

SAFEGUARDING THE SOCIAL INCLUSIVENESS OF THE MEDIA

Why?

- To give **visibility and voice** to various social groups
- To enrich public debate with **diverse viewpoints**
- To facilitate participatory democracy

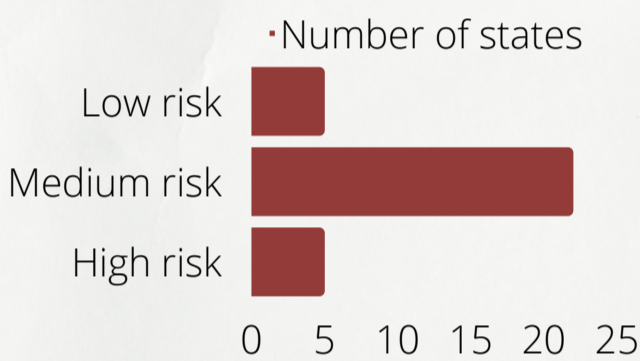
How?

- **Access** of various social groups to the media
- Fair and non-stereotypical **representation** in news
- Fair representation in media management



Social inclusiveness in numbers

Risk levels to the social inclusiveness of the media in European states



Source: <https://cmpf.eui.eu/mpm2022-results/>



Only **one in four** expert sources in news are women in Europe



Only **one in five** editors are non-white in states with half their population non-white



Only **one in three** journalists reporting on politics are women in Europe

Sources: <https://whomakesthenews.org> 2020
<https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk> 2022



European legal and policy framework

European Convention on Human Rights

- Art. 10: Everyone has the right to freedom of expression
- Art. 14: Rights and freedoms shall be enjoyed without discrimination

Relevant treaties

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

- Arts. 6, 7, 9
- Ensuring access to media for minorities, promotion of tolerance by media

European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

- Art. 11
- Promotion of use of regional or minority languages in media

Relevant standard-setting instruments

CM Recommendation (2018)¹ on media pluralism and transparency of media ownership

CM Recommendation R (97) 21 on the media and the promotion of a culture of tolerance

CM Recommendation (2013)¹ on gender equality and media

PACE Resolution 1751 (2010) on combating sexist stereotypes in the media

Relevant ECHR case law

Khurshid Mustafa & Tarzibachi v. Sweden, Judgment of 16 December 2008.

Verein Alternatives Lokalradio Bern & Verein Radio Dreyeckland Basel v. Switzerland, Inadmissibility decision of 16 October 1986.