

Petros Iosifidis | City University London
Dimitris Boucas | London School of Economics

MEDIA POLICY AND INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM IN GREECE



This study identifies the most urgent problems facing media policy in Greece and how they affect independent journalism. These problems are prioritized by their relationship to European-level policy activity and to OSF concerns. The study is based on desktop research, literature review of sources in English and Greek, as well as a set of in-depth interviews with relevant actors, conducted in Athens in November 2014.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
1. Introduction	5
2. Media Ownership and Regulation	6
2.1 Main Players in the Greek Media Landscape.....	6
2.2 Regulation of Media Concentration	7
2.3 Ownership Transparency and Access to Information	10
2.4 How Ownership is Considered to Affect Journalism	11
3. Media Dependencies on State Funding, Advertising, and Economic Interests	12
3.1 The State, Media, and Clientelism.....	12
3.2 State Interference in the Press.....	12
3.3 <i>Diaploki</i> and the Triangle of Power	14
3.4 How Media Dependencies are Considered to Affect Journalism.....	15
4. The Closure of the Public Broadcaster ERT.....	17
4.1 How ERT’s Closure Affected Journalism and the Media Industry.....	18
5. Digital Switch-over of Broadcasting.....	21
5.1 Regulatory Framework.....	21
5.2 The Plan for Analog Switch-off	21
5.3 The Digea Involvement.....	22
6. Safeguards for Journalism	25
7. Legislative Environment and Prosecution of Journalists.....	27
7.1 Legislative Environment.....	27
7.2 Prosecution of Journalists	29
8. Individuals/Organizations for Media Reform, Ethics, and Accountability	32
9. Conclusions.....	36
Bibliography	38
Appendix 1: Main Players in the Greek Media Landscape.....	41
Appendix 2: List of Interviewees	43

Executive Summary

Greece is, today, the European Union (EU) member state where journalism and the media face their most acute crisis. Since the 1980s and 1990s, deregulation has allowed the market entry of commercial channels that has increased the viewing choices for audiences in Greece. At the same time, the legal and regulatory framework actively promoted the concentration of press, television, and radio outlets owned by large organizations, which co-existed alongside the public broadcaster, the Hellenic Broadcasting Corporation (*Ellinikí Radiofonía Tileóراسi*, ERT).

In other respects regulation has been ineffective; private channels operate with temporary licenses and independent regulatory authorities function superficially and ambivalently. As a result, the market has been dominated by a handful of powerful newspaper interests which have expanded into audiovisual and online media. Recent laws have further liberalized media ownership and cross-ownership.

Historically, the Greek state has intervened in all aspects of economic and social life, including the media field. It has acted as censor (during the 1967–1974 dictatorship), owner (of public television and radio), and subsidizer of newspapers and electronic media. The intertwining of the political elite and the media has generated a journalistic culture cautious of reporting news that state officials could find challenging. With media market deregulation, clientelism has gradually become more invasive and more intricate, linking large media organizations, their owners (who are also active in key sectors of the economy including public projects), and the political elite.

These arrangements have damaged journalism, as state and private interests have steered editorial choices. The financial crisis and the austerity measures imposed since 2010 have served to strengthen these relationships. The major mainstream media organizations have largely presented government austerity policies favorably, at the expense of pluralism and independent journalism, and despite the increasing hardship suffered by the middle and lower classes. At the more extreme end, major commercial media companies have kept silent about a number of sensitive developments, including the imposition of legislation to cut employee rights and pensions.

The abrupt closure of the public broadcaster ERT in 2013 further damaged pluralism in Greek journalism, since ERT was the only broadcaster—in a market dominated by unlicensed commercial channels—with a legal obligation to provide objective, unbiased news. Despite its shortcomings, ERT had a diverse program and a wide audience, both in Greece and abroad. The shutdown contributed to a deteriorating landscape regarding the overall quality of journalistic independence. The dismissal of some 2,700 permanent and 300 temporary employees with no prior consultation has forced them into unemployment or to seek work in private media under uncertain conditions. ERT's replacement, New Hellenic Radio, Internet, and Television (*Nea Ellinikí Radiofonía, Internet kai Tileóراسi*, NERIT), with a smaller budget and roughly 500 employees, has been criticized for not functioning as an independent public broadcaster.

Greece is, today, the European Union (EU) member state where journalism and the media face their most acute crisis.

The ERT shutdown also left the development of digital terrestrial television (DTT) to the large private media operators, with further consequences for pluralism and democracy. In the last five years, the Digea consortium, controlled by the private national television channels, has established itself as the sole provider of DTT in Greece. In the recent auction for the allocation of digital frequencies, Digea was the only candidate and can now take decisions on issues such as the digital compression format, the digital frequencies to be used, and the areas where it would start simulcasting. Digea controls the digital terrain and its monopoly raises concerns about pluralism and independent journalism, as the visibility of anti-austerity opinion on its frequencies is expected to be limited.

The financial crisis together with the tough fiscal measures, including heavy reductions in salaries and pensions and numerous layoffs in the public sector, have accelerated the downward trend in newspaper circulation and led to the closure of several outlets. Reduced income from advertising and other sources of funding has had an impact on employment, especially in the print sector: redundancies and the abandonment of collective agreements have forced many journalists to accept vulnerable low-status work conditions with very low salaries. Under strict editorial control of critical views of government policies and the intricate system of political/economic/media dependencies, the practice of journalists' self-censorship to safeguard their jobs is on the rise.

Under these pressures, self-organized groups and networks of journalists and other media personnel have started exploring new models of journalism. Prominent examples are the Editors' Newspaper (*EfSyn*), the magazine *Unfollow*, and the online Press Project. But these initiatives cannot help the independent journalists who find themselves on the receiving end of accusations of defamation, of lawsuits that carry a heavy financial penalty, of blackmail and threats against their lives and those of their families, of intimidation and violence at police hands during demonstrations.

The internet has become increasingly prominent in the media landscape, offering the potential for greater pluralism and independence, yet it has also been implicated in low-quality output, gossip, copy-and-paste news, and dependence on big firm advertisements.

The media situation is bleak, though it may improve following the victory of the Coalition of the Radical Left (*Synaspismós Rizospastikís Aristéras*, SYRIZA) in the 25 January 2015 general election. The new SYRIZA-led government has pledged to "destroy" the oligarchic system in Greece where news organizations are subsidiaries of companies owned by a few wealthy entrepreneurs. In accordance with pre-election pledges, in late April 2015 the new government passed through the Greek parliament a bill to re-open ERT on a new basis. It also declared that all licenses to private channels would need to be replaced by permanent licenses after competition and on the basis of sound economic criteria. In addition, it expressed its intention to challenge the allocation of digital TV frequencies to Digea. Moreover, a post-austerity agenda—if it emerges after the ongoing negotiations with the EU, the European Central Bank (ECB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)—could help to improve employment conditions for journalists. Whether or not the new government will be able to dismantle the old power structures remains to be seen.

Self-organization in media production and the quest for new sustainable business models will become more and more important. Greater mobilization by civil society, involving trade unions and universities among others, is needed to promote pluralism, transparency, and objective journalism. Links with inter-governmental organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and the EU, as well as with international organizations, will be pivotal.

1. Introduction

Print media emerged in Greece alongside the struggle for independence from Ottoman rule (Koumariou, 2005) and developed hand-in-hand with the growth of political life in the new nation-state (Papadimitriou, 2005). Television broadcasting was introduced in 1966, with the first network, the Hellenic Broadcasting Corporation (*Ellinikí Radiofonía Tileórasi*, ERT), broadcasting out of the capital Athens as a state-owned monopoly. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s the trends toward commercialization and deregulation allowed the entry of various commercial channels that increased the viewing options for audiences. Many media outlets appeared in a small market of just 11 million people, to the extent that the media landscape today displays an excess of supply over demand. From a broadcasting field of two public television channels and four radio stations in the late 1980s, it has become an overcrowded environment comprising 160 private television channels and 1,200 private radio stations, none of them equipped with an official license to broadcast, but only temporary licenses renewed by successive governments (Papathanassopoulos, 2014a).

Thus private television expanded rapidly, but it strives to achieve a pluralistic profile in a highly politicized and commercialized environment, driven increasingly by populism. Meanwhile, levels of media market concentration have risen as newspaper publishers diversified into television to increase profits in a largely unregulated and non-transparent media market (Iosifidis, 2007).

The “golden age” of Greek media and journalism in the 1980s and 1990s, prior to the crisis, did not result in modern, robust organizations but led instead to unchecked diversification, high production costs, and—most worryingly—the consolidation of close relations between the media and the political elite. Concentration of ownership and close ties with politicians have negatively affected the media’s performance, as the media were more interested in cultivating connections with the political elite than in developing their “watchdog” role. The so-called *diaploki* (translated in this report as “intertwining interests”) and the domination of the media environment by wealthy businessmen with interests in shipping, telecommunications, refining, and other sectors reflect this reality.

These developments have had broad implications for democracy, media pluralism, and journalistic independence. The effects on Greek journalism of media commercialization, market expansion, and intertwining interests have been devastating. Although journalism appears to play an active social and political role, setting the agenda and representing the ordinary citizen, it is in fact heavily influenced by the self-regulatory constraints imposed by media organizations (Papathanassopoulos, 2001).

The ongoing financial crisis and recession have affected the media sector as a whole and many outlets have become financially unsustainable. Newspaper circulation has fallen dramatically; it is striking that the average daily circulation of political newspapers in 2011 was only 216,500 copies, compared with 400,000 copies in 2005 (see Appendix 1). Financial pressures have resulted in tighter relations between the media, politics, and the economic system (including banking), as well as increasing reliance on advertising, with a significant impact on the journalistic profession. In parallel, the closure of the public broadcaster ERT in 2013 further undermined pluralism and media output. Furthermore, the lack of a digitization policy has left the process of digital switch-over entirely to the market.

2. Media Ownership and Regulation

2.1 Main Players in the Greek Media Landscape

As in other southern European countries, newspaper readership in Greece is very low (53 in 1,000 people, which is among the lowest in the developed world), despite the high levels of literacy and education. However, the print media industry is characterized by oversupply and in 2008, just before the financial crisis, it consisted of around 280 local, regional, and national daily newspapers (Papathanassopoulos and Mpakounakis, 2010). In 2012, after a number of newspapers had closed down, the country had 15 national daily newspapers (including *TA NEA*, *Kathimerini*, *Ethnos*, *Eleftheros Typos*, and *Avgi*), 12 national daily sports newspapers (including *Sportday*, *Goal News*, and *Fos ton Sport*), four national business newspapers (including *Imerisia* and *Naftemporiki*), 17 national Sunday papers (including *To Vima*, *Proto Thema*, *Kathimerini tis Kyriakis*, *Real News*, *Ethnos tis Kyriakis*, and *Eleftheros Typos tis Kyriakis*, *Epohi*, and *Avgi tis Kyriakis*), and 11 national weekly papers (including *Parapolitika* and *Sto Karfi*), most of which are located in Athens (Papathanassopoulos, 2014b).

The market is dominated by a handful of powerful newspaper interests, which have expanded into electronic media following the liberalization and deregulation of the media market in the late 1980s (see below). As Table A1 (Appendix 1) shows, the most important publishing groups are Lambrakis Press S.A. (owner of *TA NEA*), Tegopoulos Publishing (owner of *Eleftherotypia*), Pegasus (Bobolas family) (owner of *Ethnos*), Press Institution S.A. (now D. Mpenekos and A. Skanavis) (owner of *Eleftheros Typos*), the Alafouzou family (owner of *Kathimerini*), Vradyni Ltd (K. Mitsis) (owner of *Vradyni*), SYRIZA (Left Coalition Party) (owner of *Avgi*), and the Greek Communist Party (owner of *Rizospastis*).

Lambrakis Press S.A. is a striking example of a diversified media company. In 1998, just before entering the Athens stock exchange, it employed 1,200 staff and consisted of 15 companies, with the main activity being publishing (57.5 percent of total turnover), the printed press (29.2 percent), and tourism (13.3 percent). Following its stock exchange entry the company enjoyed profits and expanded into electronic media (MEGA Channel). Its market capitalization in the period 1998–2008 was in the range of €260 million to €308 million, well above its competitors (Leandros, 2008).

The audiovisual landscape has undergone many upheavals since the liberalization of the late 1980s. From a state monopoly of radio and television a landscape of hundreds of private radio stations and tens of private television channels soon emerged through a savage deregulation process.

The year 2013 proved to be dramatic for the Greek television landscape as it saw the sudden closure of the public service broadcaster ERT. Its three television channels (ET1, NET, and ET3), several radio stations, and the online service were closed by ministerial decree. ERT was replaced by a new broadcaster called NERIT, launched in May 2014 but still not fully operational. This development has increased the domination of the television market by private channels. In 2013–2014, the saturated audiovisual market comprised NERIT, about 130 private television channels (among which the five most important national channels in terms of market share and advertising revenue were MEGA Channel, ANT1, ALPHA, STAR Channel, and SKAI TV), and more than 1,000 private radio stations with negligible market shares.

MEGA is the most popular channel with a daily audience market share of 22 percent in 2013, followed by ANT1 with a 17.3 percent audience share, ALPHA TV (12.4 percent), STAR (11.1 percent), and SKAI (4.9 percent). ALTER television went bankrupt in 2012. It is worth noting that none of the private stations has a legal license because the temporary license status approved by the NCRTV was ruled illegal by Council of State decision 3578/2010 (Michalitsis, 2013).¹

The levels of concentration of media ownership and cross-media concentration are high. This is because newspaper groups have diversified into electronic media, enabled by a weak and inconsistent regulatory framework. More specifically, the three largest press groups—Lambrakis Press S.A., Tegopoulos Publishing, and Pegasus S.A. (Bobolas family)—are also shareholders of MEGA Channel, while Press Institution S.A. has shares in STAR Channel, and the Alafouzos family owns SKAI TV and several radio stations, such as SKAI FM and Melodia FM. ANT1 and Macedonia TV are owned by M. Kyriakou (see Appendix 1).

The rise of the internet has added an extra dimension; the most visited websites are concentrated in large media groups, such as 24media² and DPG, while the mainstream groups like DOL, Pegasus, and MEGA Channel also have a strong presence (see Appendix 1).

2.2 Regulation and Media Concentration

The key laws that liberalized the media market, allowing the entry of private television and radio, are as follows:

- Law 1730/1987 allowed private radio stations and paved the way for the end of state monopoly in television.
- Law 1866/1989 was the first step towards abolishing the state monopoly by permitting local private television channels and made provision for the establishment of an independent regulatory agency, the National Council of Radio and Television (NCRTV), to oversee the operation of broadcast media, grant licenses to private stations, and supervise programs.
- Law 2173/1993 allowed for the establishment of national private television channels, thereby legitimizing the stations that had already entered the market without a license.

Today's basic operational framework of private television media is defined by Law 2328/1995, in essence the first serious attempt to regulate the commercial broadcasting market effectively. The commercial stations are obliged to provide programs of high quality, objective information and news reports, and promote cultural diversity. Law 2644/1998 made provision for the supply of broadcasting subscription services and regulated all new pay-TV services regardless of their platform (digital or analog) or delivery system (terrestrial, cable or satellite). Licenses are granted only to limited companies (S.A.), the shares of which should be restricted. In an attempt to prohibit the creation of dominant positions, the law made provisions for limitations of the holding of licenses, but these provisions were subsequently updated by Law 3592/2007 (see below).

-
1. In 1989, when they first appeared, the private television stations seized the available frequencies and were subsequently granted temporary licenses without any competitive process. In 1999 and around 2002/2003 attempts were made to hold a competition for granting licenses based on criteria such as technical sufficiency, economic sufficiency, and viability through advertising. As no channels fulfilled these prerequisites, they exerted pressure and eventually had the competitions cancelled. Successive ministerial decisions by the PASOK and New Democracy government renewed the licenses on a yearly basis (NM, interview).
 2. 24media is the largest digital publishing group, which manages over 20 premium content sites across internet and mobile platforms.

The National Council for Radio and Television (NCRTV), which was set up by Law 1866 (1989) and amended by Law 2683 (2000), is a seven-member body with a president, a vice-president and five members, all appointed by Parliament. The Council is responsible for:

- granting, renewing or revoking licenses for radio and television channels transmitted by terrestrial, cable or satellite networks;
- monitoring the adherence of state and private radio and television services to the relevant legislation;
- ensuring political and cultural diversity in mass media in cases where Laws 2328/1995 and 2644/1998 are breached;
- supervising free competition and market abuses in the media and communications industry, in conjunction with the Hellenic Telecommunications and Post Commission (HTPC) and the Hellenic Competition Commission (HCC);
- imposing fines and administrative measures;
- examining requests for remedies for personal insults caused by mass media.

In addition, the NCRTV can draft codes of conduct for advertising and news and entertainment programs, but its involvement in the formulation of normative rules has been marginal or non-existent due to its political (but also financial) dependence on the government.

In reality, the NCRTV has not established itself as an authoritative body that effectively regulates the media or protects media independence. Generally speaking, there appears to be a big difference between NCRTV's nominal powers and its actual functioning. For example, the law gives the Council powers to grant broadcasting licenses, but in practice the government takes the final decision (Papathanassopoulos, 1993; Panagiotopoulou, 2004; Zacharopoulos and Paraschos, 1993). Likewise, its sanctions can be selective, and it was seen as being more accommodating toward programs that support the government, at least before the January 2015 general election.³

The politicized procedure for appointing members to the NCRTV board has compromised its independence and capability: all seven members were elected by the Conference of Presidents, a cross-party parliamentary body, with a 4/5 majority upon nomination by the governing party, something which made renewing the Council quite cumbersome. As a result, the Council members had exceeded the legal duration of their term (four plus four years) by means of successive extensions granted by the responsible minister. This had been considered unconstitutional and had raised serious concerns about the legality of the Council's decisions and independence.

Meanwhile, the limited expertise of the members of the board, their part-time status (only the president and vice-president were full-time employees), the lack of financial independence (as its budget had to be approved by the minister), together with insufficient staff and information technology equipment had further harmed the NCRTV's performance (Psychogiopoulou et al., 2011). However, things may change dramatically as the new government elected in January 2015 has decided not to extend the terms of the Council members.

An area which shows NCRTV's inability to regulate the market is media ownership. The Council publishes information on media ownership and shareholding, but does not really engage in a robust assessment of

3. The then opposition party SYRIZA resorted to NCRTV several times. One case involved a program shown a few hours before the 2014 European election, which presented bleak scenarios in the event of a SYRIZA win. SYRIZA claimed that pluralism and balanced presentation had been violated, but NCRTV shelved the case. In other cases, NCRTV has imposed fines for satirical programs that are highly sarcastic about the government (AN, interview).

their compatibility with the law. An example demonstrating this was the lack of monitoring of the finances of former national television channel ALTER, which closed in 2012.⁴

Law 2328/1995 stipulated that a physical or legal person could hold only one broadcast license and up to 25 percent of the capital of a company. Ownership of more than one electronic outlet of the same type was prohibited. The same rules applied to relatives of physical persons to the fourth degree. With regard to cross-media ownership, a “two out of three” rule meant that a single company or individual could not participate in more than two traditional media categories (television, radio, or newspapers). The participation of non-Europeans in the shareholding of media companies was also limited to 25 percent of the capital (Terzis and Kotochristou, 2004).

However, this strict regulatory framework did not prevent high levels of concentration of media ownership, as the control of electronic media by powerful publishing interests shows. Moreover, Law 3592/2007 titled New Act on Concentration and Licensing of Media Undertakings, passed by Parliament in late 2007, simplified the rules and provided more opportunities for liberalization. It abolished older regulations such as that whereby a company or a person could not hold more than 25 percent of a television station, which had been contravened in practice anyway (by using surrogates or family members as nominal owners). In particular, Law 3592/2007 provides that a legal entity can own one television station and have shares in (but not control) another. Regarding cross-media ownership, the criteria for measuring consolidation are the companies’ advertising expenditure and sales revenues. The new law introduced dominance thresholds ranging from 25 to 35 percent, depending on the number of media sector markets (i.e. the markets for television, radio, newspapers, magazines, online), in which the physical person or undertaking concerned is active.

A recent amendment to the above law (1688/135, passed on 1 August 2014 and envisaged for implementation on 1 July 2015) further liberalizes ownership and cross-media ownership. In particular, Article 2 (paragraph 1) allows partnerships between electronic media businesses (information or otherwise) of the same type (television, online, or radio) if they result in reduction of operating costs (for example, through economies of scale or joint utilization of financial resources). Article 2 (paragraph 5) discusses the term “common management,” according to which the television or radio stations under common control will be able to share or exchange resources such as managers, equipment, technical and other facilities, to promote programs and services. August 2014 saw the adoption of Law 4279/2014, allowing partnerships between electronic media enterprises of the same kind, and the organization, operation, and control of more than one media enterprise within a group through associated enterprises.

The evolution of the legal framework indicates a clear political intention to create large media conglomerates for reasons of economic viability, dating back to the Karamanlis era (2004–2009) (AN, interview). These joint agreements for the production or use of content open a Pandora’s box for mergers of large publishing groups such as Lambrakis S.A. and Pegasus S.A. Another provision of Article 2 makes possible the conversion of information channels (television and radio) into non-information ones in order to cut costs. Article 3 (paragraph 8) clarifies the nature of non-information resources, which may cover general targeting (e.g. drama and general entertainment) or specific targeting (e.g. music, sports broadcasts, documentaries). Article

4. ALTER, a national TV channel launched in 1995, closed in February 2012 declaring its inability to continue operations due to debts. The closure was widely attributed to bad management, lack of budget transparency and excessive borrowing, all of which led to huge debts. The staff – who were not being paid anyway – were made redundant. The closure of ALTER demonstrates the lack of proper monitoring by successive governments and NCRTV, which did not regularly check the financial viability of ALTER. It is striking that ALTER’s last rigorous audit took place in 1999. Although the balance sheets in the period 2005–2009 appeared to be positive thanks to bank loans, in reality the organization accumulated a huge financial imbalance. This became apparent in the midst of the economic crisis when banks stopped giving out loans so easily.

3 (paragraph 10) states that announcements by the broadcaster to promote their own programs and ancillary products may not exceed four minutes per hour. But advertising executives believe this may result in unfair competition, since it strengthens the position of major publishing groups that have shareholder relationships with television channels. Ultimately, this has an impact on freedom of the press and pluralism of the media, as the smaller publishing groups are further disadvantaged in the current harsh economic climate.

Regarding compliance with the above rules, the responsible authority is the NCRTV. The HCC⁵ also has a supervisory role; it can request the assistance of the HTPC, where this is deemed necessary.⁶

2.3 Ownership Transparency and Access to Information

Article 14(9) of the Constitution affirms the importance of ensuring transparency and pluralism of information across the media and in the workings of the media industry. A number of measures have been adopted in recent years to increase transparency in the media. The Secretariat-General of Mass Media, a government body (see Minpress.gr/minpress/en), tracks the allocation of state subsidies and other support tools aimed at the media, including public sector advertising that is channeled to specific outlets and the amount of total press distribution and telecommunications subsidies; more specifically, it publishes on its site:

- approved programs and management accounts of the advertising expenditure of public bodies;
- procurement of all services related to the supply of goods and services, according to Pat. 4851/22.02.2008 Circular of the Ministry of the Interior;
- all information concerning government grants to the press;
- all information relating to the movement of the postal press;
- names of staff at the Secretariat-General of Communication and Information together with the directorates and departments that employ them.

Such information is, however, not always comprehensive or regularly updated (Psychogiopoulou et al., 2011). Regarding the electronic media, the NCRTV publishes all licensed radio and television outlets on its website (Esr.gr), mentioning the company name, contact details, and the scope of the outlet's territorial coverage (national, regional/local). A comprehensive regulatory framework for online media has yet to be developed. The NCRTV is also charged with keeping records and shareholder information about media and media-

5. The Hellenic Competition Commission (HCC) was set up in 1977, but was only given independent status in 1995. The HCC guarantees the open operation of the market and applies the competition law, the principal source of which is Law 703/1977, as amended by Law 3373/2005. The HCC consists of a president and eight full-time board members. In contrast to the NCRTV, whose independence is compromised by its appointment structure, it functions independently of political and economic interests.

6. The Hellenic Telecommunications and Post Commission (HTPC) is an independent administrative authority that regulates, supervises, and monitors the electronic communications and postal services market in Greece. According to Article 12 of Law 3431/2006, the HTPC regulates issues relating to: the definition of relevant markets, products, or electronic communications services; and the assignment and obligations of operators with significant market power in the above-mentioned markets in accordance with national and EU legislation. Moreover, the HTPC is responsible for applying Law 703/1977 on the control of monopolies and oligopolies and the protection of free competition. This law was amended by Law 3373/2005 to incorporate the European Commission (EC) provision on pre-notification of mergers. It also incorporates Articles 81 and 82 of the EC Treaty in accordance with Council Regulation 1/2003, in relation to the activities of electronic communication undertakings. The HTPC consists of nine members, including the president and two vice-presidents responsible for the sectors of Electronic Communications and Postal Services, respectively. According to Law 3371/2005, the president and vice-presidents are appointed by the Council of Ministers, upon proposal by the Minister of Transport and Communications following the opinion of the Special Permanent Committee on Institutions and Transparency of Parliament. The HTPC's other six members are appointed by the Minister of Transport and Communications. Similar to the HCC, it is a strong regulatory body that functions independently.

related enterprises including press agencies, advertising, and media research companies (see Article 10a of Presidential Decree (PD) 213/1995 (FEK A' 112/1995) and Article 10 of Law 3310/2005 (FEK A' 30/2005) as amended by Law 3414/2005 (FEK A' 279/2005)). While this information is accessible to the public, there are no data on the degree to which people are actually aware of this resource or the percentage of the population actually using it.

Article 6 of PD 109/2010 (which incorporated the EU Audio Visual Media Services Directive as a statute) also contains rules that cater for increased transparency in the audiovisual media sector by mandating audiovisual media service providers to make their company name, address, and contact details publicly available through their website or teletext service. Press undertakings are required to list the name(s) of their owner (physical or legal person), publisher, and manager in their editions (see Article 3, Law 1178/1981, FEK A' 187/1981). Finally, the principle of transparency in all areas of public life, including the media, is expected to become more widespread given that an action plan to promote Open Government (Greek Action Plan, 2014–2016) is now in place.⁷

2.4 How Ownership is Considered to Affect Journalism

At the macro level, ownership affects journalism in ways that are linked to the current financial crisis. The high number of mergers and acquisitions among media companies has made it harder for journalists to find work when they are made redundant by a particular media institution, either because it closed down or because there were differences of opinion with the owner.

In addition, the financial crisis, together with the tough fiscal austerity measures—including heavy reductions in salaries and pensions and numerous layoffs in the public sector—have accelerated the downward trend in newspaper circulations. This has had an impact on the employment of media personnel in general and print journalists in particular. More than 20 percent of Journalists' Union of Athens Daily Newspapers (JUADN) members are estimated to be unemployed, while about 30 percent have temporarily suspended work as they are not being paid (MK, interview). The national collective agreement currently determines a monthly salary of €581 gross (€490 gross for those aged 25 years or less). The informal economy has grown because of austerity and journalists are compelled to do piece work and under any conditions that the employer decides (DT, interview).

The closure of particular media organizations has been devastating. The shutting down of ALTER television led to about 800 redundancies, including journalists. The closure of three public television channels and several public radio stations in 2013 resulted in the laying off of about 2,700 permanent and 300 temporary employees. In the case of *Imerisia* newspaper (which belongs to Pegasus S.A., one of the big media organizations), of 150 personnel in 2011 fewer than 30 remained in 2013. Across the entire Pegasus S.A. enterprise (which also comprises the *Ethnos* newspaper) in 2014 there were 430 left out of an original 1,500 employees. At the same time, salaries have been reduced by 60 percent (XS, interview).

7. Technical and institutional changes have been adopted to enhance transparency and the functionality of the DIAVGEIA (“transparency” in Greek) project, the publication of public tenders, and the open, transparent, and secure exchange of public documents. Under the present action plan, the major challenges in the effort to enhance transparency concern the institutional and technological upgrading of the DIAVGEIA program, the publication of all open invitations for job vacancies in the public sector, as well as of public administration organizational charts. The action plan also aspires to improve the coordination and monitoring of Open Government policy, the reorganization of inspectorate bodies, and the development of a strategy against corruption.

3. Media Dependencies on State Funding, Advertising, and Economic Interests

3.1 The State, Media, and Clientelism

Historically, the Greek state has intervened in all aspects of economic and social life, including the media. The interventionist state has played the following roles:

- Censorship (the direct authoritarian control exercised during the dictatorship of 1967–1974 has carried over into the democratic period).
- Ownership (the electronic media have typically been under tight state control).
- Subsidization (the overt and covert use of public money to support preferred media outlets is widespread in south-eastern Europe).

The intertwining of political elites and the media has resulted in a highly centralized state policy informed by “clientelism” (a pattern of social organization in which access to social resources is controlled by patrons and delivered to clients in exchange for deference and various types of support). In effect, this has led to a journalistic culture cautious about reporting news that could be embarrassing to state officials (Hallin and Papathannassopoulos, 2002; Papathannassopoulos, 2014b). Clientelistic relationships are far from being unique to Greece; they have been central to the social and political organization across most of southern Europe due to the late development of democracy and the historical prevalence of autocratic institutions.

3.2 State Interference in the Press

After the fall of the military junta in 1974, the press was modernized by new printing technologies, the entry of private investors, and fierce competition from television. The sector has witnessed the entry of industrialists (especially from the construction sector) and ship-owners, all trying to benefit their business interests by influencing public opinion and politicians (Leandros, 2010). Nevertheless, the ongoing fiscal crisis has accelerated the decline of circulation and caused major losses of advertising revenue. Meanwhile, state subsidies for the press have been reduced as part of public spending cuts.

State aid for newspapers in Greece was established as an economic intervention with strong political repercussions on both politics and the press. No clear rules apply to state aid, though a “Bureau of Newsprint” was set up as early as 1946 to establish criteria for allocating newsprint subsidies. In the era of restoration of Parliament (1974–1990), the state used subsidies to enforce written press limits by providing considerable financial aid to the press, upon which individual enterprises became dependent since they could not recover their production costs by themselves.

The Greek model of state aid to newspapers in 1995–2008 may be summarized as follows:

- State assistance for the transportation of newspapers by air and railways. In 2007, for example, this aid cost the state some €7.5 million.
- Financial support in the form of subsidizing distribution costs abroad, mainly to encourage readership in the Greek diaspora. For example, in 2007 the government spent €800,000 to assist air transportation of Greek newspapers to the United States and northern Europe; however, this subsidy was abolished in 2012 (Papathanassopoulos, 2014b: 245–248).

Whereas press subsidies do not necessarily result in government control over newspaper output (Sparks, 1992), government intervention in the Greek press has the following characteristics:

- Press subsidies have not been governed by a clear and transparent regulatory framework. Rather, they constituted an expression of a paternalistic and clientelistic political culture that has tied together the state and the press in a network of mutual benefits. The state largely defined the extent of autonomy it was willing to grant to the press and used press subsidies to make individual press enterprises dependent, as the latter could not afford the production and distribution costs (see above).
- There has been no transparent and regular financial press subsidy scheme, and most newspapers have become dependent on irregular direct government financial support, as well as on bank loans.
- Indirect subsidies such as government advertising and reduced tariffs on telephone and air transport have been abolished or drastically cut since July 2011 (see Table 1). The entire state advertising spend in 2008, including ministries, municipalities, public enterprises, and lottery games administered by the Greek Organization of Football Prognostics S.A. (*Organismos Prognostikon Agonon Podosfairou*, OPAP), reached a staggering €105.7 million; in 2011 the figure was €34.3 million, while in 2012 it was €29.3 million. Significantly, a big share in these figures is taken by OPAP (€33.7 million in 2008, €17.9 in 2011, and €14.5 million in 2012). Its privatization in 2013 was seen as a further step toward the intertwining of media and private interests, as OPAP is one of the strongest clients in advertising (Ntarzanou, 2013).

Table 1. Public aid to the Greek press, 2009–2012 (€ million)

Year	Postage	Telephones	Air transport in Greece	Air transport outside Greece
2009	32.7	0.77	5.48	0.62
2010	27.8	0.65	5.95	0.47
2011	16.9	0.31	1.79	0.16
2012	5.7 (estimate)	Abolished	Abolished	Abolished

Sources: Secretariat-General of Mass Media; Papathanassopoulos, 2014b

It seems surprising that state advertising in 2013 (first 10 months) increased to €34.7 million, compared to €23.2 million in the first 10 months of 2012, though the 2013 figure does not include OPAP; for some, it seems less surprising, as the increase is attributed to the urgent need to ensure that media corporations continued to present government policy in a favorable light under austerity.⁸

If non-state sources are taken into account, advertising expenditure in 2011 in both print and electronic media went down to just €1.6 billion, compared to €2.6 billion in 2007 (a reduction of more than 40 percent in just four years). This also reflects the weaknesses of the media sector relating to production procedures,

8. See http://greektv-com.blogspot.co.uk/2013/12/blog-post_7811.html.

the quality of the service, as well as the media's relationship with their audiences (Leandros, 2013).⁹ Generally speaking, due to the dependency of media on state (and banking) advertising, falls in advertising spending are likely to result in bankruptcy for most of the current titles, at both the national and regional levels, thereby adding to the already high number of unemployed press journalists.

3.3 *Diaploki* and the Triangle of Power

The “golden age” of the Greek media (1980s and 1990s) generated large media organizations characterized by diversification, high production costs, and, more worryingly, the establishment of close ties between the media and the political elite. These were consolidated over time by the increasing concentration of media market power, economic activities of media moguls in various sectors (e.g. shipping, telecommunications, refining, construction, or sports), and their engagement in business with state mechanisms.

The outcome has been a rich landscape of deep intertwinement of interests (the so-called *diaploki*) through advertising and commissioning of public projects: “Traditional newspaper owners used to be politically affiliated and not necessarily objective and they did try to control the political process, but at least they did not have intertwining interests and other activities. The media have been colonized since the 1980s by entrepreneurs undertaking public projects, who realized that controlling the media would give them control of information” (LH, interview).

In effect, a so-called “triangle of power” was established and is now quite visible, involving political power-holders, media organizations, and powerful economic actors, including banks. Many of our interviewees emphasized how this triangle operates. The heart of the problem is that those who own the largest media corporations also hold leadership positions in significant economic sectors. The problem increases when we take into account that due to the structure of the Greek economy, their economic activities (oil, shipping, construction, and so on) depend largely on the state, namely they involve public projects. As a result, when part of this activity is not lawful or involves preferential treatment or clientelist relations, it is in the interest of these entrepreneurs not to provide objective and transparent information in the media outlets that they control (NL, LH, KV, interviews).¹⁰

While the declared priority of media policy reform has been the fight against *diaploki*, alongside ensuring transparency of media ownership, successive governments have in practice tended to exploit these relationships to their own advantage. In the recent years of austerity, the small group of oligarchs who own the major newspapers and engage in economic activities involving public projects have tended to present a favorable picture of government policy through their media outlets. At the same time, the banks in the triangle have become increasingly influential. Banks invest huge sums in advertising through the press, television, and radio, while the banking system is intertwined with political interests, particularly under the conditions of the “Memorandum” imposed on Greece by the Troika (European Central Bank, International Monetary Fund, and European Union through the European Commission).¹¹

9. Having said this, advertising has not always been proportionate to readership; there are examples of outlets with low audience levels that have nevertheless attracted significant advertising revenue, e.g. the newspaper *Hora*.

10. An example before the crisis was the media coverage of the period running up to the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens. As most of the powerful media owners were involved in public projects related to the Games, there was an information deficit regarding the allocation and budgets of such projects (NL, interview).

11. For instance, the Piraeus Bank has controversially absorbed a number of other banks in recent years, while the executive chairman's family has been accused of linking the bank's activities with their offshore companies. The mainstream media have not covered these practices, as Piraeus Bank is one of the biggest advertisers in almost all of them.

3.4 How Media Dependencies are Considered to Affect Journalism

In general terms, clientelism affects the development of news media in several ways (Hallin and Mancini, 2004; Hallin and Papathannassopoulos, 2002):

- It encourages the use of the media for purposes other than the balanced provision of news and current affairs.
- It weakens self-regulation of the media and jeopardizes the political and economic independence of regulatory agencies.
- It affects media content, particularly in newspapers, by treating it as currency for negotiation among conflicting elites, rather than as a means of informing the public.

Societies where political clientelism is historically prevalent have difficulty in developing a sense of a “public interest” as opposed to particular private interests; as a result, political pluralism suffers. In general, clientelism contributes to the difficulty of developing a culture of journalistic professionalism (Papathanassopoulos, 2014b). In Greece, the domination of private media and the increasing presence of advertising (at least before the crisis) have contributed to a gradual deterioration of media output in the direction of more infotainment and low-quality programs. The invasion of advertising has influenced news in ways favorable for those advertised.

The triangle of power has been identified as a central problem in the functioning of media in our interviews (KV, NL, LH, DT, interviews). Under austerity, and taking into consideration that media organizations are heavily indebted,¹² the triangle has become tighter. Media organizations depend increasingly on public contracts and the banking system (through loans or advertising revenue) for their survival.¹³ This means that they are very careful in controlling the content they publish or broadcast. In parallel, since austerity started Greece has experienced significant layoffs in the media sector, while many surviving employees face lower salaries and worse conditions: “We have thus a terrorized group of media producers compelled to work for media owners who are increasingly identified with the dominant economic and political interests” (DT, interview).

Media owner Ioannis Alafouzos, for instance, who owns SKAI TV and *Kathimerini*, has characterized the media as “in effect press offices for business groups ... It has developed into a completely unhealthy situation. The purpose of media has been largely to execute specific tasks for their owners” (Reuters, 2012a). Expressions of this were, at least before the 2015 election, the positive presentation of government measures in exchange for the passage of a favorable law for facilitating the economic interests of the media organization in question; or not disclosing a certain bank’s unlawful practices or its links with other (possibly unlawful) activities in exchange for getting a loan. It could also take the form of blackmailing the government, exerting pressures in particular entrepreneurial directions, and threatening to tarnish the government’s image in the media should these entrepreneurial interests not be satisfied (NM, interview).

The intertwining of media, economic, and political interests has created an impenetrable web of corruption and silence (KV, interview).¹⁴ Under these circumstances, certain issues are covered minimally, if at all, when the economic interests of mainstream media owners are implicated. The “Skouries” affair is indicative of this,

12. According to a study of recently published accounts, the top 18 Athens-based media companies had declared debts of more than €2 billion in total (Reuters, 2012a).

13. Although they are indebted, media are among the very few corporations that get loans, e.g. a 2013 loan of €98 million to MEGA Channel from the National Bank of Greece.

14. As an example, *Eleftherotypia*’s well-known column *los* ceased publication in 2010, after 20 years, allegedly as a result of the newspaper’s switch to support of austerity policies.

as it involved economic interests linked with the ownership of Pegasus S.A.; as such, it was not covered by the media (AN, interview).¹⁵ The recent disclosure of the Lux Leaks affair is also significant. This concerned tax avoidance by large firms in Luxemburg and involved a small number of influential Greek firms. Although a reporter for *TA NEA* newspaper had been given exclusivity by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIG) for presenting the case in Greece, he was forced by his superiors to not publish the names of the Greek corporations involved, as some of these had common interests with the very newspaper he was reporting for; in effect, *TA NEA* chose to censor itself (NM, NL, TT, interviews).¹⁶

Advertising is carried out through media shops, which are intermediaries between the firm advertised and the outlet carrying the advertisement; they manage contracts between the two parties, which often involve clauses that enable the firm to control the content of the outlet hosting the advertisement. This control is often suffocating, particularly when banks are advertised (LH, NM, interviews).

However, there are exceptions: “My experience with my newspaper is not one of interference. When I covered a difficult economic subject last year, namely the restructuring of fish farming debts, banks were involved, including lenders to the media group where my newspaper belongs. I was just told to be fair, which I would have been anyway. The report was broadcast and neither the banks nor the fish farming company were happy” (TT, interview). On some occasions the prerogative of silencing or avoiding sensitive issues is dictated by more mundane considerations than by pressure from powerful economic and political interests. From the perspective of newspapers with (for the most part) weak and under-resourced legal departments, it is important to avoid lawsuits.

Diaploki also entailed the silencing of anti-austerity reporting before 2015. In many cases, newspaper, television, and radio managers—because of their dependencies or under direct pressure from the pro-austerity government—instruct journalists or presenters to include or avoid certain information in news reports or to ignore certain incidents altogether. Under-reporting by mainstream media of sensitive incidents, particularly human rights abuses involving migrants, is frequent, according to a recent report by the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH, 2014).¹⁷

Overall, the mainstream media complied with a positive representation of the government and the policies of the Troika: “The mainstream media have adopted uniform ways of presenting the crisis: cultivation of fear as to what might happen, which directs people to adopt conservative decisions; cultivation of a guilt syndrome, suggesting that citizens are the culprits of the situation the country is in; defamation of certain economic guilds and associations; and last but not least, silencing of reactions, resistance and mobilization” (AN, interview).

15. The gold-mining operations in the area of Skouries in Chalkidiki (northern Greece) were met in 2013 with protests by local residents on the grounds of their environmental impact. The police intervened against protesters and Amnesty International called for the Greek authorities to investigate alleged human rights violations by the police.

16. Interestingly, the *Guardian* newspaper, whose proprietor, the Guardian Media Group, was also involved in the tax avoidance schemes, did not hesitate to publish the piece and mention its owner firm. In Greece, the Press Project group gave extensive coverage to the scandal and also carried out research into how it was covered by the Greek media. This research found very little front-page coverage of the issue in the mainstream press, including the papers of the political left (NL, interview).

17. The tragedy off the coast of the small Greek island of Farmakonisi involved the sinking of a boat carrying migrants following the intervention of the Greek coast guard, which resulted in 12 fatalities. While the event was reported extensively in international media, it was under-reported in Greece.

4. The Closure of the Public Broadcaster ERT

In 2013 the government closed down the national public broadcaster, ERT, and made its employees redundant, ostensibly as part of the latest round of public spending cuts imposed to meet the terms of the country's bailout deal with the European Union.

Looking back at the history of ERT, Law 1730/1987 united public television into a single corporate body with a mission to organize, exploit, and develop state broadcasting, its contribution to public education and entertainment, and also the presentation of the activities of Parliament. It was further provided that state radio and television should reach diverse social groups and cover a wide range of fields, since their purpose was not to make profits but to promote the public interest.

In the case of broadcasting, the state not only intervenes but is the active agent. Greek broadcasting was established, as in most European countries, as a state monopoly, which remained after the restoration of Parliament. According to the Constitution of 1975, "radio and television will be under the direct control of the state" (Alivizatos, 1986; Dagtoglou, 1989). Although "direct control" did not necessarily mean "state monopoly," a monopoly was justified on the grounds of the limited frequencies available, as well as the need to provide full coverage across such a mountainous country with its many islands. Therefore, the state became the sole agent of the broadcast media. ERT's news output has traditionally reflected and reinforced government views and policies (Papathanassopoulos, 1990).

As a result, ministerial censorship was common practice and state control greater than elsewhere. A change of political power was followed by an equivalent turnover among ERT's executives. As a result, news and editorial judgments of particular importance were in close agreement with, if not identical to, government announcements on a whole range of policies and decisions. When the major political parties, New Democracy (Conservatives) and PASOK (Socialists), came to power they usually adopted policies they had strongly criticized in opposition (Papathanassopoulos, 1990).

In this sense, it could be said that public service broadcasting never really existed in Greece. The troubled political history of the country led to the formation of a "state" rather than a "public" broadcaster. By and large, ERT has been unable to function according to the public service obligations evident in Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, or other northern European countries (Iosifidis, 2011; Papathanassopoulos, 2010). It is relevant to add that the license fee is not collected directly from television-owning households, but through the electricity bills. There was never a license fee of the Western European kind.

ERT never recovered from the huge losses of audience share and advertising revenue after the deregulation of broadcasting in the late 1980s and 1990s. For many analysts, ERT lacked clear public interest objectives, while it was bureaucratically run and its political independence was questionable. It was also criticized for being overstaffed, loss-making, and unaccountable to the public. These were some of the arguments used on 11 June 2013 by the government spokesman to justify the closure.

Ironically, as Nevradakis (2013) notes, many of the criticisms leveled against ERT following the shutdown are less applicable to ERT than to the major private media outlets. According to its own figures, ERT had pre-tax profits of €56.9 million in 2011, while in 2012, that figure was €36 million, so the portrayal of it as loss-making was a myth. Moreover, it was not funded from the national budget. In fact, the license fee (via electricity bills) was one of the lowest in Europe and 25 percent of it did not go to ERT at all but to a “green energy” fund to promote renewable energy sources, which jeopardized ERT’s financial independence.

On the other hand, the “highly paid” employees of ERT represented a small minority of the organization’s workforce and were mostly direct government appointments (some under the previous New Democracy–PASOK governing coalition, which closed down ERT in the name of transparency and meritocracy).¹⁸ As a public service broadcaster (PSB), ERT provided a universal service (including radio and television coverage in remote regions), while it was the only broadcaster in Greece that operated worldwide satellite and shortwave services for the diaspora, as well as radio stations featuring classical music, world music, and broadcasts in foreign languages for immigrants (Nevradakis, 2013).

The real motives behind the closure involved the need to control a public broadcaster that was showing signs of independence—and criticizing the then government—while also blocking increasing collective action by the employees (MK, interview). In addition, as many interviewees have affirmed, by closing down ERT the government and private interests gained full control of the digital television landscape and prevented ERT (as representative of the public interest) from objecting to the terms attached to the competition for digital spectrum and the way it was conducted (NM, GD, MN, KV, AT, DT, interviews).

The abrupt closure of ERT has been widely condemned by national, European, and international organizations, including the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Parliament, and media organizations (Economou, 2013). The European Broadcasting Union (EBU), the association of public service broadcasters of which ERT is a founding member, urged Prime Minister Samaras to reverse the decision. Instead, the ruling coalition of New Democracy and PASOK (Panhellenic Socialist Movement, *Panellinio Sosialistikó Kínima*) passed a bill—by a narrow majority of 155 votes in the 300-seat house—to establish New Hellenic Radio, Internet, and Television (NERIT) as ERT’s replacement.

Meanwhile, a number of experts questioned the legality of ERT’s shutdown, on the grounds that Article 44 of the Constitution requires ministerial decrees to be approved by Parliament within 40 days, something that did not happen in this case. Indeed, a subsequent ruling by the Council of State determined that the closure was illegal. Under EU Law, even though PSB is not explicitly mentioned in the Treaties, the 1997 Amsterdam Protocol recognizes the importance of PSB for the democratic, social, and cultural needs of each society and for media pluralism. Furthermore, a 2009 study on media pluralism commissioned by the European Commission recognized that public service media are a cornerstone of democracy and identified the lack or insufficiency of funding as one of the main threats to them from a legal/regulatory perspective (EC, 2009).

4.1 How ERT’s Closure Affected Journalism and the Media Industry

The shutdown of ERT left the broadcasting landscape without a public channel and made citizens dependent on private media (Iosifidis and Katsirea, 2014). While ERT was historically subject to government influence and control, it did occasionally present instances of criticism against government policy. In the period 2010–2012

18. A small number of special consultants (19 people) hired by the ND–PASOK coalition were paid the equivalent of 350 journalists’ salaries.

in particular (under Mr G. Papandreou's government), ERT was able to operate with relative independence and expression of opinion on air, together with relatively high audience shares. The atmosphere changed dramatically, however, after the 2012 election; a number of incidents, including politically motivated firings, demonstrated a clear intention for government intervention and censorship, culminating in closure in June 2013 (MK, MN, interviews).¹⁹

The audiovisual landscape since ERT's closure certainly suffered from a pluralism deficit; for ERT was the only broadcaster with a legal obligation to provide objective, unbiased news in a market dominated by largely unlicensed commercial channels. Greece's drop by 14 places to 99th place out of 180 countries in the 2014 World Press Freedom Index, just one place above Bulgaria, the lowest ranked EU country, is an unmistakable sign that media freedom and pluralism have deteriorated since ERT's closure, which was characterized as "a turning point in Greece's media history" (Reporters without Borders, 2014).

Despite serious shortcomings, such as editorial dependence and excessive pay for senior personnel, as well as mechanisms of self-remuneration and corruption, ERT's abrupt closure without consultation was an attack on free speech, the public space, and cultural heritage. The government's authoritarian move dealt a blow to Greek democracy, since ERT's legacy was sacrificed under the pretense of financial expediency. Even more worryingly, it is a dangerous precedent to close down PSB entirely or even to link PSB reform to austerity. Greece is not the only country undergoing austerity measures and looking to cut public spending; even though some slimming of budgets might be unavoidable, the position of public service broadcasting under these conditions should be guaranteed and such arbitrary axing should be prohibited (Iosifidis and Katsirea, 2014). The implications for pluralism are obvious and acutely relevant in view of the program strands affected (including culture) and of the diversity of the audience (including immigrants in Greece and Greeks abroad) (LN, interview).

As already mentioned, ERT was replaced by NERIT, whose independence was questionable for several reasons:

- NERIT was tainted by its origins and was not recognized by the political opposition.
- Although it was established as an independent public television company, a subsequent legal amendment determined that the relevant minister would be the main player in selecting the board director and the board, thereby ensuring state control of NERIT.
- The government-orchestrated appointment of NERIT's key personnel not only violated equal opportunities and meritocracy but undermined the effort to enhance the channel's editorial integrity.
- NERIT co-existed with a social movement of ex-ERT employees (and others) who supported the re-opening of ERT and used some of ERT's equipment to produce significant news, as well as other content.

In April 2015, the new government passed a bill that provided for the re-opening of ERT on a fresh basis and sought to rectify some of the problems and malfunctions of the past.

The shutdown, then, further harmed the overall quality of journalistic independence, media performance, and plurality of output. The dismissal of some 2,700 permanent and some 300 temporary employees without consultation has led the vast majority of them to stay out of the market or seek work in private media under worse conditions:

The private media are completely controlled, much more than ERT used to be. It is humiliating for the journalists. I have seen journalists who report live and they read whatever their editor

19. One such well-known incident involved a morning television program with high audience share, which was initially cut from four to two hours and was eventually suspended altogether after negative remarks were made on-air about a minister (MK, interview).

has already given them beforehand. Many rely only on press releases, or even worse, on the so-called “non-papers,” which provide information in the understanding that the source carries no responsibility for it. Lack of funding has shrunk specialized reporting. Newspapers still have their own expert journalists, but radio and television use the same personnel for coverage of different topics. A journalist reports on insurance one day, on education the following and on health on the third, and as a result cannot become knowledgeable and take a stance on any subject. (MN, interview)

5. Digital Switch-over of Broadcasting

5.1 Regulatory Framework

Law 3592/2007 made it possible for licensed stations to transmit digitally their analog programs on frequencies that would be allocated for the period leading up to the digital switch-over. According to the 2007 Law, the responsibilities of the Ministry of Infrastructures, Transport, and Networks and the Ministry of Press and the Media are (1) to establish the regulatory framework for digital licensing; (2) to create the frequency map and establish the technical requirements; and (3) to grant the licenses. With regard to the regulatory bodies, the Law foresees that the broadcasting regulator (NCRTV) is responsible for granting licenses and checking compliance with the relevant legislation regarding content. The telecommunications regulator (HTPC) is responsible for checking the incumbents for compliance with the technical requirements. In addition, Law 3592/2007 contains provisions on the implementation of the Electronic Communications Services and Networks Directive 2002/77/EC, as well as on television via broadband networks (internet protocol television, IPTV) and wireless networks (mobile television).

5.2 The Plan for Analog Switch-off

Greece lags behind other European countries when it comes to digital switch-over. It was among the countries that could not meet the 2012 analog switch-off deadline suggested by the European Commission. However, since mid-2014 progress has accelerated and analog switch-off has occurred in the following regions:

- 27 June 2014: Peloponnese; part of Central Greece; part of the island of Zakynthos;
- 1 August 2014: Attica; Argosaronikos Gulf (islands of Poros, Aegina, Salamina, Angistri, Hydra, and Spetses); Central and South Euboia; Northwest of the Cyclades group of islands;
- 5 September 2014: North-eastern Greece and islands of Northeastern Aegean (Chios, Lesbos, Limnos).

Meanwhile, two co-ministerial decisions were published containing the date of the definitive national switch-off of analog signals (19 December 2014) and the dates of switch-off throughout the country. The dates for switch-over were decided after public consultation organized by the HTPC.

The next three major analog switch-off stages were scheduled as follows:

- 31 October 2014: Central Macedonia; Thessaly; part of Central Greece;
- 28 November 2014: Epirus; West Macedonia; Ionian islands; Aetolia-Acarnania;
- 19 December 2014: Crete; rest of the Cyclades islands; the Dodecanese islands; Samos and Ikaria.

It was foreseen that from 19 December 2014 about 96 percent of the population would receive digital signal only, making the Greek switch-over one of the most compressed in Europe. But this deadline was not met and the process was completed on 6 February 2015.

5.3 The Digea Involvement

Similar to the development of digital satellite television, which was left entirely to the private sector, the government has promoted private interests in digital terrestrial television (DTT). While ERT was used to drive the development of DTT in the beginning (it was the first to broadcast digitally in 2006), its sudden closure left the terrain open for private television interests to dominate (Papathanassopoulos, 2014a). After June 2013, ERT could not participate in the allocation of digital frequencies, nor could it have an input (as the representative of public interest) in the relevant competition for the allocation of digital frequencies, which was at the time unfolding (NM, interview).

In July 2009, Digea Digital Provider S.A. was officially named by the government as the DTT network provider for the main Greek private television channels with national coverage (MEGA, ANT1, ALPHA, STAR, and SKAI). Digea's main activity is to provide digital coding, multiplexing, and broadcasting services for terrestrial digital television and has been certified by the HTPC only for the first phase of digital switch-over at 23 points across Greece. Despite the fact that Law 3592/2007 prohibits a network provider from also being a content provider (namely a television station) in order to prevent market concentration, Digea is precisely a consortium of these same private stations holding equal shares (specifically MEGA, ANT1, ALPHA, STAR, SKAI, and ALTER, which subsequently closed down). Broadcasts from Digea began in the summer of 2009 and its intention from the beginning was to dominate the digitization of terrestrial frequencies (Michalitsis, 2013).

The switch-over process involved the preparation of a frequency map by the National Technical University of Athens and the University of Piraeus and submitted by the Ministry of Infrastructures, Transport, and Networks for public consultation. After the 2012 election and the formation of the ND–PASOK coalition government, the new Secretary-General of Telecommunications in the Ministry assigned the task of redrawing the map to a member of the HTPC. The specifications were drafted officially by the HTPC, but in practice in close cooperation with Digea, and the consultations involved 32 companies or physical persons, the majority of which asserted that only Digea could take part in this tender. The HTPC accepted the consultation of Digea as confidential.²⁰

According to the auction specifications, two frequencies were assigned to ERT (instead of the previous three), four frequencies to national network providers (instead of the previous two), and two frequencies to regional network providers. ERT was recognized by the law as a network provider and would not pay for the use of public frequencies. The remaining six frequencies (four of national and two of regional range) were the ones to be auctioned, but in the meantime ERT closed down and was left out of the frequencies game.

With Digea already controlling about 95 percent of the clientele of digital frequencies, namely the content generated by its own channels, competitors were already seriously discouraged. Moreover, the competition involved a series of provisions designed to serve Digea's interests.²¹ As a result, and contrary to public procurement regulations, the only player, Digea, was allowed to take part; the whole spectrum of 272 MHz

20. The original plan provided coverage of 97.2 percent of the population with 275 transmission centers; if the network provider supplemented these with a number of small transmitters (gap fillers), the coverage would reach 99 percent. Digea had objected at the time that the number was exaggerated and the cost excessive. A few days after the end of the consultation period (23 September 2012), and without publishing the proposals that had been submitted, or even informing the original drafters, or indeed obtaining any comment from the Ministry, a Joint Ministerial Decision was signed and the final frequency map was published (FEK 5/10/2012), which reduced the number of transmitters to 156 (NM, interview).

21. In order to enter, competitors had to create the same infrastructure of signal transmitters (something that Digea had already done over a period of four years) in 90 days, once having obtained the authorization to take part, something that no competitor could do. Furthermore, no objection could be raised unless it was by a competitor that had already passed the first stage (which meant investment and cost without any guarantee of actually winning the competition) (NM, interview).

was given to Digea for 15 years at the starting price of €18.3 million, as there was no competition. By comparison, the auction competition for the digital dividend, that is, radio spectrum released by the switch-over of television signals from analog to digital went on for 10 rounds and the spectrum (only 72 MHz) was given to three mobile companies for 15 years for €309 million. Additionally, a 2012 Analysys Mason report estimated the market value of digital television in the next 20 years at €10.3 billion (Analysys Mason, 2012).

In effect, Digea has been upgraded to the sole national player involved in the digitization of Greek television.²² Prior to its closure, ERT's digital branch (ERT Digital) was broadcasting three digital channels. After closure, the government decided to broadcast BBC World, Deutsche Welle, Euronews, and TV5 Europe on those digital channels. Digea's owners are the (still unlicensed in April 2015) main private television channels that broadly supported the government's decision to close down ERT. So DTT seems to resemble the analog television era since no channel will have an official license to broadcast. The digitization of the terrestrial frequencies and the switch-over from analog to digital broadcasting is perceived as a missed opportunity to regulate Greece's largely unregulated television landscape. More worryingly, with the demise of ERT and its successor NERIT not fully operational, Greece has reached the final development of DTT without having a public service broadcaster to participate in the whole process.

To sum up, in the last five years it seems that it has been Digea rather than successive governments which decided on the digital compression format (MPEG-4), the digital frequencies to be used, and the areas where it would start simulcasting, while the regulatory authorities showed preferential treatment for the incumbent commercial broadcasters. The whole public information campaign has also been left entirely to Digea.

Though legally a separate entity, the digital operator Digea, as noted above, is controlled by the private national channels and is the sole provider of DTT in Greece and consequently has a monopoly. This is because 95 percent of television households receive their signals over the air and there is no alternative competitive media platform (either satellite or IPTV). It is interesting to consider why the Troika, which ensured that the €309 million from the digital dividend were included in the state budget of 2014, relinquished the potential of cashing in another large amount through the digital television switch-over.

Digea now controls the media landscape and has the power to interrupt any emission it does not agree with on air; indeed it did just this when ERT's output continued to be broadcast on the 902 FM channel after the shutdown. The Digea shareholders own the national private television stations and are powerful players in the Greek economy, associated with the construction industry, shipping, and media property complexes. As described above, their vested interests have fed an overall pro-austerity broadcasting stance. As a result, Digea's monopoly raises serious concerns about pluralism and independent journalism under the current austerity conditions, as the visibility of anti-austerity voices through its frequencies is expected to be limited.

Digea also has significant power over the peripheral channels and charges high sums for providing digital services (e.g. it demands about €3,500 monthly for each of them, plus VAT), with no risk whatsoever. According to the terms of the contract, if one of the channels is not in a position to pay, the cost is shifted to the others. Under the circumstances, some experts expect the peripheral channels to close down eventually or become parts of the mainstream ones, which will then silence any alternative anti-austerity voices in the periphery (NM, interview). In addition, the reduction of the necessary transmission centers from 275 to 156

22. Mr Kostas Chrysogonos, a Member of the European Parliament, asked the European Commission in August 2014 what measures it intended to take to protect media freedom, pluralism, and healthy competition among broadcasters in Greece, given that the entire television spectrum was managed by a single company. The European Commission answered in October that the fact that only one network operator participated in the auction and was assigned rights of use of the radio frequency did not in itself infringe EC Law.

means less cost for the digital provider, though at the expense of the country's digital television coverage. It is worth noting that the EBU requires coverage of 98 percent of households to signify the switch-over to digital television. In addition, the 96 percent figure is theoretical, as in many areas less than 80 percent of households receive the digital signal due to the limited number of transmission centers. Significantly, the local authorities are responsible for bearing the cost of any additional infrastructure that might be needed if they are not covered by the above transmission centers (e.g. additional transmitters and their maintenance) (FEK 1693/B/2014).

The new government has declared its intention to look into the legality of—and possibly challenge—the digital frequencies competition and the DIGEA practices overall.

6. Safeguards for Journalism

The promotion of the professional interests of journalists employed by newspapers and the electronic media is ensured through four regionally organized unions, of which the Journalists' Union of Athens Daily Newspapers (ESIEA) and the Journalists' Union of Macedonia-Thrace Daily Newspapers (ESIEMTH) are the most prominent. The Periodical and Electronic Press Union (ESPIT) represents journalists who work for magazines and online media. Grouped under the Pan-Hellenic Federation of Journalists' Unions (POESY), the unions' principal aim is to negotiate labor contracts, wages, employment conditions, and social security benefits with the state and the employers. The unions are also tasked with supervising journalists' ethical performance, self-regulating journalists' professional behavior, and protecting the principles of journalistic autonomy and editorial independence.

The Code of Ethics for journalists and audiovisual programs was issued by the NCRTV and published in 1990 as part of a collective contract signed by JUADN and the management of ERT. The rules of the code apply to public broadcasting, both national and local, as well as to private radio and television stations. In terms of journalism, the code states that (details can be found at Esiea.gr):

- Journalism is a profession.
- Truth and its presentation constitute the main concern of the journalist.
- The journalist always defends the freedom of the press, the free and undisturbed propagation of ideas and news, as well as the right to opposition.
- Religious convictions, institutions, manners and customs of nations, people and races, as well as citizens' private and family life, are respected and inviolable.
- The primary task of the journalist is to protect people's liberties and democracy, as well as to advance social and state institutions.
- Respect for national and popular values and the protection of people's interests should inspire journalists in the practice of their profession.
- Journalists should reject any intervention aimed at concealing or distorting the truth.
- Access to sources of news is free and unhindered for journalists, who are not under any obligation to reveal their information sources.
- The profession of journalism may not be practiced for self-seeking purposes.
- Journalists do not accept any advantage, benefit, or promise of benefit in exchange for the restriction of the independence of their opinion while exercising their profession.

The disciplinary councils of the unions investigate alleged breaches of the code mainly on the basis of specific complaints (though this is not necessary), and have the power to penalize (i.e. reprimands, suspension of membership, or expulsion) journalists found guilty of breaches, such as defamation, distortion of facts, or

anti-collegial behavior. Such penalties apply only to members, which limits Self-censorship through the code, as membership of a professional union is not mandatory for journalists (Psychogiopoulou et al., 2011).²³

23. In addition, there is an election process to become a member and a number of requirements that must be fulfilled before qualifying, such as a minimum of three years of service as a journalist.

7. Legislative Environment and Prosecution of Journalists

7.1 Legislative Environment

The Constitution of 1975 guarantees freedom of expression. Article 14, paragraph 1 determines that “every individual is free to express and propagate their thoughts in oral or written form, and through the press, in accordance with the Law.” Article 14 also states that the press is free; censorship, as well as the seizure of newspapers and other publications before or after publication, is prohibited. In addition, Article 14 guarantees the right to reply to errors published in the press or broadcast.

At the same time, the Civil Code, based on Article 2, paragraph 1 and Article 5, paragraph 1, guarantees a right to respect of one’s person, as well as a right to the development of all aspects of one’s personality. Article 9A determines that “Everyone has the right to be protected against the collection, processing and deployment, particularly through electronic means, of private data, in accordance with the Law” (Karakostas and Vrettou, 2011).

This background is relevant to cases of media exposure of one’s personal data against their will, as the rights protected by the above articles might conflict with each other. As the Constitution does not prioritize the right to freedom of speech over the right to protection of privacy, competing rights must be balanced ad hoc and in relation to the context of each case at hand.

In such cases, the notion of “justified public interest” is taken into consideration when assessing the balance between the two conflicting rights (right to expression and right to protection of one’s person, reputation, private life, and personal data). Case law recognizes the interest (including in their personal data) that public figures attract, but only to the extent that this is linked with their public role. It also acknowledges that press journalists, in particular, have a justified professional interest in bringing to light aspects of the private life of such figures when these are linked with the political process or have a public role. At the same time, insult, libel, and slanderous defamation are considered criminal offenses (Articles 361–363 of the Criminal Code), which constitutes a significant constraint on journalistic freedom. Still, the journalists affected may be vindicated if the information published is true and “justified interest” is involved (Article 366, 367) (Psychogiopoulou et al., 2011).

Law 2472/1997, which incorporates the European Directive 95/46/EC, and is based on Articles 2 (paragraph 1), 5 (paragraph 1), and 9 and 9A of the Constitution, attempts to address the above issue by stipulating that the processing²⁴ of simple personal data of public figures by the media and their employees is based on a judgment about the necessity to satisfy the right to inform and to be informed that the processing actor

24. The law covers all activities in the context of journalism that can constitute data processing, from investigation and collection, maintenance of data in files or databases, linking with other data, to exchange or publication of the data.

seeks; in the case of more sensitive data,²⁵ there must be an absolute necessity. Law 2472/1997 does not resolve the issue of competing rights, but seems to provide a slight advantage for the protection of personal data. The Authority for Protection of Personal Character Data (DPA), established with Law 2472/1997, investigates the legality of personal data processing on the basis of the above principles (Karakostas and Vrettou, 2011).

Audiovisual media content is subject to state regulation. Regulation and self-regulation²⁶ apply to electronic editions of print media, as well as to broadcasting on the internet. The liberalization of broadcasting around 1989–1990 led to Law 2328/1995, which sought to define the legal rules and norms regulating the structure and content of private radio and television.²⁷ Law 2472/1997 also applies to audiovisual media, while Presidential Decree (PD) 77/2003 established a number of principles for journalists and media personnel that apply to all public and private television and radio: protection of political pluralism and diversity of views, prohibition of discrimination, respect for the person and private life, cross-checking of information, and the right to preserve the confidentiality of sources (Psychogiopoulou et al., 2011). In addition, a recent anti-racist Law 4285/2014 criminalizes the public expression of hatred (through the press, broadcasting, or the internet) against persons or groups on the grounds of color, race, ethnic origin, religion, or sexual orientation.

Further, PD 131/2003 (which transposed the EU Directive on electronic commerce and implemented the EU provisions concerning the liability of internet intermediaries) regulates content on the basis of the freedom of expression and information in the online environment. Internet service providers (ISPs) are exempted from any liability regarding the information they transmit or store, but are obliged to promptly inform the relevant domestic authorities of any alleged illegal activities. However, Article 20(1)(b) stipulates that data protection rules are exempted from the scope of application of the PD (Psychogiopoulou et al., 2011). Liability for content is a thorny issue, notably in the case of blogs. Generally speaking, responsibility for content lies with the author or blogger, who cannot be identified easily due to the confidentiality of communications (Article 19 of the Constitution). Bloggers are not liable for third-party content, but there is an ongoing discussion as to how to regulate this type of content, possibly by differentiating between content that is political or current affairs and other content.

Reviewing a number of recent cases, Vrettou claims that Greek case law generally prioritizes private data protection over freedom of expression even where there is justified public interest. Contrary to the jurisprudence in other European countries, and that of the European Court of Human Rights, Greek case law in this matter does not follow a fixed set of criteria, such as whether a public figure is involved, whether there is justified public interest, whether a journalist acted in good faith, whether the claims are based on sound research and investigation, or whether the value judgments are based on facts. In effect, “Sharp

25. Data “referring to racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, membership of a trade-union, health, social welfare and sexual life, criminal charges or convictions, as well as membership of societies dealing with the aforementioned areas.”

26. Law 2863/2000 provided for self-regulation mechanisms by instituting self-regulatory bodies in respect of radio and television services. Under this legislation, owners of public and private, free-to-air or encrypted channels must conclude multi-lateral contracts in which their parties define the rules and ethical principles governing the programs broadcast. In this context, several codes have been developed, namely the Code of Ethics of Greek journalists, the Code of Conduct for news and other political programs, as well as the advertising and communication code governing the content, presentation, and promotion of adverts. The development of self-regulatory mechanisms, and in particular the drafting of the above codes of conduct, has complemented governmental regulation.

27. Laws 1178/1981 and 2328/1995 have determined significant monetary compensation for content violating one’s honor, esteem, or reputation. Depending on the intensity of the offense and the power and circulation of the outlet, minimal compensation ranges from 100 million drachmas (approx. €294,000) for national television stations to 30 million drachmas (approx. €88,000) for local television stations, and from 50 million drachmas (approx. €147,000) for networked radio stations, to 20 million drachmas (approx. €58,700) for non-networked radio stations.

criticism, although provided for by the Greek Constitution, is not interpreted in the right way” (XV, interview). Psychogiopoulou and colleagues (2011) argue that Greek jurisprudence, as well as independent authorities like the NCRTV, have been inconsistent; they restrict journalistic freedom of expression when political figures are involved, while on other occasions they allow blatant violation of privacy. Interviewees confirm that the NCRTV operates in a very ambivalent way, endorsing conservative values, while often ignoring violation of privacy and racist and anti-immigrant broadcasts (AN, DT, interviews).²⁸

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) constitutes an alternative platform for journalists and individuals to seek correction for the infringement of their rights to freedom of expression and information in accordance with Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Indeed, the ECtHR has challenged domestic courts' case law on a number of occasions.²⁹

7.2 Prosecution of Journalists

Against this legal and regulatory background, journalists are often faced with accusations and lawsuits for defamation or violation of one's privacy and exposure of personal data. Large sums of compensation can be sought in cases of insult or libel and this is considered a serious hurdle to freedom of expression and in particular to investigative journalism.

As one of our interviewees and JUADN representative mentioned,

Public figures exploit the legal framework to resort to lawsuits that require high compensations either from the media organization or newspaper or the journalists involved. The legal framework's aim is to protect individuals from yellow journalism but it has now become a weapon in the hands of powerful businessmen and organizations. The position of the trade unions is that this abuse needs to stop and that we need to find a new law for defamation of character, as the public figures should be checked strictly. (DT, interview)

In October 2011, investigative journalist Kostas Vaxevanis was arrested and charged with violation of privacy over the publication of the “Lagarde List,” disclosing Greek tax evaders with Swiss bank accounts. Vaxevanis was tried and acquitted twice (the second time in November 2013). However, he has been constantly involved in lawsuit cases in recent years: “I currently have over 40 pending court cases. This is a full-time job and it incurs large amounts of money even in order to be represented at Court” (KV, interview).

Diaploki and the triangle of power described above create circumstances that are quite unfavorable to objective and investigative journalism. Dealings between entrepreneurial interests (including banking ones)

28. On the social front, the NCRTV has fined channels such as MEGA and STAR for showing homosexual relationships or airing the views of gay or transsexual individuals, often invoking the need to prevent corruption of the young. On the other hand, it has not used legal provisions that would let it protect minority groups that have become targets of physical attack, verbal abuse, mockery, or bullying. A characteristic example was the exposure in the 2012 pre-election period of a number of female prostitutes who were obliged to be tested for HIV following a pledge by two ministers to protect the male population (something that may have boosted their re-election chances). Photographs of these women were shown on all mainstream channels, clearly violating their dignity and medical confidentiality. When the NCRTV was asked to intervene, it refused to do so (AN, interview).

29. In a famous case, Nikitas Lionarakis, a journalist and television presenter, was brought to justice with defamation charges for statements made in his ERT program by a guest against another invitee who was a well-known lawyer involved in the case of Abdullah Ocalan. The domestic courts ordered Lionarakis to pay €161,408 for the damage sustained; after a settlement in the domestic courts the amount was reduced to €41,067.48. Lionarakis resorted to the ECtHR, which held unanimously that there had been a violation of Article 6 (right to a fair trial), paragraph 10 (right to freedom of speech) of the Convention, considering, in particular, that the journalist and coordinator could not be held liable in the same way as the person who had made remarks that were possibly controversial, insulting, or defamatory (ECtHR, Lionarakis vs. Greece (1131/2005)).

and the state can take many shapes and forms, including often using legislation to accommodate particular business interests. Such dealings are often ignored in the mainstream media—the term “omertà,” denoting a code of silence, was used by many interviewees to portray the extensive cover-up of scandals.

When exposed by alternative media these affairs generate confrontation between the individuals whose interests have been revealed (entrepreneurs and politicians) and the journalists involved. The magazines *Unfollow* and *HotDoc* have been on the receiving end of many lawsuits for exposing scandals or business deals.³⁰ Resorting to legal action against journalists is the most common reaction, but not the only one. More explicit practices have been followed, including blatantly false claims, direct threats against journalists’ personal and family life, conspiratorial practices involving forgery, secret surveillance, or burglaries and stealing of sensitive data. In most cases, these incidents have not been covered by the mainstream media at all (KV, LH, NL, interviews; Reuters, 2012b).

Violence and physical attacks against journalists have also occurred, for example during demonstrations (Reporters without Borders, 2011). A number of journalists have been attacked and injured during protests against the country’s austerity measures. In April 2012, Marios Lolos, president of the Union of Greek Photojournalists, was beaten by the police while covering a protest and had to undergo brain surgery. Journalists were also attacked by individuals affiliated with Golden Dawn neo-fascist party, such as the SKAI reporter Michael Tezaris who was beaten by members of Golden Dawn at an anti-immigrant demonstration (Freedom House, 2012).

Media collectives, formed by students, bloggers, and online activists, have exposed social unease with government policy and have reported on police violence, but they have been confronted with authoritarian practices. In April 2013, Indymedia, an internet collective, was closed down by the government for exposing police brutality and the practices of Golden Dawn (Syllas, 2013); police also shut down student-run radio stations in Athens, Patra, and Xanthi.

The techniques for suppressing and marginalizing good-quality journalism overall and investigative journalism in particular cannot be over-emphasized. Nonetheless, a related problem identified by some interviewees has been the violation of the Code of Ethics of Greek journalists: “Alternative media often violate the Code of Conduct and do not conform to professional rules. My view is that before exposing somebody and possibly leading them to prison you have to communicate with them and confront them; this is something that is very rarely done” (TT, interview).

A prevalent phenomenon is the uncritical and unchecked reproduction of information by well-known journalists and radio and television reporters. The term *vaporakia* (little vessels) has been coined for journalists who, intentionally or unintentionally, serve a particular agenda without exercising their mental faculties or without employing ethical principles and abiding by the Code of Conduct. It may come as no surprise that violations of the code have become more pronounced under austerity and the current crisis of journalism.

The rise of the internet offers a platform for journalists who have been excluded, persecuted, or simply presented with no alternative. Nevertheless, it can also function in the opposite way: journalists who operate independently and bring affairs of public interest to light, but are subsequently prosecuted and brought to court on accusations of libel, often face humiliating exposure on anonymous blogs, which blatantly violate any code of conduct: “No journalist, not even the most respectable, can come out of this process untarnished” (NL, interview).

30. A current case involves an €800,000 lawsuit brought by businesswoman Gianna Angelopoulou against three *Unfollow* journalists for an article on the oil business deals of the Angelopoulos family.

When Reuters were conducting their investigation into the Greek banking system in 2012, quite a few blogs alleged—anonously—that the journalists involved were agents of foreign interests. “During the same period a certain blog published anonymously that I had received €50,000 from secret services. I brought a lawsuit for defamation and was told by Google that the blogger could not be identified because the blog was under U.S. law. This is significant for freedom of the press, as it means that you can be a victim of defamation by somebody who writes anonymously and gets away with it” (KV, interview).

Regarding its content, then, the internet is currently a space where regulation is uncertain and the following features seem to prevail:

- verbatim reproduction of the same news, with no editorial or other control, through unauthorized replication of intellectual property;³¹
- content based on entertainment of the lowest quality and gossip;
- a platform where racist, xenophobic, or sexist messages can be produced and find an audience (AN, DT, interviews).

31. “I used to work for the website of a very well-known journalist; we were instructed to write 50 pieces of news every eight hours, which we copied and pasted from other sites, without confirmation, checking original sources, expertise, or a critical approach” (EI, interview).

8. Individuals/Organizations for Media Reform, Ethics, and Accountability

Measured in organizations and participation rates, civil society in Greece has traditionally been limited. In practice, non-governmental organizations are often dependent on state mechanisms. Relations between the state, business, and labor have been characterized by disjointed corporatism, whereby labor unions tend to be controlled by the state and the political parties, while the policy and regulatory capacities of the state regarding business remain weak. However, informal civil society channels are significant, and there are also strong professional associations which have traditionally safeguarded their own interests (Lavdas, 2005; Sotiropoulos, 2004; Voulgaris, 2006).

Historically, the media sector has lacked a movement or a visible civil society organization working for media reform and this remains the case. JUADN and ESIEMTH, as well as other trade unions (e.g. Union of Photojournalists), work to protect their members against austerity and adverse working conditions, as described above. In addition, they seem to have softened their stance towards employers and their practices for fear of media closures and their impact on journalists (MN, GD, EI, interviews). Apart from the trade union associations, there does not seem to be much activity with regard to media reform and freedom at the level of civil society. Still, there is clear evidence of attempts to build informal networks and professional self-organization in the sector.

In spring 2014, the Educational Department of JUADN cooperated with POESY to create an Observatory recording instances of racism and fascism, as well as the role of the media in instigating or exacerbating them. This has already started work, albeit without many resources and on a voluntary basis.³² As our interviewee put it: "The intention is to create a Code of Ethics regarding the presentation of topics of racism, migration, fascism, etc. that we hope the media will adopt. There has been a wide consultation with various agencies to this end, including anti-fascist organizations and academics. However, lack of resources is a problem and at the moment we rely on voluntary work. We intend to apply for European Funds when the conditions are ripe" (XS, interview).

Our interviews also identified a problem that can be seen as endemic and cultural, and has been exacerbated in the current fiscal crisis. In traditional readings of Greek history, society, and culture, the polarization engendered by the Civil War of the 1940s, the prevalence of clientelism, the politically appointed trade unions, the self-interested acquisitiveness of professional associations, the over-reliance on the family, and the dissociation from broader social groups have contributed to social heterogeneity and prevented the development of a universalistic and collective culture (Petmesidou, 1996). These historical features seem to have intensified under the present conditions, as seen in the splits between individuals, groups, and

32. The Observatory team evaluated the representation of sensitive groups and issues by media in the campaign before the 2014 European election (results to be published in 2015). A tool (questionnaire) was developed to assess whether different angles were presented and aggressive language avoided. The tool was applied to a collection of articles published in May and June 2014 by a number of mainstream papers, including *TA NEA*, *To Vima*, *Eleftheros Typos*, *Democratia*, *Ethnos*, *Kathimerini*, *EfSyn* and *Eleftherotypia*, *Prwto Thema*, *Real*.

organizations, including journalists, who often express insurmountable disagreements depending on their political orientation (NL, interview).

The divisions are often manifested during mobilization attempts:

We came together 18 months ago to make a union of investigative journalists, but we disagreed over the political positioning of the union. For example, with regard to fundraising sources: certain journalists on the Left did not want to pursue fundraising from mainstream organizations or private funders, which they saw as a compromise. This and other disagreements reflected the current schism and polarization in Greek society between *systemic* and *anti-systemic* journalists.³³ There is widespread suspicion among us. (TT, interview)

Universities have also been to some extent active in potential media reform. There have also been proposals for a Media Observatory in the past, but they have not materialized, as they were resisted by the executive board of JUADN (LN, interview). Further, disagreements about what is progressive and topical are apparently widespread within the trade unions. Currently JUADN organizes, together with the Church, packs of food for unemployed journalists, but it has been criticized for this cooperation (MK, interview). Likewise, JUADN in cooperation with Panteion University has organized an Academy for Journalists, which has stimulated negative reactions on the basis of the argument that JUADN should be about mobilizations and not about founding academies that will serve the purposes of only some members. Generally there is a guild logic, which many consider to be short-sighted and old fashioned (XS, interview).

The very existence of the independent ERT program, or ERT-Open, run by former ERT employees who refused to leave ERT premises in June 2013,³⁴ has represented a de facto initiative for greater freedom of speech and pluralism of content. It has been supported by local communities who have mobilized alongside ERT employees to keep the installations open. It is based on self-organization, with horizontal structures and collective decision-making. A number of former ERT employees are involved in formulating the program, and editorial decisions are taken on the basis of expertise. This can be seen as a vehicle for the production not only of content in the spirit of culture that characterized the old ERT at its best, but also of political messages of resistance, emphasis on the need for re-opening ERT, as well as critical comments on current affairs (e.g. regarding the potential privatization of the water utility). It has also been supported by a movement aiming at the re-opening of ERT, including the Pan-Hellenic Federation of Unions of Employees at ERT (POSPERT), as well as numerous individuals “in solidarity with ERT.” POSPERT has provided funding for the independent program, while JUADN and POESY have also contributed (MN, GD, KK, EI, interviews).

The search for alternative journalism and media models that are economically viable without being part of *diaploki* has met with some success. The actors who started these potentially viable alternative models had been obstructed in their attempts to provide fair and objective information in a mainstream media context. The Press Project is such an initiative; created in 2010, it began by aggregating news and evolved into an alternative news medium, which is internet-based (Thepressproject.gr). In just two years it has grown to receive almost two million unique visits each month. The Press Project does not accept any advertising from Greek banks and government, on the basis that these have been linked to manipulation of information, and

33. This terminology is widely used in Greece to differentiate between journalists who work in mainstream media and tend to be favorable toward the austerity measures, and those who are employed in non-mainstream, alternative media and are often critical of austerity policies.

34. ERT-Open transmits one television channel from Thessaloniki (where the installations of ERT3 are still controlled by former ERT personnel), two radio channels (from Athens and Thessaloniki), and another 15 peripheral channels from the old public radio installations (which have not been controlled by the police), as well as one internet site.

pursues alternative means by relying on its audience. It has an international, English-language version with links to international outlets such as the *Guardian*, and also radio and web-TV.³⁵

Such models tend to operate using the logic of social entrepreneurship, which goes beyond the traditional media enterprise model and its dependencies (LN, interview). They are also informed by a more general mobilization of citizens toward self-organization for solidarity, creation of alternative economic and social organization, and resistance against dominant political rhetoric, with a proliferation of relevant citizen-based organizations (see Omikronproject.gr for a list).

Attempts at self-organization in the media include the *Editors' Newspaper (EfSyn)*, which was generated from the closing down of *Eleftherotypia* and staffed by redundant employees who formed a journalistic cooperative. It is based on two parallel and independent structures, the first dealing with logistics and management and the other with content (DT, KK, interviews). Another successful outlet is the monthly magazine *Unfollow*, which started in 2011, when a number of journalists who had been laid off from mainstream media collected personal funds that sufficed to publish a single issue; it has since achieved a circulation of over 10,000 copies and has about 8,000 subscribers (LH, interview).

Crowdfunding has sometimes been used successfully but economic conditions are unfavorable. Examples include the documentaries of Aris Xatzistefanou (fired from SKAI), which explain and analyze the crisis in Greece, as well as those of George Avgeropoulos.³⁶ The Press Project also campaigned successfully for donations to support publication of the Lux Leaks affair in a special printed issue in order to reach people who do not have internet access. Overall, however, there is a distinct shortage of entrepreneurs to finance independent and investigative journalism (KK, NM, interviews).

Self-organization is also facilitated by the rise of the internet. Alternative voices have proliferated in recent years thanks to the internet combined with the increasing layoffs from mainstream media and the mounting pressures on journalism (Redwire.gr, Katalipsiesiea.blogspot.gr, Alterthess.gr, and Alfavita.gr, to name but four). Internet-based radio stations, most of which operate on a voluntary basis, can be identified (Radiobubble, Indymedia Athens, EntasiFM, and many others), as well as web-TV stations, such as Omniatv.com. Other examples include websites that provide informative content, such as Rednotebook.gr, Left.gr, Iskra.gr, Leftlab.gr, and E-dromos.gr. In parallel, there has been a rise of specialized sites that can be seen as performing a watchdog function, such as Antigoldgr.org from the Hellenic Mining Watch, which investigates mining activities, or 360pedia.org which reports on educational issues (MN, GD, interviews).

Indeed, many of the serious alternative media outlets, such as the Press Project, or less known and more specialized sites have been financially sustainable (or almost) by operating electronically and without physical presence, while others with offline presence still maintain websites for easy updates, real-time coverage, and so on. In this way, the internet provides opportunities for pluralism. On the other hand, many internet sites replicate the phenomena of intertwining interests by carrying advertisements by the state or the banks and becoming subject to their control, thus compromising their own independence: "The internet is also largely based on ads, so there is a myth about free information on it; it is a matter of what information you can get. Generally, reliance on ads means that those paying for ads control the content; the public needs to

35. The Press Project was the first to publish the Greek diplomatic cables from WikiLeaks, produced a successful documentary about the crisis ("*Debtocracy*" by Aris Xatzistefanou), and provided ERT with media servers to keep its program going when the government shut it down.

36. The latest one is *Agora*, co-produced with German public broadcaster WDR (*Westdeutscher Rundfunk*), which opened in Athens in January 2015 and in Germany in February 2015.

understand that under these circumstances they do not get real information and they are not free to access information" (LH, interview).

Furthermore, the internet has hitherto escaped content regulation to a large extent; it also evades fiscal and financial regulations, as well as control of working conditions and pay. As such, "The internet becomes a space of uncontrolled entrepreneurship, with poor working conditions and employee exploitation" (AN, interview).

9. Conclusions

Throughout the *Metapolitefsi* (post-1974) period, media organizations on all platforms were implicated in a complex intertwining of political and economic interests. Successive New Democracy and PASOK administrations created a media environment that looks chaotic but is in fact tightly controlled by the state and by prominent private interests (Leandros, 2013). The previous New Democracy–PASOK coalition government did nothing to reverse this trend.

The so-called “triangle of power” (NL, KV, DT, interviews), which involves the political system, economic interests (including the banking system), and media corporations is both weakened (as public disenchantment grows under austerity) and strengthened (through the development of tighter bonds of complicity). *Diaploki* has become more pronounced under austerity, as mainstream media routinely connive to show support for austerity measures and are uncritical toward the state and the banking system, which in turn support them and their enterprises through public projects and advertising.

The legal limbo and institutional corruption around the media benefit the major media groups and their owners and disadvantage new entrants, helping to keep them out of the marketplace. The involvement of mainstream media corporations in the digital switch-over process was a central factor behind the closure of ERT, a drastic step that was quite in keeping with the authoritarian and anti-democratic traditions of Greece’s political system (see Nevradakis, 2013).

Austerity has led to the closure of several media outlets, while it has added to the pressure on journalists in many ways: self-censorship to safeguard their jobs; low-status working conditions; very low salaries; increased editorial control, and censorship of critical views on governmental policies, in order to maintain the sensitive balance of *diaploki*.

This landscape has created unfavorable conditions for independent journalism, which is more or less marginalized in a number of ways: by lack of resources and staff; by poor work conditions and very low pay; by accusations of libel and court cases that bear a heavy financial burden for those who choose to remain independent; and by blackmail and threats against one’s life and family, murder attempts or intimidation, or physical violence (including beatings) from police during demonstrations.

Trade unions, though present and visible, have weakened significantly, not least in terms of their membership, as flexibility, low rewards, and precariousness have resulted in lower membership rates. Civil society, albeit rejuvenated by the solidarity initiatives to provide subsistence for groups affected by austerity, including journalists (e.g. by the provision of food, clothing, and other donations), has not mobilized around media reform (including accountability, transparency, pluralism, and freedom of expression).

As mainstream media have proven economically unsustainable and more intertwined, and under the pressures of austerity, redundancies, and deterioration of working conditions, informal mechanisms of self-organized groups and networks of journalists and other media personnel have started exploring new models of journalistic production, such as the *Editors’ Newspaper (EfSyn)* (AN, DT, interviews).

Investigative journalism has also reacted by establishing alternative (non-mainstream) outlets and alternative business models, examples of which are the magazines *Unfollow* and *HotDoc* (which are sustainable because of circulation success and advertising, though not by big business), and the online Press Project site, which also relies on advertising, albeit not by banks or government.

In spite of its limitations, the internet is beginning to host alternative voices and watchdog-type journalism and thus offers the potential for strengthening pluralism and transparency. However, the general problem of funding journalism and new production is replicated online: advertising revenue does not suffice to support quality journalism. This creates the risk that intricate political and economic interests may be replicated online to ensure funding (through advertising or under the table deals) for sites that they can control, at the expense of independent journalism. Indeed, such trends are visible, as is the proliferation of low-quality, gossip-based, or blatantly plagiarized content from one internet site to another.

If the media landscape under austerity creates bleak conditions for media freedom and for journalists to earn a livelihood, then a post-austerity agenda could restart the economy and have a positive impact on employment circumstances for journalists. The materialization of the pledges of the new government to re-open ERT and to conduct a competition for granting legal licenses to private channels could contribute to a redrawing of the media landscape. Regulatory authorities that function more independently will also be crucial in this. In this regard, the new government's announcement about the appointment of new members of the regulatory body, the NCRTV, is a step in the right direction.

Self-organization (in terms of management and editorial control) is a possible way forward for independent journalism, but regular funding will be essential to its success. As the need for the public to be informed is pressing, greater attempts at self-organization may offer an exit from the web of *diaploki*, censorship, and humiliation. These attempts will, however, face unavoidable problems in finding sustainable revenue models that depend neither on pro bono services nor on advertising. Last but not least, journalists will bear the responsibility for honoring their profession by contributing objective and truthful content in a "cold climate."

Bibliography

- ADNA (Athens Daily Newspapers Association). "Circulation Data." Athens: ADNA, 2014, at <http://www.eihea.gr>.
- Alivizatos, N. *State and Broadcasting—The Regulatory Dimension*. Athens: Sakkoulas (in Greek), 1986.
- Analysys Mason. *Property Rights in UHF and 2.6GHz Spectrum*. Final Report for the Greek Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport, and Networks, 2012, at <http://www.yme.gr/getfile.php?id=4486>.
- Dagtolglou, P.D. *Broadcasting and Constitution*. Athens: Sakkoulas (in Greek), 1989.
- Economou, A. "Crisis over the Public Service Broadcaster," *IRIS* 6(24) (2013).
- European Commission (EC). *Independent Study on Indicators for Media Pluralism in the Member States—Towards a Risk-Based Approach*. Brussels: European Commission, 2009.
- FIDH. *Downgrading Rights: The Costs of Austerity in Greece*. Paris: International Federation for Human Rights, 2014.
- Freedom House, *Report on Greece*, Washington, D.C., 2012, at <https://www.freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/Greece%20FOTP%202013%20final%20draft.pdf>.
- Greek Action Plan, 2014–2016. "Open Government Partnership." Athens: Ministry of Administrative Reform and E-Government, at <http://www.opengov.gr/ogp/?p=255>.
- Hallin, C.D. and P. Mancini. *Comparing Media Systems: Three Models of Media and Politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- Hallin, C.D. and S. Papathanassopoulos. "Political Clientelism and the Media: Southern Europe and Latin America in Comparative Perspective," *Media, Culture and Society* 24(2) (2002), pp. 175–195.
- Iosifidis, P. *Public Television in the Digital Era: Technological Challenges and New Strategies for Europe*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.
- Iosifidis, P. *Global Media and Communication Policy*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011.
- Iosifidis, P. and I. Katsirea. "Public Service Broadcasting in Greece in the Era of Austerity," European University Institute Working Papers, 2014, at http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/31872/RSCAS_2014_42.pdf?sequence=1.
- Karakostas, I. and C. Vrettou. "Freedom of the Press and Private Data Protection," *Nomiko Vima* 59 (2011), pp. 3–14 (in Greek).
- Koumariou, C. "The Evolution of the Greek Press 1780–1922." In L. Droulia, ed., *The Greek Press from 1784 till Today: Historical and Theoretical Approaches*, pp. 55–64. Athens: Institute of Neo-Hellenic Research (in Greek), 2005.
- Lavdas, K. "Interest Groups in Disjointed Corporatism: Social Dialogue in Greece and European 'Competitive Corporatism'," *West European Politics* 28(2) (2005), pp. 297–316.
- Leandros, N. *Strategic Alliances in the Media Industry*. Athens: Kastaniotis (in Greek), 2008.

Leandros, N. "Media Concentration and Systemic Failures in Greece," *International Journal of Communication* 4 (2010), pp. 886–905.

Leandros, N. "The Media at the Epicentre of the Crisis." In G. Pleios, ed., *The Crisis and the Media*, pp. 31–57. Athens: Papazissis (in Greek), 2013.

Michalitsis, N. "The Role of Commercial Channels in the Closure of ERT," 2013, at <http://www.ertopen.com/fakelos-ert/item/726-the-role-of-commercial-channels-in-the-closure-of-ert>.

Nevradakis, M. "The Shutdown of ERT and Greece's Media Landscape: A Modern-Day Wild-Wild West," 2013, at <http://truth-out.org/news/item/18335-the-shutdown-of-ert-and-greeces-media-landscape-a-modern-day-wild-wild-west>.

Ntarzanou, A. "Dowry to the Private Buyers of OPAP its Media Influence," *Avgi*, 28 April 2013, at <http://www.avgi.gr/article/245549/proika-stous-idiotes-tou-opap-i-epirro-i-sta-mme>.

Panagiotopoulou, P. *Television inside Walls: Regional and Local Television in Greece*. Athens: Kastaniotis (in Greek), 2004.

Papadimitriou, D. "The 20th Century Greek Press: Continuity and New Tendencies." In L. Droulia, ed., *The Greek Press from 1784 till Today: Historical and Theoretical Approaches*, pp. 71–80. Athens: Institute of Neo-Hellenic Research (in Greek), 2005.

Papathanassopoulos, S. "Broadcasting, Politics and the State in Socialist Greece," *Media, Culture and Society* 12(3) (1990), pp. 338–397.

Papathanassopoulos, S. *Liberating Television*. Athens: Kastaniotis (in Greek), 1993.

Papathanassopoulos, S. "Media Commercialisation and Journalism in Greece," *European Journal of Communication* 16(4) (2001), pp. 505–521.

Papathanassopoulos, S. "The 'State' of 'Public' Broadcasting in Greece." In P. Iosifidis, ed., *Reinventing Public Service Communication: European Broadcasters and Beyond*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010.

Papathanassopoulos, S. "The Transition to Digital Television in Greece: Now What?," *International Journal of Digital Television* 5(1) (2014a), pp. 19–30.

Papathanassopoulos, S. "Greece: Press Subsidies in Turmoil." In P.C. Murschetz, ed., *State Aid for Newspapers, Media Business and Innovation: Theories, Cases, Actions*, pp. 237–521. New York: Springer, 2014b.

Papathanassopoulos, S. and N. Mpakounakis. "The Athenian Press after 1989," *Communication Issues* 10 (2010), pp. 62–70 (in Greek).

Petmesidou, M. "Social Protection in Greece: A Brief Glimpse of a Welfare State," *Social Policy and Administration* 30 (1996), pp. 324–347.

Psychogiopoulou, E., D. Anagnostou, and A. Kandyla. *Does Media Policy Promote Media Freedom and Independence? The Case of Greece*. Athens: Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), 2011.

Reporters without Borders. *Is the Crisis in Greece a Chance for its Media?*, 2011, at http://en.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/rwb_greece_2011_bd2.pdf.

Reporters without Borders. *World Press Freedom Index 2014. European Union and Balkans*, 2014, at <http://www.rsf.org/index2014/en-eu.php>.

Reuters. *Special Report: Greece's Triangle of Power*, 2012a, at <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/12/17/us-greece-media-idUSBRE8BG0CF20121217>.

Reuters. *Security Firm Spies on Reuters Correspondent*, 2012b at <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/06/28/greece-reporters-surveillance-idUSL3E8HQ5Z820120628>.

Sotiropoulos, D. "Formal Weakness and Informal Strength: Civil Society in Contemporary Greece." LSE Hellenic Observatory Discussion Paper, 2004.

Sparks, C. "The Press, the Market and Democracy," *Journal of Communication* 42(1) (1992), pp. 36–51.

Syllas, C. "Greece: Freedom of Expression Takes a Beating," 2013, at <http://www.indexoncensorship.org/2013/12/greece-freedom-of-speech-in-a-critical-status>.

Terzis, G. and M. Kontochristou. "Media Landscape—Greece," 2004, at http://www.ejc.net/media_landscape/article/greece.

Voulgaris, Y. "State and Civil Society: A Relationship to be Revisited?," *Greek Political Science Review* 28 (2006), pp. 5–33 (in Greek).

Zacharopoulos, T. and E.M. Paraschos. *Mass Media in Greece: Power Politics and Privatization*. Westport, Connecticut: Praeger, 1993.

Appendix 1: Main Players in the Greek Media Landscape

Table A1. Leading daily newspapers in Greece (2012)

Title	Ownership	Daily sales (in '000)	Political stance	Chain membership
<i>TA NEA</i>	Lambrakis Group	38	Liberal	TV: MEGA Channel Press: papers; magazines; travel; culture
<i>Kathimerini</i>	Alafouzos family	36	Independent	Radio: SKAI FM and Melodia FM; Press: magazines; TV: SKAI TV; Shipping
<i>Eleftherotypia</i>	Tegopoulos Publishing	Ceased publication in 2011; republished in January 2013	Liberal	TV: MEGA Channel Press: magazines Telecoms services
<i>Ethnos</i>	Pegasus (Bobolas family)	26	Liberal	TV: MEGA Channel Press: magazines Construction
<i>Eleftheros Typos</i>	Press Foundation (now D. Mpenekos and A. Skanavis)	15	Conservative	Used to have shares in STAR Channel
<i>Rizospastis</i>	Greek Communist Party	8.3	Communist	Radio station: 902 Aristera sta FM
<i>Vradyni</i>	Vradyni Ltd (K. Mitsis)	3	Conservative	Magazines
<i>Avgi</i>	SYRIZA (Left Coalition Party)	2.8	Left	Radio station: Sto Kokkino FM

Sources: Athens Association of Newspaper Publishers; Papatthanassopoulos, 2014b

Table A2. Average circulation of national political newspapers (1955–2011)

Year	Circulation
1955	330,000
1965	600,000
1975	630,000
1985	1,100,000
1995	620,000
2005	400,000
2011	216,500

Source: JUADN

Table A3. Annual % audience shares of the main Greek television channels (2010–2013)

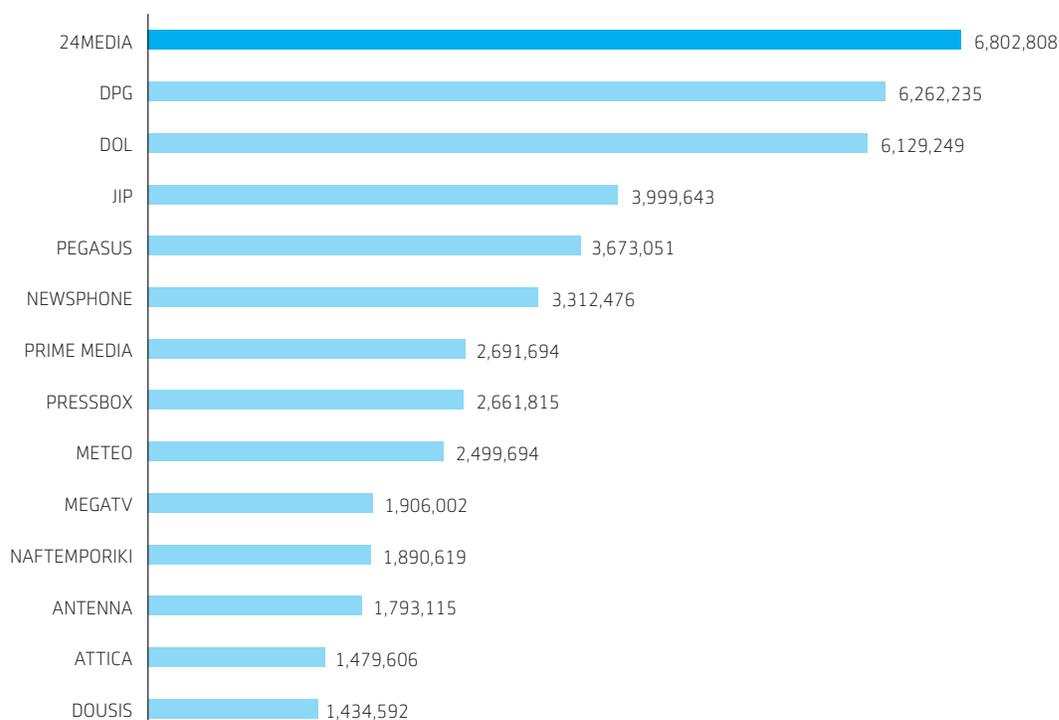
Year	ET1	NET	ET3	ANT1	MEGA	ALPHA	STAR	ALTER	SKAI
2010	3.0	9.5	3.6	15.1	20.2	12.2	9.7	10.9	4.0
2011	2.5	7.7	3.4	16.7	19.8	12.9	10.3	8.9	4.9
2012	2.6	8.1	3.0	16.8	21.5	12.0	10.8	Closed	4.6
2013	Closed	Closed	Closed	17.3	22.0	12.4	11.1	Closed	4.9

Source: AGB Nielsen Media Research

Table A4. Advertising spend in print and electronic media (2001–2011) (€ million)

Year	Newspapers	Magazines	Radio	Television	Total
2001	255.3	532.2	70.8	661.0	1,519.3
2003	302.4	684.7	98.5	720.8	1,806.4
2005	407.4	886.2	113.9	784.7	2,192.2
2007	499.7	1,047.5	165.6	941.5	2,654.3
2009	441.7	889.8	166.2	714.8	2,212.5
2011	359.9	579.9	87.8	566.3	1,593.9

Source: Media Services

Figure A1. Online publisher groups (by number of unique browsers)

Source: AT Internet, November 2014

Appendix 2: List of Interviewees

Journalists

Aggela Ntarzanou (AN)	<i>Avgi</i> newspaper
Kostas Vaxevanis (KV)	<i>HotDoc</i> magazine
Dimitris Trimis (DT)	<i>EfSyn</i> newspaper
Tasos Telloglou (TT)	<i>Kathimerini</i> newspaper and STAR Channel
Lefteris Haralampopoulos (LH)	<i>Unfollow</i> magazine
Nikolas Leontopoulos (NL)	The Press Project
Pavlos Klaudianos (PK)	<i>Epohi</i> newspaper
Xaris Savvidis (XS)	<i>Imerisia</i> newspaper
Giannhs Darras (GD)	Former editor for ERT Digital and 360pedia.gr
Kostas Karikis (KK)	News editor for the ET3 independent program
Eleni Iliopoulou (EI)	Zougla.gr and Zoosos.gr

Lawyers

Kristina Vrettou (XV)	Attorney at Law, PhD on freedom of speech
Apostolos Tsalapatis (AT)	Attorney at Law, legal adviser to JUADN
Antonis Petridis (AP)	Attorney at Law, legal adviser for Stokokkino.gr

Trade union representatives

Marilena Katsimi (MK)	General-Secretary of JUADN
Maxh Nikolara (MN)	ALPHA 98.9 and ERT journalists' representative in JUADN

Other

Nikos Michalitsis (NM)	Former ERT Director of Technical Services
Nikos Leandros (LN)	Professor of Media, Panteion University

The Open Society Program on Independent Journalism (PIJ), formerly the Open Society Media Program, supports innovative independent journalism and organizations dedicated to making its environment safe and free. PIJ prioritizes those who expand the field of journalism by better informing, engaging and inspiring audiences where independent information is scarce or under attack. It promotes journalism that challenges “official” truths, tackles taboo topics, and exposes hidden problems in ways that enrich the public debate in poorly informed societies and marginalized communities. It also supports networks, cross-border projects, circulation of knowledge and experimentation in the subfield of investigative journalism and initiatives to advance the physical, legal or digital protection of journalists.

Open Society Program on Independent Journalism

7th Floor, Millbank Tower | 21–24 Millbank | London SW1P 4QP | United Kingdom
+44-207-031-0200 | contact@opensocietyfoundations.org

The Open Society Initiative for Europe (OSIFE) aims to contribute to more vibrant and legitimate democracies in the EU by supporting activists and civil society organizations which are confronting the multiple challenges that Europe is facing. By taking both reactive and proactive approaches to policy reform, OSIFE hopes to narrow the gulf that exists between the promise and perception of Europe as the prototype for an open society. The Initiative supports activists and civil society organizations which defend civil liberties and human rights across Europe, fight discrimination (including Islamophobia and the structural discrimination against Roma), and address the challenges of migration. In addition to engaging and supporting bottom-up initiatives which can reconnect critical constituencies to the European project, OSIFE supports high-level debates about the institutional and political developments that threaten the viability of the EU as a democratic polity. OSIFE, which is the regional program for Europe of the Open Society Foundations (OSF), was established in January 2013 and builds on the solid foundations of three decades of OSF work in Europe.

OSIFE

C/Elisabets, 24 | Barcelona 08001 | Spain
+34 93 159 38 38 | contact@opensocietyfoundations.org

