



freedom of expression



ARTICLE 19

annual review 2004

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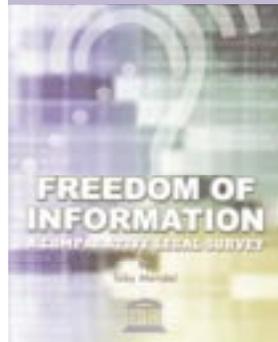
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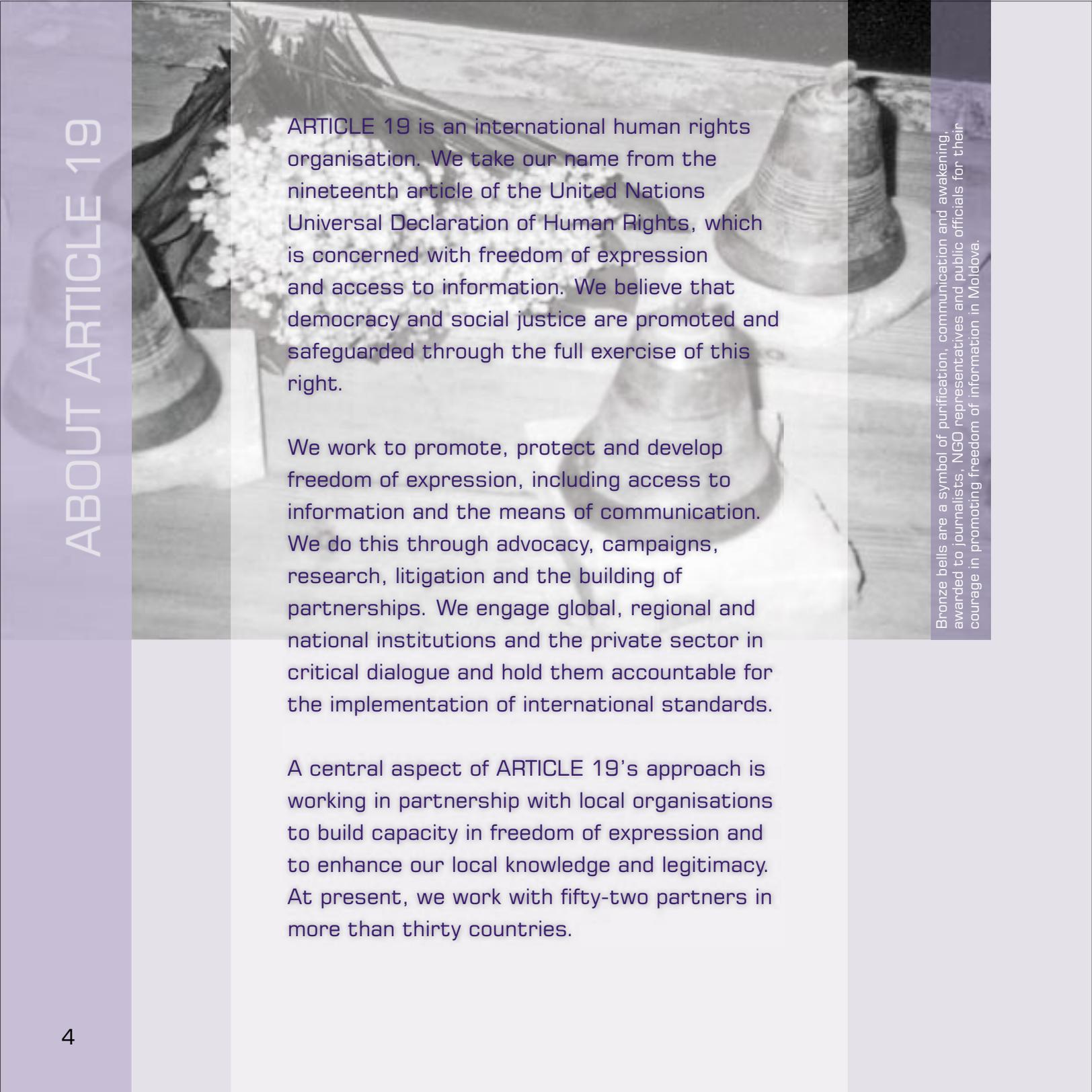
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ARTICLE 19 is an international human rights organisation. We take our name from the nineteenth article of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is concerned with freedom of expression and access to information. We believe that democracy and social justice are promoted and safeguarded through the full exercise of this right.

We work to promote, protect and develop freedom of expression, including access to information and the means of communication. We do this through advocacy, campaigns, research, litigation and the building of partnerships. We engage global, regional and national institutions and the private sector in critical dialogue and hold them accountable for the implementation of international standards.

A central aspect of ARTICLE 19's approach is working in partnership with local organisations to build capacity in freedom of expression and to enhance our local knowledge and legitimacy. At present, we work with fifty-two partners in more than thirty countries.

Bronze bells are a symbol of purification, communication and awakening, awarded to journalists, NGO representatives and public officials for their courage in promoting freedom of information in Moldova.



Andrew Puddephatt
Executive Director

I have mixed feelings preparing this report, as it will be my last as Executive Director. I want to pay tribute to the staff of ARTICLE 19, thanks to whose efforts we have built an organisation with a strong international reputation. I also want to thank the Trustees for the unstinting support they have offered me over the last few years.

We now have well-established regional programmes in Latin America and Asia, both of them running innovative projects. The Europe programme is going from strength to strength and has expanded steadily, as has the Law programme, which has doubled its staff since 1999. Having restructured the Africa programme I am now confident we will see significant new development.

More importantly, the strength of the organisation can be measured by its reputation. As Executive Director, I am constantly pleased by the positive feedback we receive, by the desire of local partners to work with us, by the growing reputation we have among international organisations and national governments. I measure this by the access I secure to senior politicians and public figures in the countries where we work, and by the numbers of people who will take my calls. I doubt if there is a more influential organisation of its size in the world.

The real strength of the organisation lies in its ability to be innovative and forward thinking. In a world where donors are constantly looking for value for money and are increasingly reluctant to make general grants – ARTICLE 19 will have been able to demonstrate that it responds to change positively and is tackling the new challenges to freedom of expression that the world offers. We have demonstrated our innovative thinking in a number of ways in 2003. Our report on the media coverage of refugees in the UK was immensely popular – and the Press Complaints Commission adopted one of its policy recommendations. We conducted an audit of transparency in the business sector to see how some of the claims of corporate social responsibility would stack up. We have begun to think seriously about the free expression implications of the convergence of communications technology. All these help lay the intellectual groundwork for new approaches in the years to come.

The staff planning process to identify these challenges over the next three years has begun and will be in place in time for the new Director to make a significant contribution to the discussion.



'Speaking For Ourselves', installation at the World Summit on Information Society.

African Commission on Peoples' and Human Rights (ACHPR)

The Africa programme works closely with the freedom of expression working group of the ACHPR. After a strong lobbying effort, the ACHPR passed the 'Declaration on Principles for Freedom of Expression in Africa' at the end of 2002. In 2003, the Africa programme facilitated discussion and held consultative meetings with the ACHPR on establishing a monitoring system for the Declaration. An African Conference on Freedom of Expression was held in early 2004 bringing together representatives from the African Union Member States, intergovernmental organisations, national human rights institutions, academia, national media regulatory bodies, the media and human rights and media advocacy NGOs. The main objective of the Conference was to raise awareness about the Declaration and other international standards relating to freedom of expression. In addition, the Conference discussed the activities of the African Commission with a view to enhancing its capacity to promote and protect this key human right.

Furthermore, we have used the opportunity to raise awareness amongst the African human rights community, by facilitating a session on freedom of expression at each NGO pre-conference held in advance of the formal ACHPR session. We have made public statements on a number of issues including the situations in Eritrea and Zimbabwe at ACHPR formal sessions and have presented a communication on Eritrea that is to be deliberated by the Commission in 2004.



Media Freedom and Pluralism

The Africa programme has gained an increasing reputation for assisting civil society organisations in lobbying for policy reform and implementation in post conflict situations. In 2003, we were part of media freedom missions to Angola and Liberia and have been active in developing a coalition for future media freedom and development work in post-conflict Sudan. We have also been involved in developing future alliances for media freedom work in the horn of Africa in general. We published a report on Freedom of Expression in Ethiopia and have visited and kept in contact with potential partners in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. We have prepared and submitted a full submission on Eritrea to the ACHPR. In West Africa, we were also involved in facilitating a session at a sub-regional conference on Media and Conflict.

Liberia

The Africa Programme carried out its second mission to Liberia in March 2004. As Liberia moves towards implementing the Accra Peace Agreement and the democratisation process, there is a widespread feeling that given the experiences of the past, the authority of the state should be clearly circumscribed to minimize its capacity for suppressing the people's rights and fundamental freedoms. The mission was a preparatory visit to begin the organisation of a conference on "Media Law Reform in Liberia," timetabled for mid-2004.

Sudan

The ARTICLE 19 Africa Programme, International Media Support (IMS) and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) met in early 2004 to plan the implementation of a major project in Sudan and to meet representatives from the media sector in South Sudan for unofficial consultations. There was consensus among the partners regarding the need to implement the project as soon as possible. Later in 2004, we will recruit focal point coordinators in the south and the north, and facilitate two pre-roundtables. The pre-roundtables will be an essential part of the ongoing preparatory work for activities to be conducted after implementation of the peace plan.

Communication Rights

In close cooperation with ARTICLE 19's Law Programme, the Africa Programme has taken the lead in developing our work in the area of communication rights. This work has several elements:

World Summit on Information Society (WSIS)

The Africa programme played an important role during the WSIS process. We acted as the liaison between the Law Programme and other communication rights groups (Panos, Communications Rights in the Information Society Campaign, and World Association for Christian Communication) and played a pivotal role in facilitating and supporting the African civil society caucus. Much of the African civil society work was carried out in partnership with the Media Institute of Southern Africa, World Association of Community Radio (Africa section), Southern African Communications for Development and the Association for Progressive Communications (Africa Policy Unit). With this partnership, we published a number of background and briefing documents and a major awareness raising project, 'Speaking for Ourselves.' 'Speaking for Ourselves' brought together visual and oral testimonies of Africans who actually live with the digital divide, in a 250 square metre installation at the summit itself. The installation acted as the focal point for African civil society and had a live 'community radio' broadcasting over the Internet.

Thematic Reports

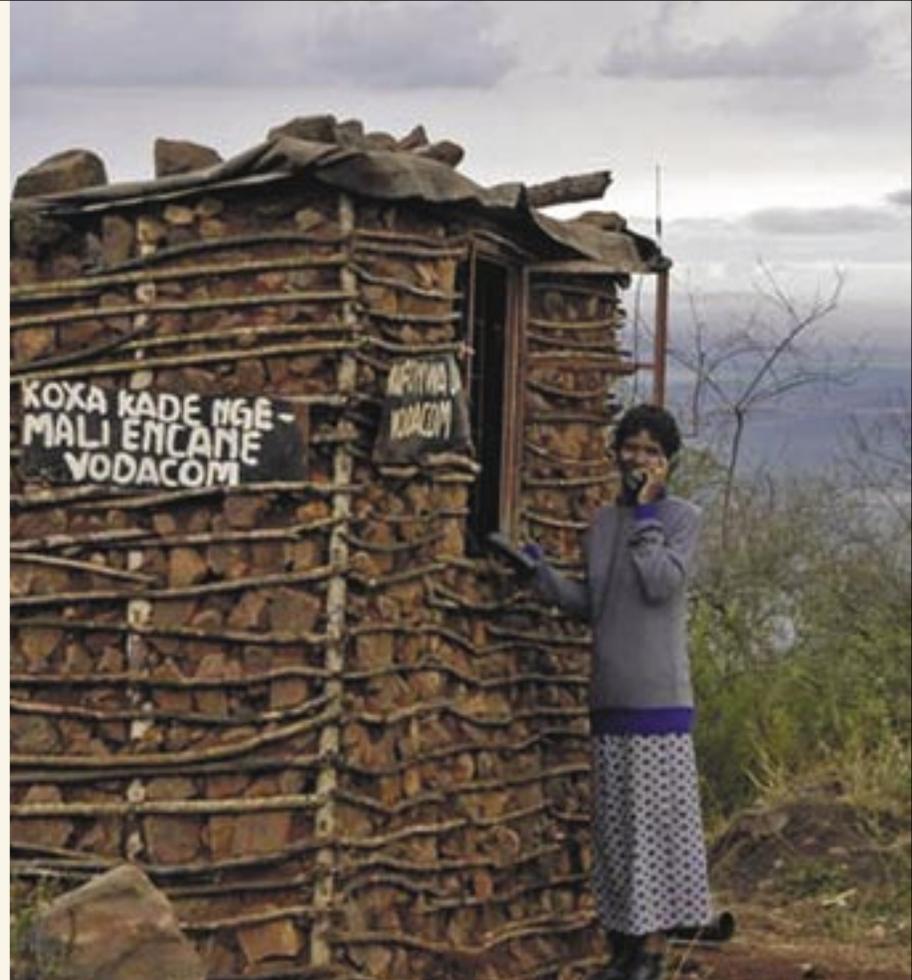
Other communication rights were explored in detail in two thematic reports published by the programme in 2003. The first looked at theatre as a form of expression for African women and the other at informal communication networks established by refugees in Africa. The refugee report was launched at the World Communications Rights Forum. This work will be followed up with other activities in 2004 together with another major thematic project looking at the integration of freedom of expression, communication and sexual rights as they affect people living with HIV/AIDS.

Defamation Project

The Africa programme published a campaign pack on defamation and insult laws in both English and Portuguese (all other Africa Programme Reports are published in English and French). This pack initially focuses on Southern Africa and has been distributed via the Media Institute of Southern Africa's national network of chapters. Several countries are interested in taking this work forward and the Africa Programme is chairing the IFEX campaign on Insult Laws. It is expected that practical campaigning activities will start in 2004.

Broadcasting Pluralism and Diversity

We have published an important book in English and French on broadcasting policy issues in Africa. Towards the end of 2003, the Africa programme facilitated the launch of the West African Public Service Broadcasters Association, which will be working on issues such as the independence of public broadcasting and other pluralistic and diversity issues. In partnership with local organisations we have brought together regulators, parliamentarians and broadcasters in southern Africa to discuss media legislation and policy issues. At the beginning of 2004, a roundtable brought together media policy experts and academics to initiate work intended to develop an Africa wide curriculum for communications regulators.



“Vodacom” phone shop on the Swaziland - South African border.

South East Asian Project

A major 3-year project in the South East Asian region, promoting both freedom of expression and information, forms a key part of the Asia Programme work. The project, currently entering its third year, is being undertaken in a regional partnership with Forum Asia, as well as partners in seven different countries. Major workshops on freedom of information and expression were held in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand in 2003, and further workshops are planned for Cambodia and Malaysia in the near future.

A number of media laws were analysed under the project in 2003, including the Malaysian sedition law, the Philippine freedom of information law, prepared by our partners, the Access to Information Network, and a draft Malaysia media council law, as well as, more recently, the Indonesian Press Law. These analyses feed into local campaigns for law reform, serving as important advocacy tools.

Baseline studies on freedom of expression and information are being prepared in seven core countries, with a view to joint publication at a major international conference in late 2004 or early 2005. The studies, which follow a consistent format, assess the existing framework for freedom of expression against international and comparative standards.

Advocacy is central to our South East Asian work, and in 2003 the project focused on a number of different issues, including broadcasting in Thailand, restrictions on freedom of expression in Aceh,



Newspaper seller. Kabul, Afghanistan.



Indonesia, imposition of the death penalty in Burma, freedom of expression during elections in Cambodia and defamation in Indonesia. We are currently developing a concerted advocacy campaign around the issue of restrictions on freedom of expression under the guise of combating terrorism, a major issue in many countries in the region.

Mongolia

ARTICLE 19 has remained active in Mongolia, working with our local partners to promote the adoption of both a freedom of information and a public broadcasting law. We have assisted our local partner, Globe International, in lobbying as well as in working closely with an interested group of MPs, to prepare both pieces of legislation. ARTICLE 19 representatives have given presentations at a number of local workshops and conferences, including a workshop and dinner for parliamentarians, attended by nearly one-third of elected MPs.

Kazakhstan

ARTICLE 19 has been involved in an active international campaign against the adoption of a new draft Media Law in Kazakhstan. As part of the campaign, we have produced two analyses of different versions of the draft Law, the first in September 2003 and the most recent in February 2004. In terms of advocacy, we have written two open letters to the President of Kazakhstan, copied to the Kazak Parliament, in December 2003 and March 2004, respectively, outlining ARTICLE 19's main concerns with the draft Law. Our advocacy has also involved direct assistance to Kazakh campaigners, by helping them prepare a draft letter to the international community, including members of the European Parliament, as well as an active media component. The campaign finally succeeded when the President vetoed the law in April 2004.

Promoting FOI in South Asia

In previous years, the Asia Programme has been active in promoting freedom of information in South Asia, in particular through a three-country project in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. India and Pakistan now have FOI laws, while steps to adopt a law in Sri Lanka were interrupted by political upheavals in late 2003. We have now broadened our horizons and have been working to promote the adoption of FOI laws in Bangladesh and Nepal. To this end, we produced and widely circulated analyses of draft laws prepared by law reform commissions in these two countries.

South Asia Study on Freedom of Expression and Conflict

A new project that investigates the links between freedom of expression and conflict in the South Asia region began in late 2003. All of the countries covered by this project – India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka – are involved in some kind of internal and/or external conflict and freedom of expression has often been a serious casualty. Respect for freedom of expression is a crucial element in any long-term effort to promote peace and bring an end to conflict. It is a necessary underpinning for the wider debate on the nature of the conflict and broader issues of accountability. Freedom of expression is also essential to the facilitation of adequate reporting on the conflict itself, and to addressing the human rights abuses including gender crimes, which cause and perpetuate the conflict.

The project involves the publication of a comparative study focusing on these issues, looking in detail at the situation in each country, as well as international standards in this area. The study is currently being drafted and we hope to launch it at a major international conference later in 2004. Our main regional partners in this project are the Centre for Policy Analysis (Sri Lanka), the South Asian Forum for Human Rights (focusing on India and Nepal) and the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.

China

We undertook our first mission to Beijing in early 2004 in partnership with the British Council and China's leading independent magazine, **Caijing**. After lengthy discussions with journalists and academics we devised a training scheme for financial journalists, which we will implement in the summer of 2004.



ASEAN Regional Meeting. Bangkok, October 2003.

South East Europe

ARTICLE 19 has been working in South East Europe for almost ten years, promoting freedom of information and campaigning to abolish criminal defamation.

The focus of our activities on freedom of information is shifting from campaigning for adoption of freedom of information laws to promoting and supporting their implementation. In the past 12 months, we successfully campaigned for the adoption of freedom of information laws in Croatia and Kosovo leaving only Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro without similar legislation. We continue to support the drafting process in all three through the provision of legal expertise, sharing of best practice solutions and advocacy, while developing activities to ensure that once adopted these laws will be effectively implemented. Between September and February 2004 we trained 35 individuals from civil society organisations and public administration as freedom of information trainers and supported them in delivering training to 150 public officials in Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Moldova and Romania. The workshops piloted our freedom of information training manual, which has been published in June 2004 in English, and all the languages of the region.

Reform of defamation laws in the region continues albeit at a slower pace. In December 2003, following several months intensive lobbying by ARTICLE 19 and our partner organisation, the Montenegrin Helsinki Committee, the government abolished prison sentences for slander, libel and insult. While this marked a significant step forward, as long as defamation remains a criminal offence and permissible fines are disproportionately high, we will continue to campaign for further reform. In mid-2004, we will begin a new project on decriminalising defamation and encouraging media self-regulation in South East Europe, with activities in Albania, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and Kosovo. This project will, in addition to aiming for legal reform, address the poor standards of media professionalism and try to strengthen existing initiatives on self-regulation.





Training on freedom of expression concepts for journalists in Abkhazia

Western CIS

ARTICLE 19's work in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine includes providing legal expertise in response to demands as they arise; analysis and policy recommendations on developments in the freedom of expression field; advocacy and campaigning vis-à-vis local authorities and international actors with the aim of translating the recommendations into practice; as well as some capacity-building activities. As in other parts of Europe, in the Western CIS, ARTICLE 19 takes a regional approach that includes cooperation with, and supporting exchange between, several partner organisations from neighbouring countries.

Over the past 12 months, ARTICLE 19 has provided advice on 'alternative' draft laws produced by NGOs such as the amendments to the Ukrainian Law on Information by the Kharkiv Group for Human Rights Protection, as well as on governmental legislation. ARTICLE 19's comments were incorporated into final texts of a set of amendments to Ukrainian media laws. In 2003, following criticism from ARTICLE 19, the Moldovan government dropped a controversial Press Law and an amendment to the Law on Access to Information.

We have produced four issues of our periodic country bulletins on media law and policy developments in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. A substantive report on the status of media freedom in the region **Pressure, Politics and the Press—The State of Media Freedom in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine** was also published and disseminated widely.

In cooperation with the Belarusian Association of Journalists and the Council of Europe Media Division a conference on 'Diversifying Broadcasting in Belarus' was held in June 2003. We also carried out a training seminar for judges on the European Convention on Human Rights in Chisinau in October 2003, and a series of roundtable discussions and strategy meetings on freedom of information in the Ukraine with local NGOs, which assisted their campaign for greater transparency in institutions. ARTICLE 19 recently developed contacts with local organisations and media in Transdniestria, a region that seceded from Moldova after the collapse of the Soviet Union. We plan to carry out some training and capacity-building activities on freedom of expression with local civil society in Transdniestria.

South Caucasus

ARTICLE 19's South Caucasus programme includes activities in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. We are also one of the few international organisations working in the isolated conflict regions of Abkhazia, Nagorny Karabakh, and South Ossetia.

We have undertaken, in cooperation with local partners, advocacy for further reforms of legal and institutional frameworks for freedom of expression. Activities included public consultation meetings with government and civil society representatives to discuss needs and content of legislative reform in areas such as defamation, media legislation and access to information.

In Azerbaijan, the Presidential Administration, prompted by ARTICLE 19 and our partners, has set up a working group composed of government and members of civil society with the aim of drafting a freedom of information law. In Armenia, key recommendations were incorporated into a new Law on Mass Media, and the Minister of Justice has withdrawn proposed amendments that threatened to undermine the 2003 Freedom of Information Law.

In Georgia the political changes of November 2003 have altered the parameters of our work, and multiplied opportunities for reform. In close cooperation with our partner, the Liberty Institute, we have analysed various Georgian draft laws and developed recommendations for the new authorities, including model defamation provisions.

Throughout the region, our partners carried out a number of training and public awareness raising activities. For example, ARTICLE 19 has supported the public campaign of the Freedom of Information Centre in Armenia, while in Georgia and Azerbaijan, election administration officials were trained on access to information. Also in Georgia, young journalists were given training in election coverage.

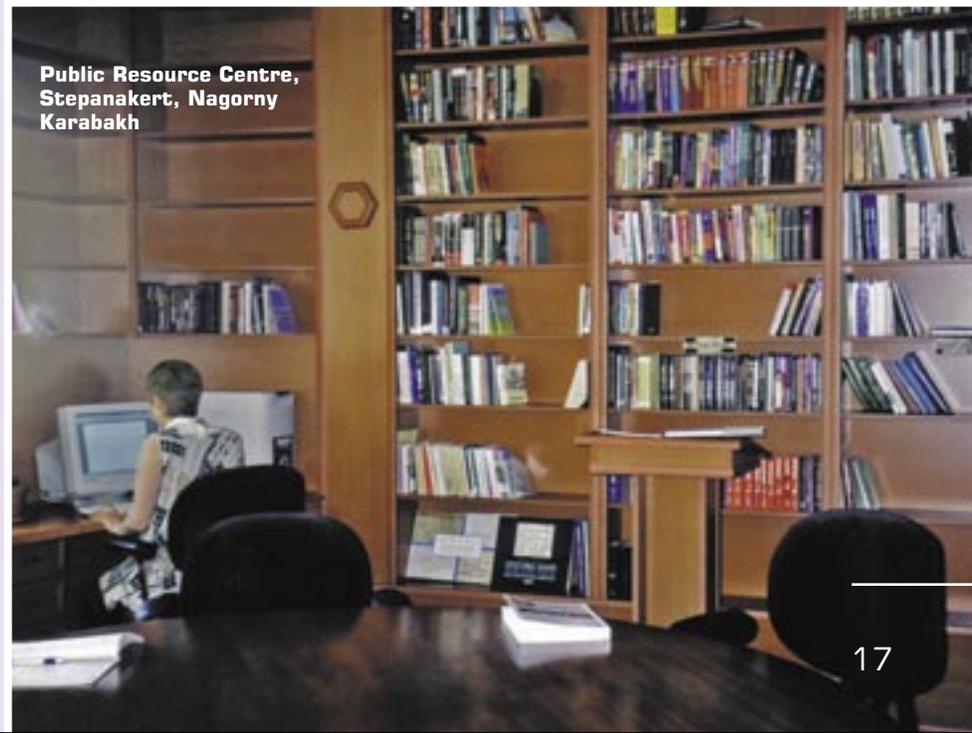
Lack of access to information is a major problem for ordinary citizens in the conflict regions of Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorny Karabakh. Diversity of debate on public interest issues and media pluralism is vastly underdeveloped. We have organised a number of public events, alongside local partners, to discuss freedom of expression issues, such

as the meaning of public service TV, the authorities' approaches vis-à-vis private media, and access to information held by authorities. The local media reported on many of these issues. We also conducted a series of educational and training activities for young lawyers and journalists on key freedom of expression topics in the three regions.

Through its regional approach, ARTICLE 19's South Caucasus programme offers the opportunity for freedom of expression activists to link and exchange information across the region.

Russia

In March 2004, ARTICLE 19 and our partner, the Mass Media Centre in Voronezh, began a new project to provide legal advice and representation to journalists in the Central Black Soil region. The project will also cover training for journalists in journalistic ethics and legally safe reporting; training of judges on how to apply freedom of expression standards of the European Court of Human Rights; and support in the form of advice and expertise to help develop a locally initiated media self-regulatory body in Voronezh district.





Freedom of Expression Toolkit, Paraguay

In 2003, we began a new project to produce a comprehensive toolkit for freedom of expression advocates in Paraguay. This toolkit covers issues including access to information, criminal defamation and public service broadcasting and offers both an analysis of the country situation and international standards. The toolkit was produced with the support of UNESCO and has been distributed through diverse national human rights and freedom of expression networks.

Following our mission to Paraguay in March 2003, we have continued to offer support to a coalition of organisations campaigning for an access to information law by providing legal analyses and publicising the activities of domestic groups at an international level.

Access to Information and Reproductive & Sexual Health, Peru and Mexico

In an important development for the programme, we have secured funding from the Department for International Development to carry out a two-year project on access to information and reproductive and sexual health in Peru. Within the project timeframe, we will carry out a large research study on the overlap of these issues in four provinces of Peru. We will offer training for public officials in the Health Ministry to help ensure they are able to fulfil their responsibilities under the new access to information legislation. We will also convene a series of workshops for members of women's organisations, health networks, and civil society groups representing people living with HIV and AIDS, to enable them to use the legislation to obtain information that will inform their advocacy and policy agendas.

At the end of 2003, we began to develop similar project work in Mexico, in cooperation with a strong coalition of domestic groups and the Federal Institute for Access to Information. By running the two projects in parallel, we intend to maximise the potential for crossover work between both countries.

Freedom of Information and Truth Commissions

During our access to information work in Peru, our attention was drawn to the value of freedom of information legislation for the effective operation of truth commissions. We have since been developing our work on this subject by studying not only the Peruvian experience in greater depth, but also other Commissions in the Latin American region and beyond. The study will allow us to recommend best practice for future commissions and provide an important point of reference for civil society groups involved with truth processes and access to information, and the bodies set up to monitor the implementation of truth commission recommendations.

Freedom of Expression and Conflict in Guatemala

In 2003, the programme began to develop work on conflict in Latin America and will carry out a mission to Guatemala in August 2004 in order to assess the status of the right to freedom of expression now that nearly a decade has passed since the signing of peace accords. Both during and since this turbulent period, the right to freedom of expression in Guatemala has been curtailed and at times directly denied through a range of legal and extra-legal measures. As Guatemala continues its transition to democracy and with recent elections presenting a new window of opportunity for reform, the need to address the current obstacles to the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression has become increasingly urgent.

Participation in Regional Events

Throughout 2003, and continuing into 2004, we have participated in regional events on access to information. Members of staff from both the Latin America Programme and the Law Programme attended a series of international meetings, which culminated in the organisation of a large regional conference in which participants from sixteen Latin American and Caribbean countries adopted a Declaration on access to information.

The Handbook

A major new project to significantly expand the Virtual Handbook and to publish a second edition of the published Handbook was launched in 2003. The Virtual Handbook now includes an extensive database of briefed cases, including all freedom of expression cases decided by international bodies. We have also brought together a global network of country case reporters. These are local experts who brief leading cases from their own country for the Handbook. This has enabled us to significantly increase the number of national cases in the database.

We are also producing a second edition of the published Handbook, which will update the first Handbook, taking into account new developments and providing detailed commentary on key freedom of expression areas such as the Internet and broadcasting.

Media Law Analysis Unit (MLAU)

The ARTICLE 19 MLAU completed its fifth full year of operation in 2003. It continues to be an extremely useful resource for our partners and others working on media freedom issues around the world, allowing us to intervene at short notice, even where we do not have established projects. In 2003, MLAU produced 55 major pieces of work, including 50 legal analyses, 3 submissions and 2 thematic papers.

The 50 legal analyses, a significant increase over previous years, assessed draft or adopted laws from 30 countries against international standards in respect of freedom of expression. As in the past, freedom of information, broadcasting and media laws were staples but the Unit also analysed, among other things, election, data protection and sedition laws.

As in the past, we achieved a number of concrete successes. In Fiji and Kazakhstan for example, proposed repressive media laws were ultimately withdrawn and numerous laws were amended in line with our recommendations.

The MLAU also vaulted ARTICLE 19 into the ongoing debate about the right to communicate with a critique of a draft Declaration on the Right to Communicate, as well as a paper on our own vision of this right, based on the guarantee of freedom of expression. Various members of the Law team participated in discussions on this issue, including a panel at the UNESCO World Press Freedom Day event in Kingston, Jamaica.

International Standards Series

The Law Programme has started work on a model law on public service broadcasting as part of the International Standards Series. A draft has been circulated for comment and the final version will be published in five of the six official UN languages. The model law will translate part of our principles, **Access to the Airwaves: Principles on Freedom of Expression and Broadcast Regulation**, into legal form, ensuring independence while also promoting accountability to the public both formally and in terms of broadcast content.

Global Transparency Initiative

In an important development, ARTICLE 19 has started work with a coalition of groups on promoting openness within the international financial institutions (IFIs). In 2003, we analysed proposals by three regional development banks – the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank – for reform of their information disclosure policies. We have recently secured funding for a major, multi-partner project in this area.

ARTICLE 19's main contribution will be the development of a charter of openness principles for IFIs.

Litigation

ARTICLE 19 is becoming more and more involved in litigation activities at both the national and international levels.

We continue to be active in Zimbabwe, where we provided an extensive brief on international and comparative standards to local lawyers challenging the newspaper registration regime, in a case brought by **The Daily News'** publisher, Associated Newspapers of Zimbabwe. The case was finally heard in March 2004.

Two other constitutional challenges in which ARTICLE 19 provided briefs were decided recently. In both cases, the Supreme Court, headed by a recent Mugabe appointee, failed to uphold established freedom of expression standards. In September 2003, the Court upheld most of the Broadcasting Services Act, striking down only the most egregious provisions. In February 2004, the Court rejected a challenge by the Independent Journalists' Association of Zimbabwe to the provisions on licensing of journalists.

At the international level, we submitted an **amicus curiae** brief in a case from Costa Rica before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights challenging a criminal defamation conviction for an article about a public official. We also have an ongoing project to take cases from Central Asia to the UN Human Rights Committee, and have been developing two key cases from that region.

Central Asian Pocketbook

The Law Programme is currently working on a freedom of expression Pocketbook aimed at Central Asia, outlining key freedom of expression issues, along with relevant international standards. Aimed at reformers and the media, the Pocketbook seeks to raise understanding of the practical implications of freedom of expression, as well as to provide tools to combat repression.

Inter-Governmental Organisations (IGOs)

In 2003, for the first time in several years, we were unable to bring together the three Special Rapporteurs on freedom of expression from the UN, OAS and OSCE. However, we did assist them in agreeing a Joint Declaration focusing on media regulation.

We continue to work with the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, producing a number of legal analyses and participating in various meetings and conferences hosted by his office. We are active members of two Council of Europe Groups of Specialists and we continue to provide submissions to the UN Human Rights Committee, including this year on El Salvador and the Philippines.

Legal Drafting

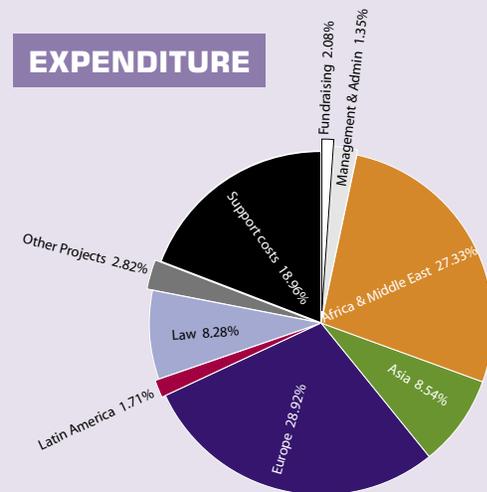
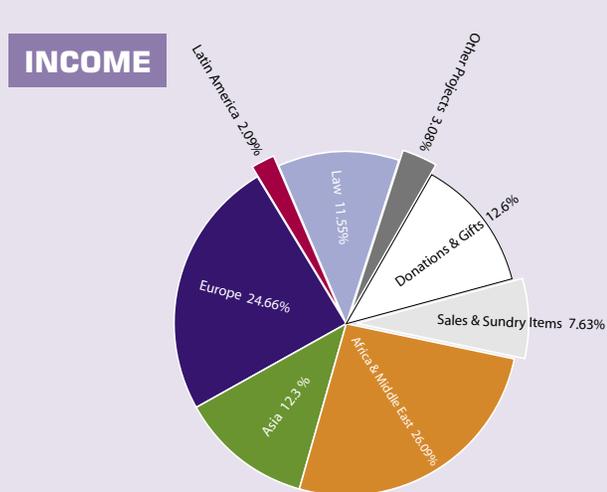
This year, the Law Programme has participated in a number of major legal drafting exercises, including through the MLAU and under the auspices of various IGOs, such as UNESCO and the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcast Development (AIBD). We worked with AIBD in Bangladesh to help the authorities prepare a law on private broadcasting, and with UNESCO to prepare a public broadcasting law for the Solomon Islands. We also, with the assistance of the OSCE, helped prepare defamation legislation for Georgia.

BACKGROUND IMAGE

A recent legal publication: 'Freedom of Information: A Comparative Legal Survey', written by Toby Mendel, ARTICLE 19 and published by UNESCO

CORE INCOME	Amount (£)	Percent	EXPENDITURE	Amount (£)	Percent
Donations & Gifts	185,877	12.6 %	Management & Administration	20,983	1.35 %
Sales & Sundry items	112,510	7.63 %	Fundraising Cost	32,459	2.08 %
			Support Cost	295,623	18.96 %
TOTAL	298,397			349,065	

PROJECT INCOME	Amount (£)	Percent	EXPENDITURE	Amount (£)	Percent
Africa & Middle East	384,722	26.09 %	Africa & Middle East	426,121	27.33 %
Asia	181,366	12.3 %	Asia	133,152	8.54 %
Europe	363,558	24.66 %	Europe	450,991	28.92 %
Latin America	30,867	2.09 %	Latin America	26,719	1.71 %
Law	170,396	11.55 %	Law	129,148	8.28 %
Other Projects	45,372	3.08 %	Other Projects	43,872	2.82 %
TOTAL	1,176,282			1,210,003	
GRAND TOTAL	1,474,669	100 %		1,559,068	100 %



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