Content

Media Regulation

Independence of Regulatory Bodies Commercial Issues

Criminal

• Hate speech

Advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence

- Security/Public order
 Intended and likely to incite to imminent violence
- Obscenity

Not just offensive material but harmful content like child pornography

Judiciary

To protect the integrity of the judicial process, not individual judges

• Blasphemy/False news

Neither are necessary in a democracy

Civil/Administrative

• Defamation

Only for legitimate reputation, with appropriate defences (truth, opinion, reasonably publication) and limited sanctions

Privacy

Only where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy and this is not outweighed by the overall public interest

• Right to Information Law
Should be adopted and implemented

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Journalists	Print Media
 No licensing/registration Everyone should be free to engage in journalism Protection of sources Right to protect confidential sources of information Accreditation Only to ensure privileged access of journalists to limited space venues, not to control access to the profession 	 No licensing Technical registration No discretion to refuse once requisite information has been provided Rights of correction and reply Right of correction where this will redress the harm; reply only for breach of a legal right Complaints Preferably self-regulatory; based on a pre-established code of conduct and only light sanctions
Private Broadcasters	PSB
• Licensing	Independence
 Based on a frequency plan Process should be fair and transparent Key goal should be to promote diversity Code of Conduct Developed in consultation with all stakeholders with the aim of setting standards, not punishing 	Governed by an independent board and benefiting from independent sources of public funding • Mandate The mandate should be clearly set out in law, including providing a quality news service and serving all sections of society