Media regulation and UK elections

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Outline

- Print media
- Broadcast media
- Due impartiality
- Paid political advertising
- Party election broadcasts

Print media

- Soft touch regulation
 - Press Complaints Commission
 - comment, conjecture and fact
- Tradition of partisan press

The Sun 9 April 1992



Broadcast media

- BBC is the public service broadcaster
 - established under royal charter
 - accountable to license payers and Parliament
- Licensing and regulation of independent media
 - Independent Television Commission
 - Radio Authority
 - Office of Communications (OFCOM)

Due impartiality •

- Statutory requirement to achieve 'due impartiality' in programme services
- Detailed guidance in programme codes and producers' guidelines
- Applies at all times not just elections
- Doesn't mean equality of airtime
- Coverage of minor parties
- Impartiality can be achieved over a series of programmes

Due impartiality (continued)

- Constituency reports major party candidates invited to participate; all candidates listed
- Media analysis suspended during voting period, including opinion poll reporting





Guidance for programme makers

editorial independence

Creativity

impartiality

privacy

PRODUCERS' GUIDELINES

The BBC's values and standards



Paid political advertising

- Prohibition on political advertising in broadcast media
- Widespread support for this ban to continue
 - campaign spending
 - party fund-raising
 - level playing field
- European Convention on Human Rights

Party election broadcasts

- BBC and main independent broadcasters obliged to carry party election broadcasts
- Airtime provided free of charge
- Regulators responsible for determining allocation, in consultation with The Electoral Commission
- Qualification for a broadcast: any party contesting one-sixth of seats
- Major parties: a series of broadcasts
- Public scepticism but a significant campaign tool

More information



www.electoralcommission.org.uk