



Media Integrity Principles

1. <u>Independence</u>	2. <u>Integrity</u>	3. <u>Competence</u>
1.1. Fundamental guarantees on the independence of the media 1.1.1. Freedom of expression 1.1.2. Freedom of the press 1.1.3. Freedom of association of journalists, media organizations and media 1.1.4. watchdog groups 1.1.5. Access to information 1.1.5.1. Ability to access official and unofficial sources of information	2.1 Clear standards and ethics for journalistic professionalism 2.1.1 Clear and enforced standards for journalistic professionalism 2.1.1.1 maximum disclosure of information (disclosure takes precedence) 2.1.1.2 confidentiality of sources 2.1.1.3 protection for whistleblowers 2.1.1.4 honesty 2.1.1.5 objectivity 2.1.1.6 information is well sourced 2.1.1.7 presentation of differing opinions 2.1.1.8 accuracy of information 2.1.1.9 balance, fairness 2.1.1.10 respecting personal privacy 2.1.2 Specific and enforced anticorruption rules 2.1.2.1 media companies, individuals susceptible to bribes? 2.1.3 Specific and enforced antidiscrimination rules 2.1.3.1 employment of journalists 2.1.4 Specific and enforced criteria for selection and promotion of journalists 2.1.4.1 meritocracy vs. nepotism (can u put it in simpler wording so it can be compared with the Arabic	3.1 Adequate qualifications of working journalists 3.1.1 Clear and objective criteria for becoming a journalist 3.1.1.1 specialized degrees in journalism 3.1.1.2 diploma delivered based on merit 3.1.1.3 standards for competence 3.1.1.4 number of graduates 3.1.2 The ability to have a specialized, periodic training 3.1.2.1 private/public training 3.1.2.2 continuous training (training in the workplace) 3.1.2.3 training on investigative or other specialized forms of journalism
1.2. Clear and fair regulatory system for media activities 1.2.1. No requirements of official permission for the establishment of media outlets 1.2.2. Impartial, transparent media oversight authority 1.2.2.1. licensing ministry, separate or semi-independent council 1.2.2.2. membership of the board 1.2.3. Specific and reasonable licensing requirements 1.2.3.1. absence of discriminatory or excessive requirements 1.2.3.2. reasonable cost for licensing 1.2.3.3. unlimited number of licenses 1.2.3.4. no limitations on where licensing capital can come from 1.2.3.5. government not to enforce a license to publish	2.2 Diversity of the Media 2.2.1 Diverse ownership for media outlets 2.2.1.1 no preferential treatment between state and private media outlets 2.2.1.2 absence of monopoly in media 2.2.2 expression of pluralistic views by the media 2.2.2.1 neutral, multiple and full media coverage. 2.2.3 Access to media by all sections of society 2.2.3.1 reasonable cost of access 2.2.3.2 does the state encourage computer use? 2.2.3.3 absence of unreasonable restrictions	3.2 Open access to the profession 3.2.1 No restrictions by the government or by media outlets as to who can become a journalist 3.2.1.1 obligatory training certificate 3.2.1.2 membership in the journalists' association or a press card is required 3.2.2 No discrimination 3.2.2.1 no favoritism 3.2.2.2 no discrimination based on gender, political views..



1.2.3.6. fairness in allocating licenses 1.2.3.7. number of internet service providers (ISPs) 1.2.3.8. Can private companies obtain a license 1.2.3.9. Can foreign companies obtain a license 1.2.4. Explicit and reasonable laws on defamation 1.2.4.1. of individuals, national security, public interest, national economy, the state's reputation, religion, culture, values 1.2.4.2. naming other countries and leaders 1.2.4.3. clear definition of what constitutes defamation 1.2.4.4. fair and restrictive implementation of defamation laws 1.2.5. Reasonable reasons for suspension and seizing press cards 1.2.5.1. specific and reasonable standards 1.2.5.2. fair and restrictive implementation 1.2.6. Specific and reasonable laws on closure and seizure 1.2.6.1. specific and reasonable standards 1.2.6.2. fair and restrictive implementation 1.2.7. Specific and reasonable media laws in Arabic language and non Arabic Language. 1.2.8. Clear and reasonable grounds for sanctions		
1.3. Absence of Censorship 1.3.1. Absence of official censorship 1.3.1.1. Ministry of information 1.3.1.2. Regulatory body 1.3.1.3. Other state institutions 1.3.1.4. Security agencies 1.3.2. Specific and limited government directives on inappropriate content 1.3.2.1. directives on media content in general 1.3.2.2. restrictions on indecent material 1.3.2.3. publishing authorization requirements 1.3.2.4. ability to cover good governance issues (e.g. corruption, elections, scandals..etc) 1.3.2.5. regulation of reception of international media 1.3.1.1.1. restrictions on satellite dishes and other media material 1.3.1.1.2. restrictions on coded channels 1.3.1.1.3. restrictions on the internet website 1.3.1.1.4. Seizure of foreign publications; newspapers, books, magazines, mail, posters, leaflets and others. 1.3.3. Fair and responsible editorial control for media outlets 1.3.3.1. Self censorship? why? how?		
1.4. The independence of media outlets from governmental		



and non governmental influences 1.4.1. Media's independence 1.4.1.1. From government, domestic political groups, power elite, religious groups, unions, syndicates, tribes, public opinion, private sector, non governmental organizations, individuals, militias and armed groups and other pressures 1.4.1.2. fair allocation of equipment and other tools necessary for media (studios, air time , access to satellites , paper, ink, other) 1.4.1.3. absence of boycotts of media outlets 1.4.1.4. absence of obstacles on distribution 1.4.1.5. absence of government tax and import/export policies that may negatively influence media 1.4.2. Media's financial viability 1.4.2.1. The possibility of media outlets receiving funds from private sector 1.4.2.2. fair allocation of advertising 1.4.2.3. reasonable control over advertising agencies 1.4.2.4. sources of funding		
1.5. Personal independence of journalists 1.5.1. Reasonable control over content 1.5.1.1. journalists' agendas/editorial stands influenced by the government or others 1.5.2. Free movement of journalists 1.5.2.1. Entry/exit visas 1.5.2.2. Easy travel movement in country and abroad 1.5.2.3. no/limited restrictions on foreign journalists 1.5.2.4. No geographical areas which are off-limits to journalists 1.5.3. Limited criminal prosecution of journalists 1.5.3.1. number of criminal prosecution cases against journalists and media institutions 1.5.3.2. do courts have the right to send reporters to jail for refusing to reveal a news source 1.5.3.3. laws requiring the apprehension of journalists/reporters without a clear relevant justification 1.5.3.4. number of expulsions and/or incarcerations including detention without trial or court appearance 1.5.4. Physical and economical and social safety from: 1.5.4.1. number of killings 1.5.4.2. number of searches of journalists' offices and houses 1.5.4.3. number of attacks or threats against journalists, their families and friends 1.5.4.4. number of kidnappings, hostage-takings 1.5.4.5. number of torture cases 1.5.4.6. frequency of surveillance		



1.5.4.7. number of confiscation or destruction of property 1.5.4.8. number of delayed salary cases 1.5.5. the ability of civil society groups(Human rights defenders etc.)to protect journalists 1.5.6. no discrimination on all levels		
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