discussions taking place at the level of the European Commission on the possible revision of the "Television without Frontiers" Directive of the European Union. The European Commission is shortly expected to submit a Communication to the Council and Parliament setting out proposals for amendment of the Directive in the light of the experience gained from its application in the member States of the Union. In parallel to these developments, the European Convention on Transfrontier Television, in force since May 1993, has recently been gathering further ratifications, with more in the offing.

21. It was not surprising therefore that the Conference expressed concern over the possible development of a two-speed approach to European broadcasting policy, engendered by moves to "modernise" the Directive in the absence of proper consideration of the consequences for the Council of Europe Convention. The Conference stressed the need for the coherent development of both instruments, and concluded, with the support of the Head of Delegation of the European Commission, that the Council of Europe should be regularly informed of work being conducted within the European Union on the revision of the Directive and, more importantly, be able to submit for consideration views and suggestions thereon.

Violence in the media

22. This was a recurring theme throughout the Conference, with many Delegations expressing concern over the trend towards portrayal of gratuitous violence in the media. It was pointed out that the media were helping to shape the psychological behaviour of viewers and to make them more insensitive to human suffering and degradation. These concerns were reflected in the adoption of an amendment to the draft Declaration in which the Conference noted the need for the elaboration of guidelines at the European level so as to respond to this problem.

Media concentrations

23. Several Delegations referred to the dangers for media pluralism and diversity inherent in the development of multimedia organisations and the increasing internationalisation of the media. The importance of the creation of a network of national correspondents responsible for monitoring the development of media concentrations at the national level was highlighted. A number of Delegations paid tribute to the recent adoption by the Committee of Ministers of Recommendation No R (94) 13 on measures to promote media transparency.

Access to information

24. The Conference noted that there was a new trend in organisations, including the Council of Europe, to ensure greater transparency for official documentation. This trend also reflected the wish of more and more member States to embrace policies on access to official information. The report of the Federal Minister of Justice of Austria on sub-theme 2 also stressed the importance of ensuring the maximum of information flow in a democratic society. The Conference accepted an amendment to the draft Declaration, recommending the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to prepare "a binding legal instrument or other measures embodying basic principles on the right of access of the public to information held by public authorities".

* * *

25. The Conference confirmed the special role enjoyed by the Council of Europe in the area of the mass media, including the provision of assistance for the democratic reform of the media in Central and Eastern European countries. The Conference adopted without amendment an Action Plan appended to the Declaration on Media in a Democratic Society, which sets out future orientations for the work of the Council of Europe in the media field.

SUB-THEME 1: THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC SERVICE BROADCASTING

26. The report presented by the Minister of Education and Audio-visual of Belgium provided reasoned arguments in favour of the defence and promotion of public service broadcasting. The report linked public service broadcasting to the notions of democracy and social, political and cultural pluralism. A central thrust of the report was the need to guarantee secure funding for public service broadcasters so as to ensure that their core remit, seen in terms of the provision of a nationwide comprehensive programme service accessible to all members of the public, could be fulfilled.

27. The ideas expressed in the report met with approval on the part of the participants. A particularly striking feature of the discussions was the emphasis placed by the representatives of the smaller European countries on the value of public service broadcasting as a vehicle for preserving cultural identity and diversity.

28. Reference was also made to the crucial function of public service broadcasting in pluriethnic societies, in particular as regards the scope which public service broadcasting offered minority groups to have access to broadcasting time. A related feature, which was stressed on a number of occasions, was the key function of public

service broadcasting in the promotion of social cohesion and social integration, and the rejection of discrimination and intolerance.

29. Several speakers underlined the role of public service broadcasting as the guarantor of impartial and objective information flow. It was noted, for example, that public service broadcasting provides the viewing public with constant reminders of human tragedies occurring throughout the world, long after they have lost their newsworthiness for other media.

30. While not wishing to play down or denigrate the value of the dual or mixed broadcasting system, which was now the characteristic feature of the audio-visual landscape in nearly all of the member States of the Council of Europe, certain Delegations noted a slide towards the "commodification" of broadcasting as a result of competition between public and private broadcasters for audience ratings and advertising revenue. There was a unanimous belief that public service broadcasting must resist this tendency. To this end, Governments must assist by guaranteeing public service broadcasters the proper funding arrangements so as to allow them to carve out their own specific identity and to enable them to discharge their missions. Otherwise, the cultural importance of public service broadcasting, together with its function of social cohesion and integration, could not be maintained.

31. The view was also expressed that public service broadcasting must seek its destiny in the future, in particular by embracing the new communications technologies. Public service broadcasting could not afford to be nostalgic about the years when it enjoyed a monopoly in the majority of European countries. It must look to the future. It was noted that public service broadcasters must also seek out new sources of funding and new forms of partnership so as to meet the challenges ahead.

32. Certain of the Delegations of Central and Eastern European countries noted how television had been a powerful catalyst of political change in these countries. While it was noted that independent public service television was a goal to be attained, the Conference was informed about the real difficulties which stood in the way. For example, it was stated that the process of democratisation in some of these countries had not yet resulted in the transformation of State-run television along genuinely independent public service lines. Television was still the arena of political struggle in certain cases. Economic difficulties were also seen as an obstacle to the provision of secure funding for public service broadcasting.

33. The Conference noted the importance of genuinely independent public service broadcasting for Central and Eastern European countries and the need to avoid an overhasty leap into a broadcasting system dominated by commercial broadcasters.

34. The Conference adopted the draft Resolution on the future of public service broadcasting without amendment.

SUB-THEME 2: JOURNALISTIC FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

35. The report presented by the Austrian Federal Minister of Justice highlighted the importance of freedom of expression and freedom of information for the functioning of democratic societies. Free, independent and pluralistic media were seen as essential for guaranteeing an informed citizenry. The report noted the need to ensure respect for a number of ground rules which complemented the broad guarantee of media freedoms set out in Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Specific reference was made to: access to information held by public authorities; protection of the confidentiality of sources of journalists; protection for the convictions of journalists. The report explored, inter alia, the appropriate arrangements for striking the balance between journalistic freedom and the rights and freedoms of others.

36. The Conference endorsed the need to entrench the rights and freedoms of all those engaged in the practice of journalism. There was general agreement that the draft Resolution on this topic was an important contribution in this respect.

37. In particular, Delegations in general believed that the draft Resolution, with its stress on self-regulation, codes of practice, etc. indicated the right approach to the possible conflict between the exercise of journalism and the protection of other rights and interests. This being said, some delegations advocated the introduction of a reference in principle 8 of the draft to the need to establish independent review procedures so as to ensure greater compliance by media professionals with self-regulatory standards. The Conference concluded that this possibility was not excluded by the wording of principle 8, as prepared by the drafters.

38. Certain Delegations argued in favour of according "full" protection to the sources used by journalists, including material sources. The Conference, however, concluded that the wording of principle 3 (d) of the draft was a fair reflection of domestic law and practice. This being said, the Conference noted that the issue of

protection of journalistic sources would be kept under review by the Council of Europe, with a view to seeing to what extent the level of protection might be strengthened.

39. Picking up on the references made in the report of the Federal Ministry of Justice of Austria, several speakers noted the need for the Council of Europe to give consideration to the advisability of drawing up a binding European instrument, or other measures, guaranteeing access by the public to information held by public authorities. The Conference approved an amendment to the draft Declaration indicating that the Council of Europe should take up this issue (see above paragraph 24).

40. The Conference adopted the draft Resolution on journalistic freedoms and human rights without amendment.

5TH EUROPEAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

41. The Conference gratefully accepted the invitation by the Government of Greece to hold the 5th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy in Greece in 1997. The invitation was issued during the Conference by the Minister of Press and Mass Media of Greece, Mr Evangelos Venizelos.

STATEMENT ON VIOLATIONS OF JOURNALISTIC FREEDOMS

42. This text was tabled by the Minister for Culture of Denmark, Ms Jytte Hilden, on behalf of the Nordic Delegations at the Conference. In presenting the text, the Danish Minister for Culture drew attention to the serious dangers to which journalists were exposed in the exercise of their mission, particularly in situations of tension and conflict. She felt it fitting that the Conference should recognise this fact, pay tribute to journalists and condemn the violations of their rights. The participating Ministers and Heads of Delegations unanimously adopted the text, with an amendment proposed by one Delegation which served to strengthen the operative part. The Statement is a valuable complement to the Declaration on media in a democratic society, and to the Resolution on journalistic freedoms and human rights, since it focuses on the grave difficulties and dangers which beset journalists who seek to ensure a free flow of impartial and objective information from countries and regions experiencing tension or upheaval. The participants strongly condemned interferences with the physical security of journalists and appealed to all those responsible for the violation of journalistic freedoms to cease such activities immediately.

43. Of particular note is the encouragement which the Conference gave to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to conduct work so as to improve the protection of journalists, particularly when engaged in dangerous missions or when reporting from situations of conflict and tension.

44. The Statement is fully in line with the conclusions adopted at the Seminar on "media in situations of conflict and tension" which was organised by the Steering Committee on the Mass Media (CDMM) in 1993, and provides further indication of the urgency of the work which the Steering Committee intends to carry out in 1995 in regard to the legal protection of journalists. At the same time, the Statement provides further political backing to the texts which have already been adopted by the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly on the media situation in former Yugoslavia.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF MINISTERS AND HEADS OF DELEGATION

PARTICIPATING STATES/ETATS PARTICIPANTS

ALBANIA/ALBANIE

Mr Leka BUNGO, Head of Mass Media Department, TIRANA

Mr Ilir ZHILLA, Albanian Telegraphic Agency, TIRANA

ANDORRA/ANDORRE

AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE

Dr Nikolaus MICHALEK, Federal Minister of Justice, VIENNA

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

- Flemish Community/Communauté flamande

Mr Adriaan HEIRMAN, Ministère de la Communauté Flamande, BRUXELLES

- French Community/Communauté française

M. Philippe MAHOUX, Ministre de l'Education et de l'Audiovisuel du Gouvernement de la Communauté française, BRUXELLES

- National

M. Michel HERCKENS, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de Belgique, BRUXELLES

BULGARIA/BULGARIE

M. Venko MARKOV, Committee of Posts and Telecommunications, SOFIA

CROATIA/CROATIE

Dr Ivan MAJDAK, Minister, Government of the Republic of Croatia, ZAGREB

CYPRUS/CHYPRE

Mr Dinos MICHAELIDES, Minister of the Interior, NICOSIA

CZECH REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

Mr Pavel TIGRID, Minister of Culture, PRAGUE

Mr Michal PROKOP, Ministry of Culture, PRAGUE

DENMARK/DANEMARK

Ms Jytte HILDEN, Minister for Culture, COPENHAGEN

ESTONIA/ESTONIE

Mr Peeter OLESK, Minister of Culture and Education, TALLINN

FINLAND/FINLANDE

Ms Liisa ERO, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, HELSINKI

FRANCE

M. Bertrand DELCROS, Service Juridique et Technique de l'Information du Premier Ministre, PARIS

GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE

Mr Anton PFEIFER, State Minister, Federal Chancellery, BONN

Dr Walter PRIESNITZ, Secretary of State, Federal Ministry of the Interior, BONN

GREECE/GRECE

Mr Evangelos VENIZELOS, Minister of Press and Mass Media

HOLY SEE/SAINT SIEGE

S.E. Mgr John FOLEY, President, Pontifical Council for Social Communications, VATICAN CITY

HUNGARY/HONGRIE

Dr András TÖRÖK, Ministry of Culture and Education, BUDAPEST

ICELAND/ISLANDE

Mr Pétur GUDFINNSSON, Icelandic State Broadcasting Service, REYKJAVIK

IRELAND/IRLANDE

Mr Michael GRANT, Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht, DUBLIN

ITALY/ITALIE

Mr Francesco D'ONOFRIO, Ministro della Pubblica Istruzione

LATVIA/LETONIE

Mr Janis DRIPE, Minister of Culture, RIGA

LIECHTENSTEIN

LITHUANIA/LITUANIE

Mr Juozas NEKROSIUS, Minister of Culture, VILNIUS

LUXEMBOURG

M. Jean-Paul ZENS, Ministère d'Etat, LUXEMBOURG

MALTA/MALTE

Dr Peter GRECH, Office of the Attorney General, VALLETTA

MOLDOVA/MOLDAVIE

NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS

Mr Nol REIJNDERS, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, RIJSWIJK

NORWAY/NORVEGE

Ms Irene VALSTAD, Secretary of State, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, OSLO

POLAND/POLOGNE

Mr Wacław JANAS, Minister of Culture, WARSAW

PORTUGAL

M. Amândio OLIVEIRA, Présidence du Conseil des Ministres, LISBONNE

ROMANIA/ROUMANIE

M. Mihai MILCA, Directeur, Département d'informations publiques, Gouvernement de Roumanie, BUCAREST

RUSSIAN FEDERATION/FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

Mr Oleg POPTSOV, All-Russian State Television and Radio Company

SAN MARINO/SAINT-MARIN

SLOVAK REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE

Mr Lubomír ROMAN, Minister of Culture, BRATISLAVA

SLOVENIA/SLOVENIE

Mr Borut ŠUKLJE, PR and Media Office of the Government, LJUBLJANA

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

M. Carlos L. CRESPO MARTINEZ, Direccion General de Telecomunicaciones, MADRID

SWEDEN/SUEDE

Mr Goran LANNEGREN, Ministry of Culture, STOCKHOLM

SWITZERLAND/SUISSE

M. Marc FURRER, Département Fédéral des transports, des communications et de l'énergie, Secrétaire d'Etat, Office Fédéral de la Communication, BIENNE

TURKEY/TURQUIE

Mr Üstün DINÇMEN, Ambassador of the Turkish Republic in Prague

UKRAINE

Mr Mychailo ONUFRIJCUK, Minister for Press and Information

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

Mr Paul WRIGHT, Department of National Heritage, LONDON

II. OTHER DELEGATIONS/AUTRES DELEGATIONS

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE/
ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Mr Hallgrim BERG, (Norway), Chairman of the Sub-committee on Media of the Committee on Culture and Education, OSLO

STEERING COMMITTEE ON THE MASS MEDIA (CDDM) /
COMITE DIRECTEUR SUR LES MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION DE MASSE
(CDMM)

Mr Charilaos PAPADOPOULOS, Chairman of the CDMM, NICOSIA

COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL CO-OPERATION (CDCC)/
CONSEIL DE LA COOPERATION CULTURELLE (CDCC)
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES/COMMISSION DES
COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES

Mme Colette FLESCHE, DG Information, Communication, Culture, Commission Européenne, BRUXELLES

III. OBSERVERS/OBSERVATEURS

A. States

BELARUS

Mr Rygor KISEL, National Television and Radio Company, MINSK

B. Organisations

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE
(CSCE)/CONFERENCE SUR LA SECURITE ET LA COOPERATION EN EUROPE
(CSCE)

Ms P. ROGOWSKA, CSCE ODIHR, WARSAW

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION IN EUROPE (ACT)/
ASSOCIATION DES TELEVISIONS COMMERCIALES EUROPEENNES (ACT)

M. Patrick VITTET-PHILIPPE, ACT, BRUXELLES

AUDIOVISUAL EUREKA (AVE) / EUREKA AUDIOVISUEL (AVE)

Mr Karl-Gunnar LIDSTRÖM, AVE Permanent Secretariat, BRUXELLES

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION (EBU)/UNION EUROPEENNE DE RADIO-
TELEVISION (UER)

Mr Albert SCHARF, EBU, MÜNCHEN

NORDIC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS/CONSEIL DES MINISTRES NORDIQUES

Excusé/apologised

* * *

COUNCIL OF EUROPE/CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE/
SECRETAIRE GENERAL DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Mr Daniel TARSCHYS

APPENDIX II

AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Opening of the Conference by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mr Daniel Tarschys
2. Address by:
 - the President of the Czech Republic, Mr Václav Havel
 - the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic, Mr Pavel Tigrid
 - the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mr Daniel Tarschys
3. Election of the Chairman
4. Election of two Vice-Chairmen
5. Adoption of the agenda
6. **Theme: The media in a democratic society**
General introduction: The Czech Delegation

Sub-theme 1: The future of public service broadcasting
Rapporteur: The Belgian Delegation

Sub-theme 2: Journalistic freedoms and human rights
Rapporteur: The Austrian Delegation
7. Other business
8. Adoption of the Resolutions and Political Declaration
9. Close of the Conference

Documents of the Conference

Theme: The media in a democratic society

- General Introduction by the Czech Delegation MCM (94) 22
- Memorandum presented by the Delegation of Switzerland MCM (94) 16
- Memorandum presented by AUDIOVISUAL EUREKA MCM (94) 24

Sub-theme 1: The future of public service broadcasting

- Report presented by the Belgian Delegation MCM (94) 1
- Memorandum presented by the Delegation of the United Kingdom MCM (94) 17
- Memorandum presented by the Delegation of the Holy See MCM (94) 6

Sub-theme 2: Journalistic freedoms and human rights

- Report presented by the Austrian Delegation MCM (94) 2
- Memorandum presented by the Delegation of the Holy See MCM (94) 7

* * *

- Draft Resolutions and Draft Political Declaration MCM (94) 3

* * *

Submissions by NGOs on the theme and sub-themes of the Conference

Theme: The media in a democratic society

- Memorandum presented by the International Press Institute MCM (94) 8
- Memorandum presented by the European Federation of Community Radios MCM (94) 11
- Memorandum presented by the International Federation of Journalists MCM (94) 12
- Memorandum presented by AMARC-Europe MCM (94) 18
- Memorandum presented by ARTICLE 19 MCM (94) 19

- Memorandum presented by the World Press Freedom Committee MCM (94) 23
- Memorandum presented by the Association of Commercial Television in Europe MCM (94) 25

Sub-theme 1: The future of public service broadcasting

- Memorandum presented by the International Press Institute MCM (94) 9
- Memorandum presented by the Association of European Radios MCM (94) 10
- Memorandum presented by the International Federation of Journalists MCM (94) 13
- Memorandum presented by CIRCOM-Regional MCM (94) 15
- Memorandum presented by ARTICLE 19 MCM (94) 19
- Memorandum presented by the European Broadcasting Union MCM (94) 21
- Memorandum presented by the Association of Commercial Television in Europe MCM (94) 25

Sub-theme 2: Journalistic freedoms and human rights

- Memorandum presented by the International Federation of Journalists MCM (94) 14
- Memorandum presented by ARTICLE 19 MCM (94) 19

Other Conference documents

- Activity report of the Secretary General on work carried out since the 3rd European Ministerial Conference MCM (94) 4
- Activity report of the Committee of experts on media concentrations and pluralism (MM-CM) MCM (94) 5
- Discussion documents prepared by the Project Group (MM-ECM) MCM (94) 4 Addendum

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 7 December 1994

9.00 am: Opening of the Conference by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe,
(in public) Mr Daniel Tarschys

Address by:

- the President of the Czech Republic, Mr Václav Havel

(short interval)

- the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic, Mr Pavel Tigrid

- the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mr Daniel Tarschys

Election of the Chairperson

Election of two Vice-Chairpersons

Adoption of the agenda

9.45 am: **The media in a democratic society**

(in public) General introduction by the Czech Delegation

Sub-theme 1: The future of public service broadcasting

Presentation of the report of the Belgian Delegation

followed by:

Sub-theme 2: Journalistic freedoms and human rights

Presentation of the report of the Austrian Delegation

10.30 am: (coffee break)

11.00 am: Debate on the report presented by the Belgian Delegation
(in camera)

- 1.00 pm: Luncheon for Ministers and other Heads of Delegation hosted by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe
- 3.00 pm: Debate on the report presented by the Belgian Delegation (continued)
(in camera)
- 4.30 pm: (coffee break)
- 5.00 pm: Debate on the report presented by the Austrian Delegation
(in camera)
- 6.30 pm: Close of sitting
- 8.00 pm: Reception given by the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic, Mr Pavel Tigrid, in the Liechtenstein Palace

Thursday, 8 December 1994

- 9.00 am: Debate on the report presented by the Austrian Delegation
(in camera) (continued)
- 11.00 am: (coffee break)
- 11.30 am: Debate and adoption of the Draft Resolutions and Draft
(in camera) Political Declaration
- 12.30 pm: Closing speech by the Chairperson of the Conference
- 12.45 pm: Close of the Conference
- 1.00 pm: Press Conference
- 1.30 pm: Reception offered by the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic, Mr Pavel Tigrid

APPENDIX III

Political Declaration, Resolutions and Statement

DECLARATION ON MEDIA IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

1. The Ministers of the States participating in the 4th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy (Prague, 7-8 December 1994);
2. **Recalling** that respect for pluralist democracy, the rule of law and human rights are threshold requirements for accession to the Council of Europe and that membership of the Organisation entails a solemn commitment to entrench and develop these basic values;
3. **Recalling** the obligations of the member States of the Council of Europe to defend and promote media freedoms and media pluralism in accordance with Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights, as interpreted by the Convention's organs, as well as their commitments under the Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Information of the Committee of Ministers of 29 April 1982;
4. **Recalling** also that the Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe solemnly declared at the Vienna summit conference (October 1993) that guaranteed freedom of expression and notably of the media are among the decisive criteria used for assessing any application for membership of the Organisation, and **stressing** that this is a continuing commitment for all member States;
5. **Resolved** to guarantee and strengthen further the freedom of the media to impart information, ideas and opinions regardless of frontiers, and thus the development of human rights and genuine democracy;
6. **Affirming** that media pluralism and diversity are essential for democracy and that media transparency is an important means for assisting the competent national authorities to evaluate the effects of media concentrations on these values as well as for allowing individuals to form an opinion on the information provided by the media;
7. **Condemning**, in line with the Vienna Declaration, all forms of expression which incite to racial hatred, xenophobia, antisemitism and all forms of intolerance, since they undermine democratic security, cultural cohesion and pluralism;
8. **Affirming** that the media can assist in building mutual understanding and tolerance among persons, groups and countries and in the attainment of the objectives of democratic, social and cultural cohesion announced in the Vienna Declaration;

9. **Concerned** by the undue prominence given to the portrayal of violence in some media, notably broadcast media, and of the impact thereof on the public and **noting** the need for guidelines at the European level on this issue;
10. **Noting** that the functioning of the media in a democratic society must be constantly reassessed so that the speed of economic, technological and regulatory developments does not prejudice the independence and pluralism of the media, human rights, intellectual property or cultural and social policies;
11. **Affirming** that the Council of Europe, with its specific vocation in the human rights field, its particular competence in the area of mass media and its broad geographic basis, is a particularly appropriate framework for elaborating policies designed to promote the functioning of the media in a democratic society,
12. **Decide:**
 - to adopt as basic policy instruments in the media field the Plan of Action and the two Resolutions appended to this Declaration;
 - to safeguard the independence of public service broadcasting and to secure for it a safe and appropriate funding framework enabling it to fulfil its mission in accordance with the guidelines provided in Resolution 1;
 - to secure, within the framework of the principles provided in Resolution 2, the rights and freedoms of all those engaged in the practice of journalism while acknowledging that they have the right to elaborate self-regulatory standards, for example in the form of codes of conduct;
 - to intensify their support for the democratic reform of the media in Central and East European countries, which sets the stage for closer co-operation in the media field in the context of wider European integration;
 - to ensure for this purpose better co-ordination of the various initiatives to assist both policy makers and media professionals in these countries;
13. **Welcome** the entry into force of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television and **underline** the necessity of a coherent development of both the Convention and the "Television without Frontiers" Directive having regard to the discussion within the European Union on the application of that Directive;

14. **Consider** that the most suitable way of ensuring such coherent development would be for the European Commission to keep the Council of Europe regularly informed of the work in progress within the European Community on the revision of the said Directive and to examine any views and suggestions the Council of Europe has expressed;
15. **Agree** to promote media transparency and **welcome** the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of Recommendation No R (94) 13 on measures to promote media transparency;
16. **Recommend** that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe instruct its Steering Committee on the Mass Media to consider the advisability of preparing a binding legal instrument or other measures embodying basic principles on the right of access of the public to information held by public authorities;
17. **Underline** the positive contribution of the Programmes of the Council of Europe to the media reform process in Central and East European countries, especially as regards the training of media professionals;
18. **Welcome** the announcement made by a number of governments of their intention to make voluntary financial contributions to these Programmes and **urge** other governments to follow suit;
19. **Urge** the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe when implementing the terms of the Action Plan appended to this Declaration to consult closely with media professionals and regulatory authorities and to take due account of all relevant work being carried out within other regional and international fora;
20. **Call on** the Committee of Ministers to take due account in the implementation of this Action Plan of the need to promote equality of opportunity for Central and East European countries as well as other European countries with a low audio-visual output or a limited geographic or linguistic coverage.

ACTION PLAN SETTING OUT STRATEGIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF MEDIA IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY ADDRESSED TO THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

MEDIA IN A PAN-EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

Encourage the implementation, where appropriate in consultation with interested organisations, of specific activities and procedures, including information exchange and training, to: foster the democratic reform of the media; broaden media freedom in the context of European integration; create awareness of interferences with media freedom and the independence and security of journalists; promote equality of opportunity in the audio-visual sector.

THE FUNCTIONING OF THE MEDIA IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

1. Media concentrations

- i. **Monitor** the evolution of media concentrations in the member States of the Council of Europe and report on any significant developments which have an impact on political and cultural pluralism;
- ii. **Monitor** the implementation in domestic law and practice of Recommendation No R (94) 13 on measures to promote media transparency;
- iii. **Propose** any necessary measures in the light of (i) and (ii).

2. Information and human rights

Study, in a comparative perspective, national and international law and practice on:

- access to information held by public authorities;
- confidentiality of journalists' sources of information.

3. New communications technologies

Monitor and evaluate the implications of new communications technologies, in particular for human rights and democratic values, as well as from the angle of equality of opportunity between countries and social groups.

4. Media and the protection of right holders

- i. **Evaluate** the impact of new communications technologies on the current level of protection of holders of copyright and neighbouring rights, with a view to guaranteeing and furthering such protection while taking account of the need to ensure a balanced approach to the protection of the various categories of right holders and to facilitate the circulation of European audio-visual works;
- ii. **Provide** a forum for the working out of pan-European approaches to discussions on the protection of right holders being conducted within the framework of other bodies.

5. Sound and audio-visual piracy

- i. **Monitor** the level of sound and audio-visual piracy in the member States of the Council of Europe;
- ii. **Propose**, if appropriate, legal and practical measures for combating sound and audio-visual piracy, based on the initiatives already undertaken within the framework of the Council of Europe.

6. Media and intolerance

Study, in close consultation with media professionals and regulatory authorities, possible guidelines which could assist media professionals in addressing intolerance in all its forms.

7. Media and violence

Prepare, in close consultation with media professionals and regulatory authorities, possible guidelines on the portrayal of violence in the media.

MEDIA AND CONFLICT

Study, in close consultation with media professionals, possible ways for improving the protection of journalists in situations of conflict and tension, and the role which the media can play in such situations.

RESOLUTION No 1

THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC SERVICE BROADCASTING

The Ministers of the States participating in the 4th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy (Prague, 7-8 December 1994);

Recalling the principles which were adopted on public and private broadcasting in Europe on the occasion of the 1st European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy, held in Vienna on 9 and 10 December 1986;

Noting the importance of the changes which have taken place in broadcasting since that Conference, and in particular the emergence of the mixed system of public and commercial broadcasting;

Acknowledging that public service broadcasting, both radio and television, support the values underlying the political, legal and social structures of democratic societies, and in particular respect for human rights, culture and political pluralism;

Stressing the importance of public service broadcasting for democratic societies;

Recognising therefore the need to guarantee the permanence and stability of public service broadcasting so as to allow it to continue to operate in the service of the public;

Underlining the vital function of public service broadcasting as an essential factor of pluralistic communication accessible to everyone;

Recalling the importance of radio and **stressing** its great potential for the development of democratic societies, particularly at the regional and local levels;

I. General principles

Affirm their commitment to maintain and develop a strong public service broadcasting system in an environment characterised by an increasingly competitive offer of programme services and rapid technological change;

Acknowledge, in line with the conclusions adopted at the 1st European Ministerial Conference, that privately owned companies as well as public organisations may provide such a service;

Undertake to guarantee at least one comprehensive wide-range programme service comprising information, education, culture and entertainment which is accessible to all members of the public, while **acknowledging** that public service broadcasters must also be permitted to provide, where appropriate, additional programme services such as thematic services;

Undertake to define clearly, in accordance with appropriate arrangements in domestic law and practice and in respect for their international obligations, the role, missions and responsibilities of public service broadcasters and to ensure their editorial independence against political and economic interference;

Undertake to guarantee public service broadcasters secure and appropriate means necessary for the fulfilment of their missions;

Agree to implement these commitments in accordance with the following framework:

II. Policy framework for public service broadcasting

Public service requirements

Participating States agree that public service broadcasters, within the general framework defined for them and without prejudice to more specific public service remits, must have principally the following missions:

- to provide, through their programming, a reference point for all members of the public and a factor for social cohesion and integration of all individuals, groups and communities. In particular, they must reject any cultural, sexual, religious or racial discrimination and any form of social segregation;
- to provide a forum for public discussion in which as broad a spectrum as possible of views and opinions can be expressed;
- to broadcast impartial and independent news, information and comment;
- to develop pluralistic, innovatory and varied programming which meets high ethical and quality standards and not to sacrifice the pursuit of quality to market forces;
- to develop and structure programme schedules and services of interest to a wide public while being attentive to the needs of minority groups;
- to reflect the different philosophical ideas and religious beliefs in society, with the aim of strengthening mutual understanding and tolerance and promoting community relations in pluriethnic and multicultural societies;
- to contribute actively through their programming to a greater appreciation and dissemination of the diversity of national and European cultural heritage;

- to ensure that the programmes offered contain a significant proportion of original productions, especially feature films, drama and other creative works, and to have regard to the need to use independent producers and co-operate with the cinema sector;
- to extend the choice available to viewers and listeners by also offering programme services which are not normally provided by commercial broadcasters.

Funding

Participating states undertake to maintain and, where necessary, establish an appropriate and secure funding framework which guarantees public service broadcasters the means necessary to accomplish their missions. There exist a number of sources of funding for sustaining and promoting public service broadcasting, such as: licence fees, public subsidies, advertising and sponsorship revenue; sales of their audio-visual works and programme agreements. Where appropriate, funding may also be provided from charges for thematic services offered as a complement to the basic service.

The level of licence fee or public subsidy should be projected over a sufficient period of time so as to allow public service broadcasters to engage in long term planning.

Economic practices

Participating states should endeavour to ensure that economic practices such as the concentration of media ownership, the acquisition of exclusive rights and the control over distribution systems such as conditional access techniques, do not prejudice the vital contribution public service broadcasters have to make to pluralism and the right of the public to receive information.

Independence and accountability

Participating states undertake to guarantee the independence of public service broadcasters against political and economic interference. In particular, day to day management and editorial responsibility for programme schedules and the content of programmes must be a matter entirely for the broadcasters themselves.

The independence of public service broadcasters must be guaranteed by appropriate structures such as pluralistic internal boards or other independent bodies.

The control and accountability of public service broadcasters, especially as regards the discharge of their missions and use of their resources, must be guaranteed by appropriate means.

Public service broadcasters must be directly accountable to the public. To that end, public service broadcasters should regularly publish information on their activities and develop procedures for allowing viewers and listeners to comment on the way in which they carry out their missions.

Means of transmission

Participating states should ensure that public service broadcasters are guaranteed adequate means of transmission and, as the case may be, of retransmission, to enable them to fulfil their missions.

New communications technologies

Participating states should bear in mind that new communications technologies are giving rise to profound changes in broadcasting, which require them to develop clear principles for sustaining a system of public service broadcasting capable of evolving in the new technological context.

Participating states should encourage public service broadcasters to contribute to the development of research and experimentation in new communications technologies in close collaboration with industry, taking account of the interests of consumers.

Particular attention should be given to developing the opportunities offered by telecommunications for the introduction of digital broadcasting and new services.

Public service broadcasters should be able to exploit new technologies necessary for the fulfilment of their missions.

Participating states, together with public service broadcasters, should examine at regular intervals at the European level the impact of technological change on the role of public service broadcasting at both the national and transnational levels.

European co-operation and solidarity

Bearing in mind the possibilities offered by existing European structures, participating States should facilitate co-operation between those public service broadcasters wishing to collaborate and form alliances in areas such as programme exchange, the production of programmes, technological research and the development of multilateral public service channels.

The Council of Europe should follow closely the development of multilateral public service channels and study the problems which may arise in this respect.

RESOLUTION No 2

JOURNALISTIC FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The Ministers of the States participating in the 4th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy (Prague, 7-8 December 1994);

Noting that freedom of expression, including the freedom of the media, is one of the fundamental conditions of a genuine democratic society;

Emphasising in this respect that the functions of all those engaged in the practice of journalism, in particular journalists, editors, publishers, directors and owners, in the different electronic and print media are essential, and that the guarantee of their freedom of expression is indispensable;

Reaffirming the solemn commitments which the member States of the Council of Europe have undertaken within the framework of Article 10 of the European Convention for the Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, as well as the political commitments which these States have accepted under the Declaration on the freedom of expression and information of 29 April 1982 in which the member States of the Council of Europe reiterated their firm attachment to the principles of freedom of expression and information as a basic element of democratic and pluralist society;

Aware of the existence of different legal and cultural traditions in the member States for reconciling the exercise of freedom of expression by those engaged in the practice of journalism with the protection of other rights and freedoms;

Convinced that all those engaged in the practice of journalism are in a particularly good position to determine, in particular by means of codes of conduct which have been voluntarily established and are applied, the duties and responsibilities which freedom of journalistic expression entails,

Agree on the following principles:

Principle 1

The maintenance and development of genuine democracy require the existence and strengthening of free, independent, pluralistic and responsible journalism. This requirement is reflected in the need for journalism to:

- inform individuals on the activities of public powers as well as on the activities of the private sector, thus providing them with the possibility of forming opinions;
- allow both individuals and groups to express opinions, thus contributing to keeping public and private powers, as well as society in general, informed of their opinions;
- submit the exercise of the various types of powers to continuous and critical examination.

Principle 2

The practice of journalism in the different electronic and print media is rooted in particular in the fundamental right to freedom of expression guaranteed by Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights, as interpreted through the case law of the Convention's organs.

Principle 3

The following enables journalism to contribute to the maintenance and development of genuine democracy:

- a) unrestricted access to the journalistic profession;
- b) genuine editorial independence vis-à-vis political power and pressures exerted by private interest groups or by public authorities;
- c) access to information held by public authorities, granted on an equitable and impartial basis, in the pursuit of an open information policy;
- d) the protection of the confidentiality of the sources used by journalists.

Principle 4

Bearing in mind the fundamental role of journalistic freedom of expression in a genuine democracy, any interference by public authorities with the practice of journalism must:

- a) be foreseen in the complete and exhaustive list of restrictions set out in paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights;
- b) be necessary in a democratic society and reply to a pressing social need;
- c) be laid down by law and formulated in clear and precise terms;
- d) be narrowly interpreted;
- e) be proportional to the aim pursued.

Principle 5

Encouragement should be given by public authorities or, as appropriate, by those engaged in the practice of journalism, to:

- a) high quality systems of professional training for journalists;
- b) dialogue between journalists, editors, publishers, directors and media owners in the different electronic and print media and the authorities responsible for media policy at the governmental and intergovernmental levels;
- c) the creation or maintenance of conditions which protect journalists (national and foreign) engaged in dangerous missions or involved in dangerous situations, including by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements;
- d) transparency in regard to:
 - the ownership structures of the various media enterprises;and
 - the relationships with third parties who have influence on the editorial independence of the media.

Principle 6

The fundamental function of journalism in a genuine democracy implies that all those engaged in its practice act in an ethical and responsible manner, in particular by not abandoning their independence nor their critical approach. Journalism shall be exercised so as to serve freedom of expression, which includes the right to receive and impart information, while respecting other fundamental rights, freedoms and interests protected by the European Convention on Human Rights.

Principle 7

The practice of journalism in a genuine democracy has a number of implications. These implications, which are already reflected in many professional codes of conduct, include:

- a) respecting the right of the public to be accurately informed about facts and events;
- b) collecting information by fair means;
- c) presenting fairly information, comments and criticism, avoiding unjustified infringement of private life, defamation and unfounded accusations;

- d) rectifying any published or broadcast information which subsequently proves to be grossly inaccurate;
- e) observing professional secrecy with regard to the sources of information;
- f) avoiding the promotion of any violence, hatred, intolerance or discrimination based, in particular, on race, sex, sexual orientation, language, religion, politics or other opinions, national or regional origin, or social origin.

Principle 8

Bearing in mind the different and changing conditions of the various media, public authorities should exercise self-restraint in addressing the considerations mentioned in Principle 7 and should recognise that all those engaged in the practice of journalism have the right to elaborate self-regulatory standards - for example, in the form of codes of conduct - which describe how their rights and freedoms are to be reconciled with other rights, freedoms and interests with which they may come into conflict, as well as their responsibilities.

RESOLUTION No 3

**ON THE CONVOCAATION OF THE 5TH EUROPEAN MINISTERIAL
CONFERENCE ON MASS MEDIA POLICY**

The Ministers of States participating in the 4th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy being held in Prague on 7 and 8 December 1994;

Express their warmest thanks to the Government of the Czech Republic for the excellent organisation of this Conference in Prague and for its kind hospitality;

Emphasising the importance of holding further regular meetings at Ministerial level so as to exchange views on the rapid developments in the media field and to work out any concerted measures which such developments may require;

Having learnt with pleasure of the invitation by the Government of Greece to hold the 5th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy in Greece in 1997;

Gratefully accept this invitation.

STATEMENT OF THE 4TH EUROPEAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON MASS MEDIA POLICY

ON VIOLATIONS OF JOURNALISTIC FREEDOMS

We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation, participating in this 4th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy, being held in Prague on 7-8 December 1994:

Reaffirm our commitment to freedom of expression and information and to the free flow of information and ideas within and across frontiers without interference as a fundamental basis for the functioning of pluralistic democracy and for democratic security within Europe;

Recognise that the free and unhindered exercise of journalistic freedoms is crucial for the free formation of opinions and ideas;

Pay tribute to journalists and their untiring efforts to provide the public with information and critical analyses of events and occurrences within society and the world at large;

Recognise that, in accomplishing their task, journalists may place their lives and physical integrity at very great risk;

Note that this is particularly so in situations of war, conflict and social and political tension and that assassination, disappearance and detention of journalists and restrictions of their right to free and independent reporting frequently characterise such situations;

Are appalled by the fact that the number of disappearances and deaths of journalists has been greater within Europe in the last thirty-six months than anywhere else in the world, notably in connection with the conflict in territories of former Yugoslavia;

Are deeply concerned by the increasing number of assassinations and hostage-taking of journalists because of their exercise of investigative journalism or because of their independent thinking, as well as the numerous forms of physical and psychological harassment to which they may be subject,

VIGOROUSLY CONDEMN these violations of journalistic freedoms, as infringements of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

CALL ON all those who are responsible for perpetrating such violations to cease them immediately and urge all Governments to take all necessary steps to that effect, in particular to assist in the overall attempts to find information and, if possible, to locate missing journalists;

GIVE OUR SUPPORT to journalists in their task of independent provision of news and information;

RECOMMEND that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe urgently pursue work aimed at improving the protection of journalists, particularly when on *perilous missions* or operating in situations of tension and conflict.

COUNCIL
OF EUROPE



CONSEIL
DE L'EUROPE

Committee of Ministers
Comité des Ministres

Strasbourg, 17 January 1995

Restricted
CM(94)204

CMD008526

Corrigendum (bilingue)



For consideration at the 526th meeting
of the Ministers' Deputies
(23-26 January 1995, A level, Item 5.1)

**4TH EUROPEAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
ON MASS MEDIA POLICY
(PRAGUE, 7-8 DECEMBER 1994)**

**4E CONFERENCE MINISTERIELLE EUROPEENNE SUR LA POLITIQUE
DES COMMUNICATIONS DE MASSE
(PRAGUE, 7-8 DECEMBRE 1994)**

**Theme: Media in a democratic society
Thème: Les media dans une société démocratique**

**Corrigendum to the Summary report of the Secretary General
Corrigendum au Rapport sommaire du Secrétaire Général**

The references to the Minister of Education and Audiovisual of Belgium in paragraphs 8, 9 and 26 should be amended to read "the Minister of Education and Audiovisual of the Government of the French-speaking Community of Belgium".

Les références au Ministre de l'Education et de l'Audiovisuel de Belgique qui figurent aux paragraphes 8, 9 et 26 doivent se lire comme suit: "le Ministre de l'Education et de l'Audiovisuel du Gouvernement de la Communauté française de Belgique".