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# COMMUNITY MEDIA

*The Council of Europe recognises the value of community media as a source of local content, cultural and linguistic diversity, media pluralism, social inclusion and intercultural dialogue.*

*It endorses the commitment of community media to media and information literacy, through the development of critical and creative thinking and active participation in media content production.*

Brief overview of the latest  
Council of Europe guidelines  
and activities to support  
community media

Thematic  
Focus

Information  
Society

[www.coe.int/freedomofexpression](http://www.coe.int/freedomofexpression)

## COMMUNITY MEDIA

### The role of community media

The Council of Europe recognises the important role of community media in upholding the fundamental right to freedom of expression and information, as enshrined in Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Community media take the form of broadcasting and/or multimedia projects and share some of the following characteristics: independence from governments, business companies, religious institutions and political parties; not-for-profit orientation; voluntary participation of civil society members in the devising and management of programmes; activities aiming at social gain and community benefit; ownership by and accountability to local communities and/or communities of interest which they serve; commitment to inclusive and intercultural practices. Community media are civil society organisations, usually registered as legal entities that offer and encourage participation at different levels of their structures. Also referred to as “third media sector”, community media have a clearly distinct identity alongside national public service media and private commercial media.

As alternative and complementary channels of media production and distribution, community media facilitate active citizenship and political participation for all. They serve diverse communities and involve thousands of volunteers in multilingual media productions, in training and in management - with women, marginalized groups, artists, journalism students, citizens, some with a migrant or refugee background, non-mainstream DJs, youth and elderly people actively at the forefront.

### Inclusion and empowerment

In the last decades European societies have become even more diverse and multilingual, but also increasingly divided and interlaced with inequalities. The shift to a digital communication ecosystem has favoured fragmented and uneven opportunities for people to consume media through commercial online platforms. Community media counterbalance these phenomena by providing digital media skills and ethical journalistic training to a variety of age, language and minority groups, including people with special needs. In community radios and TVs they find physical as well as virtual spaces for information exchange, participation and collective action.

The Council of Europe study **Spaces of Inclusion - Needs of refugees and migrants in the domain of media communication and on responses by community media** (2018) explores the media habits and particular needs of refugees and migrants. Good practice examples show how community media can meet their communicative needs by offering training and spaces for self-representation through multilingual and interactive formats, as well as facilitating entry into local networks. Across Europe and beyond, community radios and TVs give volunteers the opportunity to discuss topics of civic concern, tell their stories and report on issues that matter to them and to the people they live

with in their neighbourhoods. In these inclusive sites for dialogue, issues such as loneliness and fear of poverty, polarisation and disinformation campaigns can be addressed.

### Overcoming challenges

**Community media organizations are an important part of the fabric of democratic societies**, yet in many European countries they still lack formal, legal recognition, fair access to distribution platforms and sustainable funding. Funding typically comes from public sources, volunteers’ contributions, participation-based training and grants for social-impact projects. In reality, however, and due to the lack of clear recognition and status for community media, special public funds for community media, where they exist, risk to be easily removed or diverted to other media entities, including private and profit-oriented projects.

Access to adequate distribution technologies is challenging for community media who are usually small-scale broadcasters who depend on affordable rates for author rights, terrestrial frequencies and bandwidth on digital platforms. In most European countries, the necessary technical equipment is obtained through in-kind donations and work is done mainly by volunteers. Audio and video broadcast services provided by community media are often undervalued and underpaid, and rarely given due prominence on digital platforms.

### Promoting standards

In a context where freedom of expression and access to information are increasingly endangered by concentration of ownership in the media field and by the spread of disinformation, community-run projects, whether online, radio or TV, are indicators of media pluralism. Through creativity, debate and learning they enable social gain and vibrant, sustainable local economies.

Council of Europe standards related to community media have evolved over the years, with growing recognition of their value and of the necessity for financial support. In its **Recommendation on media pluralism and transparency of media ownership** (2018) the Committee of Ministers most recently invites member states to support the establishment and functioning of minority, regional, local and not-for-profit community media, including by providing financial mechanisms to foster their development.

Other important instruments include:

■ The Committee of Ministers **Recommendation on media pluralism and diversity of media content** (2007), encouraging the development of community, local, minority or social media, capable of making a contribution to pluralism and diversity and providing a space for dialogue that integrates all communities and generations.

■ The Committee of Ministers **Declaration on the role of community media in promoting social cohesion and intercultural dialogue** (2009), calling on member states to give **legal recognition, access to spectrum (analogue and digital), and structural support and funding** to the community media sector.