

# Propaganda and Freedom in Mass Media

(All-Russian state University of justice)

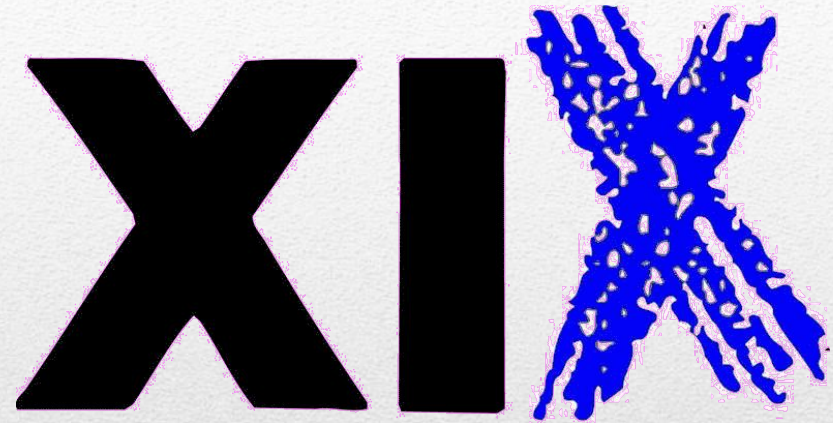
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# Right to freedom of opinion and expression

According to Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly of December 10, 1948  
“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”

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## ARTICLE 19

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GLOBAL CAMPAIGN FOR FREE EXPRESSION



# Mass information

Russian media law under the "mass information" means intended for the general public print, audio, audio-visual and other communications and materials "that can be distributed through the" sale (subscription, delivery, distribution), periodicals, audio and video programs, broadcast radio and television programs (broadcasting ), demonstrating newsreels.





# Propaganda



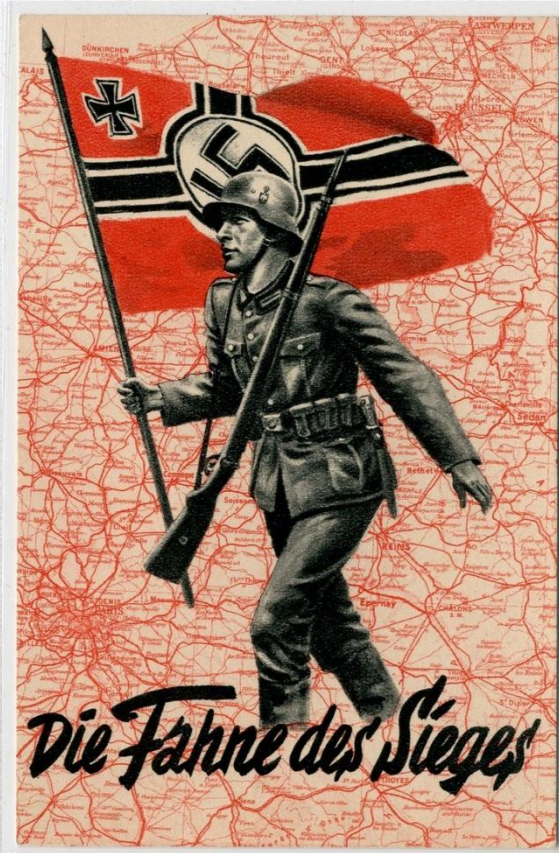
Propaganda, when it is pervasive, massive and systematic, is detrimental to freedom of the media.

This phenomenon destroys the core of the profession of journalism. It makes journalists hostages of some sort, typically the government's and thus, hitting at the independence of the media. Journalists are forced or bribed to be a mere conduit of the messages.



# Propaganda

Dangers of propaganda become a useful excuse for governments to restrict or even ban all hostile messages, actual and potential, coming from abroad



Propaganda is especially dangerous when emanating from the state-owned and state-run, also by proxy, media outlets. A use of public funds to impose a one-sided view is a corrupt practice. The two world wars and the Cold War that followed have proven that media in the hands of governments is a dangerous instrument





# FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION: A RIGHT AND A RESPONSIBILITY

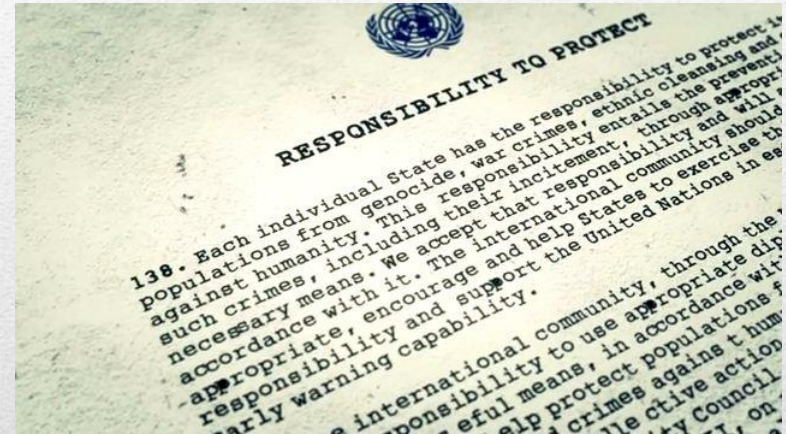




# Responsibility

Today the responsibility for the international media activity usually does not involve the use of sanctions against wrongdoing State

This is mainly advisory in nature, it acts as a political requirement to fulfill certain international obligations, requirements that are not related to the liquidation of the damage caused in violation of international law.



There should be a clear distinction between the rights and obligations of States, whose territory covered by one or other information Some media which transfer this information and the rights of other States to protect their citizens.





**Thank You for your attention!**

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