

## 'PRIOR RESTRAINTS' AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION: THE NECESSITY OF EMBEDDING PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS IN DOMESTIC SYSTEMS

Prior restraints are State actions that prohibit speech or other forms of expression before they can take place. In contrast to a system of subsequent punishment, which permits the communication but imposes a subsequent penalty for its publication, prior restraints prevent communication from occurring in the first place. They can take a variety of forms such as: judicial injunctions prohibiting the publication of certain facts or opinions; administrative bans on the circulation, distribution or sale of publications; judicial orders prohibiting journalists from practicing their profession on a permanent or temporary basis; a ban on the future operation of the media outlet by suspending/revoking its broadcasting licence or ceasing its activities. Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights does not prohibit prior restraints as such. However, because of the considerable danger they represent for democratic societies, restrictions of this kind call for the most careful scrutiny. According to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights described below, only where the criteria for prior restraints are clearly indicated in the law and procedural safeguards are embedded in domestic systems to prevent any arbitrary encroachments upon the freedom of expression could prior restraints be acceptable and compatible with the right to freedom of expression. In this regard, the principle of proportionality is of particular importance.

### Domestic legislation failing to meet the requirements of accessibility and foreseeability of law

Unifaun Theatre Productions Limited and Others v. Malta [no. 37326/13](#)

Judgment 15.5.2018

The case concerned a complaint by the applicants about "Stitching", written by the Scottish playwright A

In December 2008 the first applicant applied to the Board for Film and Stage Classification for a rating certificate ahead of a planned staging of the play, which deals with a troubled relationship between a man and a woman. However, the Board banned the play. The reasons for the decision included the play being blasphemous, showing contempt for the victims of the Auschwitz death camp, portraying dangerous sexual perversions and referring to the sexual assault of children. The domestic courts rejected constitutional appeals. In particular, the Constitutional Court found that any genuine aim the play had in portraying relationships was submerged under the instances of blasphemy, the vilification of the dignity of women and children, and the glorification of sexual perversion.

The European Court of Human Rights recalled that the expression "prohibited by paragraph of Article 10 not only requires that the impugned measure should have a legal basis in

<sup>1</sup> This document presents a non-exhaustive selection of the European Court of Human Rights relevant case law. Its aim is to improve the awareness of the acts or omissions of the national authorities likely to amount to a hindrance of the European Convention of Human Rights. This information is not a legal assessment of the alerts and should not be treated or used as such.

domestic law, but also refers to the quality of the law in question, which should be accessible to the person concerned and foreseeable as to its effects. A rule is “foreseeable” if it has sufficient precision to enable any individual – if need be with appropriate advice – to regulate his conduct. For domestic law to meet the requirements of accessibility and foreseeability it must afford legal protection against arbitrary interferences by public authorities with the rights safeguarded by the Convention. In matters affecting fundamental rights it would be contrary to the rule of law, one of the basic principles of a democratic society enshrined in the Convention, for a legal discretion granted to the executive to be expressed in terms of an unfettered power. The Court considered that the Maltese domestic law applicable in this case did not meet these requirements as it was not sufficiently precise and does not indicate with sufficient clarity the scope of the discretion conferred on the competent authorities and the manner of its exercise.

Conclusion: violation of Article 10 of the Convention

### **Three-year ban on practising journalism and prison sentence for promoting extremism in the context of Chechen conflict**

**Stomakhin v. Russia - [52273/07](#)**

**Judgment 9.5.2018**

The applicant, a journalist and civil activist, published his own newsletter and, therein, made a number of statements concerning the Chechen conflict. In 2006 he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and banned from practising journalism for three years on account of statements appealing to violence and extremist activities and inciting hatred and enmity on the ethnic, religious and social grounds, contrary to the Suppression of Extremism Act.

(a) Aims pursued – According to the European Court of Human Rights, the applicant pursued several legitimate aims: protecting the rights of others (such groups as the Russian people, Orthodox believers and enforcement officers), as well as protecting national security, territorial integrity, public safety, and preventing disorder and crime.

While national security or public safety had to be interpreted restrictively, the matters relative to the conflict in the Chechen Republic had been of a very sensitive nature at the material time, which required particular vigilance on the part of the authorities.

(b) Necessity in a democratic society

(i) Pressing social need – The impugned statements were part of a debate on a matter of general and public concern (the conflict in the Chechen Republic), a sphere in which restrictions on freedom of expression are to be strictly construed. They had been made against the background of the separatist tendencies in the region that had led to and serious security forces and the Chechen rebel fighters, resulting in a heavy loss of life and deadly terrorist attacks in other regions of Russia.

(ii) Severity of the penalty – The Court left open the question whether a ban on the exercise of journalistic activities, as such, was compatible with Article 10. A deprivation of liberty coupled with a ban on practising journalism for speech – even if criminal – was an extremely harsh measure, particularly when imposed for such a long period. In that respect, the domestic courts had referred to the applicant’s “personality” and the “social and considerations, the Court was unable to conclude by any particular circumstances of his case. The applicant had never been convicted of any similar

offence (otherwise, the choice of a harsh sentence would have been more acceptable). Moreover, the potential impact of the impugned statements was reduced. They had been printed in a self-published newsletter with a very low number of copies and an insignificant circulation. The copies had been distributed by the applicant in person or through his acquaintances at public events in Moscow only to those individuals who had expressed their interest. The applicant's actions were proportionate to the legitimate aims pursued.

Conclusion: violation of Article 10 (freedom of expression)

### **Lack of procedural safeguards when issuing injunction against national newspaper preventing it from imparting information**

*Cumhuriyet Vakfı - 28255/07 Others v. Turkey*  
Judgment 8.10.2013

The applicants were respectively the owner, publisher, editor-in-chief and chief editorial writer of a daily Turkish newspaper Cumhuriyet. In April 2007, in the run-up to the presidential elections, the newspaper published a political advertisement that reproduced a quote from a 1995 British newspaper article in which one of the candidates in the 2007 elections, Mr Abdullah Gül, was alleged to have said: "I am at the end of the Republic of Turkey – we definitely want to change the secularism in Turkey." The applicants brought defamation proceedings against the applicants. In May 2007 a domestic court issued an injunction restraining re-publication of the quote published in Cumhuriyet and of any news related to the pending defamation proceedings.

According to the European Court of Human Rights, the very general and unqualified terms of the ban set out in the injunction rendered its scope unclear and potentially extremely wide. In particular, the lack of clarity as to what material could and could not be published under the interim measure could be interpreted as forbidding coverage of any political statement made by Mr Gül relating to the subject of secularism in Turkey. In the Court's view, the injunction have had a chilling effect not only on the Cumhuriyet newspaper, but also on the Turkish media as a whole in the period concerned. The injunction had remained in force for over ten months, including during two stages of the Presidential elections, as a consequence of the lack of a time-limit and the absence of any periodic review as to its continuing necessity or of a prompt determination of the merits of the case.

The length and breadth of the injunction therefore had the effect of preventing the newspaper from contributing to the public debate surrounding the elections and the candidature of Mr Gül at a critical time in Turkish political history. The unexplained delays in the procedure and the failure to limit the impugned measure to a reasonable period had the effect of making the restriction of freedom of expression unduly onerous. The domestic court had not provided any reasoning for its decisions to grant the injunction and to refuse the ensuing request for it to be lifted. This lack of reasoning deprived the applicants of an important procedural safeguard. In addition, since the applicants had been unable to contest the interim injunction until over a month after it was first granted, they had been placed at a substantial disadvantage vis-à-vis their opponent, especially considering the perishable nature of news and the specific political environment in which the impugned measure had been applied.

In the light of these procedural deficiencies, and bearing in mind the severity of the punishment failure to comply with the interim measure would have entailed, the injunction had not constituted a justified or a proportionate interference with the applicants' right to freedom of expression.

Conclusion: violation of Article 10 (freedom of expression)

## Orders suspending publication and dissemination of newspapers, considered propaganda in favor of terrorist organisations

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**Ürper and Others v. Turkey - [14526/07](#)**

**Judgment on 20.10.2009**

The applicants were the owners, executive directors, editors-in-chief, news directors and journalists of four daily newspapers whose publication and distribution was repeatedly suspended in 2006 and 2007 for periods ranging from fifteen days to a month by court orders issued under anti-terrorist legislation. The newspapers were accused of publishing propaganda in favour of a terrorist organisation, condoning crimes the organisation had committed, and revealing the identity of officials engaged in the fight against terrorism, so making them targets for terrorist attack. The applicants lodged unsuccessful objections to the suspension orders.

The European Court of Human Rights recalled that, although prior restraints on the media were not *per se* incompatible with the Convention, those in the applicants' case had been of types of article, but on the future publication of entire newspapers, whose content was unknown at the time the court orders were made of the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the court orders had stemmed from the hypothetical offences which the applicants had committed or established without trial in proceedings from which they were excluded, would recommit the same kind of offences in the future. The preventive effect of the suspension orders thus entailed implicit sanctions to dissuade the applicants from publishing similar articles in the future and to hinder their professional activities, when less draconian measures – such as the confiscation of particular issues or restrictions on the publication of specific articles – could have been envisaged. Accordingly, by suspending the publication and distribution of the newspapers, albeit for short periods, the domestic courts had largely overstepped the narrow margin of appreciation afforded to them in the exercise of their essential role as a public watchdog.

The practice of banning the future publication of entire periodicals under section 6(5) went beyond any notion of necessary restraint in a democratic society and, instead, amounted to censorship.

Conclusion: violation of Article 10 of the Convention (freedom of expression)

*See also*, on the same topic,

- *Turgay and Others v. Turkey*, judgment of 15 June 2010;
- *Aslan and Sezen v. Turkey* and *Aslan and Sezen v. Turkey (no. 2)*, judgments of 17 June 2014

## Administrative bans on the dissemination of publications of foreign origin or written in a foreign language

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**Association Ekin v. France no. [39288/98](#)**

**Judgment 17.7.2001**

At the time of the facts of the case, the Minister of the Interior was granted powers by the French Law of 1881 on the press to impose general and absolute bans throughout France on the circulation, distribution or sale of any document written in a foreign language or of any document regarded as being of foreign origin, even if written in French.

According to the European Court of Human Rights, although Article 10 does not prohibit prior restraints on publication as such, a legal framework ensuring both tight control over the scope of bans and effective judicial review to prevent any abuse of power is fully required since news is a perishable commodity and delaying its publication, even for a short period, may well deprive it of all its value and interest. In this particular case, the Court noted that the French press law at that time was couched in

very wide terms and conferred wide-ranging powers on the Minister of the Interior to issue administrative bans on the dissemination of publications of foreign origin or written in a foreign language. Such legislation appeared to be in direct conflict with the actual wording of Article 10 of the Convention, which provides that the r i g h t s s e t f o r t h i n t h a t A r t i c l e a Although the exceptional circumstances in 1939, on the eve of the Second World War, might have justified tight control over foreign publications, the argument that a system discriminating against publications of that sort should continue to remain in force appear currently to be untenable. As regards the judicial review of administrative bans, the Court noted the procedures in place in France provided then insufficient guarantees against abuse. Such review was not automatic and the administrative courts only carried out a limited review. In practice, the applicant had to wait more than nine years before obtaining a final judicial decision.

Conclusion: violation of Article 10 of the Convention (freedom of expression)

See, also

- *Editions Plon v. France*, no. [58148/00](#), 18 May 2004 [French courts' applicant company and Dr Gubler from continuing to be d G s a m d b S e e r e following a request by President Mitterrand's widow and children, who complained of a breach of medical confidentiality, an invasion of President Mitterrand's privacy and injury to his relatives' feelings]
- *Sapan v. Turkey*, [44102/04](#), 8 June 2010 [Turkish court order banning the distribution of book for almost two years and eight months on basis of unreasoned judicial decisions]

#### **Refusal by British Board of Film Classification to grant distribution certificate for video work containing erotic scenes involving St Theresa of Avila and Christ**

**Wingrove v. the United Kingdom - [17419/90](#)**

**Judgment 25.11.1996**

The applicant, Mr Nigel Wingrove, is a film director who directed the making of a video work entitled " V i s i o n s o f E c s t a s y " . A e a f o o t h e d f i l m w g s d e r i v e d f r o m t h e l i f e a n d l i c a n t writings of St Teresa of Avila, the sixteenth-century Carmelite nun and founder of many convents, who experienced powerful ecstatic visions of Jesus Christ. Visions of Ecstasy was submitted to the British Board of Film Classification ("the Board"), in order that it might lawfully be sold, hired out or otherwise supplied to the general public or a section thereof. The Board rejected the application for its blasphemous content, in accordance with the relevant provisions of domestic law.

The European Court of Human Rights noted that Visions of Ecstasy portrayed, *inter alia*, a female character astride the recumbent body of the crucified Christ engaged in an act of an overtly sexual nature. The national authorities considered that the manner in which such imagery was treated placed the focus of the work "less on the erotic feelings of the character than on those of the audience, which is the primary function of pornography". They further held that since no attempt was made in the film to explore the meaning of the imagery beyond engaging the viewer in a "voyeuristic erotic experience", the public distribution of such a video could outrage and insult the feelings of believing Christians and constitute the criminal offence of blasphemy. This view was reached by both the Board of Film Classification and the Video Appeals Committee following a careful consideration of the arguments in defence of his work presented by the applicant in the course of two sets of proceedings. Bearing in mind the safeguard of the high threshold of profanation embodied in the definition of the offence of b l a s p h e m y u n d e r E n g l i s h l a w a s w e l l a s t h e S t a t e ' to justify the measures taken could be considered as both relevant and sufficient.

The Court noted that it was in the nature of video works that once they become available on the market they can, in practice, be copied, lent, rented, sold and viewed in different homes, thereby easily escaping any form of control by the authorities. In those circumstances, it was not unreasonable for the national authorities, bearing in mind the development of the video industry in the United Kingdom, to consider that the film could have reached a public to whom it would have caused offence. The use of a box including a warning as to the film's content forms of transmission of video works mentioned above.

Conclusion: no violation of Article 10 (freedom of expression)

### **Confiscation of a calendar and the ban on its further distribution following statements inciting to hatred against the Poles and the Jews**

**B a l s y t e i k i e n e [72596/01](#) L i t h u a n i a**  
**Judgment 4 November 2008**

The applicant owned a publishing company. In March 2001 the Polish courts found that she had breached the Code on Administrative Offences on account of her publishing and distributing the "Lithuanian 2001" calendar, according to the conclusion of the courts, which contained statements of ethnic hatred. She was issued with an administrative warning and the unsold copies of the calendar were confiscated. The applicant alleged in particular that the confiscation of the calendar and the ban on its further distribution had infringed her right to freedom of expression.

The European Court of Human Rights found, in particular, that the applicant had expressed aggressive nationalism and ethnocentrism and statements inciting hatred against the Poles and the Jews which were capable of giving the Lithuanian authorities cause for serious concern. Having regard to the margin of appreciation left to the Contracting States in such circumstances, the Court found that in the present case the domestic authorities had not overstepped their margin of appreciation when they considered that there was a pressing social need to take measures against the applicant. The Court also noted that even though the confiscation measure imposed on the applicant could be deemed relatively serious, she had not had a fine imposed on her, but only a warning, which was the mildest administrative punishment available. Therefore, the Court found that the interference with her freedom of expression could reasonably have been considered necessary in a democratic society for the protection of the reputation or rights of others.

Conclusion: **no violation of Article 10** (freedom of expression)

### **General ban to broadcast live interviews with the spoke persons of organizations condoning terrorist activities**

**Betty Purcell and others v. Ireland - no. [15404/89](#)**  
Decision 16.04.1991

This case concerns a general prohibition falling on journalists from broadcasting any interviews or recording of statements uttered by any person whom they know to be a member of one of the proscribed organizations listed in a ministerial order.

The European Court of Human Rights noted that the purpose of those restrictions was to deny representatives of known terrorist organisations and their political supporters the possibility of using the broadcast media as a platform for advocating their cause, encouraging support for their organisations and conveying the impression of their legitimacy. Although such restrictions may cause the journalists some inconvenience in the exercise of their professional duties, they do not amount to disproportionate restrictions on their right to freedom of expression.

The Court highlighted in this regard that radio and television are media of considerable power and influence. Their impact is more immediate than that of the print media, and the possibilities for the broadcaster to correct, qualify, interpret or comment on any statement made on radio or television are limited in comparison with those available to journalists in the press. Live statements could also involve a special risk of coded messages being conveyed, a risk which even conscientious journalists cannot control within the exercise of their professional judgment. Given the limited scope of the restrictions imposed on the applicants and the overriding interests they were designed to protect, they can reasonably be considered "necessary in a democratic society".

Conclusion: manifestly ill founded

### **Order prohibiting the applicants from working as journalists for one year in a classic defamation case**

**C u m p ă n ă a n d M a z ă r e v . R o m a n i a**  
**Judgment 17.12.2004**

The European Court of Human Rights noted that the order prohibiting the applicants from working as journalists for one year following the publication of an article about presumed misappropriation on the part of local elected representatives had been particularly severe and could not in any circumstances have been justified by the mere risk of their reoffending. The imposition of such a preventive measure of general scope, albeit subject to a time-limit, had contravened the principle that the press must be able to perform the role of a public watchdog in a democratic society. The Court accordingly considered that, although the interference with the applicants' freedom of expression had been justified, the criminal sanction and the accompanying prohibitions imposed on them by the Romanian courts had been manifestly disproportionate in their nature and severity to the legitimate aim pursued by the application in connection with the conviction for insult and defamation.

Conclusion: violation of Article 10 of the Convention

### **One-year suspension of right to broadcast, following repeated radio programmes deemed to be contrary to principles of national unity and territorial integrity and likely to incite violence, hatred and racial discrimination**

**Medya FM Reha Radyo ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. v. Turkey (dec.) - 32842/02**  
Decision 14.11.2006

The applicant is a Turkish limited company which broadcasts radio programmes. In 1998 a decision was taken by the broadcasting regulatory authority (Radio and Television Supreme Council) to suspend its authorisation to broadcast on account of comments made during a programme that undermined the existence and independence of the Turkish Republic, as well as the principles of State and national unity and the indivisibility of the nation. The Supreme Administrative Court set aside the decision, which had never been enforced. However, the applicant company again broadcast comments that showed disrespect for the above-mentioned principles and it was issued with a warning by the broadcasting regulatory authority. Subsequently, after the applicant company had broadcast comments considered capable of inciting people to violence, terrorism or racial discrimination, or of provoking feelings of hatred, the regulatory authority decided on two occasions to suspend its right to broadcast for a 30-day period, and finally imposed a ban on broadcasting for 365 days – the maximum penalty, in view of the reiteration of its offending conduct.

The European Court of Human Rights held that the suspension of the applicant's right to broadcast radio programmes had constituted interference with its right to freedom of expression. The interference had been prescribed by law and had pursued legitimate aims. As to whether it had been

necessary in a democratic society, the grounds given by the authorities to justify the penalty had been “relevant and sufficient” in view of the nature of the interference had been proportionate to the legitimate aims pursued, as dissuasive penalties might prove necessary when misconduct reached such a degree as that observed in this case and became intolerable in that it constituted a negation of the founding principles of a pluralistic democracy.

Conclusion: inadmissible (manifestly ill-founded)

### **180-day prohibition to broadcast certain type of comments: disproportionate interference**

**Nur Radyo Ve Televizyon Yayıncılığı A.Ş. v. Türkiye**  
Judgment 27.11.2007

The applicant, Nur Radyo Ve Televizyon Yayıncılığı, is a radio and television station in the broadcasting sector based in Istanbul. In October 1999 the Radio and Television Supreme Council (Radio ve Televizyon Üst Kurulu – RTÜK) censured the applicant company for broadcasting certain comments by a representative of the Mihr religious community, who had, among other things, described an earthquake in which thousands of people had died in the Izmit region of Turkey in August 1999 as a “warning from Allah” against the “enemies of Allah”, who had been compared to the “wicked”. The comments were presented as vicarious members of the Mihr community. The RTÜK found that such comments breached the rule laid down in section 4 (c) of Law no. 3984 prohibiting broadcasting of material contrary to the general principles laid down in the Constitution, to democratic rules and to human rights. As that the applicant company had already received a warning for breaching the same rule, the RTÜK decided to suspend its radio broadcasting licence for 180 days with effect from 8 November 1999. The applicant company challenged this measure in the Turkish courts, but to no avail. It argued, in particular, that it had put forward a religious explanation for the earthquake which all listeners were free to support or oppose.

The European Court of Human Rights acknowledged the seriousness of the offending comments and the particularly tragic context in which they had been made. It also noted that they had been of a proselytising nature in that they had accorded religious significance to a natural disaster. However, although the comments might have been shocking and offensive, they did not in any way incite to violence and were not liable to stir up hatred against people who were not members of the Mihr religious community. The Court further reiterated that the nature and severity of the penalty imposed were also factors to be taken into account when assessing the proportionality of an interference. It therefore considered that the broadcasting ban imposed on the applicant company had been disproportionate to the aims pursued, in violation of Article 10.

Conclusion: violation of Article 10 of the Convention

See also, the case of *Özgür Radyo-Ses Radyo Televizyon A.Ş. v. Türkiye* (Application no. 11369/02) regarding a **365-day suspension of the company's broadcasting licence** [The applicant company is a radio and television station which used to broadcast in Istanbul. The Radio and Television Council (Radyo ve Televizyon Üst Kurulu – the RTÜK) took the view that the words of the offending song infringed the principle set forth in section 4(g) of Law no. 3984, prohibiting the broadcasting of material likely to incite the population to violence, terrorism or ethnic discrimination, and of a nature to arouse feelings of hatred among them. Conclusion of the European Court of Human Rights: **violation of Article 10** of the Convention]



## **Impossibility due to a public monopoly to be granted a broadcasting license to impart information**

**Informationsverein Lentia and Others v. Austria - [no. 13914/88](#); [15041/89](#); [15717/89](#); [17207/90](#)**

**Judgment 24 .11.1993**

This case concerns an impossibility to set up a radio and a television station, as under the Austrian legislation in force at the relevant time, this right was restricted to the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation, an autonomous public-law corporation. According to the Austrian Government, only the system in force, based on the monopoly of the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation, made it possible for the authorities to guarantee the objectivity and impartiality of reporting, the diversity of opinions, balanced programming and the independence of persons and bodies responsible for programmes.

The European Court of Human Rights did not share its views. It stated that a public monopoly was the measure imposing the greatest restrictions on the freedom of expression, namely the total impossibility of broadcasting otherwise than through a national station. The far-reaching character of such restrictions means that they can only be justified where they correspond to a pressing need. As a result of the technical progress made over the last decades, justification for these restrictions can no longer today be found in considerations relating to the number of frequencies and channels available. Citing the practice of other countries which either issue licenses subject to specified conditions of variable content or make provision for forms of private participation in the activities of the national corporation, the Court noted that it cannot be argued that there were no equivalent less restrictive solutions. The experience of several European States of a comparable size to Austria, in which the coexistence of private and public stations, according to rules which vary from country to country and accompanied by measures preventing the development of private monopolies, shows the fears expressed by the Government, namely that the Austrian market was too small to sustain a sufficient number of stations to avoid regroupings and the constitution of "private monopolies", to be groundless.

Conclusion: violation of Article 10 of the Convention

See, for other examples of case law on refusal to be granted a broadcasting license,

- *Tele 1 Privatfernsehgesellschaft mbH v. Austria*, [32240/96](#), [Refusal to grant a broadcasting license because of the public monopoly] 20.10. 1997: violation of Article 10
- *Leveque v. France*, no. 35591/97, 23.11.1999 [Justified refusal to grant a broadcasting license to a local radio] : inadmissible
- *United Christian Broadcasters Ltd v. the United Kingdom*, no. 44802/98, 7.11.2000 [General ban on awarding a national radio license to a body whose objective were of a religious nature]: no violation of Article 10
- *Demuth v. Switzerland*, no. 38743/97, 5.11.2002 [Refusal to grant a broadcasting license to a company wishing to promote cars and car accessories]: no violation of Article 10
- *Groppera Radio AG and Others v. Switzerland*, no. 10890/94, 28.3.1990 [Ban on cable retransmission in Switzerland of programs broadcast by sound radio from Italy]: no violation of Article 10