

# ANGOLA 2005

## AFRICAN MEDIA BAROMETER ANGOLA 2005

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### **Sector 1: Freedom of expression, including freedom of the media, are effectively protected and promoted**

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1.1. *Freedom of expression, including freedom of the media, is guaranteed in the constitution and protected by other pieces of legislation.*

#### ANALYSIS:

The Constitutional Law guarantees freedom of opinion and of the press in articles 35 and 32 as basic civil rights, while at the same time it is silent or incomplete on many of these aspects. A Press Law regulates press freedom as being "characterised by freedom of expression and of thought through the written press, radio and television". Currently, the National Assembly is considering a draft Press Law that is expected to be approved soon. During a consultation phase, independent institutions for the protection of journalists, such as the Trade Union of Angolan Journalists (SJA), the Union of Angolan Journalists (UJA) and other civil society groups participated in the debate. The draft law promises to contain a number of improvements in regard to better protection of the press and greater openness. But it seems clear that certain aspects of media freedom protection in the Constitutional Law and the Press Law require a number of improvements to ensure the completeness of such protection.

#### SCORES:

Individual scores: 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4

Average score: **3.5**

1.2. *The right to freedom of expression is practised and citizens, including journalists, are asserting their rights without fear.*

#### ANALYSIS:

In general, the assertion of freedoms – whether of expression or of the press – is not perceptible at a level that could be considered satisfactory, even though today there is much more openness than at the time of the war. Citizens still have to put up with limits that result from laws such as those on state security, state secrets and others that limit these very freedoms, whether of ordinary citizens or of journalists. There are issues that even though they are public cannot be touched or spoken about, lest they infringe on the areas above. These restrictions on press freedom and freedom of speech are more accentuated in places further away from the main urban centres. Furthermore, state officials persecute citizens and journalists when they publish or express themselves in articles or other material in which the state or the officials are deemed to have been offended. Time and time again, journalists see themselves embroiled in legal battles over conflicting rights of the press or freedom of speech and alleged attempts against the security of the state or state secrets.

#### SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2

Average score: **1.9**

1.3 *There are no laws restricting freedom of expression such as excessive official secret or libel acts, or laws that unreasonably interfere with the responsibilities of media.*

#### ANALYSIS:

There are laws that interfere with freedom of speech and the responsibilities of the media, such as the Law on National Security and the Law on State Secrets, which establish a degree of limitation to the practice of the right of free expression. Examples of such restrictions:

- the prohibition of simulcasts of international broadcasters transmitting programmes of public interest and the case of the ban on repeater broadcasts between Lubango's *Radio 2000* (commercial station) and *Voice of America*.
- Angola did not participate in a project common to all countries with Portuguese as the official language, which would have introduced simulcasts of the Portuguese *RTP-Africa* on *Televisão Pública de Angola*. All other Portuguese-speaking countries joined

the project.

- The Broadcasting Law in Angola prohibits the use of shortwave to any station that is not governmental. *Emissora Católica de Angola* (Radio Ecclésia), for example, was barred from broadcasting beyond the capital Luanda. The same Broadcasting Law prescribes the power of transmitters of non-governmental operators ensuring that no private operator can broadcast with a stronger signal than the public/state radio channels.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.5**

1.4 *Entry into and practice of the journalistic profession is legally unrestricted.*

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ANALYSIS:

Unrestricted entry into and the practice of journalism are guaranteed, provided all necessary requirements are met by the institution contracting the journalist. Legally, there is no requirement as far as entry is concerned. In practice, a code of ethics prescribes some restrictions that establish a set of behavioural codes considered appropriate to the practice of the profession.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2

Average score: **2.5**

1.5 *Protection of confidential sources of information is guaranteed by law.*

ANALYSIS:

The protection of confidential sources of information is guaranteed by law: "Journalists are not obliged to disclose their information sources and their non-disclosure cannot be subjected to any direct or indirect sanction" (Article 6 [4] current Press Law). The law gives the same right to secrecy to the editors of press houses if they happen to know who the sources are.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 2, 2, 4, 2, 2, 3, 4, 2

Average score: **2.6**

1.6 *Public information is easily accessible, guaranteed by law, to all citizens, including journalists.*

#### ANALYSIS:

The Access to Public Documents Act guarantees the right to public information. In practice, however, this right is openly violated, with the staff of public/state institutions and of some private institutions refusing to make available to the public and to journalists basic documents of public interest considered to be crucial for public information. The difficulty with the implementation of this law lies in the fact that there is a lack of knowledge not only on the side of journalists, but also at the public/state institutions themselves, which do not put in place structures capable of effecting proper disclosure procedures. There are institutions that do not account to anyone nor do they publicly present results of their government activities as required by the law.

#### SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1

Average score: **1.8**

1.7 *Civil society in general and media lobby groups actively advance the cause of media freedom.*

#### ANALYSIS:

An increasing number of civil society groups are getting involved in the promotion of press freedom, for example by issuing solidarity declarations or organising events that call for more freedom of the press in the country. *Radio Ecclesia*, e.g., has enjoyed much solidarity in actions to pressure the government to allow the expansion of its services to the rest of the country.

A number of activities involve journalists and members of NGOs in events that promote press freedom. There are plans to create a network to integrate journalists and civil society in order to work for the promotion of press freedom.

Opportunities for study outside the country organised by embassies in Angola and by international organisations are another measure to promote press freedom and freedom of speech. This has contributed to enhancing the performance of journalists, but above all it leads to a greater awareness of their rights and therefore to a stronger fight in defence of the profession.

#### SCORES:

Individual scores: 2, 4, 3, 2, 2, 4, 3, 2

Average score: **2.8**

**Overall score for sector 1:**

**2.4**

**Sector 2: The media landscape is characterised by diversity, independence and sustainability.**

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2.1 *A wide range of sources of information (print, broadcasting, Internet) is available and affordable to citizens.*

**ANALYSIS:**

In the broadcasting sector, Angola does not enjoy a wide range of sources of information. Public/state radio still maintains a monopoly over shortwave and is the only station covering more than 90% of the territory in 12 of the many existing languages. The provinces in the interior, in particular, are badly served, with the exception of three that have commercial radio stations – *Rádio Comercial de Cabinda* in Cabinda, *Rádio Morena* in Benguela and *Rádio 2000* in Lubango, all transmitting from the provincial capitals. There is, however, progress: citizens in the capital, Luanda, have access to *Rádio Independente*, a commercial station (*Luanda Antena Comercial*) of a relatively open nature, in addition to the four stations belonging to the national broadcaster – *Rádio 5*, *Rádio Luanda*, *Rádio Escola* and *Rádio FM Stério*. Recently, the state broadcasting media started to set up transmitters in regions in the interior of the country. Richer people have access to international channels via satellite, at an exorbitant costs – even for citizens of average income. For the vast majority, radio is the medium of easiest access to information.

Private newspapers are sold mostly in Luanda, with prices that are not very affordable to the majority of people. All newspapers are bi-weeklies: *Angolense*, *Semanário Angolense*, *Agora*, *Folha 8*, *A Capital*, *Independente* and *Cruzeiro do Sul*, which is regional, distributed mostly in the south-central region of the country.

Access to internet is limited to only a small minority, mostly concentrated in the main urban centres. The cost of access to this medium is still fairly high given the financial means of the majority of the population.

Generally, the biggest restriction to access to information is of a financial nature, as Angola is still a country where 68% of the population live below the poverty level, surviving on little more than 2 dollars per day.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1

Average score: **1.6**

2.2 *Citizens' access to domestic and international media sources is not restricted by state authorities.*

ANALYSIS:

There is no prohibition of access to any media as such. However there is an obvious distrust on the part of the authorities in regard to the expansion of independent media institutions, such as private radio stations and newspapers. *Rádio Ecclésia* is at this moment forbidden from expanding beyond Luanda, where it transmits on FM. There have been reports of retaliation on the part of agents of the state against people in the interior of the country for making use of independent newspapers. Otherwise people with financial means can have access to many television channels from around the world through satellite (DSTV) without any restriction.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 4

Average score: **3.1**

2.3 *Efforts are undertaken to increase the scope of circulation of the print media, particularly to rural communities.*

ANALYSIS:

Angola has had only 3 years of peace and therefore its networks of main roads remains destroyed and some even mined, which makes circulation difficult, especially to rural areas. Owners of independent media are trying hard to reach the whole country. But both

private and state newspapers can get to many places only at a high cost, making it basically impossible for many people to buy the papers. Moreover, the state newspaper reaches readers far from the capital with considerable delay.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.0**

2.4 *Broadcasting legislation has been passed and is implemented that provides for a conducive environment for public, commercial and community broadcasting.*

ANALYSIS:

There is legislation on broadcasting, including the Broadcasting Activities Act (number 9 of 92). This act does not provide for the setting up of community radio stations as such, but contains a reference to 'local radio stations', which could be interpreted to mean community radio stations. The act is to be revised soon.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2

Average score: **1.4**

2.5 *Community broadcasting enjoys special promotion given its potential to broaden access by poor and rural communities.*

ANALYSIS:

Community radio stations do not exist in Angola. The various projects for the setting up of such stations – be it by private entities or non-governmental organisations – continue to wait for authorisation by government bodies in charge of the broadcasting sector in the country (the Ministry of Communications).

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.0**

2.6 *The editorial independence of print media published by a public authority is protected adequately against undue political interference.*

ANALYSIS:

There is constant interference especially in public/state media institutions, where the ruling party has some influence and exerts this with a degree of regularity. Notwithstanding their avowed purpose to be a public and impartial service, state media often end up not being able to meet the principle of editorial independence. Media workers gathered in round table discussions were of the opinion that the state media do not deliver a public service, but rather strive to give coverage to and publicise issues in which the ruling class is interested, to the detriment of a true service in the interest of the public. Therefore, the editorial independence of the state media seems doubtful.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1

Average score: **1.3**

2.7 *Local or regional independent news agencies gather and distribute information for all media.*

ANALYSIS:

There is only one news agency – state or public, *Angop*, which is available online on its site [www.angolapress-angop.ao](http://www.angolapress-angop.ao). This news agency offers reasonable national and international coverage and serves as a source of information for most of the media outlets in the country. However there is the possibility of accessing news, regional or international, via the internet.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 3, 1, 1

Average score: **2.3**

2.8 *Media diversity is promoted through adequate competition regulation/legislation.*

ANALYSIS:

There are no major incentives to promote the diversity of the media or to enable the creation of more media outlets. Even though the Press Law and other legislation guarantee the freedom to set up media outlets, in practice there is a government concern that media outlets could flood the market. At present, there are still backlogged applications awaiting approval (some going back 7 years) for the establishment of radio stations, still without the green light from the governmental bodies in charge. The Broadcasting Act in force confers on the State the sole right to broadcast over shortwave. For the same reason, no community radio project has been given the go-ahead to operate.

*Rádio Ecclesia* faces the same problem and is still unable to broadcast to the whole country on shortwave.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.0**

2.9 *Government promotes a political and economic environment which allows a diverse media landscape.*

ANALYSIS:

The political environment that could promote diversity of the media still leaves much to be desired. In the recent past, many journalists faced police sanctions and had to answer in court for publishing certain materials. Although the situation tends to change in a positive direction, the environment for the free exercise of journalism remains flawed since laws such as the State Secrets Act and the Act on National Security are not clear on what can and cannot be published. This state of affairs prevails despite regional and international conventions designed to gradually reduce the monopoly of the state media and calling for more freedom of the press.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.0**

2.10 *Private media outlets operate as efficient and professional businesses.*

ANALYSIS:

Although the private media survive with difficulty, they strive to be increasingly more efficient. But the weak financial standing of the private media weakens the efficiency of its operations in general and its professional standards in particular. Private newspapers carry a substantial proportion of opinion, which turns them into vehicles for the circulation of opinions of journalists who work there. In addition, the bad financial situation can open the way to corruption, even if only on a small scale.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 2, 2

Average score: **2.0**

2.11. *State print media are not subsidised with taxpayers' money.*

ANALYSIS:

The state media enjoys its own allocations in the overall state budget, from public funds and the taxes that citizens pay to the state.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.3**

2.12. *Government does not use its power over the placement of advertisements as a means to interfere with media content.*

ANALYSIS:

The Broadcasting Act, which also covers advertising, states that advertising by state institutions must be distributed in an equitable form among the various media outlets, which as a matter of course does not happen. In reality, the state controls the institutional advertising spending and distributes it among the media that it sees as convenient. State institutions direct their advertisements to the state media - to the detriment of private media.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3

Average score: **1.6**

2.13. *The advertising market is large enough to maintain a diversity of media outlets.*

ANALYSIS:

The advertising market in Angola is still very small and therefore insufficient to sustain the diversity of existing media. This situation has to do with the complete collapse of the industrial and manufacturing sectors during the war. Three years after the end of the war, things are changing substantially, with visible indications of economic growth. For the time being, the advertising market does not offer much support in terms of revenue for the media.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2

Average score: 1.4

**Overall score for sector 2: 1.5**

**Sector 3. Broadcasting regulation is transparent and independent, the state broadcaster is transformed into a public broadcaster.**

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3.1 *Broadcasting is regulated by an independent body adequately protected against interference, particularly of a political and economic nature.*

**ANALYSIS:**

There is no independent body to regulate broadcasting, even though there are international and regional instruments calling for such (African Charter on Broadcasting – Windhoek Declaration). The Communications Ministry and the National Council for the Media are in charge of broadcasting regulation, both being strictly governmental bodies and therefore subject to political and other forms of interference.

The establishment of an Independent High Authority for the Media is under discussion. Such a body could fulfil the role of an independent and impartial regulator for the media in the country. However, the Angolan legal framework on regulation does not provide for such an authority, which leaves some doubt as to whether this agency will be created. The Trade Union of Journalists and other independent organisations have submitted a proposal outlining the responsibilities and competencies of such an agency. The proposal was the result of a representative consensus of Angolan media workers, who now await a final decision on whether the agency will be created or not.

**SCORES:**

Individual scores: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: 1.0

3.2 *The appointments procedure for members of the regulatory body is open and transparent and involves civil society.*

ANALYSIS:

There is no independent and impartial authority.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.0**

3.3 *The body regulates broadcasting in the public interest and ensures fairness and a diversity of views broadly representing society at large.*

ANALYSIS:

There is no independent and impartial authority.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.0**

3.4 *The body's decisions on licensing in particular are informed by a broadcasting policy developed in a transparent and inclusive manner.*

ANALYSIS:

The Communications Ministry is in charge of licensing. The process has not been transparent and follows criteria that are not very clear.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.0**

3.5 *The public broadcaster is accountable to the public through a board representative of society at large and selected in an independent, open and transparent manner.*

ANALYSIS:

In all public/state media institutions the election of members of the boards follows nominations from within the ruling party. There is no transparency in this process, with the consequence that the appointees are not very concerned with the actual service that they are expected to deliver to the public. First and foremost, there is an overwhelming preoccupation with pleasing those who nominate them. As an example, the previous director of the National Radio of Angola, who is now Minister of Communications, occupied the post while at the same time being part of the Central Committee of the ruling party. The same goes for the director of the state newspaper and the news agency.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.1**

3.6 *Persons who have vested interests of a political or commercial nature are excluded from possible membership in the board, i.e. office bearers with the state and political parties as well as those with a financial interest in the broadcasting industry.*

ANALYSIS:

The main criterion for the selection of persons to serve on administrative bodies of state media is their closeness to the ruling party and their ability to guarantee the defence of the interests of those in power.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.1**

3.7. *The editorial independence of the public broadcaster from commercial pressure and political influence is guaranteed by law and practice.*

ANALYSIS:

Although the Act on Broadcasting Activities is clear in demanding independence in matters of programming [article 8 (2)], this provision is not respected even at the most basic level. Very strong political influence dictates all manner of activities and the broadcaster's operational line, editorial or otherwise.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 4, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 4

Average score: **2.3**

3.8. *The public broadcaster is adequately funded in a manner that protects it from arbitrary interference with its budget.*

ANALYSIS:

The official or public broadcaster has its own allocations in the overall state budget. These allocations include salaries and other expenses. Because of its close ties to and support by the State, it has at its disposal a range of resources granted by the State. Although the exact figures of its budget are not known, it can be said that it is free from outside budgetary interference other than that of the state, which can influence its internal workings.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 4, 4, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **2.0**

3.9 *The public broadcaster is technically accessible in the entire country.*

ANALYSIS:

Technically, the public/state broadcaster of Angola (radio) covers more than 90% of the country. However, there are areas where the signal is weak and at times non-existent. The broadcaster transmits on shortwave, medium wave and FM in some of the provincial capitals, having improved its signal in recent times with the installation of regional repeaters. This is an ongoing project.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 2, 4, 2

Average score: **3.1**

3.10 *The public broadcaster offers diverse programming for all interests.*

ANALYSIS:

There is an effort to increasingly offer more diversified programming, taking into account the very diverse interests in the whole country. The new programme schedules already

include programmes that are more open, such as debates reflecting the views of various political groups and not only a single view. A larger degree of openness is noticeable in the capital, while in areas of the interior, programming reflects a more conservative trend, aimed at protecting the interests of the elites in power.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 4, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1

Average score: **2.1**

3.11 *The public broadcaster offers balanced and fair information reflecting the full spectrum of diverse views and opinions.*

ANALYSIS:

There is an effort in this direction and the inclusion of more open programmes and of diversified opinion is increasingly noticeable. However, as a result of partisan influence, there persists a trend among some journalists at these institutions to give – as was their habit – different treatment to news related to the political agendas of the various political parties.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.6**

3.12 *The public broadcaster offers as much diverse and creative local content as economically achievable.*

ANALYSIS:

Same as above.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.8**

**Overall score for sector 3:**

**1.6**

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**Sector 4. The media practice high levels of professional standards.**

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4.1 *The media follow voluntary codes of professional standards which are enforced by self-regulatory bodies.*

**ANALYSIS:**

There is an approved code of ethics and professional conduct in place. It was discussed by media organisations, including the Union of Angolan Journalists. But there is no independent self-regulating authority accepted by media workers to fulfil the task of implementing the code with the necessary impartiality. Angolan media workers have defined the competencies and responsibilities of such an agency that could come into being in future.

**SCORES:**

Individual scores: 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1

Average score: **1.5**

4.2 *The standard of reporting follows the basic principles of accuracy and fairness.*

**ANALYSIS:**

In general, there is little evidence that news articles are independent and sufficiently accurate. In the various opinion pieces, especially in private newspapers, news tend to be sensationalised, which is the opposite of the strictness and independence that one would expect of news articles. There is, however, a clear effort to raise the standards of journalism to this level. A small group of senior journalists are getting closer to these standards.

**SCORES:**

Individual scores: 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 2

Average score: **2.6**

4.3 *The media cover the full spectrum of events, issues and cultures, including business/economics, cultural, local and investigative stories.*

ANALYSIS:

There is a shortage of means to enable the complete coverage of the country, given its large size. For this reason, many aspects of the life of communities far removed from the centres are not covered in the press. Given the many cultures of the peoples who inhabit Angola, it is not possible to cover everything. However, there is an increasing effort of the media to expand coverage to the most remote areas now that peace makes this possible. As for investigative journalism, the same problem of lack of means and resources to sustain the high costs of information gathering applies. In addition, many journalists lack the required skills to go into investigative journalism.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 2

Average score: **2.6**

4.4. *Gender mainstreaming is promoted in terms of equal participation of both sexes in the production process.*

ANALYSIS:

Many young women are beginning to enter the journalistic profession. In the newsrooms they share with the men the various professional jobs. However, there are still clear disadvantages for women, resulting from cultural biases that at times inhibit the participation of woman on an equal footing. Because of a lack of adequate conditions, household chores fetter women and deny them the possibility of, for example, covering events in areas away from home for extended periods.

There are some women who occupy management posts in some areas of journalism, even though there is only one media house with a woman at the helm (*Radio LAC*).

SCORES:

Individual scores: 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2

Average score: **2.6**

4.5. *Gender mainstreaming is reflected in the editorial content.*

ANALYSIS:

Editorial policies do not contain clear references to promoting gender balance. However, the existence of legislation that provides for non-discrimination on the basis of gender has in some situations functioned as a form of protection in the sense of guaranteeing equal treatment in relation to rights and opportunities for women and men in the media.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3

Average score: **2.0**

4.6. *Journalists and editors do not practice self-censorship.*

ANALYSIS:

A tendency to self-censorship still persists among some journalists, who deliberately omit facts, resulting from a party-political legacy. This trend is only slowly giving way to the greater openness that Angolan society is enjoying today with the advent of multi-party democracy.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Average score: **1.0**

4.7. *Owners of private media do not interfere with editorial independence.*

ANALYSIS:

To some degree, owners interfere with editorial independence, typified in the way the news material is treated – be it in newspapers or at radio stations.

SCORES:

Individual scores: 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1

Average score: **1.4**

4.8. *Salary levels and general working conditions for journalists and other media*

*practitioners are adequate to discourage corruption.*

#### ANALYSIS:

There is a table of salaries for public servants and public media workers, but there is also an obvious policy – especially in the state media – of favouring staff members connected to the ruling elite by providing them with goods beyond the financial possibilities of media workers, and there are cases where remuneration is made outside of these standards. In the public/state media, salaries range from 100 US\$ to about 4,000 US\$. In the private media, salaries are relatively low, ranging from 50 US\$ to about 2,000 US\$. At *Rádio Ecclésia*, one of the few broadcasters totally independent of the state, salaries range from 50 US\$ to about 1,000 US\$.

Recently, the Angolan Journalists' Trade Union negotiated with the management of the various media outlets a collective agreement that defines salary levels for the various categories of journalists. In accordance with this table, salaries range from 200 US\$ to 1.200 US\$. These figures have been overtaken by salary increases in the state media and therefore the table is now under review.

Generally, the majority of journalists cannot afford the bare necessities, making them vulnerable to corruption. As for working conditions, these are rudimentary, with inadequate technical equipment. There are cases of shortages of work materials and in many radio stations the equipment is obsolete.

#### SCORES:

Individual scores: 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1

Average score: **1.9**

4.9. *Training facilities offer formal qualification programmes for journalists as well as opportunities to upgrade their skills.*

#### ANALYSIS:

There are a number of governmental and non-governmental organisations offering training for journalists, both professional and academic, some of them for free. Still common are the programmes offered by the embassies of richer countries for refresher/finishing courses in their countries.

#### SCORES:

Individual scores: 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2

Average score: **2.8**

4.10. *Journalists and other media practitioners are organised in trade unions and/or professional associations.*

**ANALYSIS:**

There is a growing trade union culture which translates into collective participation in the solution of common problems. Today, besides the (professional) Union of Angolan Journalists, there is a second trade union for journalists and another association for the protection of journalists.

**SCORES:**

Individual scores: 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4

Average score: **3.3**

**Overall score for sector 4: 2.2**

The panel meeting took place at Roça das Mangueiras, Mussulo Island, Luanda, 8 to 9 November 2005.

**The Panel:**

Mr Cornélio Bento, journalist; Mr Reis Luís, land activist; Mr Mário Maiato, journalist and trade unionist; Anacleta Pereira, media activist; Mr Moisés Sachipande, journalist; Lúcia Silveira, human rights activist; Stella Silveira, journalist; Ms Fátima Veiga, women rights activist

**The Rapporteur:**

Mr. Cornélio Bento. Report translated by Mr. Rui Correia

**The Facilitator:** Ms. Anacleta Pereira

**Sector 1 Freedom of expression, including freedom of the media, are effectively protected and promoted**

<b>1.1</b> <i>Freedom of expression, including freedom of the media, is guaranteed in the constitution and protected by other pieces of legislation.</i>	
<b>1.2</b> The right to freedom of expression is practised and citizens, including journalists, are asserting their rights without fear.	
<b>1.3</b> There are no laws restricting freedom of expression such as excessive official secret or libel acts, or laws that unreasonably interfere with the	

responsibilities of media.	
<b>1.4</b> Entry into and practise of the journalistic profession is legally unrestricted.	
<b>1.5</b> Protection of confidential sources of information is guaranteed by law.	
<b>1.6</b> Public information is easily accessible, guaranteed by law, to all citizens, including journalists.	
<b>1.7</b> Civil society in general and media lobby groups actively advance the cause of media freedom.	

**Sector 2      The media landscape is characterised  
by diversity, independence and sustainability**

<i>2.1 A wide range of sources of information (print, broadcasting, internet) is available and affordable to citizens.</i>	
<b>2.2</b> Citizens' access to domestic and international media sources is not restricted by state authorities.	
<b>2.3</b> Efforts are undertaken to increase the scope of circulation of the print media, particularly to rural communities.	
<b>2.4</b> Broadcasting legislation has been passed and is implemented that provides for a conducive environment for public, commercial and community broadcasting.	
<b>2.5</b> Community broadcasting enjoys special promotion given its potential to broaden access by poor and rural communities.	
<b>2.6</b> The editorial independence of print media published by a public authority is protected adequately against undue political interference.	
<b>2.7</b> Local or regional independent news agencies gather and distribute information for all media	
<b>2.8</b> Media diversity is promoted through adequate competition regulation/legislation.	
<b>2.9</b> Government promotes a political and economic environment which allows a diverse media landscape.	
<b>2.10</b> Private media outlets operate as efficient and professional businesses.	
<b>2.11</b> State print media are not subsidised with tax payers' money	
<b>2.12</b> Government does not use its power over the placement of advertisements as a means to interfere with media content.	
<b>2.13</b> The advertising market is large enough to maintain a diversity of media outlets.	

**Sector 3      Broadcasting regulation is transparent and independent, the state broadcaster is transformed into a truly public broadcaster**

<b>3.1</b> Broadcasting is regulated by an independent body adequately protected against interference, particularly of a political and economic nature.	
<b>3.2</b> The appointments procedure for members of the regulatory body is open and transparent and involves civil society.	
<b>3.3</b> The body regulates broadcasting in the public interest and ensures fairness and a diversity of views broadly representing society at large.	
<b>3.4</b> The body's decisions on licensing in particular are informed by a broadcasting policy developed in a transparent and inclusive manner.	
<b>3.5</b> The public broadcaster is accountable to the public through a board representative of society at large and selected in an independent, open and transparent manner.	
<b>3.6</b> Persons who have vested interests of a political or commercial nature are excluded from possible membership in the board, i.e. office bearers with the state and political parties as well as those with a financial interest in the broadcasting industry.	
<b>3.7</b> The editorial independence of the public broadcaster from commercial pressure and political influence is guaranteed by law and practised.	
<b>3.8</b> The public broadcaster is adequately funded in a manner that protects it from arbitrary interference with its budget.	
<b>3.9</b> The public broadcaster is technically accessible in the entire country.	
<b>3.10</b> The public broadcaster offers diverse programming for all interests.	
<b>3.11</b> The public broadcaster offers balanced and fair information reflecting the full spectrum of diverse views and opinions.	
<b>3.12</b> The public broadcaster offers as much diverse and creative local content as economically achievable.	

**Sector 4      The media practice high levels of professional standards**

<b>4.1</b> <i>The media follow voluntary codes of professional standards which are enforced by self-regulatory bodies</i>	
<b>4.2</b> The standard of reporting follows the basic principles of accuracy and fairness.	
<b>4.3</b> The media cover the full spectrum of events, issues and cultures, including business/economics, cultural, local and investigative stories	
<b>4.4.</b> Gender mainstreaming is promoted in terms of equal participation of both sexes in the production process.	

<b>4.5</b> Gender mainstreaming is reflected in the editorial content.	
<b>4.6</b> Journalists and editors do not practise self-censorship	
<b>4.7</b> Owners of private media do not interfere with editorial independence	
<b>4.8</b> Salary levels and general working conditions for journalists and other media practitioners are adequate to discourage corruption	
<b>4.9</b> Training facilities offer formal qualification programmes for journalists as well as opportunities to upgrade their skills.	
<b>4.10</b> Journalists and other media practitioners are organised in trade unions and/or professional associations.	