

Wiki 4 Media Freedom

Wiki



4



MEDIA FREEDOM

What is it about?



Wiki 4 Media Freedom: how
everything started...

**A Wikipedian in Residence at
OBC Transeuropa / GLAM
(*Galleries, Libraries, Archives
and Museums*) project**



WHY Wiki 4 Media Freedom?

To make possible **the transfer of knowledge** from organisations producing quality information and research on media freedom to Wikipedia, which is the fifth most visited site in world and one of first generalist reference website for millions of readers every day.

SPECIALISTS -> WIKIPEDIA -> GENERALIST AUDIENCE





Wiki 4 Media Freedom -

Knowledge is power!

- To foster activism from below
- Support quality journalism
- Raise public awareness
- Stimulate the demand of quality information

Resource Centre for Press and Media Freedom



PUBLICATIONS ▾ TOOLS ▾ MULTIMEDIA ▾ NEWS ▾ COUNTRIES ▾ ABOUT ▾ ECPMF 

SEARCH, BROWSE, DISCOVER

A growing collection of reports, analyses, multimedia, training opportunities and much more on media freedom, pluralism and safety of journalism in Europe



Search



SPECIAL DOSSIER

Whistleblowers: looking for European protection

The second of a series of three thematic itineraries to explore the Resource Centre on Media...



Publications



Media Landscapes 2017: Slovakia

In the last decade Slovakia media landscape has changed. In what direction is it moving? An updated picture drawn by the European Journalism Centre (EJC)

Tools



Legal Resources

"Tackling Illegal Content Online": A Step towards Full Legitimation of Private Censorship Online?

Training

Online Course on Monitoring Hate Crime

Support Centres

Print-Digital Council of the Slovak Republic (TR SR)

Search dashboard

BROWSE BY COUNTRIES



BROWSE BY TOPICS



MEDIA FREEDOM DATASETS



SHARE YOUR CONTENT

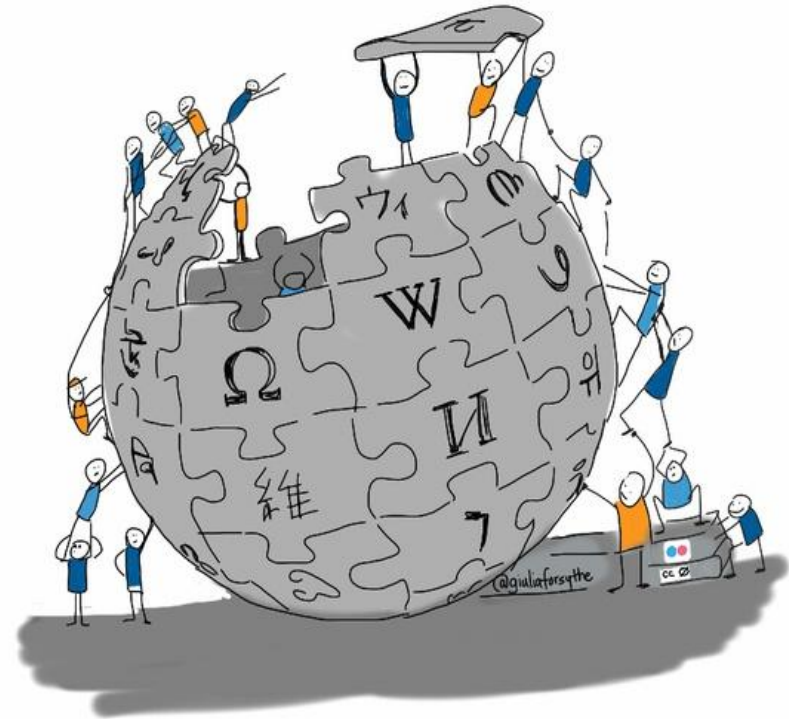


Wiki 4 Media Freedom

A volume of 400 pages

Dozens of articles created / improved

If they became a book, it would be a **volume of over 400 pages...** and the work is not yet complete...





Wiki 4 Media Freedom

4 specific topics:

- Transparency of media ownership
- Access to public information
- Concentration of media ownership
- Censorship and self-censorship

... in 22 Eastern European countries





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Media freedom in the European Union

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Media freedom in the European Union is a **fundamental right** that applies to all **member states** of the **European Union** and its **citizens**, as defined in the **EU Charter of Fundamental Rights** as well as the **European Convention on Human Rights**.^{[2]:1} Within the EU

enlargement process, guaranteeing readiness to become part of the EU

Media freedom, including **freedom of expression** and **freedom of information** and the right of allegation of facts, requires the absence of **state monopoly** or excess terms of lack of private control over media ownership.^[2]

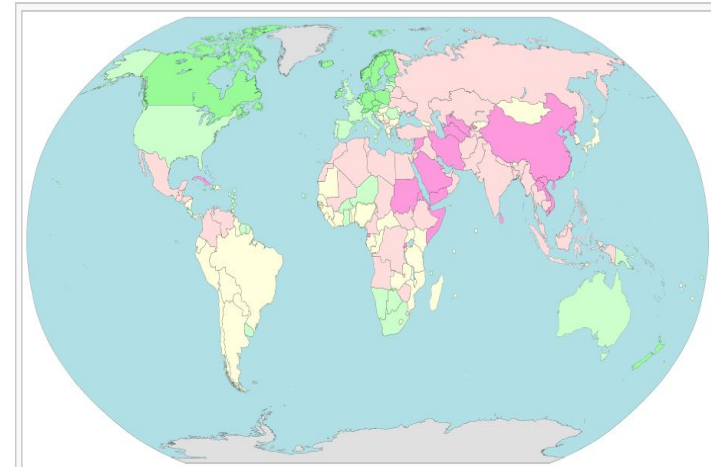


country's freedom to the private

The annual **World Press Freedom D**

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1 Press freedom and democracy
2 Legislative framework and law ent
2.1 International law provisions

The **European Convention on Human Rights** is an international treaty to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe. Drafted in 1950 by the then newly formed Council of Europe, the convention



2014 Press Freedom Index^[1]

 Very serious situation	 Satisfactory situation
 Difficult situation	 Good situation
 Noticeable problems	 Not classified / No data



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Media freedom in Turkey

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Media freedom in Turkey is **regulated** by domestic and international legislation, the latter taking precedence over domestic law, according to **Article 90** of the **Constitution** (so amended in 2004).^[1]

Despite legal provisions, media freedom in Turkey has steadily deteriorated from 2010 onwards.^[2] Since 2013, **Freedom House** ranks Turkey as "Not Free".^[2] **Reporters Without Borders** ranked Turkey at the 149th place out of over 180 countries, between **Mexico** and **DR Congo**, with a score of 44.16^[3] In the third quarter of 2015, the independent Turkish press agency **Bianet** recorded a strengthening of attacks on the opposition media during AKP interim government.^[4] **Bianet's** final 2015 monitoring report confirmed this trend and underlined that once regained majority after the AKP interim government period, the Turkish government further intensified its pressure on the country's media.^[5]

According to **Freedom House**,

The government enacted new laws that expanded both the state's power to block websites and the surveillance capability of the **National Intelligence Organization** (MiT). Journalists faced unprecedented legal obstacles as the courts restricted reporting on corruption and national security issues. The authorities also continued to aggressively use the penal code, criminal defamation laws, and the antiterrorism law to crack down on journalists and media outlets. Verbal attacks on journalists by senior politicians—including Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, the incumbent prime minister who was elected president in August—were often followed by harassment and even death threats against the targeted journalists on social media. Meanwhile, the government continued to use the financial and other leverage it holds over media owners to influence coverage of politically sensitive issues. Several dozen journalists

Part of a series on
Censorship by country



Countries

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | Maldives |
| Armenia | Myanmar |
| Australia | New Zealand |
| Azerbaijan | Pakistan |
| Bangladesh | Paraguay |
| Belarus | Philippines |
| Bhutan | Poland |
| Brazil | Portugal |
| Canada | Romania |
| China | Russia |
| (PRC/Hong Kong/ROC) | (Soviet Union / |
| Cuba | Russian Empire) |
| Czech Republic | Samoa |



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Access to public information in Europe

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Access to public information and **freedom of information (FOI)** refer to the right to access information held by public bodies also known as "right to know". Access to public information is considered of fundamental importance for the effective functioning of democratic systems, as it enhances governments' and public officials' accountability, boosting people participation and allowing their informed participation into public life. The fundamental premise of the right to access public information is that the information held by governmental institutions is in principle public and may be concealed only on the basis of legitimate reasons which should be detailed in the law.^[1] Access to public information builds on the principle that in a democratic system people should be in the condition of accessing a wide range of information in order to effectively participate in public life as well as on matters affecting them.

The right of access to public information is a component of the fundamental right of **freedom of expression** set forth by Article 19 of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (1948) which states that the fundamental right of freedom of



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Khadija Ismayilova

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Khadija Rovshan qizi Ismayilova (*Azerbaijani: *Xədicə İsmayilova**, pronounced /ˈxædiːdʒæ ismɑːˈjulovɑː/; born 27 May 1976) is an *Azerbaijani investigative journalist* and radio host who is currently working for the Azerbaijani service of **Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty**, until recently as the host of the daily debate show *İşdən Sonra*. She is a member of the **Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project**.^[1] In December 2014, Ismayilova was arrested on charges of incitement to suicide, a charge widely criticized by human rights organizations as bogus.^[2] On 1 September 2015, Ismayilova was sentenced to seven and a half years in prison under charges of embezzlement and tax evasion.^[3] On 25 May 2016, the Azerbaijani supreme court ordered Ismayilova released on probation.^[4]

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- [2014 harassment](#)
- [2014 arrest and trial](#)
- [Awards](#)

Khadija Ismayilova



Khadija in 2016.

Born Khadija Rovshan qizi Ismayilova
May 27, 1976
[Baku, Azerbaijan](#)

Nationality Azerbaijani

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Slavko Ćuruvija

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Slavko Ćuruvija^[*pronunciation?*] (Serbian Cyrillic: Славко Ћурувија; 9 August 1949 – 11 April 1999) was a Serbian journalist and newspaper publisher. His murder on 11 April 1999 in [Belgrade, FR Yugoslavia](#) provoked international outrage and wide condemnation. In January 2014 two people were arrested and two others named by the Serbian police as suspects in Ćuruvija's murder, including [Radomir Marković](#), former head of the [State Security Service](#) (SDB) from 1998 to 2001.^[1]

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Early life and career [edit]

Born to Rade Ćuruvija, an ethnic Serb officer of the [Yugoslav People's Army](#) (JNA) who spent [World War II](#) fighting in [Lika](#) on the [Partisan](#) side, Slavko was born and grew up in [Zagreb](#). In addition to holding JNA rank, his father also worked for JNA's [Counterintelligence Service](#) (KOS) and [State Security Service](#) (UDBA). The family moved to [Belgrade](#) in 1958.^[2] His

Slavko Ćuruvija



Born 9 August 1949

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Aslı Erdoğan

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from [Asli Erdogan](#))

Aslı Erdoğan (born 1967) is a prize-winning Turkish writer, [human rights activist](#), [columnist](#) for *Özgür Gündem* and former columnist for the newspaper *Radikal*, whose second novel has been published in English Language translation.^{[1][2]}

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Early years [edit]

Born in [Istanbul](#), she graduated from [Robert College](#) in 1983 and the Computer Engineering Department of [Boğaziçi University](#) in 1988. She worked at [CERN](#) as a [particle physicist](#) from 1991 to 1993 and received an [MSc](#) in https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Aslı_Erdoğan&action=info

Aslı Erdoğan



Demonstrations at the arrest of Erdoğan in 2016

Thank you!