



The ASIA Media Directory

edited by Werner vom Busch
and Alastair Carthew

A handbook for media practitioners in the region
interested in establishing a contact network



Konrad
Adenauer
Stiftung

(c) Copyright 2008 by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Singapore

Editors
Werner vom Busch
Alastair Carthew

Publisher
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
34 Bukit Pasoh Road
Singapore 089848

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior consent of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.

ISBN 978-981-08-2423-5

Design and Layout
TimeEdge Publishing Pte Ltd
10 Anson Road
15-14 International Plaza
Singapore 079903
www.tepub.com

CONTENTS

The Asian Media Project of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Foreword	by Werner vom Busch Director	5
Overview of Asian Media	by Alastair Carthew	6

Country Listing

BANGLADESH	by Sayeed Zayadul Ahsan and Shameem Mahmud	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	11
	Print	14
	Radio	27
	TV	28
CAMBODIA	by John Maloy	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	33
	Print	36
	TV and Radio	48
	Other Media	58
CHINA	by Oliver Radtke	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	57
	Print	62
	TV and Radio	69
INDIA	by Katha Kartiki	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	75
	Print	79
	TV and Radio	99
	Other Media	108
INDONESIA	by Ignatius Haryanto	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	111
	Print	116
	TV	118
	Radio	120
KOREA	by Kim Myong-sik	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	121
	Print	125
	TV and Radio	134
	Other Media	136

Country Listing

MALAYSIA	by Sharmin Parameswaran	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	139
	Print	142
	TV and Radio	150
MYANMAR	by Stuart Deed	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	155
	Print	160
	TV and Radio	163
NEPAL	by Prateek Pradhan	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	165
	Print	169
	Radio	172
	TV	185
PHILIPPINES	by Maria Lourdes Cabaero	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	187
	Print	194
	TV	198
	Radio	203
	Media Related Insitutions	219
SINGAPORE	by Oliver Radtke	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	221
	Print	227
	TV and Radio	231
SRI LANKA	by Vasana Wickremasena	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	235
	Print	241
	Radio	251
	TV	256
	Other Media	260
	Media Related Institutions	261
TAIWAN	by Heidi Chen	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	263
	Print	266
	TV	273
	Radio	275
THAILAND	by Alastair Carthew	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	277
	Print	282
	TV and Radio	286
VIETNAM	by Hue Trinh Thanh Thuy	
Major Media Listing	An Assessment	289
	Radio	292
	TV	293
	Print	294
	Other Media	304

FOREWORD

Welcome to the second edition of the Asia Media Directory. This 2008 edition marks 12 years of enormous change in the Asian media landscape.

This year we have added Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka to the list of countries. Brunei and Laos are not covered. All media in the three new countries has experienced enormous pressure over the last four years.

The 15 countries represented in this directory have undergone unprecedented growth in the explosion of “new” media, through the use of internet and telephone technology - with the resulting attempts by some governments to limit their impact.

Terrorism and the imposition of laws, regulations, crackdowns and emergency decrees by governments, have also taken their toll on the media. Freedom House of London calculates that within the Asia Pacific region, 16 countries [41 percent] have media freedom, 13 [33 percent] are partly free, and 10 [26 percent] are not free. Clearly, there is still some way to go to achieve a better balance of media freedom in our region.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung recognizes the importance of training and availability of well researched, relevant information, to the media in Asia. Through our various seminars, training programs and university support structures, we are dedicated to improving the standard of journalism in this region.

The Asia Media Directory is one of the many tools we hope can be used to better inform journalists, students and the general public, about the current state of the media in Asia. Some of it makes depressing reading, as governments and authorities continue their unrelenting campaigns to limit media freedom. But there is also great hope as media restrictions are rolled back in some countries and the public’s right to open and accurate information is enhanced.

I hope this booklet makes its own meaningful contribution to understanding more about the media in Asia. We should remember the words of the great American journalist and commentator, Walter Lippmann: “A free press is not a privilege, but an organic necessity in a great society.”

Werner vom Busch
Director
Asia Media Programme
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
Singapore

OVERVIEW

Since our last directory in 2004, the media landscape has changed dramatically. From China's crack down on journalists during the Olympic Games to the continued assault, arrest, and even deaths, of journalists in places like Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, Asia Pacific's reputation as being a dangerous place for journalists remains, regrettably, at the forefront of political, economic and social change in the region.

This Media Directory examines and updates media activity in 15 countries. Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, are new to the list. All three have reported continued assaults on media freedom as their countries were wracked by internal strife, changes in Government, the removal of the Nepalese Royal Family, and the ongoing independence struggle of the Tamil people in Sri Lanka.

The most notable trend has been the phenomenal growth of the internet as a media tool and the corresponding attempts by many governments to control this means of distribution, with varying degrees of success. New forms of somewhat insidious "media" such as so-called "block timers" are appearing. This involves radio and television time being booked for propaganda purposes and "embedded commentators" working on behalf of governments to present apparent "neutral" current affairs shows, in the guise of journalism.

There are many examples of contrasts in approaches to the media. In Singapore, they are trying to create a global media city but at the same time, laws against true press freedom remain. In China, some loosening of licensing and newspaper coverage is evident, but the country remains one of the least media friendly in the region. We recount other examples below.

OVERVIEW

The media has had to cope with ongoing conflicts as various groups rise up against governments or fight for independence in Sri Lanka, southern Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and in urban confrontations such as in Pakistan against the president. In addition, all media have experienced impact from global financial conditions. In many countries advertising has been cut back drastically, resulting in media outlets reducing their output or even going out of business.

Attacks on the “new” media by many Governments, has been a new and disturbing trend over the last four years. As citizens of the emerging economies discovered, freedom to communicate outside of mainstream media through the internet and mobile phones, circumvention of official state media crackdowns and restrictions, became more widespread. This was best observed during the infamous Burmese Government crackdown on the monk uprising in 2007. Despite the junta’s best efforts, the world witnessed the brutality of its crackdown through the prism of mobile telephones and the internet, as well as the camera. While the spread and influence of the internet and new media is unstoppable, it appears authorities in many Asia Pacific countries remain determined to control it as much as possible.

The other major influence on media behaviour since 2004 has been government exploitation of public fears about terrorism, not only to protect their citizens, but also to promote and protect their own interests through imposition of increasingly draconian restrictions against the media in the name of “national security”. In the Philippines, President Gloria Arroyo’s government passed the 2007 Human Security Act, but media groups are worried about its vague definition of terrorism.

There have been some notable successes, however. In summary, the Indonesian media now enjoys a freedom unimaginable a few years ago under the Sukarno iron-fisted regime. South Korea has rolled back anti-media measures instituted by the previous two governments and Japan continues to enjoy a free and open media environment. In Thailand, despite the state’s dominance of electronic media, newspaper ability to openly criticise has enjoyed a resurgence, enduring the short tenure of one of Thailand’s most trenchant anti-media Prime Ministers in Samak Sundaravej, with fortitude and good humour. In both the Philippines and Cambodia, punitive sentences for defamation were rolled back to less severe fines, and prison sentences were eliminated.

In India, there has been more foreign investment in the media and its alliances, recognition of the vibrancy of the sub-continent’s vast media potential. In September 2008, the Indian government approved a review of print media policy by allowing local publication of foreign periodicals covering news and current affairs. Up to 26 percent foreign investment is allowed.

OVERVIEW

Looking at the new countries, Nepal has weathered the controversial overthrow of the royal family, with a replacement elected government containing former Maoist rebels, who fought the establishment for years. Nepal's "modern" era of democracy and press freedom came after 1990. It now has 2,515 newspapers, but a sign of how far Nepal has to go to achieve modern media technology, is indicated by the 10 percent of newspapers still being produced on treadle printing presses.

Bangladesh's newspapers operate under a raft of articles and acts, and foreign publications are subject to review and censorship. However, there has been phenomenal growth in television, cable TV and radio stations. Online media has also grown, but there is intense competition between it and mainstream media, for advertising.

Sri Lanka's media freedoms have slipped alarmingly in recent years because of ongoing military operations and emergency laws that effectively prevent press freedom and enable some presidential control of the media. However, repeal of the 100 year-old criminal defamation provisions and a Supreme Court judgment making media censorship regulations under emergency provisions, illegal, has meant that Sri Lanka has improved despite the military situation. No license is now required to start a newspaper, but the Ministry of Media and Information still controls broadcasting media licenses. Looking to the future, creation of the Press Complaints Commission of Sri Lanka presents an opportunity for a "co-regulatory" mechanism for the media.

Of the "old" countries, China is the largest in size, but is also still one of the strongest in maintaining control over dissemination of information through the media. Unfortunately, the promise of an open and transparent Olympic Games was not kept. Dozens of foreign journalists were detained in some way and crackdowns on the internet made international headlines. According to the Committee To Protect Journalists, China continues to be the world leading jailer of journalists, with at least 29 imprisoned in 2007. Again, however, there are glimmers of hope amidst the widespread self-censorship and tightly controlled state media. Eight privately owned Chinese companies have been awarded television licenses. The internet is a driving force behind stories breaking in China. State monitoring and filtering remains, but with 221 million internet users [as of February 2008], plugging the holes is difficult. Some foreign companies, such as Microsoft and Google, have been accused of going "soft" on content because of government pressure.

In Thailand, the ongoing political strife between the Government and protestors, and a new "paradigm" of politics under former Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, resulted in extremely expensive criminal libel suits against journalists, rampant self-censorship to preserve advertising revenue, and widespread closure of community radio stations and internet sites. A pro-government television station, the National

OVERVIEW

Broadcasting Service of Thailand [NBT], was briefly overrun in 2008 and secured by anti-Government demonstrators. But the rise of a more independent Thai Public Broadcasting Service [TPBS] and the continued freedom of the press to analyze and freely report the ongoing strife, have been positive signs.

In the Philippines, executive actions seen as limiting press freedom by President Gloria Arroyo's government, looked like a return to the dark days of the Marcos years. The Human Security Act, 2007, was viewed by media groups as having a vague definition of terrorism. But there has been some progress as well. With judiciary and legislative backing, the Supreme Court instructed judges to impose fines instead of imprisonment on journalists convicted of libel.

In Malaysia, large media conglomerates continue to dominate the newspaper and broadcast media landscapes in the newspaper area, much of it dominated by Bahasa language. Online penetration is now 50 percent and it was the online-news such as "Malaysia Kini" which correctly predicted the outcome of the March Elections in 2008 – a first in Asia's media. This shows again the growing importance of the internet.

In Taiwan, the media is divided into pro and anti-independence camps. Drops in advertising in recent years also saw the number of television channels decline from more than 100 to 68, and newspapers dropped from 400 to 367.

Burma [Myanmar] continued to hold tight reins on its media. While Burma has many publications, strict and clumsy censorship continues with the Press Scrutiny and Registration Division, which -- as the name suggests -- censors all newspaper articles, including advertising. Internet sites are still frequently banned, although circumventing government firewalls is a way of life for many Burmese.

Cambodia has made strides toward better press freedom, but still remains under the government yoke. A notable change was the elimination in 2006 of prison sentences for defamation. But a somewhat ill-defined offence of "disinformation" remains and resulted in the imprisonment of a pro-opposition newspaper editor before the 2008 election. A journalist was also shot dead on the street two weeks before the election. The internet is increasingly being used to oppose the government.

Vietnam also continued tight government control over its media. The Communist Vietnamese Government controls editorial appointments and approves stories for publication. Foreign journalists must be approved by the Foreign Ministry's press centre and Decree 56/2006/ND-CP imposes fines for crimes such as denying revolutionary achievements and defaming the nation, great persons and national heroes.

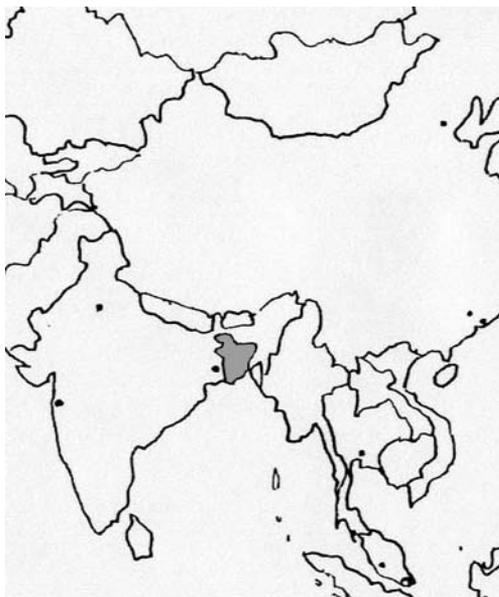
In Singapore, the government controls media through the Media Development Authority, along with the Censorship Review Committee. However, Singapore is

OVERVIEW

also taking a far-sighted business approach to the media through its “Media 21” initiative, a plan to transform Singapore into a “global media city” through upgraded technology and infrastructure. This contrasts with the “Today” newspaper sacking of a blogger, “Mr Brown”, in a celebrated media case, after a member of parliament criticised him.

In conclusion, the overall perception of media freedom in Asia remains one of the jury, literally, being left out in many countries, as no such system of justice exists in many of them. Incremental changes have been made toward liberalisation, on the one hand, but tight control remains, particularly over state-run broadcasting media, on the other. The region as a whole remains rather low on the media freedom index. However, there is room for optimism as the internet continues to spread at an incredible rate, some draconian libel laws are rolled back, communist states such as China and Vietnam realize that propaganda is not the best form of communication, and licensing of media outlets, while still widespread, appears to be being rolled back also.

BANGLADESH



Although there is no reliable data on the circulation of newspapers and periodicals in Bangladesh, the average circulation of daily newspapers and periodicals in 1997, was estimated at 2,237,960 and 987,810 respectively. According to official government figures, a total of 286 daily newspapers and 1,522 periodicals were published in 1997-98. More than 90 percent of these were in the Bengali language.



Over 1,800 daily papers and periodicals are published in the country, but only about 15% of the population read newspapers or periodicals once a week. The readership in the urban areas is comparatively higher at about 32%, while the rate in the rural areas, especially among rural women, is very low at 2%. According to a study conducted by the

BANGLADESH

Press Institute of Bangladesh in 1994, of the findings released in 1998, only 12% of the readership considered newspapers to be credible and about 55% felt there was freedom of expression.

Foreign publications are subject to review and censorship. The newspaper industry operates under relevant articles of the country's Constitution and the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Official Secrets Act, the Special Powers Act, the Printing Press and Publications (Declaration and Registration) Act, the Telegraph Act, the Post Office Act, the Foreign Relations Act and the Copyright Ordinance.

The electronic media registered fast growth during the last decade. The number of TV channels available to viewers in Bangladesh has gone up from two to over 10. There are more than 20 radio stations and there has been extraordinary growth in private television channels.

Over 1,800 daily papers and periodicals are published in the country, but only about 15% of the population read newspapers or periodicals once a week.

Television started on December 25, 1964 with Pakistan Television Corporation

(PTC). After independence it took the name of Bangladesh Television Corporation and was later known as Bangladesh Television-BTV

The entry of global media conglomerates opened up a new visual world for Bangladeshi audiences. Buoyed by advertising revenues, cable and satellite television increased viewing access. In 1992, only 1.2 million homes received cable TV. Now, Bangladesh has 10 million homes with cable TV. They receive scores of Bangladesh channels and programmes from major transnational players - notably, CNN, Disney, CNBC, MTV, Star, Sony Entertainment Television, and the BBC. .

ATN and Channel I were among the first to recognize the potential of overseas markets for broadcasting. Today round-the-clock programmes on eleven channels are on offer - BTV World, ATN Bangla, Channel I, Channel 1, Baishakhi TV, NTV, RTV, Ekushey TV, STV, Islamic TV Channel and Bangla Vision.

News agencies gather and distribute news for newspapers, periodicals and broadcasters. They have operated in Bangladesh since long before its emergence as an independent state. After the War of Liberation, APP (Associated Press of Pakistan) was transformed into a state-owned news agency called Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS). Pakistan Press International (PPI) was allowed to operate with the new name of Bangladesh Press International (BPI), which soon merged with the BSS. Other major news agencies that now operate in the country are the privately

BANGLADESH

owned United News of Bangladesh (UNB), Ananda Bangla Sangbad Limited (ABAS), Bangladesh News Service (BNS), News Media, News Network, Probe News Agency, Press Network, South Asian News Agency (SANA) and the Chittagong-based Bangladesh News Agency (BNA).

Online media has expanded in Bangladesh during the last five years thanks to the phenomenal growth of the internet.

United News of Bangladesh (UNB) is a private sector news agency launched in January 1988, with Associated Press (AP) of the United States as its principal anchor. It supplies news photos received via satellite from AFP and Reuters. UNB's clients include newspapers, magazines, radio, television, government and private agencies. The government organisations which have an institutional linkage with the news media are Bangladesh Press Council, Press Institute of Bangladesh, Department of Films and Publications, Press Information Department and External Publicity Wing.

Radio listenership is large. The government owned Betar-Radio Bangladesh operates from Dhaka and other local districts. Currently, private FM radio channels are very popular. They are trying to attract young people by broadcasting music and news. The

private radio channels include, Radio Today FM, Radio Foorti FM, Radio Amar FM and Radio Metrowave. They have limited coverage and broadcast in Dhaka, or surrounding areas.

Radio Today is a 24-hour private FM radio station in Bangladesh. It started official transmission in October 2006. Its programmes include news, Bangla songs, English songs, band music, weather updates, traffic updates, market prices, etc. It can also be heard online. Radio Foorti is a 24-hour private FM radio station. It started its official transmission in September 2006 and generally caters to the younger generation.

Radio Amar is a private, 24-hour FM radio station. It started its test transmission in February 2007. Its programmes include news, Bangla songs, English songs, band music, weather updates, traffic updates, market prices, etc. Radio Metrowave is a private radio station. It went on air on 26 March 1999. The main focus of this station is new entertainment.

Online media has expanded in Bangladesh during the last five years thanks to the phenomenal growth of the internet. As a tool of social action, it has come of age, and a number of news portals not only match traditional print and new electronic media in professionalism and social commitment, but are also breaking new ground.

BANGLADESH

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

English National Daily Newspapers

The Daily Star

Published	:	Daily, since 1991
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office: The Daily Star Building, 19 Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215
Telephone/ Fax	:	+88 02 8124944, +88 02 8124955/+88 02 8124966
Website	:	http://www.thedailystar.net
Publisher & Editor	:	Mahfuz Anam

Claiming a daily circulation of about 60,000 copies, The Daily Star's own history constitutes an authoritative slice of the history of journalism in Bangladesh. Since its inception in 1991, it has witnessed and reported the making of the phenomenon of modern Bangladesh. It has the highest percentage of sole readers indicating its leading position. The group also publishes a number of periodicals including Forum (fortnightly), Star Magazine (weekly), Star Campus (fortnightly magazine) and Star Insight (weekly magazine).

The Bangladesh Observer

Published	:	Daily, since 1949
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office: Observer House, 33 Toyenbee Circular Road, C/A, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 9555105-9
Fax	:	+88 02 9562243
Email	:	doserver@dhaka.net
Website	:	www.bangladeshobserveronline.com
Editor	:	Iqbal Sobhan Chowdhury

BANGLADESH

The News Today

Published	:	Daily, since 2002
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office: 710, Bara Moghbazar, Dhaka-1217
Telephone	:	+88 02 9355567-68, +88 02 9339449, +88 02 8313238
Fax	:	+88 02 935569
Email	:	today@gononet.com
Website	:	www.newstoday.com
Editor	:	Reazuddin Ahmed

New Age

Published	:	Daily, since 2002
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Holiday Building, 30, Tejgoan Industrial Area, Dhaka-1208
Telephone	:	+88 8153034-39, Fax: +88 8112247
Email	:	newage@bangla.net
Website	:	www.newagebd.com
Editor	:	Nurul Kabir

The Independent

Published	:	Daily, since 1995
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office, 19/C Dhanmondi, Rd-1 near BEL Tower, Dhaka-1205
Telephone	:	+88 02 9672091-95
Fax	:	+88 02 9127722, 9359803
Email	:	ind@bol-online.com, indnews@bol-online.com
Website	:	www.independent.com.bd
Editor	:	Mahbubul Alam

BANGLADESH

The New Nation

Published	:	Daily, since 1981
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office, 1, R K Mission Road, Ittefaq Bhaban Dhaka1203
Telephone	:	+88 02 7122660, +88 02 7122654, +88 02 7122655
Fax	:	+880 02 7122650
Email	:	n.editor@link3.net, n.news@link3.net
Website	:	www.nationittefaq.com
Chairman Editorial	:	Barrister Moinul Hosein
Board		
Editor	:	Mostofa Kamal Majumdar

The Financial Express

Published	:	Daily, since 1993
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office, 28/1, Toyenbee Circular Road, Motijheel, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 9553550-51, 9568153-4
Fax	:	+880 02 9567049
Email	:	fe@gononet.com
Website	:	www.financialexpress-bd.com
Editor	:	Moazzem Hossain

BANGLADESH

The Bangladesh Today

Published	:	Daily, since 2002
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	9, Motijeel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 9556254-8,
Fax	:	+88 02 09565257
Email	:	Contact@tehbangladeshtoday.com
Website	:	www.thebangladesh.com
Editor	:	Colonel Mahmud ur Rahman Choudhury(Retd)

Bangla National Daily Newspapers

The Daily Ittefaq

Published	:	Daily, since 1953
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office, 1. R K Mission Road, Dhaka-1203
Telephone	:	+88 02 7122660-9
Fax	:	+88 027122651-3
Email	:	ittefaq@bangla.net , ittefaqnews@bangla.net
Website	:	www.ittefaq.com
Chairman Editorial	:	Barrister Mainul Hosein
Board	:	
Editor	:	Rahat Khan

The Daily Ittefaq

(Bengali: Dainik Ittefaq) is one of Bangladesh's most widely published and circulated newspapers. Written in Bengali, it contributed to the fall of Pakistan's military rule in Bangladesh during the 1960s. The Ittefaq was first published as a weekly paper on 24 December 1953.

BANGLADESH

The Daily Prothom Alo

Published	:	Daily, since 1998
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office, 100, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, C.A Bhaban(1 st floor), Karwanbazar, Dhaka-1215
Telephone	:	+88 02 8110081, 8115307-10
Fax	:	+880 02 9130496, 9134384
Email	:	news@prothomalo.com
Website	:	www.prothomalo.com
Editor	:	Matiur Rahman
Publisher	:	Mahfuz Anam

(Bengali: Prothom Alo "First Light") is a major daily newspaper in Bangladesh published from Dhaka in the Bengali language. Prothom Alo hit the stands on 4 November 1998. By January 2007, it had an average circulation of 350,000. Prothom Alo helped to popularise mathematics in Bangladesh. It is one of the main sponsors and organisers of the Bangladesh Mathematics Olympiad.

The Daily Jugantor

Published	:	Daily, since 2000
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office, 12/7, North Kamlapur, Dhaka
Telephone	:	+88 02 7102701-5
Fax	:	+ 880 02 7101917, 7101970
Email	:	Jugantor@gononet.com
Website	:	www.jugantor.com
Editor	:	Golam Sarwar
Publisher	:	Salma Islam

BANGLADESH

Daily Samakal

Published	:	Daily, since 2005
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office: 136, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka - 1208,
Telephone	:	+88 02 9889821, +88 02 988705, 9861457, 9861408, 8853926
Fax	:	+88 02 8855981, 8853574
Email	:	info@shamokalbd.com
Website	:	www.samakal.com
Editor	:	Abed Khan
Publisher	:	A.K. Azad

The Daily Inqilab

Published	:	Daily, since 1986
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office, 2/1, R K Mission Road, Dhaka-1203
Telephone	:	+88 027122771-4
Email	:	inqilab08@dhaka.net
Website	:	www.dailyinqilab.com
Editor	:	A M M Bahauddin

The Daily Amardesh

Published	:	Daily, since 2004
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	BSEC Bhaban, 102 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Karwanbazar, Dhaka-1215
Telephone	:	+88 02 8159575
Fax	:	+88 02 8159584, 8159582
Email	:	dailyamardesh@yahoo.com
Website	:	www.amardesh.com
Editor	:	Amanullah Kabir
Publisher	:	Alhaj Md. Hasmot Ali

BANGLADESH

The Daily Bhorer Kagoj

Published	:	Daily, since 1992
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	14, Link Road, Banglamotor, Dhaka
Telephone	:	+88 02 9666559, +88 02 966545, +88 02 9673224
Fax	:	+88 02 8618801, +88 02 8618802
Email	:	bkagoj@yahoo.com
Website	:	www.bhorerkagoj.net
Editor	:	Shamol Dattya

The Daily Sangbad

Published	:	Daily, since 1951
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	The Sanbad Ltd, 36, Purana Paltan, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Telephone	:	+88 02 9558147
Fax	:	+88 02 9558147, +88 02 9558160
Email	:	sangbad@gononet.com
Website	:	www.sangbad.net, www.thedailysangbad.com
Editor	:	Bazlur Rahman

The Daily Sangram

Published	:	Daily, since 1970
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	423, Elephant Road, Bara Maghbazar, Dhaka-1217
Telephone	:	+88 02 9346448, 8318128
Fax	:	+88 02 9330579, 8375094
Email	:	dsangram@bttb.net.bd
Website	:	www.dailysangram.com
Editor	:	Muhammad Abul Asad

BANGLADESH

The Daily Janakantha

Published	:	Daily, since 1993
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	24/A, New Eskaton Road, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 9347780-99,
Fax	:	+880 02 9351317, 8316335
Email	:	janakantha@bttb.net.bd
Website	:	www.dailyjanakantha.com
Editor	:	Mohammad Atikullah Khan Masud

The Daily Manabzamin

Published	:	Daily, since 1998
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Daily Manabzamin, 21 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 9669193-5, 9661122
Fax	:	+88 02 8618130
Email	:	manabzamin@yahoo.com
Website	:	www.dailymanabzamin.com
Chief Editor	:	Matiur Rahman Chowdhury
Editor	:	Mahbuba Chowdhury

The Daily Nayadiganta

Published	:	Daily, since 2004
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	167/2, Inner Circular Road, Eden Complex, Motijeel, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 7101383-4, 7101956, 7102441
Website	:	www.nayadiganta.com
Editor	:	Alamgir Mohiuddin

BANGLADESH

Amarder Shomoy

Published	:	Daily, since 2004
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	65, Mymensingh Lane, (22 Baponon Plot) 6 th Floor, Banglamotor, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 9669107, 8618338, 01714-047553
Fax	:	+88 02 8651938, 9667654,
Email	:	info@amadershomoy.com
Website	:	www.amadershomoy.com
Editor	:	Nayeemul Islam Khan

The Daily Janata

Published	:	Daily, since 1984
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	149/A DIT Extation Avenue, Khalil Mansion (3 rd floor), Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 8311058, 8311068
Fax	:	+88 02 8314174
Email	:	djanata@dhaka.net
Website	:	www.dailyjanata.com
Editor	:	Syeed M Anower Hossain

Daily BanglaBazar Patrika

Published	:	Daily, since 1992
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	265, Tejgoan, Industrial Area, Dhaka-1208
Telephone	:	+88 02 9897795, 9897991, 8813602
Email	:	bpatrika@ssl-idt.net
Editor	:	Mohammad Zakaria Khan

BANGLADESH

The Daily Dinkal

Published	:	Daily, since 1987
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	441/1, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka-1208
Telephone	:	+88 02 9882002, 9881118, 9894467
Fax	:	+88 02 9885672
Email	:	dinkal@bdmail.net
Editor	:	Kazi Siraz Uddin Sarkar

English & Bengali Weekly Newspapers

Shaptahik 2000

Published	:	Since 1998
Language	:	Bengali
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	96-97 New Eskatun Road, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 9350951-3
Fax	:	+88 02 9350954
Email	:	info@shaptahik2000.com
Website	:	www.shaptik2000.com
Editor	:	Moinul Ahsan Saber

Jai Jai Din

Published	:	Since 1984
Language	:	Bengali
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Jai Jai Din Mediaplex Love Road, Tejgoan, Dhaka-1208
Telephone	:	+88 02 8316448
Fax	:	+88 02 8832233-36
Email	:	jajadi@jajaidin.com
Website	:	www.jajaidin.com
Editor	:	Shafique Rehman

BANGLADESH

Computer Barta

Published	:	Since 1984
Language	:	Bengla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Rahmania International Complex, Suite-5, level-5, 28/1/C, Toyenbee Circular Road, Motijheel, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Telephone	:	+88 02 8124759
Email	:	info@computerbarta.com, news@computerbarta.com
Editor	:	M Motahar Hossain Farhan

Anannya

Published	:	Since 1987
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	10/14 Iqbal Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207
Telephone	:	+88 02 9118636
Email	:	anannya@bol-online.com
Website	:	www.my-anannya.com
Editor	:	Tasmima Hossain

Dhaka Courier

Published	:	Since 1983
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	69/1, New Circular Road, Malibagh, Dhaka.
Telephone	:	+88 02 8312014, 8312024, 8882170
Fax	:	+88 02 8314602
Email	:	dhakacourier@dhakacourier.net
Website	:	www.dhakacourier.net/current/
Editor	:	Enayetullah Khan

BANGLADESH

Holiday

Published	:	Since 1965
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	30, Tejogaon Industrial Area, Dhaka-1208,
Telephone	:	Bangladesh
Fax	:	+880 02 9122950, 9110886, 9128117, 8124593 +880 02 9127927
Email	:	holiday@global-bd.net
Website	:	www.weeklyholiday.net
Director	:	Sayed Kamal Uddin
Editor	:	N M Harun

Begum

Published	:	Since 1947 (Kalkata)
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	66, Patuatili, Sadarghat, Dhaka-1100
Telephone	:	+88 02 7390681, 7114554
Website	:	www.Adhunika.org
Editor	:	Nurjahan Begum

bdnews24.com (Bangladesh's first online newspaper)

Published	:	Since 2006
Language	:	English and Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Suite A3-4 (3rd Floor), Concord Royal Court House No 275G (old), Road No 27 (old) Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh.
Telephone	:	+880 2 911 6877, 9123364, 9126665, 9129043, 9129174, 9129935, 913 7511, 913 7558
Fax	:	+880 2 911 9668, +880 2 912 7785
Email	:	info@bdnews24.com; newseditor@bdnews24.com
Website	:	www.bdnews24.com
Chief Editor	:	Taufique Imrose Khalidi

BANGLADESH

MAJOR MEDIA - News Agencies

Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha BSS

Published	:	Since 1972
Language	:	English & Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	68/2, Puran Paltan, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 9555036
Fax	:	+88 02 9568970, 9557929
Email	:	bss@bssnews.net
Website	:	www.bssnews.net
Chief Editor	:	Jaglul Ahmed Chowdhury

United News of Bangladesh UNB

Published	:	Since 1988
Language	:	English & Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	69/1, New Circular Road, Malibagh, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 9330859, 9356522, 9361531
Fax	:	+88 02 9344556, 8314602
Email	:	unnews@dhaka.net
Website	:	www.unb.org
Chief Editor	:	Amanullah Khan

BANGLADESH

MAJOR MEDIA - Radio

Radio Bangladesh (Bangladesh Betar)

On air since	:	1947
Language	:	Bangla, English, Bangladeshi regional languages
Prime time	:	7.00pm – 12.00pm
Market	:	Bangladesh and abroad
Address	:	Head office: 121 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Shahbag, Dhaka-1000
Local Office	:	Shere Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1217
Telephone	:	+88 02 8115079, 8115072, 8115036
Fax	:	+880 2 861 20, 880-2-8612021,
Website	:	www.betar.org.bd
Email	:	dgbetar@bd.drik.net
Director General	:	Md.Jafar Ahmed Chowdhury

Radio Today

Published	:	Since 2006
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Satellite	:	Frequency-89.6 FM
Address	:	Awal Centre (19 th Floor), 34 Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Banani Dhaka-1213
Telephone	:	+880 02 8829293
Fax	:	+880 02 8829293
Email	:	info@radiotodaydhaka.com ; info@radiotodaybd.fm
Website	:	www.radiotodaybd.fm
Managing Director	:	Rafiqul Haque

BANGLADESH

Radio Foorti

Published	:	Since 2006
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Satellite	:	Frequency-88.0 FM
Address	:	12-14 Landmark Building, Gulshan 2, Dhaka-1212
Telephone	:	+88 02 8835747
Fax	:	+88 02 8835746
Email	:	write@radiofoorti.fm
Website	:	www.radiofoorti.fm
Producer	:	Shahidur Rahman Tareq

MAJOR MEDIA - Television

Bangladesh Television BTV

On air	:	Since 1964
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Satellite	:	NSS 6 (DISH TV), Insat 2E
Address	:	Head Office, 121 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Shahbag, Dhaka-1000 BTB News-Television Bhaban, Rampura, Dhaka-1212
Telephone	:	+88 02 9330131-9, 9330036-9, Direct: 8312685, 8312650
Fax	:	+880 02 8312650
Director General	:	A.K.M. Hanif
Ownership	:	Government of Bangladesh

BANGLADESH

RTV

On air	:	Since 2005
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	BSEC Bhaban (5 th Floor), 102 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh
Telephone	:	+88 02 8129359
Fax	:	+88 02 9130879
Email	:	info@rtvbd.tv
Website	:	www.rtvbd.tv
Chairman	:	Alhaj Mosaddek Ali

Islamic TV

On air	:	Since 2007
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	34/1 Paribagh (4 th Floor), Sonargoan Road, Bangla Motor, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	+88 02 8612887
Fax	:	+88 02 8610866
Email	:	news@broadcastislamicworld.com

NTV

On air	:	Since 2003
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	National and abroad.
Satellites	:	NTV is now available in USA via satellite network
Address	:	BSEC Bhaban, 6 th floor, 102 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue Kawran Bazar, Dhaka-1215
Telephone	:	+88 02 9143381-5
Fax	:	+800 02 914338, 9043386
E-mail	:	info@ntv.com
Website	:	http://www.ntv.com
Chief Executive	:	Enayetur Rahman

BANGLADESH

Baishakhi TV

On air:	:	Since 2003
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Satellite	:	AsiaSat 3S, NSS 6 (DISH TV)
Address	:	Road-20, House-27, Block-K, Banani, Dhaka
Telephone / Fax	:	+88 02 8852825, 9890013

Boishakhi Media Ltd is a private sector business dedicated to the creative presentation of television technology for Bangla speaking people all over the world. The company has established a round-the-clock satellite television channel.

Ruposhi Bangla Television Limited

On air	:	Since 2003
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	1/8, Pallabi, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216
Telephone	:	(718) 659-0437
Fax	:	9004136
Email	:	banglatv@aol.com
Website	:	www.banglatv.com
Director	:	Dr.Haider Ali

CHANNEL 1

On air	:	Since 2006
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	One Entertainment Ltd. Uday Tower, Plot-57 & 57/A Gulshan Avenue (South), Circle-1, Gulshan, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh.
Telephone	:	8859561-3, 8859567-9
Fax	:	8859570 (General), 8859571 (news)
Email	:	info@Channelone.com.bd (General)
Website	:	www.channelone.com.bd
Managing Director	:	Gias Uddin , Al-Mamun

BANGLADESH

Ekushey TelevisionETV

On air	:	Since 2000
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	Bengali speaking population in Bangladesh and abroad
Satellite	:	NSS 6 (DISH TV), Insat 2E
Address	:	10 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Jahangir Tower, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215
Telephone	:	8126535-38
Website	:	www.etv.com.bd
Email	:	marketing@eenadutelevision.com
Acting Editor	:	Addus Salam

ATN Bangla

On air	:	Since 2001
Language	:	Bangla and English
Market	:	National and abroad
Address	:	WASA Bhaban 1 st Floor, 98, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka-1215
Telephone	:	8111207-10
Fax	:	8111876, 9139883
E-mail	:	atn@dhaka.ogni.com
Website	:	http://www.atnbangla.tv
Managing Director	:	Mahfuzur Rahman

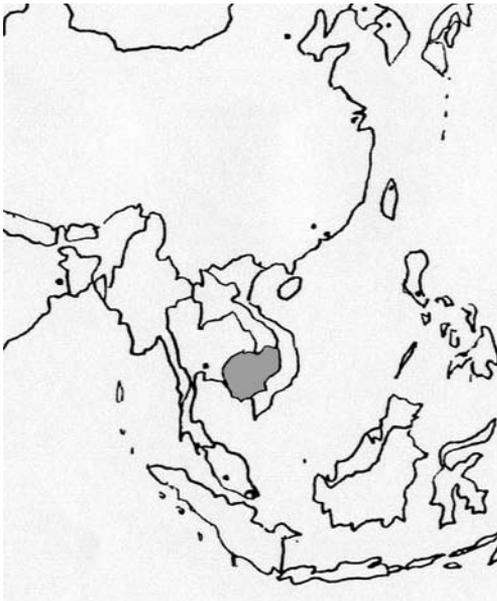
BANGLADESH

CHANNEL I

On air	:	Since 1991
Language	:	Bangla
Market	:	National and abroad
Satellite	:	ST Teleport Pte Ltd, Singapore and C band space segment from Panam Sat of USA, PAS 10 at 68.5° E geo-stationary orbital location
Address	:	62/A, Siddeswary road, Dhaka-1000
Telephone	:	9332444, 8322168, 9341455
Fax	:	9343674
Email	:	inews@ssibd.net, channeli@bdcom.com
Website	:	http://www.channel-i-tv.com
Managing Director	:	Faridur Reza Sagor

Channel I is the first digital Bangla channel. It has run 24 hours a day since launching on October 1, 1999. Channel I is one of the leading educational and entertainment Bangla channels relaying to more than 84 countries including part of Australia, Asia and Pacific Islands, Middle East, Africa and parts of Europe.

CAMBODIA



As it embarks on its fourth post-conflict administration, Cambodia has shown significant growth in its media environment and has made strides towards fostering a free press. However, continuing political influence on all forms of local media, and controversial arrests and killings in recent months and years, show there is still considerable room for improvement.

At present Cambodia is home to seven local television stations and 32 radio stations; although none are capable of broadcasting to the nation's most remote regions.

Television is increasing its inroads into Cambodia as the country continues to experience robust economic growth, with 37 percent of Cambodians now using television as their primary source of



CAMBODIA

information. Cable television is available and has become common in urban areas, but is rarely found in rural households. A local satellite provider, Decho TV, started up in 2008 and now offers access to every local TV network from any location within Cambodia, but it has just a few hundred subscribers so far.

Radio still dominates the media environment with 51 percent of Cambodians using it as their primary source of information. Several of these radio stations are affiliated to a parent TV station, but there has been a strong increase in the number of independently owned stations in the last five years. However, these are typically affiliated with a particular political party.

Many TV networks and radio stations now focus on programs meant strictly for entertainment and have also moved beyond recycling karaoke videos or dubbed martial arts movies - although both remain a staple of Cambodian programming. The TV networks, CTN and Bayon in particular, produce a number of original programs with high production values compared to other local networks.

In contrast to broadcast media, print media holds little place in Cambodian society, with just one percent of people using it as their primary source of information. There are a deceptively high number of publications registered with the Cambodian Information Ministry (over 200) but in reality, only about 25 newspapers and magazines are printed on a regular basis.

The low interest in print media can be attributed in part to high illiteracy rates in Cambodia, with just 74 percent of people over 15 considered functionally literate. Many feel that even this low figure may be inflated. Additionally, distribution is a significant problem in Cambodia, with roads in many areas still in poor condition and a postal system that is far from comprehensive.

Throughout Cambodia's recent history, the media has often been used as a mechanism for disseminating propaganda and attacking political opponents. Despite laws prohibiting political parties from running newspapers or TV and radio stations, their influence can be found on most media outlets. TV is entirely under the influence of the ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP), as are most radio stations; a control that was publicly boasted of in June 2008 by the country's Prime Minister, Hun Sen. The CPP's junior partner in government, Funcinpec, has clear control over two major radio stations and three small regional stations in the country's northwest. Khmer language newspapers are also strongly linked to both government and opposition political parties.

Only local foreign language publications tend to be free of overt political influence. In most instances, such media outlets are not owned by politicians, but by private citizens who have a clear political agenda. As such, there is no government censorship in Cambodia, but partisan influence leads to strongly biased news coverage.

CAMBODIA

The Cambodian government took a major positive step in 2006 of eliminating prison sentences for defamation - a vaguely defined offense that led to the jailing of a number of Hun Sen's political opponents as recently as late 2005.

Radio still dominates the media environment with 51 percent of Cambodians using it as their primary source of information.

However, the similar offense of “disinformation” is still a criminal matter that can land an individual in jail, and is equally ill-defined. This charge was levied about two months before the 2008 election against the editor of Moneaksekar Khmer, the largest pro-opposition newspaper, in a suit brought by the CPP foreign affairs minister. The editor was briefly jailed after the court (notorious for its lack of independence) opened on a day off, specifically to charge and imprison the editor. The paper had printed a story that was also found in numerous other publications, but only the opposition paper was targeted with criminal charges.

Just weeks later and only two weeks before the election, a top journalist from the same paper was shot dead on the street in an apparent assassination. As of Aug 15, 2008, no suspects have been identified.

The internet is still sparsely used by Cambodians, with only 0.2% of people, in early 2008, citing it as a primary source of information. However, that figure has risen from zero percent just a year earlier.

Even so, the market has expanded rapidly in recent years with the number of internet service providers leaping from five to 11 in the last three years. The number of internet subscribers has also leapt to about 25,000 - up from 3,000 five years ago. Internet usage is still limited mostly to urban areas, with rural zones almost entirely cut off from the World Wide Web.

Despite the increased competition, however, prices continue to be high for internet service, partly because the entire country is serviced through just two fiber-optic cables. Currently, the cheapest service plans run at about \$45 per month, a sum that surpasses the monthly income of the majority of Cambodians. Broadband connections are far slower and less reliable than in neighboring countries.

Most internet usage by Cambodians is limited to the workplace or internet cafes, of which there are 266 licensed operations in the country's urban areas, and about 100 more listed in the local phonebook. Rates typically run at about \$0.50 per hour of usage.

The internet is, however, becoming an increasingly common tool for political parties, particularly the political opposition which lacks access to the traditional media. The Sam Rainsy

CAMBODIA

Party (SRP), the main opposition party, promotes itself heavily through its website - www.samrainsyparty.org - and also receives strongly pro-SRP coverage through a blog set up by the organization, Khmer Intelligence. The Khmer Intelligence blog (www.ki-media.blogspot.com) provides a thorough roundup of news, political rumors and even cartoons, but all with a decidedly pro-opposition slant.

Blogging has also caught on in Cambodia with a number of English language blogs by both Cambodians and expatriates, springing up in recent years. Interest in blogging has reached such a degree that 2007 saw the first Cambodian blogger's conference, which convened for the second time in 2008.

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

Koh Santepheap Daily

Published	:	Daily
Circulation	:	47,000-50,000
Average pages	:	24
Advertising rates	:	US\$0.85, US\$1.2 and US\$2 for colour, black and white
Address	:	#165E0, Street 169, Phnom Penh
Tel. Advertising	:	+855 23 987 118, fax +855 23 987 117, +855 23 220 155
Email	:	kohdaily@gmail.com; kohsantepheapdaily@citylink.com.kh
Website	:	www.kohsantepheapdaily.com.kh
Ownership	:	Thong Uy Pang, 011 980 678
Editor in Chief	:	Chea Sayana

A Cambodian People's Party (CPP) affiliated paper which has many reporters also working at the Interior Ministry. Over the years, it has become the most widely read paper in the country due to its scoops on crime stories - unsurprising as police work comes under the umbrella of the Interior Ministry. The paper typically has a lot of 'gore' on its front page, with photos depicting crime and accident scenes in graphic detail.

CAMBODIA

Rasmei Kampuchea Daily

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Khmer
Circulation	:	20,000
Average pages	:	24
Advertising rates	:	US\$2.25/cm, front page, colour US\$0.45/cm, page, black/white
Address	:	#474, Monivong Boulevard, Phnom Penh
Tel. Editorial	:	+855 23 224 605, advertising, +855 23 726 655, fax: +855 23 726 655
Ownership	:	Khov Sambath
Editor in Chief	:	Pen Samithy, 012 938 333. Also president of the Club of Cambodian Journalists (CCJ)

Formerly the most widely read newspaper in Cambodia, with editorial backing of the CPP, it is well known for its political coverage. The paper shows more balance and professionalism than most Khmer language papers. It scrutinizes provincial level government leaders on major issues like illegal logging and corruption by senior national government officials. The paper does not, however, write anything critical of the Prime Minister, Hun Sen.

CAMBODIA

Kampuchea Thmey Daily

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Khmer
Circulation	:	20,000
Average pages	:	16
Advertising rates	:	US\$0.70/cm, front page, colour US\$0.60/cm, back page, black and white
Address	:	#805, Kampuchea Krom Boulevard, Phnom Penh
Tel: editorial	:	+855 23 882 990, +855 23 882 535, fax: +855 23 882 656
Advertising	:	+855 12 993 120, +855 11 715 162, +855 15 666 590, +855 16 863 335, +855 11 885 050, +855 16 849 849, fax: +855 23 882 656
Email	:	kampucheathmey@gmail.com; kampucheathmey@mail12world.com
Ownership	:	Try Heng
Editor in Chief	:	Khieu Navy, 012 912 668

A CPP affiliated paper whose owner has close ties with Hun Sen's father, Hun Neang. It is not respected for its political content but is well known for crime stories and local sports coverage.

CAMBODIA

Raksmei Angkor News

Published	:	3 times weekly: Mon, Wed, Friday
Language	:	Khmer
Circulation	:	6000
Average pages	:	4
Advertising rates	:	Negotiable
Address	:	#25Z, Street 372, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 12 912 291, +855 11 637 609; Advertising: +855 11 637 609, +855 12 912 291
Email	:	raksmeiangkor@yahoo.com
Owner and	:	En Chan Sevatha
Editor-in-chief	:	+855 12 259 832, +855 11 637 609, +855 12 912 291

A CPP affiliated paper created to print party propaganda. The paper claims it is permitted to write stories critical of lower level CPP officials engaged in wrongdoing. Because of its party ties, the advertising rate is negotiable as revenue is not a concern for the paper's operating budget.

Chakraval Daily

Published	:	5 times weekly
Language	:	Khmer
Circulation	:	8000
Average pages	:	4
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 0.30/cm, front and back page, full colour US0.10/cm, black and white
Address	:	#3, Street 181, Sangkat Tumnup Tuk, Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh
Email	:	chakraval@hotmail.com
Editor-in-chief	:	Ngoun Chanmuny, +855 12 90 4444
Publisher	:	Keo Sophorn, +855 12 669 629

A CPP affiliated paper of primarily crime stories.

CAMBODIA

Doeum Ampil News

Published	:	Weekly
Language	:	Khmer
Circulation	:	3500
Average pages	:	12
Advertising rates	:	Negotiable
Address	:	#1C1E0, Street 241, Phnom Penh
Publisher	:	Soy Sopheap, +855 12 819 005
Editor-in-chief	:	Em Bunthoeun, +855 12 898 335

A CPP affiliated paper whose owner, Soy Sopheap, is a controversial reporter with close ties directly to Hun Sen. Despite being a popular CTN TV news anchor, Soy Sopheap has on occasions acted as Hun Sen's unofficial spokesman, directly working to solve land disputes in the name of Hun Sen.

Samleng Yuvachun Khmer (The Voice of Khmer Youth)

Published	:	Daily
Circulation	:	3000
Average pages	:	4, black and white
Advertising rates	:	Negotiable
Tel	:	+855 12 859 142, +855 12 900 664, +855 12 871
Fax	:	730 , +855 23 997 470
Email	:	khmeryouthnews@yahoo.com
Website	:	www.khmeryouthnews.blogspot.com
Publisher and Editor-in-chief	:	Keo Sothea, +855 12 859 142. (Also a member of the Norodom Ranariddh Party (NRP) Board of Directors)

Formerly a Sam Rainsy Party newspaper, the Voice of Khmer Youth now serves as a mouthpiece for the Norodom Ranariddh Party - a political party headed by the mercurial former Prime Minister, Norodom Ranariddh.

CAMBODIA

Khmer Amatak

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Khmer
Circulation	:	1000-10,000
Advertising rates	:	Negotiable
Address	:	#13, Street 348, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 12 840 448, +855 11 840 448, +855 12 665 242, +855 11 777 169
Publisher	:	Bun Tha, +855 12 840 448
Editor-in-chief	:	Phorn Sophal

Khmer Amatak is a pro-Norodom Ranariddh Party paper, serving as a propaganda machine for the sometimes opposition and sometimes pro-government, NRP.

Moneaksekar Khmer

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Khmer
Circulation	:	5000-6000
Average pages	:	4
Advertising rates	:	Political party paper with negotiable rates
Address	:	#15A, Street 293, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 12 550 955, +855 12 850 690
Ownership	:	Dam Sith, a Sam Rainsy Party lawmaker candidate
Publisher and	:	Dam Sith
Editor in Chief	:	

The primary print media forum for the Sam Rainsy Party, Cambodia's second largest political party. Sam Rainsy is the leader of this opposition party. Its stories consist mostly of anti-government and pro-SRP stories, sometimes based on rumors or accusations.

CAMBODIA

The Cambodia Daily

Published	:	6 days per week
Language	:	English and Khmer
Circulation	:	8000
Average pages	:	32
Advertising rates	:	US\$290/18.56 by 26 cm-front banner-b/w US\$240/18.56 by 26 cm-front banner-colour
Address	:	#129, Street 228, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 426 602, +855 23 426 490
Fax	:	+855 23 426 573
Email	:	editor@cambodiadaily.com
Publisher and Owner	:	Bernard Krisher Kevin Doyle
Editor-in-chief	:	

The Cambodia Daily is an independent non-profit newspaper published six times weekly in Phnom Penh. It aims to establish a foundation for a free press in Cambodia, and to train its journalists. It is available as a daily print edition in Cambodia and a weekly edition for overseas readers (at US\$250 per year). Most of the paper's content is international news which the Cambodia Daily gets from major wire services and US newspapers, free of charge.

CAMBODIA

The Cambodia Weekly

Published	:	Weekly
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	3000
Average pages	:	12
Advertising rates	:	Not available
Address	:	3rd floor, #143, Norodom Boulevard, University of Cambodia, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 12 517 949
Advertising	:	+855 12 839 389
Email	:	editorcambodiaweekly@uc.edu.kh
Managing Editor	:	Aun Pheap
Owner	:	Kao Kim Hourn
Publisher	:	Inn Tong Ann
Editor-in-chief	:	Sam Rith

Published through the University of Cambodia, the Cambodia Weekly is the creation of a senior CPP official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (and is not a student newspaper). It is more independent than most CPP affiliated papers, but suffers from poor quality English because its staff does not include any native English speakers.

CAMBODIA

Cambodge Soir

Published	:	Online daily and weekly
Language	:	French
Circulation	:	3000
Average pages	:	28
Advertising rates	:	\$10/month-classified, \$800/full page colour
Address	:	#26, Street 302, Boeung Keng Kang 1, Khan Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 12 848 629
Advertising	:	+855 12 766 652
Website	:	www.cambodgesoir.info
Owner and	:	Agence Internationale de la Francophonie
Publisher	:	Pen Bona
Editor-in-chief	:	

Formerly a French language print daily, the Cambodge Soir was shut down by its own management in 2007 following a dispute with the staff over an article about a controversial report highly critical of the government. It has since reopened but in a weekly format with a daily online presence. The targeted readership is the French speaking Cambodian population of mainly students, civil servants and politicians.

The Mekong Times

Published	:	5 times weekly
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	5000
Average pages	:	12
Advertising rates	:	US\$395/full page-colour, US\$160/half page-b/w, US\$225/ half page-colour
Address	:	#6, Street 288, Phnom Penh
Telephone/Fax	:	+855 23 994 806
Owner	:	Media Consulting & Development
Publishers	:	Pierre Gillette, Jerome Jaymond
Editor-in-chief	:	Neth Pheaktra

CAMBODIA

The Phnom Penh Post

Published	:	5 days weekly
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	5000-7000
Average pages	:	24
Advertising rates	:	\$1200/260mm by 373.25cm-full page, \$75/83.25mm by 42mm, \$650/260mm by 178.5mm
Address	:	888, Building F, 8th floor, PP Center, Corner of Sothearos and Sihanouk Blvd, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 214 311
Fax	:	+855 23 214 318
Advertising	:	+855 23 214 311
Email	:	newsroom@phnompenhpost.com
Website	:	www.phnompenhpost.com
Publisher	:	Ross Dunkley
Editor-in-chief	:	Michael Hayes

The Phnom Penh Post is Cambodia's oldest independent newspaper, first published in July 1992. Formerly published once every two weeks, the paper made a transition to a daily format in August 2008. In its bi-monthly format, the paper contained only Cambodian content and focused on longer in-depth pieces or analysis. In its new daily format, the paper has transitioned to shorter articles, a greater business focus and international news.

CAMBODIA

The Commercial News

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	4000-5000
Average pages	:	12-14
Advertising rates	:	\$110 per 1/4 page-inside b/w \$198 per 1/4 inside page-full colour \$400/full page b/w inside \$800/full colour back page \$525/full colour-front cover
Address	:	#394, Sihanouk Boulevard, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 721 665, +855 12 908 333, +855 11 818 270
Fax	:	+855 23 721 709
Email	:	tcnews@online.com.kh
Website	:	www.thecommercialnews.com
Publisher and Owner	:	Pung Kheav Se (Also owner of the Canadia Bank)
Editor-in-chief	:	Liu Xiao Guo

A daily Chinese language, business periodical. The Commercial News targets Cambodia's sizeable Sino-Khmer population as well as Chinese investors living in the country.

CAMBODIA

Popular Magazine

Published	:	3 times per month
Language	:	Khmer
Circulation	:	30,000
Average pages	:	92
Advertising rates	:	\$870/21.2cm by 29.2cm-inside front cover-full colour, \$660/21.2cm by 29.2cm-inside back cover-full colour, \$260/colour half page, \$200/b/w full page, \$120/b/w half page
Address	:	#71-73, Street 70, Sangkat Sras Chak, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 12 837 893, +855 12 890 613, +855 16 918 318
Fax	:	+855 23 216 475
Email	:	popularmagazine@online.com.kh
Publisher	:	Kwok Kwan Hung
Editor-in-chief	:	Prach Sim, +855 12 865 553

Established in 1994, Popular Magazine currently publishes every 10 days on the 1st, 11th and the 21st of every month. It covers social news, economics, science, Khmer culture, local and foreign entertainment, health care, tourism and sports.

Angkor Thom Magazine

Published	:	3 times per month
Language	:	Khmer
Circulation	:	30,000
Average pages	:	90
Address	:	#105, Street 324, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 996 221, +855 11 585 009, +855 12 629 726
HP: Director and	:	Seng Sitheang
Email	:	vuthyrith009@yahoo.com
Publisher	:	Sing Vuthyrith +855 11 764 848, +855 12 612 995,
Editor-in-chief	:	+855 12 669 800

CAMBODIA

Khmer Apsara Magazine

Published	:	2 times per month
Language	:	Khmer
Average pages	:	80-82
Circulation	:	300,000
Advertising rates	:	\$300/issue-colour full page inside, \$900/issue-back page, full colour
Address	:	#24B, Street 1958, Sangkat Phnom Penh Thmey, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 353 718
HP	:	+855 12 624 224, +855 12 852 741
Email	:	khmer_apsara01@yahoo.com
Publisher	:	In Sophanna
Editor-in-chief	:	Kheng Sophal

MAJOR MEDIA - Radio and Television

[N.B. – Ratings for TV and radio are not regularly recorded in Cambodia and there has not been a survey in recent years to determine audience share, so all data is likely to be out of date.]

National Television of Cambodia (TVK)

Language	:	Khmer, English
Broadcasting hours	:	Monday-Friday 11:00-14:30, 17:00-23:00 Saturday-Sunday 06:00-23:00, Monday-Sunday 01:00-05:00
Reach	:	Nationwide, 126 countries in Asia, Africa, Oceania and Europe
Advertising rates	:	US\$30/30 seconds
Address	:	#62, Monivong Boulevard, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 426 761, +855 23 430 760
Fax	:	+855 23 426 407
Email	:	tvk@camnet.com.kh
Website	:	www.tvk.gov.kh
Ownership	:	Ministry of Information
Director General	:	Gem Kunawath

CAMBODIA

National Radio of Cambodia FM 96

Language	:	Khmer
Audience share	:	23%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Broadcasting hours	:	Not known
Advertising rates	:	US\$3/minute, US\$2.50/minute for up to 2 minute spot
Address	:	#20, Street 106, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 722 869, +855 23 725 383, +855 23 725 522
Fax	:	+855 23 427 319
Email	:	dechkhunn@yahoo.com
Ownership	:	Ministry of Information
Director	:	Tan Yan, HP: 012 931 429

Founded in 1966, TVK is the oldest TV station in Cambodia. As official state-run media, TVK and National Radio primarily cover government functions. The main focus is on the dominant CPP and not other parties in the government or parliament. The station occasionally broadcasts news and roundtable discussion programs in conjunction with the UN Development Program on a variety of subjects. It also serves as a free platform for political parties in the month before an election.

CAMBODIA

Apsara TV & Radio FM 97

Language	:	Khmer
Broadcasting hours	:	24 hours per day
Audience	:	no recent survey
population covered	:	no recent survey
Reach	:	Nationwide, Europe, Africa and Asia
Transmitter	:	Phnom Penh 10kW, National Road 2, Srok Ta Khmao, Kandal, Siem Reap
Advertising rates	:	US\$25/30 per 40 seconds
Address	:	#69, Street No 57 (Corner Street 370), Sangkat Beung Keng Kang 1, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 303002 or +855 12 949 414 or +855 803 678
Fax	:	+855 23 214302
Email	:	tv11@camnet.com.kh , apsaratv@camintel.com
Ownership	:	The Cambodian People's Party
Director General	:	Sok Eysan

Apsara TV and Radio are operated by the Apsara Media Group and have close connections with the Cambodian People's Party. The stations produce news with a decidedly CPP slant and also offer primarily conservative or traditional forms of entertainment. The station has also benefited from a partnership with the French firm, Solaris, which improved the quality of programming and enabled the TV station to broadcast internationally via satellite.

CAMBODIA

Municipal TV 3 & Radio FM 103

Language	:	Khmer
Broadcasting hours	:	TV316:30-23:30, FM103 24hours/7
Reach	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	US\$120-US\$240/30seconds
Address	:	#02, Russian Blvd, Sangkat Monorom, Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh
Telephone/Fax/HP	:	+855 23 883 462, +855 23 360 800 +855 12 985 106, +855 16 999 259
Email	:	tv3@kcsrudio.com
Website	:	www.tv3.com.kh
Director General	:	Kham Poun Keomony, HP: +855 12 890 333

TV3 started in 1996 as a joint venture between Phnom Penh municipality and a Thai media company (KCS). Both parties hold a 50 per cent share. The channel was previously the most popular, but has since been eclipsed by the more modern CTN. The daily one-hour news covers the most important political issues, as well as unrepresented parties.

Bayon TV & Radio Bayon FM 95

Language	:	Khmer
Broadcasting hours	:	24 hours per day
Reach	:	Nationwide, with plans to reach the US and Canada
Radio Advertising rate	:	\$5/30seconds
TV Advertising rate	:	\$20 to \$80/30 seconds
Address	:	National Road 1, Boeung Snoa village, Chhbar Ampov commune, Meanchey District, Phnom Penh
Telephone	:	+855 12 999 898, +855 23 726 617
Fax	:	+855 23 726 619
Tel. Advertising	:	+855 12 889 315
General Email	:	bayontv@bayontv.com.kh
Website	:	www.bayontv.com.kh
Ownership	:	Prime Minister Hun Sen
Director General	:	Hun Mana
Deputy Director	:	Rith Chettra, HP: +855 12 878 587, +855 12 813 695

According to Bayon TV's official philosophy, it is an information channel covering all important issues as well as entertainment. Serials, music, sport and drama dominate the channel but there are no documentaries or educational programs. Bayon has received a surge in popularity since Hun Sen's daughter, Hun Mana, took over and poured a considerable amount of money into modernizing the TV network and radio station.

CAMBODIA

TV9 and Radio FM 107

Language	:	Khmer
Broadcasting hours	:	18:00-23:00
Reach	:	150 km around Phnom Penh
Transmitter	:	Phnom Penh ch E9 10 kW
Advertising rates	:	\$US\$26/30seconds toUS\$59/30seconds
Address	:	#18, Street 562, Phnom Penh
HP	:	+855 16 852 062
Tel	:	+855 23 880874
Fax	:	+855 23 368212, +855 23 338 212
Email	:	tv9cambodia@yahoo.com
Website	:	www.tv9.com.kh
Director	:	Khun Helena
Marketing Manager	:	Kimlin lem

CTV9 was the first private TV channel when founded in 1993, used for FUNCINPEC's election promotion. Today the broadcasted contents of both the radio and TV stations are as non-political as possible, and are entertainment oriented.

Royal Cambodian Armed Forces TV5 & Radio FM 98

Language	:	Khmer
Broadcasting hours	:	6:00am-23:00pm
Reach	:	Nationwide
Coverage for FM 98	:	Siem Reap, Battambang, Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh
Advertising rates	:	\$30-100/30 seconds between 6:15am-22:50, Mon-Fri; \$30-145/30 seconds between 6:15am-23:00pm, Sat & Sun
Address	:	Borei Keila Street 169, Sangkat Vealvong, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 363 925, +855 23306 064
Fax	:	+855 23 884 245
Email	:	micatv5@online.com.kh

The Ministry of Defence and the Thai media company, KANTANA, hold a 50 percent share each in TV5. This is the most watched TV channel in Cambodia, according to statistics. The entertainment and advertising are broadcast without the ministry's influence. However, news coverage is under the direct control of the Ministry of Defence, which provides political guidelines. Although claiming to be neutral, TV5 only focuses on news regarding the ruling government. There is hardly any reporting on opposition parties. The station is best known for its movies, kickboxing and foreign soap operas. It also has the widest reach of any network.

CAMBODIA

CTN TV

Language	:	Khmer
Broadcasting hours	:	24 hours
Reach	:	Nationwide, Australia, Europe
Advertising rates	:	US\$600/30seconds
Address	:	National Road 5, Phnom Penh
HP	:	+855 12 800 843, +855 12 800 800, +855 12 999 434
Tel	:	+855 23 999 434
Fax	:	+855 23 999 062
Email	:	tv@ctn.com.kh
Website	:	www.ctncambodia.com
Owner and Director	:	Kith Meng
General Manager	:	Glen Felgate

Launched in March 2003, CTN is Cambodia's newest and most modern TV station, as well as being its most popular. CTN is a variety channel offering Cambodians at home and abroad a daily look at what is happening in Cambodia today. There is a mix of news, culture, drama, entertainment and sport. It boasts higher production values than most Cambodian TV networks.

CAMBODIA

Radio Beehive FM 105

Language	:	Khmer
Reach	:	Nationwide
Advertising rates	:	US\$2.5/30 seconds, US\$10/minute during election time
Address	:	#44G, St. 360, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang III, Khan Chamkar morn, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 210 401
Fax	:	+855 23 210 439
Email	:	sbk@online.com.kh, sonando105@yahoo.com
Website	:	www.sbk.com.kh
Owner and Director	:	Mam Sonando

Beehive is possibly the most listened to radio station in Cambodia, and one of the few totally independent broadcast media avenues. However, its content tends to skew towards the political opposition, in part because it is the largest station willing to sell airtime to opposition parties. Broadcasting since 1995, the station focuses on social problems. At the same time, it is a stage for distributing democratic ideas and human rights education. Listeners have the opportunity to call in live and share their opinions and points of view. The station owner, Mam Sonando, is an outspoken but politically unaffiliated activist who was briefly jailed in late 2005 for criticizing a border treaty with Vietnam.

Taproh FM 90.5

Language	:	Khmer
Broadcasting hours	:	5:30am -11.00pm
Reach	:	80 km around Phnom Penh
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 3.00 – 4.00/ min
Address	:	#27B, Street 472, Sangkat Toul Tom Pong II, Khan Chamcar morn, Phnom Penh
Telephone	:	+855 23 213 054, +855 12 931 985
Email	:	radiotaprohm@yahoo.com
General Director	:	Touch Vannak, +855 23 351 011

Independently founded in February 2003, Taphroh has no association with any TV station, but is affiliated to the FUNCINPEC party. It broadcasts language, culture and children's programs and four times daily news bulletins. International news is sourced via the BBC. Local news shies away from anything politically contentious.

CAMBODIA

Radio WMC (Women's Media Center) FM 102

Language	:	Khmer
Broadcasting hours	:	16 hours per day
Reach	:	Nationwide
Advertising rates	:	US\$1.50/30seconds
Address	:	#30, Street 488, Phnom Penh
Tel	:	+855 23 212 264, +855 23 218 556
Fax	:	+855 23 223 597
Email	:	wmcc@online.com.kh
Co-Executive Directors	:	Tive Sarayeth and Chea Sundaneth

FM 102, founded by the WMC in 1998, officially started broadcasting in 1999. The station is a non-profit organization with the aim of improving Cambodian women's status in society. The program content therefore focuses mainly on women's issues, and some political content. Local news is investigated on-site and there are live broadcasts. International news is taken from the Australian Broadcasting Corporation service. It is among the more popular stations in Cambodia and also buys programming time on local television stations.

Radio Love FM 97.5

Language	:	English/Khmer
Broadcasting hours	:	18 hours, 6am-12pm
Reach	:	50 to 60 km around Phnom Penh
Advertising rate	:	\$6/minute
Address	:	as for TV3
Telephone	:	+855 16 975 002-3
Hotline	:	+855 16 975 975
Marketing	:	+855 12 985 106, +855 16 999 259
Email	:	lovefm@everyday.com.kh
Ownership	:	Phnom Penh Municipality and KCS Cambodia Company Ltd

Affiliated with TV3, the radio station Love FM is affiliated with TV3 and has a similar ownership structure. Love FM's main goal is to provide listeners with entertainment using popular English songs and English speaking DJs. The radio also has a regular program aimed at improving the English speaking skills of listeners. English speaking locals, in the 15 to 25 year old age group are the main target.

CAMBODIA

MAJOR MEDIA - Wire Service Agencies

Agence France Presse (AFP)

Bureau Chief : Patrick Falby ,
Reporter : Suy Se, +855 12 848 581

Associated Press (AP)

Bureau Chief : Ker Munthit
Reporter : Chheang Sokpheng, +855 12 804 249
Photographer : Heng Sinith

Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA)

Bureau Chief : Bronwyn Sloan, +855 12 876 494

Kyodo News Service

Correspondent : Puy Kea, +855 12 908 840

Reuters

Business Reporter : Ek Madra, +855 12 906 563
Photographer : Chor Sokunthea, +855 12 804 401, 012 848 213

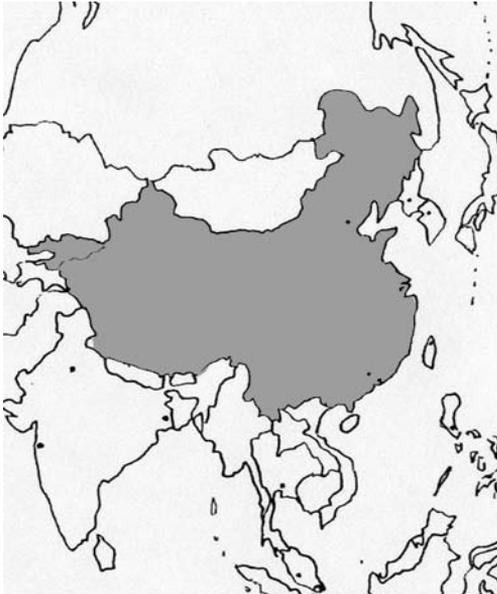
Radio Free Asia (RFA)

Manager : Phan Sophat, +855 12/ 016 958 808

Voice of America (VOA)

Reporter : Chiep Mony, +855 12 643 904
Reporter : Thidavin, +855 12 886 827

CHINA



China is one of the most interesting, baffling and promising media markets in the world. The paradoxes are all-too obvious. In the last decade, banking, securities and accounting institutions have been reformed to some degree, along market lines. The media sector is slowly experiencing gradual reforms; nevertheless it is still closely controlled by the government.

At the national level, the Xinhua News Agency, China Radio International, China Central Television, the Guangming Daily and the People's Daily, are under the control of central government and party leadership. Provincial and municipal authorities oversee regional and local newspapers and television stations.

Censorship and self-censorship are alive and well in China and publishers are careful to pick their targets; the most sensitive ones being the so-called



CHINA

three T's and one F - Taiwan, Tibet, Tian'anmen and Falun Gong. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), China "continues to be the world's leading jailer of journalists", with at least 29 imprisoned journalists in 2007. In their Worldwide Press Freedom Index 2007, Reporters Without Borders ranked China 163rd (out of 170 nations) in terms of press freedom. Nonetheless, the media business continues to undergo a significant transformation.

Since December 2001, a total of seven broadcasting and TV groups have been formed in the country in a bid to reallocate media resources.

2003 was a crucial year for the Chinese media industry. Two things happened. One step towards liberalization of the mainland's tightly controlled media industry was taken in August 2003, when the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television (SARFT) agreed to grant television production licenses to eight privately owned Chinese companies. These new measures are a first sign of emerging pressure on China to produce high quality TV, beneficial for both consumers and international companies trying to enter China's media market.

Secondly, the Communist Party of China (CPC) bade farewell to its decades-old

practice of seeing mass media only as a propaganda tool. Instead, it came to realize that media organizations should be allowed to run like businesses, while serving the party's ideological purpose through effective (self-) control of content. The reform, which covered such sensitive issues as financing, cooperation with foreign companies, and cross-media development, featured a partial opening of the media organizations' business management to non-governmental investment.

Since the mid-1980s, China's newspapers have grown from less than 200 to over 2,000, with page count increasing by a factor of 10. The number of magazines has risen from a few hundred to more than 8,000. Although a few newspapers, such as Guangdong's Southern Weekend and magazines such as the Beijing-based *Caijing* business magazine take a more independent stance in reporting and are becoming increasingly popular, most media organizations remain under effective control of the CPC and government. The big challenge for the CPC in coming years will be on whether the strict content control hinders the growth of a more independent, revenue-based media industry in China.

Before the 2003 reform, basically all Chinese newspapers were state-owned, depending heavily on state subsidies and enforced subscriptions. In line with the new policy, only several dozen major newspapers run by CPC central and provincial committees continue to enjoy state funding nowadays. By some estimates, the 8,000 plus magazines will be reduced by 40% if the government

CHINA

continues its reform policy. The market-based competition puts enormous pressure on China's newspaper industry and therefore spurs innovative ideas on how to fight against a shrinking readership. Since China is a country where mobile phone subscriptions have long surpassed the number of land lines, help may be near with the arrival of mobile phone newspapers. Their number soared in 2006, involving over 10 central newspapers, over 40 mainstream local newspapers and more than 20 newspaper groups.

Broadcasting is dominated by China Central Television (CCTV), the country's state TV station. It now has 14 satellite channels and six paid channels, covering more than 95% of the population. The other 362 TV stations in the country are all regional, not counting the myriad small cable networks of around 3000 stations. Thirty one provincial satellite channels can broadcast nationwide. Digital TV (DTV) hit China in 2003, with some channels opening to the public in major cities like Beijing and Tianjin. Digital cable TV users increased to 6.563 million in 2006.

China has a total of 1,500 radio stations but only one of them - China National Radio - can be broadcast nationwide. Since December 2001, a total of seven broadcasting and TV groups have been formed in the country in a bid to reallocate media resources.

The internet is having a major impact on the way state media reports the news. It has been the driving force behind a number of breaking stories in

China, and in some instances, failure to report certain stories has been met with angry debate on the country's bulletin boards. The internet was one reason the government was forced to be more open about SARS.

2003 was a crucial year for the Chinese media industry. Two things happened. One step towards liberalization of the mainland's tightly controlled media industry was taken in August 2003, when the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television (SARFT) agreed to grant television production licenses to eight privately owned Chinese companies.

The internet is both boon and bane for the publishing industry. Up to 400 original manuscripts are being uploaded on more than 60 literature portals, daily.

CHINA

Private publishing houses, that run under the disguise of a so-called “culture company”, are especially profiting from this boom. The internet is a source for new authors and fresh topics. Private publishing companies tend to work more as literary agents and scouts, a profession that didn’t exist in China until recently.

Since the mid-1980s, China’s newspapers have grown from less than 200 to over 2,000, with page count increasing by a factor of 10. The number of magazines has risen from a few hundred to more than 8,000.

By February 2008, the total number of internet users in China had increased to 221 million, with a sharp increase of 73 million in the year 2007, surpassing the United States as the country with the most internet users in the world. The average user is male, young and with above

average education. About 70% are under 30. China’s internet filtering system, the so-called Great Firewall of China, is likely to be the most advanced (although not impenetrable) online censorship system in the world - not least because major IT companies and service providers, including Cisco, Yahoo, Microsoft and Google, have proved susceptible to Chinese government pressure.

Internet censorship is both technical and regulatory. The government demands that individual service providers monitor content. These providers filter searches, block web sites, delete content and monitor e-mail traffic. A 2005 Harvard study of China’s email filtering system found that messages with politically offensive subject lines or text had been blocked.

The software and human workforce-based monitor system has a hard time though, catching up with the accelerated growth of China’s internet and text messaging. Everyday, millions of Chinese citizens flock to tens of thousands of online Bulletin Board System (BBS) sites. While there are upwards of 70 million blogs (for which one has to register and provide identification) in China, it is the BBS sites (and their anonymity) that shape and influence public opinion and generate waves of public outcry.

CHINA

MAJOR MEDIA - News Agencies

Xinhua News Agency

Address	:	57 Xuanwumen West Street, Xuwan District, Beijing 100803
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 63 07 11 14/ +86 10 63 07 12 06
Email	:	xhszbs@xinhuanet.com
Website	:	http://www.xinhuanet.com
President	:	Li Congjun 李从军 since April 2008,
Editor-in-chief	:	He Ping 何平 since August 2007

The state-owned Xinhua News Agency, founded in November 1931, is China's largest news agency with a staff of over 10,000 people. It has 33 branches in the mainland, Hong Kong and Macao, and 100 overseas branches. The news agency offers news services in Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish, Arabian and Portuguese. It also publishes more than 20 newspapers and magazines.

China News Agency

Address	:	12 Baiwanzhuang South Street, Xicheng District, Beijing 100037
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 68 31 50 12 / +86 10 68 32 76 49
Email	:	editor@chinanews.com.cn
Website	:	http://www.chinanews.com.cn
President	:	Guo Zhaojin 郭招金 since March 2007
Editor-in-chief	:	Liu Beixian 刘北宪

Founded in September 1952, the China News Agency is one of China's two news agencies. It has 23 branches in the mainland, Hong Kong and Macao and five overseas branches, offering news service only in Chinese. The agency also publishes four magazines including China News Week and View Point.

CHINA

The People's Daily

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	2 million
Average pages	:	16 (weekdays); 8 (weekend)
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 30.50 - US\$ 171.10/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 2 Chaoyangmenwai Jintai West Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100733
Telephone/ Fax	:	+86 10 65 36 84 15 / +86 10 65 36 83 83
Email	:	rmb@peopledaily.com.cn
Website	:	http://www.peopledaily.com.cn
President	:	Zhang Yannong 张研农
Editor-in-chief	:	Wu Hengquan 吴恒权

The People's Daily is the mouthpiece of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, published worldwide with a circulation of 3 to 4 million. It also publishes overseas, South China and East China editions, as well as 14 other newspapers and magazines. Newspaper articles in the People's Daily are often not read for content so much as placement. A large number of articles devoted to a political figure or idea is often taken as a sign that the mentioned official is rising.

The Economic Daily

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	16
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 75.50 - US\$ 102.60/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 2 Baizhifang East Street, Xuanwu District, Beijing 100054
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 58 39 24 06 / +86 10 63 53 94 08
Email	:	ce@mail.ce.cn
Website	:	http://www.ce.cn
Publisher	:	Economic Daily Newspaper Group
President	:	Xu Rujun 徐如俊 since June 2005
Editor-in-chief	:	Tuo Zhen 麴震

The Economic Daily is China's most authoritative national newspaper covering economic and financial news. It serves as a key platform for the State Council, China's cabinet, to publish economic documents and policies.

CHINA

The China Youth Daily

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	12
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 97.80 - US\$ 187.70/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 2 Dongzhimennei Haiyuncang, Doncheng District, Beijing 100702
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 64 03 22 33/ +86 10 64 03 37 92
Email	:	news@cyol.com
Website	:	http://www.cyol.com
President	:	Xu Wenxin 徐文新
Editor-in-chief	:	Chen Xiaochuan 陈小川

Run by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the China Youth Daily is the country's most widely read national newspaper among young people. The paper has a circulation of around 500,000 copies a day. As it is an integrated nationwide newspaper which targets the young generation in China, it covers political, social and economic news which particularly concerns both the young personnel of the country and the CPC. The China Youth Daily is able to attract a primary readership among professionals between the ages of 21 to 48. To maintain such readership, the paper established an online version of the paper in 2000, the China Youth Online (CYOL). Until now it has been a pro-reformist media that pushes China towards openness and reform.

CHINA

Southern Weekend

Published	:	Every Thursday
Circulation	:	1.3 million
Average pages	:	32
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 150.60 - US\$ 169.10/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 289 Dadaozhong, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province 510601
Telephone/ Fax	:	+86 20 87 37 39 98/ +86 20 87 37 58 06
Email	:	xwxxzx@mail.nanfangdaily.com.cn
Website	:	http://www.nanfangdaily.com.cn/zm
Publisher	:	Nanfang Daily Newspaper Group

The Southern Weekend focuses on investigative reporting and upholds the principle of independent reporting. It has become the most popular weekly newspaper in the country. Southern Weekend has the highest domestic circulation of any Chinese weekly at about 1.3 million copies each weekend. Southern Weekend, as the weekly edition of the Guangzhou newspaper Southern Daily [Nanfang Ribao], has become famous for its reports on sensitive social topics and on the avant-garde of the literary and artistic world.

21st Century Business Herald

Published	:	Monday and Thursday
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	400,000
Average pages	:	36
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 142.40 - US\$ 190.60/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 289 Dadaozhong, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province 510601
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 20 87 37 39 98/ +86 20 87 36 32 72
Email	:	reader@21cbh.com
Website	:	http://www.21cbh.com/
Publisher	:	Nanfang Daily Newspaper Group
Editor	:	Liu Zhouwei

The 21st Century Business Herald is China's most influential and most read business newspaper. It aims to be "the Wall Street Journal of China."

CHINA

China Daily

Published	:	Monday to Saturday
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	300,000
Average pages	:	16 (weekdays); 12 (Saturday)
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 61.60 - US\$ 123.20/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 15 Huixie Dongjie, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100029
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 64 99 50 00 / +86 10 64 91 83 77
Email	:	editor@chinadaily.com.cn
Website	:	http://www.chinadaily.com.cn
Editor-in-chief	:	Zhu Ling

China Daily is the only national English language newspaper and also the most quoted newspaper in China. It aims to open a window to China for foreign readers and a window to the world for Chinese readers.

Shanghai Daily

Published	:	Monday to Saturday
Language	:	English
Average pages	:	20
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 23.70 - US\$ 25.80/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 755 Weihai Road, Shanghai 200041
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 21 52 92 15 69/ +86 21 52 92 13 65
Email	:	editor@shanghaidaily.com
Website	:	http://www.shanghaidaily.com
Publisher	:	Wenhui-Xinmin United Press Group
Editor-in-chief	:	Zhang Ciyun

The Shanghai Daily targets the 60,000 plus local expatriates, more than two million overseas travellers a year and a large number of the Chinese elite.

CHINA

Beijing News

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 68.20 - US\$ 509.60/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 37 Xingfu North, Chongwen District, Beijing 100061
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 67 10 66 66/ +86 10 67 10 67 77
Email	:	shepingbj@vip.sina.com
Website	:	http://www.thebeijingnews.com/
Editor-in-chief	:	Dai Zigeng

Published since 2003, the Beijing News has carved its niche in the capital's media landscape. With more than 500,000 readers daily, this newly formed newspaper has already established itself as a rather left-wing liberal publication.

MAJOR MEDIA - Magazines

China News Week

Published	:	Every Monday
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	200,000
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 41.30 - US\$ 230.70/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	9 Chegongzhuang Street Wudong Building, Xicheng District, Beijing 100044,
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 88 38 75 89 / +86 10 88 38 80 45
Email	:	bianjibu@chinanews.com.cn
Website	:	http://www.chinanewsweek.com.cn
Publisher	:	China News Agency
President	:	Liu Beixian
Editor-in-chief	:	Peng Beixiang

Published since January 1, 2000, China News Week has become one of the country's most influential news magazines.

CHINA

Outlook Weekly

Published	:	Every Thursday
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	56
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 41.70 - US\$ 255.90/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	57 Xuanwumen West Street, Xuwan District, Beijing 100803
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 63 07 30 48/ +86 10 63 07 41 37
Email	:	liaowang@sohu.net
Website	:	http://lw.xinhuanet.com
Publisher	:	Xinhua News Agency
Editor	:	Ji Bin

Published since 1987, the Outlook Weekly was China's first news magazine.

Life Week

Published	:	Every Thursday
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	72
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 144.40 - US\$ 398.40/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 9 Xiaguangli Tower B, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100016
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 84 05 04 34 / +86 10 84 05 10 42
Email	:	dzfw@lifeweek.com.cn
Website	:	http://www.lifeweek.com.cn
Publisher	:	Sanlian Bookstore Company
Editor-in-chief	:	Zhang Weimin 张伟民

Published since 1995, Life Week is characterized by its investigative and analytical reporting.

CHINA

Nan Feng Chuang Magazine

Published	:	Twice monthly
Language	:	Chinese
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 151.20 - US\$ 399.90/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 87, Tianrun Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou 510630
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 20 61036188 / +86 20 61036195
Email	:	window@nfcmag.com
Website	:	http://www.nfcmag.com
Publisher	:	Guangzhou Daily Newspaper Group
President	:	Chen Zhong 陈中
Editor-in-chief	:	Zhu Xuedong 朱学东

Published by the Guangzhou Daily Newspaper Group and known as the “Measure of the Times”, Nan Feng Chuang Magazine is one of China’s most influential news magazines. It has been a pioneer in covering sensitive topics such as democracy and corruption.

Caijing Magazine

<http://file.caijing.com.cn/images/all/rework.gif> . <http://corp.caijing.com.cn/contactus/index.html>

Published	:	Bi-weekly
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	220,000
Address	:	No. 22 Chaoyangmenwai Street, Beijing 100020
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10-65 88 50 47/ +86 10 65 88 50 46
Email	:	circulation@caijing.com.cn
Website	:	http://www.caijing.com.cn
Publisher	:	Stock Exchange Executive Council
Editor	:	Hu Shuli

Published since April 1998, Caijing Magazine has been China’s biggest and most influential financial news magazine because of its independent reporting.

CHINA

Beijing Review

Published	:	Every Thursday
Language	:	English
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 14.30 - US\$ 53.90/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No. 24 Baiwanzhuang Lu, Beijing 100037
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 68 99 62 88/ +86 10 68 32 87 38
Email	:	contact@bjreview.com.cn
Website	:	http://www.bjreview.com.cn
Editor-in-chief:	:	Wang Gangyi 王剛毅

Published since 1958, Beijing Review was China's first and continues to be, its only English language news magazine aimed at explaining official policies to international readers.

MAJOR MEDIA - Radio and Television

CCTV Channel 1

On air since	:	September 2, 1958
Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	7.00pm – 11.00pm
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 1642.20 - US\$ 10,557.20/ 5sec
Address	:	No. 11 Fuxing Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100859
Telephone	:	+86 10 69 50 64 24
Email	:	cctv-1@mail.cctv.com
Website	:	http://www.cctv.com
Ownership	:	CCTV

With 1.1 billion viewers, CCTV Channel 1 has been China's most watched television channel since its inception in September 1958. It used to be the country's most authoritative source for news and government policy. Now it has been turned into a comprehensive channel with a mix of news, entertainment, variety shows and TV series.

CHINA

CCTV News Channel

On air since	:	1, 2003
Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	7.00pm – 11.00pm
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 1568.90 - US\$ 3,915.00/ 5sec
Address	:	No. 11 Fuxing Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100859
Telephone	:	+86 10 69 50 64 24
Email	:	newsg@h@mail.cctv.com
Website	:	http://www.cctv.com
Ownership	:	CCTV

CCTV News Channel is the country's first around-the-clock news channel.

Channel 2/ Economic Channel

Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	7.00pm – 11.00pm
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 865.10 - US\$ 5,249.30/ 5sec
Address	:	No. 11 Fuxing Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100859
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 69 50 64 24/ +86 10 62 55 68 61
Email	:	cctv-2@mail.cctv.com
Website	:	http://www.cctv.com
Ownership	:	CCTV

CCTV Channel 2 is China's most influential economic channel. The second most watched channel in China (only behind CCTV Channel 1), it is rated by TV audiences as the most vibrant channel.

CHINA

CCTV Channel 5/ Sports Channel

On air since	:	January 1, 1995
Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	7.00pm – 9.00pm
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 2346.00 - US\$ 6,305.00/ 5sec
Address	:	No. 11 Fuxing Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100859
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 69 50 64 24/ +65 62 20 38 81
Email	:	cctv-5@cctv.com
Website	:	http://www.cctv.com.cn
Ownership	:	CCTV

CCTV Channel 5 is China's oldest, largest, and most watched sports channel.

CCTV Channel 9/ English Channel

On air since	:	September 25, 2000
Language	:	English
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	7.00pm – 11.00pm
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 161.30 - US\$ 2,170.10/ 5sec
Address	:	No.11 Fuxing Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100859
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 69 50 64 24/ +86 10 68 50 69 15
Email	:	cctv-9@mail.cctv.com
Website	:	http://www.cctv.com.cn
Ownership	:	CCTV
Channel controller	:	Jiang Heping

As the country's first English language channel, CCTV Channel 9 is dedicated mainly to reporting news and information to its global audience, with a special focus on China.

CHINA

China Education Television (CETV)

On air since	:	1986
Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	7.00pm – 9.00pm
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 527.90 - US\$ 2023.50/ 5sec
Address	:	No. 160 Fuxingmennei Street, Haidian District, Beijing 100031
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 66 49 08 67/ +86 10 66 41 42 99
Email	:	net@cetv.edu.cn
Website	:	http://www.cetv.edu.cn
Ownership	:	The Ministry of Education

Run by the Ministry of Education, CETV is the country's only television station specializing in education. It now has two channels (CETV-1 and CETV-2) broadcasting nationwide, and one channel (CETV-3) broadcasting in the Beijing area.

National Radio (CNR)

On air since	:	December 1940
Language	:	Chinese, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Korean
Reach	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 29.30 - US\$ 417.90/ 15sec
Address	:	No. 2 Fuxingmenwai Street, Haidian District, Beijing 100866
Telephone / Fax	:	+86 10 63 90 97 88 / +86 10 63 90 97 51
Email	:	zbs@cnr.cn
Website	:	http://www.cnr.cn
President	:	Wang Qiu 王求

As the state broadcaster, CNR is China's most influential radio station. It now has eight channels broadcasting nationwide.

CHINA

China Radio International (CRI)

On air since	:	December 1941
Language	:	Mandarin and 42 foreign languages and Chinese dialects
Reach	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	US\$ 44.00 - US\$ 293.30/ 15sec
Address	:	No.16 Shijingshan Road, Shijingshan District, Beijing 100040
Telephone/ Fax	:	+86 10 68 89 11 23 / +86 10 68 89 27 39
Email	:	zbs@cnr.cn
Website	:	www.cri.cn
President	:	Wang Gengnian 王庚年

China Radio International, one of the most influential international broadcasting stations in the world, serves the entire globe with broadcasts every day in 43 foreign languages and Chinese dialects. The English Service is one of its most important divisions.



INDIA



Indian media is amongst the oldest and largest in the world with a history of print media dating back to 1780, and radio to 1927.

Experts are predicting a boom period for the Indian media market. At a time when there is a downward trend in the USA and Europe, Indian media companies are getting bigger. In the five years since 2003, almost every one of the top ten media companies has grown twice, if not three to four times, in size.



India's largest media firm, Bennett, Coleman & Co Limited (BCCL), grew from Rs 1,991 crore to Rs 4,282 crore [one crore is worth Rup.10 million: RUP49 equals one USD] in its financial year ending June 2008. Archrival HT Media

INDIA

has grown to roughly three times its size in March 2004, to over Rs 1,220 crore in value. Almost every media outlet in the top twenty has gone from being in one segment to having a presence across a mix of segments — TV, print, online, radio, outdoor and so on.

The total number of newspapers and magazines published in India reached 35,595 newspapers by 1993. Of these, 3,805 were daily papers.

While advertising forecasts for 2008 and 2009 are down for a large part of the world, India expects to see advertising spending increase 20 percent in 2008 and 19 percent in 2009, becoming the 15th largest advertising market. Group M. Carat predicts (via Marketing Charts) that advertisement expenditure in India will grow by 21 percent in 2008, as it will for other emerging economies, including Russia (22.8 percent growth) and Mexico (20 percent).

Growth in the Indian advertising market comes from a number of factors, including the increasing wealth of the country, the vibrancy of India's traditional media, and rising literacy rates. 300 million-plus middle class Indians are spending more money and time on media resulting in a 19 per cent compounded annual growth of this \$12 billion business.

The magazine sector is not expected to grow as fast as other sectors, because while the magazine titles being launched is increasing, the amount of advertising cash infusing the market is not. Magazines will grow 12 percent in 2008 and just 5 percent in 2009, according to GroupM. Newspapers too are seeing a boom in India. GroupM expects newspapers to grow by 18 percent in 2008 and another 18 percent in 2009.

Foreign electronic media made its entry a few years ago. CNN, BBC and CNBC have become daily viewing in all urban centres. Their programmes have found their way into Indian living rooms but it has not been easy. Controversies have erupted and many Indian newspapers and magazines have sought court protection to stop foreign print media from entering the country.

The media boom in India has invariably attracted private equity and foreign direct investment. Deals struck last year include a \$56.6 million investment by Baytree Investments (Mauritius) and others in direct-to-home satellite television, such as Tata Sky. The Walt Disney Company made a \$40.2 million investment in United Home Entertainment (which owns children's channel Hungama TV). Reuters Singapore invested \$21.9 million in Times Global Broadcasting, the television arm of the Times of India group. Meanwhile, the Abu Dhabi Investment House has announced \$400 million in funding for an entertainment city in Navi Mumbai (New Bombay).

There have also been a number of new alliances. George Soros picked up

INDIA

a 3% stake in Anil Ambani's Reliance Entertainment in 2007. One of India's fastest growing media conglomerates, Network18, snapped up Infomedia, a leader in business directories and B2B and B2C publications. And Temasek Holdings, Singapore's state-owned investment company, bought into television broadcaster, INX Media.

The Indian government has allowed up to 20 per cent foreign investment in TV channels that can be beamed from India. It appears set to allow foreigners to take up to a 26 per cent stake in news and current affairs publications, and up to 74 per cent in technical and other non-news print media.

In September 2008, the Indian government gave its approval to review print media policy by allowing local publication of foreign periodicals that published news and current affairs. Foreign direct investment of 26 percent would be permitted in this category, the federal government decided.

Currently, foreign news magazines like *The Economist*, *BusinessWeek*, *NewsWeek*, *Fortune*, *Forbes* and *Time*, are imported into India and distributed by local publishers, which make them costlier for readers. The publication of these periodicals by Indian companies will enable them to reach a much larger readership and also tap the Indian advertising market.

Earlier, in 2005, the government relaxed rules regarding local editions of foreign non-news magazines that saw a flood of foreign publishers like *Condé Nast*

(publisher of fashion magazine *Vogue*), *Rodale Inc.* (publisher of women's health magazine *Prevention*), *Axel Springer* (publisher of auto magazine *Autobild*) and *Time Inc.* (publisher of *People*, a magazine that focuses on the life of celebrities) rushing in to partner with Indian publishers.

The story of growth in the current liberal era of Indian media is phenomenal, perhaps unequalled in any other part of the world. India consumed 99 million newspaper copies in 2007—making it the second largest market in the world for newspapers. In 2008, India has a total of 60,000,000 internet users—comprising 6.0% of the country's population. 4,010,000 people in India also have access to broadband internet making it the 18th largest country in the world for broadband internet users. India also ranks 8th in the world for its number of television broadcast stations.

After India gained independence in 1947, there was a slow but steady increase in the literacy rate during the 1950's. The reservations for low castes saw backward communities attending schools en-mass. This resulted in an explosion of print media during the 1970's, especially in Hindi and other local regional languages, which were the medium of instruction in various parts of the country. Those who could not afford to buy a newspaper went to libraries and teashops to read one.

During the 1950s, 214 daily newspapers were published in India. Out of these, 44 were English language daily papers while the rest were published in various

INDIA

regional languages. This number rose to 2,856 in 1990 with 209 English daily

The media boom in India has invariably attracted private equity and foreign direct investment. Deals struck last year include a \$56.6 million investment by Baytree Investments (Mauritius) and others in direct-to-home satellite television, such as Tata Sky.

papers. The total number of newspapers and magazines published in India reached 35,595 newspapers by 1993. Of these, 3,805 were daily papers.

The growth of the vernacular media was a noteworthy feature of this period. In the south, Malayalam language paper, Malayala Manorama, published from Kerala, acquired a daily circulation of half a million, while Talugu newspaper, Eenadu, crossed the half million mark in the mid-1970's in another South Indian state of Karnataka. In the north, the circulation of Hindi-language daily papers like Dainik Jagran and Dainik Bhaskar soared as they became multi-editions. In the east, the Anandabazar Patrika, was

published from Kolkata, and in the west, Sakal also launched their editions from cities in their respective regions to reach one million readers within a short span.

Radio broadcasting was initiated in 1927, but became a state responsibility in 1930. In 1937, it was given the name 'All India Radio' and since 1957 has been called Akashvani. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (India) owned and maintained the audio-visual apparatus—including the television channel Doordarshan—in the country, prior to the economic reforms of 1991.

Following the economic reforms, satellite television channels from around the world (BBC, CNN, CNBC, PTV and other foreign television channels) gained a foothold in India. In 1993, 47 million households in India had television. Rupert Murdoch also entered the Indian market in 1993. Satellite and cable television soon gained a foothold. Doordarshan, in turn, initiated reforms and modernization. With 562 television stations, India ranked 8th in the world for its number of television broadcast stations, by 1997.

INDIA

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

The Times of India

Published	:	Daily, since 1983
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office: RamMaheshwary, The Times of India Bldg., Dr. D.N. Road Mumbai- 400001 New Delhi Office: Balraj Arora, 7 Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 22 56 35 535 (Mumbai), +91 11 23 30 200 (New Delhi)/ +91 22 28872324 (Mumbai), +91 11 23 71 58 34 (New Delhi)
Email	:	ram.mahesheary@timesgroup.com
Website	:	http://www.timesofindia.com , http://www.indiatimes.com
Publisher	:	Bennett, Coleman & Co Ltd
President	:	Pradeep Guha

The Times of India (TOI) is a leading English language broadsheet daily newspaper in India. It is owned and managed by Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd. (The Times Group) of the Sahu Jain family. In 2005, the newspaper reported that (with a circulation of over 2.4 million) it was certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulations as the world's largest selling English broadsheet newspaper. It is published from the cities of Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Goa, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Bangalore, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Ranchi and Surat

INDIA

The Hindu

Published	:	Daily, since 1878
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office: Kasturi Buildings, 859 & 860, Anna Salai, Chennai, New Delhi: 210, 2nd Floor, Ansal Bhawan, New Delhi 11001
Telephone/ Fax New Delhi office	:	Head Office: +91 44 28 41 33 44, +91 11 23 32 00 54/ +91 44 28 41 53 25 (Editorial), +91 44 28 41 62 90 (Advertising)
Website	:	www.hinduonnet.com , www.hindugroupnet.com
Publisher	:	Kasturi & Sons Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	N. Ram

The Hindu started in 1878 as a weekly, became a daily in 1889 and from then on has been steadily growing to the current readership of about 4.05 million. It is printed in 12 centres. The main edition is produced at Chennai (Madras) where the Corporate Office is based. The printing centres at Coimbatore, Bangalore, Madurai, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Vizag, Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi, Vijayawada, Mangalore, and Tiruchirapalli, are connected with high speed data lines for news transmission across the country.

Hindustan Times

Published	:	Daily, since 1924
Language	:	English
Market	:	North India
Address	:	The Hindustan Times House, 18/20 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi 110001
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 11 23 36 12 34 (Editorial), +91 11 55 61 370 (Advertising)/ +91 11 23 70 46 000, +91 11 55 56 12 70
Website	:	http://www.hindustantimes.com
Publisher	:	HT Media Ltd
Editorial Director:	:	Shobhana Bharatiya

HT Media began in 1924 when its flagship newspaper, Hindustan Times, was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. HT Media (BSE, NSE) has grown to become one of India's largest media companies. Hindustan Times (English) and Hindustan (Hindi) have a combined daily circulation of 2.25 million copies. To cater to the large readership base, HT Media operates 19 printing facilities across India with capacity to produce 1.5 million copies per hour. It has simultaneous editions from New Delhi, Mumbai, Lucknow, Patna, Ranchi and Kolkata. It is also printed from Bhopal and Chandigarh.

INDIA

The Indian Express

Published	:	Daily, since 1940
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office: 2nd Floor Express Towers, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021 New Delhi Express Building, 9&10 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephone / Fax:	:	Head Office +91 22 22 02 26 27; New Delhi +91 11 23 55 15 00/ Head Office +91 22 22 04 46 54; New Delhi +91 11 23 55 15 10
Website	:	http://www.expressindia.com
Publisher	:	Indian Express Newspaper Mumbai Ltd.
Editor-in-chief	:	Shekhar Gupta
Executive Director	:	N.P. Singh

Identified with its legendary founder, Ram Nath Goenka, this combative newspaper has made and destroyed governments. The Indian Express has always exposed, while others reported. Apart from its Mumbai and Delhi editions, it is also published from Pune, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Chandigarh, Jammu, and Lucknow. The group also publishes a multi-edition business daily, Financial Express, and Screen, an entertainment weekly.

The Asian Age

Published	:	Daily, since 1995
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	S-7 & 8, Green Park Market New Delhi- 110016
Telephone/ Fax	:	011- 26530001-3/ 011-26530027
Website	:	http://www.asianage.com
Publisher	:	Asian Age Holdings Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	T Venkatram Reddy
General Manager	:	Alok Roy Chowdhury

The Asian Age has editions in five cities in the country and one in London. It was launched simultaneously in Delhi, Mumbai and London, in February 1994. Supported by liquor giant, the UB Group and the Hyderabad publishers of the Deccan Chronicle, the daily newspaper is currently published from Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and London. The combined circulation of The Asian Age and its sister paper, Deccan Chronicle, published in South India, is over a million.

INDIA

DNA (Daily News Analysis)

Published	:	Daily, since 2005
Language	:	English
Market	:	Western India
Address	:	Head Office 1s floor, Oasis Complex, Panduranga Budhkar Marg, Kamatia Mills Compound, Lower Parel, Mumbai-400013
Telephone	:	+91 22 3988 8888
Fax	:	+91 22 3980 1000
Email	:	editorialonline@dnaindia.net advertising@dnaindia.net
Managing Editor	:	R Jagannathan
Publisher	:	Digital Media Corporated Ltd.

Diligent Media Corporation, which owns DNA (Daily News & Analysis), is a joint venture between two industry majors – the Dainik Bhaskar Group and Zee Group. With a reach of more than 120 countries and access to over 250 million viewers globally, Zee TV has created strong brand equity and is the largest media franchise serving the South Asian diaspora, with presence in major global markets, including Asia-Pacific, the Middle East, the UK, the US, Canada, the Caribbean and Africa. The Group has transformed itself into an integrated media conglomerate with operations spanning the entire media spectrum.

The Dainik Bhaskar Group has soared to the top of the print media industry in India with its flagship Hindi daily, Dainik Bhaskar (India's No. 1 daily Hindi newspaper), and the Gujarati frontrunner, Divya Bhaskar. While Dainik Bhaskar has a big presence in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Uttar Pradesh, Divya Bhaskar is the largest circulated regional daily in Gujarat.

Targeted at a young readership, DNA is the voice and soul of Mumbai. Through news, views, analyses and interactivity, DNA provides readers with a composite picture of Mumbai and the world. Its interactive platforms seek to bring the reader and surfer to the centre of its news activity.

INDIA

The Statesman

Published	:	Daily, since 1875
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	152,594
Market	:	Eastern India
Address	:	Head Office Statesman House, 4 Chowringhee Square, Kolkata 700001 New Delhi: Statesman House, 148 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001
Telephone/ Fax	:	Head Office: +91 33 22 12 70 70, New Delhi: +91 11 33 12 59 11/ Head Office: +91 33 22 12 61 81 (Editorial), +91 33 22 12 00 54 (Advertising), New Delhi: +91 11 23 31 52 95
Email	:	thestatesman@vsnl.com
Website	:	http://www.thestatesman.net
Editor	:	Ravindra Kumar

The direct descendant of The Friend of India (founded in 1818), The Statesman is one of India's oldest English newspapers. The daily newspaper started in Kolkata in 1875 and its Delhi edition in 1931. The group also publishes the Statesman Weekly, a compendium of news and views for readers outside India.

INDIA

The Economic Times

Published	:	Daily, since 1961 (Mumbai), 1974 (Delhi), 1976 (Kolkata), 1985 (Bangalore), 1990 (Ahmedabad), 1994 (Chennai), 1995 (Hyderabad)
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Head Office: The Times of India Building, Dr. D.N. Road, Mumbai 400001 New Delhi: 7 Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 11002
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 22 56 35 535 (Mumbai), +91 11 23 30 200 (New Delhi) +91 22 22 73 16 80 (Mumbai), +91 11 23 71 58 34 (New Delhi)
Website	:	http://www.economictimes.com
Publisher	:	Bennett, Coleman & Co Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	A.B. Bhattacharjee
President	:	Pradeep Guha

The Economic Times started in 1961 and is India's largest circulating English business daily. The Economic Times, published simultaneously from seven cities across India, has a daily circulation of over a million copies.

Business Standard

Published	:	Daily, since 1975
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Nehru House, 4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 23 72 02 02 to 09/ +91 11 23 72 02 01, +91 11 23 73 98 37
Website	:	http://www.business-standard.com
Ownership	:	Business Standard Ltd
Publisher & Editor	:	T. N. Ninan

An economic-political newspaper whose reputation and quality far exceeds its circulation, the Business Standard is published from Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad.

INDIA

The New Indian Express

Published	:	Daily, since 1998 (1932-1997 as The Indian Express)
Language	:	English
Market	:	South India
Address	:	Club House Road, Anna Salai, Chennai 600002
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 44 28 46 18 18/ +91 44 28 46 18 29
Email	:	chennai@epmltd.com
Website	:	http://www.newindpress.com
Publisher	:	Express Publications (Madurai) Ltd
Chairman & MD	:	Manoi Kumar Sonthalia
Resident Editor	:	Kamlendra Kanwar

Once part of Ram Nath Goenka's Indian Express group, The New Indian Express split from the parent group after a family division. Presently it publishes editions from 14 centres spread over the four southern states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

The Tribune

Published	:	Daily, since 1881
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	233,237
Market	:	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh
Address	:	The Tribune Publications, Sector 29-C, Chandigarh
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 172 65 50 66/ +91 172 65 50 54
Email	:	marketing@tribuneindia.com
Website	:	http://www.tribuneindia.com
Publisher	:	The Tribune Trust
Editor-in-chief	:	H.K. Dua

The Tribune, now published from Chandigarh, started publication on February 2, 1881, in Lahore (now in Pakistan). Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia, a public-spirited philanthropist, started the paper. It is run by a trust comprising five eminent trustees. Restraint and moderation, rather than extreme language and partisanship, are the hallmarks of the paper. As well as its English edition, the 124-year-old Tribune produces Punjab Tribune (in Punjabi) and Dainik Tribune (in Hindi).

INDIA

The Telegraph

Published	:	Daily, since 1982
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	662,258
Market	:	Eastern India
Address	:	6, Prafulla Sarkar Street, Kolkata 700001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 33 22 25 39 50, +91 33 22 37 80 00 / +91 33 22 53 240, +91 33 22 53 241
Email	:	president.dailies@abp.in
Website	:	http://www.teelegraphindia.com
Publisher	:	Anand Bazar Patrika (P) Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	Aveek Sarkar

Originally published from Kolkata, the newspaper has become the leading English language daily in eastern and north-eastern India. Its sister publications include Ananda Bazar Patrika, the leading Bengali language daily newspaper.

Deccan Chronicle

Published	:	Daily, since 1938
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	277,900
Market	:	Andhra Pradesh
Address	:	36, Sarojini Devi Road, Secunderabad 500002
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 40 27 80 53 92/ +91 40 27 80 52 56 (Editorial), +91 40 27 80 38 70
Email	:	advtd@deccan.com
Website	:	http://www.deccan.com , http://www.deccanchronicle.com
Editor-in-chief	:	M.J. Akbar
Editor	:	A.T. Jayanti

INDIA

Deccan Herald

Published	:	Daily, since 1948
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	149,650
Market	:	South India
Address	:	75 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 560074
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 80 58 80 000/ +91 80 58 80 118
Email	:	editor@deccanherald.co.in
Website	:	http://www.deccanherald.com
Editor	:	K. N. Shanth Kumar
Proprietor	:	The Printers (Mysore) Private Ltd

Hindi and Regional Language Newspapers

With its vast cultural diversity, India has a number of major newspapers in Hindi and other regional languages. Their readership far exceeds that of English newspapers. Many have now become multi-edition newspapers, extending their reach beyond their original headquarters.

Dainik Bhaskar

Published	:	Daily, since 1958
Language	:	Hindi
Market	:	Central India
Address	:	6, Press Complex, Dwarka Sadan, MP Nagar, Bhopal
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 755 25 51 601, +91 755 52 01 000 / +91 755 52 70 466, +91 52 70 333
Email	:	abbpl@mp.bhaskar.com
Website	:	http://www.bhaskar.com
Editor-in-chief	:	N.K. Singh

Since its establishment in Bhopal in 1958, Dainik Bhaskar has become a fast growing newspaper with editions now being produced from Indore, Gwalior, Raipur, Bilaspur, Jhansi, Chandigarh, Panipat, Hissar, Faridabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner and Srinagar. With a combined circulation of 1,684,000, it is the largest circulating daily in India. It recently launched a Gujarati language edition, Divya Bhaskar, from Ahmedabad.

INDIA

Aaj

Published	:	Daily, since 1920
Language	:	Hindi
Market	:	UP, Bihar, Jharkhand
Advertising rate	:	Display (/ col. cm), all editions Weekdays: INR 2,170.00 (b/w), +100% (colour) Weekend: INR 3,250.00 (b/w), +100% (colour)
Address	:	Aj Bhawan, Sant Kabir Road, Varanasi 221001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 542 23 93 981/ +91 542 23 93 990
Email	:	ajvaranasi@yahoo.com
Publisher	:	Jnanmandal Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	Shardul Vikram Gupta

Hindustan

Published	:	Daily, since 1936
Language	:	Hindi
Circulation	:	151,874
Market	:	North India
Address	:	The Hindustan Times House, 18/ 20 Kasturba Gandhi, Marg, New Delhi 110001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 23 36 12 34/ +91 11 23 70 46 00
Publisher	:	HT Media Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	Mrinal Pande
Exec. President	:	Rajan Kohli

A publication of the Hindustan Times group, Hindustan started publishing from New Delhi but now has editions from Patna, Lucknow and Ranchi.

INDIA

Navbharat Times

Published	:	Daily, since 1950
Language	:	Hindi
Circulation	:	274,354 (New Delhi); 154,602 (Mumbai)
Market	:	North India
Address	:	Head Office: The Times of India Building, Dr. D.N. Road, Mumbai 400001 New Delhi: 7 Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 22 56 35 535 (Mumbai), +91 11 23 30 200 (New Delhi) +91 22 22 73 16 80 (Mumbai), +91 11 23 71 58 34 (New Delhi)

Dainik Jagran

Published	:	Daily, since 1947
Language	:	Hindi
Market	:	Uttar Pradesh, Delhi
Address	:	2, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur 208005
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 512 22 16 161, -2/ +91 512 22 98 040
Email	:	jbl@jagran.com
Website	:	http://www.jagran.com
Publisher	:	Jagran Prakashan Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	Sanjay Gupta
Group Chairman	:	Yogesh Mohan Gupta

Another successful Hindi newspaper that started modestly and has grown into one of the largest circulating, multi-edition, Hindi dailies. It is presently published from Kanpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Agra, Dehradun, Jhansi, Jalandhar, Patna, Allahabad, Bareilly, Moradabad, Bhopal, Meerut, Rewa, Varanasi, Hissar, Bhagalpur, Panipat, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur and Ranchi.

INDIA

Amar Ujala

Published	:	Daily, since 1948
Language	:	Hindi
Circulation	:	151,977
Market	:	Uttar Pradesh
Address	:	Sikandra Road, Agra 282007
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 562 2601600 4/ +91 562 2260181
Email	:	shreesh@agr.amarujala.com
Website	:	http://www.amarujala.com
Publisher	:	Amar Ujala Publications Ltd
Director	:	Ashok Agarwal

Punjab Kesari

Published	:	Daily, since 1965
Language	:	Hindi
Circulation	:	478,748 (weekdays), 613,196 (Sundays)
Market	:	Punjab, Haryana and parts of North India
Address	:	Punjab Kesari Building, Civil Lines, Jalandhar 144001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 1815030000, 5030001, 4632091, 2280104 / +91 181 2280111 to 2280114
Email	:	punjabksri@vsnl.net.in, advtkrsr@jla.vsnl.net.in
Publisher	:	The Hind Samachar Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	Vijay Kumar Chopra

This Hindi daily from Punjab is being published from Jalandhar, Ambala and Delhi.

INDIA

Malayala Manorama

Published	:	Daily, since 1888
Language	:	Malayalam
Circulation	:	1,212,715
Market	:	South India and beyond
Address	:	Manorama Building, P.B. No. 26, K.K. Road, Kottayam 686001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 481 25 63 646, +91 481 25 63 656 / +91 481 25 62 479, +91 481 25 65 399 editor@
Email	:	malayalamanorama.com
Website	:	http://www.manoramaonline.com
Proprietor	:	Malayala Manorama Co Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	K.M. Mathew

Founded by Kandathil Varghese Mappillai on March 14, 1888, Malayala Manorama is one of the largest circulating Indian language dailies, with editions in nine cities of Kerala, as well as Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai. It also publishes several magazines including The Week, Vanitha and the Manorama Year Book in English and Hindi.

Mathrubhumi

Published	:	Daily, since 1923
Language	:	Malayalam
Circulation	:	827,631
Market	:	South India
Address	:	Post Box No. 46, K.P. Kozhikode 673001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 495 23 66 655/ +91 495 23 66 656
Email	:	mmathrclt@md2.vsnl.net.in
Website	:	http://www.mathrubhumi.com
Editor-in-chief	:	K. Gopalakrishnan
General Manager	:	M.V. Gopalakrishnan

INDIA

Deshabhimani

Published	:	Daily, since 1946
Language	:	Malayalam
Circulation	:	202,302
Market	:	South India
Address	:	Deshabhimani Daily, Deshabhimani Road, Kochi 682017
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 484 25 30 739, +91 484 25 30 091 /+91 484 25 30 006
Email	:	desh@md2.vsnl.net.in
Website	:	http://www.deshabhimani.com
Proprietor	:	CPI (M) Kerala State Committee
Editor-in-chief	:	V.S. Achyutanandan

Thanthi

Published	:	Daily, since 1942
Language	:	Tamil
Circulation	:	662,258
Market	:	South India
Address	:	New No. 86 (Old No. 46), E.V.K. Sampath Road, Chennai 600007
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 44 25 38 77 31/ +91 44 25 38 17 20
Email	:	advt@dt.co.in
Website	:	http://www.decilythanthi.com
Ownership	:	Thanthi Trust
Publisher & Editor	:	V. Sunderason

Thanthi is the largest circulating Tamil daily, with editions from Chennai, Madurai, Dindigul, Tiruchi, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Tirunelveli, Nagercoil, Vellore, Cuddalore, Pondicherry and Bangalore.

INDIA

Ananda Bazar Patrika

Published	:	Daily, since 1922
Language	:	Bengali
Circulation	:	882,533
Market	:	Eastern and North-Eastern India
Address	:	6, Prafulla Sarkar Street, Kolkata 700001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 33 22 21 66 000, -14/ +91 33 22 25 32 40
Email	:	datlan@cal.vsnl.net.in
Website	:	http://www.anandabazar.com
Publisher	:	Anand Bazar Patrika (Pvt) Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	Aveek Sarkar

The largest circulating and most authoritative Bengali newspaper.

Aaj Kaal

Published	:	Daily, since 1981
Language	:	Bengali
Circulation	:	151,977
Market	:	West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar
Advertising rate	:	Display (/ col. cm) Weekdays: INR 360.00 (b/w), INR 600.00 (colour) Weekend: additional 25%
Address	:	96 Raja Ram Mohan Sarani, Kolkata 700009
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 33 23 50 98 03/ +91 33 23 50 08 77
Email	:	aajkaal@cal.vsnk.net.in
Website	:	http://www.aajkaal.net
Publisher	:	Aajkaal Publishers Ltd

INDIA

Bartaman

Published	:	Daily, since 1984
Language	:	Bengali
Circulation	:	463,674
Market	:	Eastern India
Address	:	76 A, A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata 700014
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 33 22 44 39 07/ +91 33 22 45 33 32
Email	:	bartaman@satyam.net.in
Printer & Publisher	:	Ashok Bose
Editor-in-chief	:	Barun Sengupta

Asomiya Pratidin

Published	:	Daily, since 1995
Language	:	Assamese
Circulation	:	103,826
Market	:	Assam
Address	:	Maniram Dewan Road, Voltas Lane, Guwahati 791003
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 361 26 64 595, +91 361 26 60 420 / +91 361 26 66 377
Email	:	protidiinadv@vsnl.net
Website	:	http://www.ppraidinassam.com
Publisher	:	Jatin Chowdhury
Editor-in-chief	:	Haider Hussain

Eenadu

Published	:	Daily, since 1974
Language	:	Telugu
Circulation	:	911,966
Market	:	South India
Address	:	Eenadu Complex, Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500082
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 40 23 31 81 81/ +91 40 23 31 855
Email	:	ivenkat@eenadu.net
Ownership	:	Ushodaya Enterprises Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	Ramoji Rao
Managing Director	:	Ch. Kiran

INDIA

Andhra Jyothi

Published	:	Daily, since 1961
Language	:	Telugu
Circulation	:	290,274
Market	:	South India
Address	:	Andhra Jyothi Buildings, Road No. 8, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad 500034
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 40 23 35 35 42, -43/ +91 40 23 35 44 38
Email	:	krpreddy@andhrajyothi.com
Website	:	http://www.andhrajyothi.com
Ownership	:	Aamoda Publications Pvt Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	K. Ramachandra Murthy

Andhra Prabha

Published	:	Daily, since 1938
Language	:	Telugu
Circulation	:	222,630
Market	:	South India
Address	:	H. No. 6-3-4, Prem Nagar, near Road No. 1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad 500034
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 40 23 32 05 18, -19/ +91 40 23 32 64 78
Email	:	vcommunications@rediffmail.com
Executive Director	:	M. Goutam
Editor-in-chief	:	A.B.K. Prasad

Gujarat Samachar

Published	:	Daily, since 1932
Language	:	Gujarati
Circulation	:	1,047,521
Market	:	Western India
Address	:	Gujarat Samachar Bhawan, Khanpur, Ahmedabad 380001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 79 55 08 001 to -5/ +91 79 55 02 000
Email	:	editor@guratsamachar.com , advertise@gujaratsaamachar.com
Publisher	:	Lok Prakashan Ltd

INDIA

MAJOR MEDIA - News Magazines

India Today

Published	:	Weekly, since 1975
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	465,638
Market	:	India and abroad
Advertising rate	:	INR 1,130,000.00/ back cover, colour, INR 960,000.00/ inside covers, colour, INR 565,000.00/ page, colour
Address	:	Malayala Manorama, P.B No.26, Kottayam 686 001, Kerala
Website	:	http://www.manoramaonline.com
Ownership	:	The Living Media Ltd
Proprietor	:	Malayala Manorama Co Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	Mammen Mathew

Outlook

Published	:	Weekly, since 1995
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	256,257
Market	:	India and abroad
Advertising rate	:	INR 620,000.00/ back cover, INR 425,000.00/ inside covers, INR 340,000.00/ page
Address	:	AB-10, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi 110029
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 11 26 19 14 21/ +91 11 26 19 14 20
Email	:	outlook@outlookindia.com
Website	:	http://www.outlookindia.com
Ownership	:	Outlook Publishing (India) Pvt Ltd
Editor-in-chief	:	Vinod Mehta

INDIA

Frontline

Published	:	Fortnightly, since 1984
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	60,744
Market	:	India and abroad
Advertising rate	:	INR 83,000.00/ back cover, INR 80,000.00/ inside covers, INR 70 to 77,000.00/ page
Address	:	Kasturi Building, 859 & 860, Anna Salai, Chennai 600002
Telephone/ Fax	:	Head Office +91 44 28 41 33 44, New Delhi +91 11 23 32 00 54/ +91 44 28 41 53 25 (Editorial), +91 44 28 41 62 90 (Advertising)
Website	:	http://www.flonnet.com
Editor-in-chief	:	N. Ram

A magazine owned by the Hindu group of newspapers, devoted to in-depth analysis of current affairs.

Business India

Published	:	Fortnightly, since 1978
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	79,054
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	INR 350,000.00/ cover, colour, INR 260,000.00/ inside front cover, INR 254,000.00/ back cover, INR 193,000.00/ page
Address	:	Nirmal Building, 14th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 22 22 88 39 38, -42/ +91 22 22 88 39 40
Email	:	bipladvtg.mumbai@businessindiagroup.com
Publisher	:	Ashok H. Advani
Executive Director	:	Atul Deshmukh

INDIA

Business Today

Published	:	Fortnightly, since 1992
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	124,647
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	INR 550,000.00/ back cover, INR 425,000.00/ inside covers, INR 270,000.00/ page
Address	:	F-14/15, Connaught Circus, New Delhi 11
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 23 31 58 01 to -4/ +91 11 23 31 61 80
E-mail	:	aroon@india-today.com
Website	:	http://www.businesstoday.com
Chief Executive	:	Aroon Purie

Vidura

Published	:	Quarterly, since 1964
Language	:	English/ Hindi
Market	:	Educationalists, media persons and policy makers
Address	:	The Press Institute of India, Sapru House Annexe, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 23 31 10 07, +91 11 23 31 80 66/+91 11 23 31 19 75
Email	:	pii@ndf.vsnl.net.in
Publisher	:	The Press Institute of India
Editor-in-chief	:	Arun Chacko

INDIA

MAJOR MEDIA - Television and Radio

Sound broadcasting started in India in 1927 with the proliferation of private radio clubs. The operations of All India Radio (AIR) began formally in 1936 as a government organization.

When television came to India it was under the AIR until the separate department of Doordarshan was formed in 1959, for telecasting services.

All India Radio

On air since	:	1927
Language	:	Hindi, English, Indian regional languages
Prime time	:	7.00pm – 10.00pm
Market	:	India and abroad
Address	:	Akashwani Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi 110001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 23 42 10 06, +91 11 23 71 03 00/+91-11-23 42 19 56
Email	:	dgair@air.org.in
Director General	:	Brijeshwar Singh

The AIR has a network of 214 broadcasting centres (143 MW, 54 SW and 139 FM transmitters) and covers 91.37 per cent area of India. Its external services include 27 (17 national, ten foreign) languages.

INDIA

Doordarshan

On air since	:	1959
Language	:	Hindi, English, Indian regional languages
Prime time	:	7.00pm – 10.00pm
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Sansad Marg, New Delhi 1100001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 23 38 60 55, +91 11 23 73 76 03 /+91 11 23 38 58 43, +91 11 23 35 25 49
Ownership	:	Government of India
Chief Executive	:	K.S. Sarma

The government owned television station is India's only terrestrial network and one of the largest in the world. Presently it has four national channels (DD-1 National, DD-News, DD-Sports and DD-Bharati). It has 20 other channels in Hindi and other Indian languages, telecast from stations located around the country. DD-News, launched this year, is a 24-hour news channel. DD-1 has a 30 per cent news and current affairs component. News and current affairs also form part of its international channel - DD-India.

DD News

On air since	:	2004
Language	:	Hindi
Market	:	Nationwide
Satellites	:	NSS 6, Insat 2E, Insat 3C, PAS 10
Address	:	Mandi House, New Delhi 110001
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 11 23 38 20 94/ +91 11 23 38 65 07
Email	:	info@ddindia.com, feedback@ddindia.com
Website	:	http://www.ddinews.com

INDIA

MAJOR MEDIA - Satellite News Channels

India

On air since	:	English
Market	:	International
Satellites	:	NSS 6, PAS 10, PAS 9
Address	:	Mandi House, New Delhi 110001
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 11 23 38 20 94/ +91 11 23 38 65 07
Email	:	info@ddindia.com, feedback@ddindia.com
Website	:	http://www.ddinews.com

BBC World India

Language	:	English
Market	:	India and abroad
Satellites	:	NSS 6, NSS 6 (DISH TV), PAS 10, Eurasiasat 1, Arabsat
Address	:	2D, Nilesat 101, 518 - 522, World Trade Centre, Babar Road, New Delhi 110 001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 23 41 26 72, +91 11 23 41 26 73 /+91 11 23 41 30 78
Email	:	bbcworld@bbc.co.uk, worldwidetv.letters@bbc.co.uk
Website	:	http://www.bbcworld.com

In addition to hourly news bulletins and other international programmes, the channel has India-focused political debate, in-depth business analysis, and other programmes specifically for Indian viewers.

INDIA

Aaj Tak

On air since	:	2000
Language	:	Hindi
Market	:	Nationwide
Satellites	:	NSS 6 (DISH TV), Insat 2E
Address	:	8th Floor, Videocon Tower E-1, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi 110 055
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 23 68 48 88, -78/ +91 11 23 68 48 95
E-mail	:	aajtak@india-today.com, amitabh.srivastava@aajtak.com
Website	:	http://www.aajtak.com
Ownership	:	TV Today Network
Chief Executive	:	Aroon Purie

Headlines Today

On air since	:	2004
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Satellites	:	NSS 6 (DISH TV), Insat 2E
Address	:	8th Floor, Videocon Tower E-1, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi 110 055
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 23 68 48 88, -78/ +91 11 23 68 48 95
Email	:	aajtak@india-today.com, amitabh.srivastava@aajtak.com
Website	:	http://www.aajtak.com
Ownership	:	TV Today Network
Chief Executive	:	Aroon Purie

The 24-hour Hindi news channel was launched by the India Today Group in December 2000, following the popularity of the regular daily programme, Aaj Tak. Aaj Tak has been produced, since 1995, by the TV Today Network for telecast by Doordarshan on its terrestrial National Channel. The group launched its 24-hour English channel in 2008.

INDIA

Zee News

On air since	:	2000
Language	:	Hindi
Market	:	India and abroad
Satellites	:	AsiaSat 3S (Zee Telefilms HITS),NSS 6 (DISH TV), Nilesat 101 (ADD)
Address	:	Chintamani Plaza, 3rd Floor, Off Andheri Kurla Road, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai 400 099
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 22 56 97 12 34, +91 22 56 97 24 19 /+91 22 28 37 07 00, +91 22 24 96 24 13
Email	:	zeetvnews@hotmail.com, zeenews@zeenetwork.com
Website	:	http://www.zeetvnews.com
Ownership	:	Zee Telefilms Ltd

Zee Telefilms Limited is a vertically integrated Indian media and entertainment company. It claims to be the largest producer and aggregator of Hindi programming in the world, with more than 30,000 hours of original programming. Currently Zee distributes Zee TV International, Zee News, Zee Cinema, and Zee Music in the Middle East through DTH (on ADD's Pehla platform) and through Cable (on E-Vision & BRTC's networks).

Star News

On air since	:	1998
Language	:	Hindi
Prime time	:	7.00pm – 10.00pm
Market	:	India
Satellites	:	AsiaSat 3S (STAR TV), Thaicom 3, Intelsat 906,
Address	:	Nilesat 101(ADD), Galaxy 3C (DirecTV USA) 205-206 Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase-III, New Delhi 110020
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 631 99 50/ +91 11 631 72 23
Email	:	info@startv.com, webmaster@startv.com
Website	:	http://www.starnews.india.com
Ownership	:	Star India Ltd
Chief Executive	:	Peter Mukherjea

Rupert Murdoch controlled Star TV entered the Indian market in 1998. In addition to Star News, it operates five other channels including Star Plus, Star Gold, Star Movies and Star Sports. Star News offers a 24-hour Hindi news service that can reach viewers all the country, including Europe, the Middle East, the Philippines, and Thailand.

INDIA

NDTV

On air since	:	2003
Language	:	Hindi
Market	:	India and abroad
Satellites	:	AsiaStar, NSS 6 (DISH TV), PAS 7 (Multichoice South Africa), PAS 10, Hot Bird 4, Nilesat 101 (ADD)
Address	:	Archana Complex, Greater Kailash 1, New Delhi 110 048
Telephone	:	+91 11 26 21 86 21
Email	:	feedback@ndtv.com
Website	:	http://www.ndtv.com
Chief Executive	:	Prannoy Roy

NDTV 24x7

On Air since	:	2003
Language	:	English
Market	:	India and abroad
Satellites	:	AsiaStar, NSS 6 (DISH TV), PAS 10, Nilesat 102 (ADD)
Address	:	Archana Complex, Greater Kailash 1, New Delhi 110 048
Telephone	:	+91 11 26 21 86 21
Email	:	feedback@ndtv.com
Website	:	http://www.ndtv.com
Chief Executive	:	Prannoy Roy

India-based NDTV provided news content to the Star group until April 2003 when it decided to break away and launch its own 24-hour Hindi and English news channels.

INDIA

CNN IBN

On Air since	:	2004
Language	:	English
Market	:	India and abroad
Satellites	:	AsiaStar, NSS 6 (DISH TV), PAS 10, Nilesat 102, (ADD)
Address	:	Global Broadcast News, Express Trade Tower, Plot No. 15-16, Sector-16A, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India - 201301
Telephone	:	+91-120-4341818, 3987777
Email	:	editor@ibnlive.com
Website	:	http://www.ibnlive.com
Chief Editor	:	Rajeedp Sardesai

CNN-IBN is a partnership between Global Broadcast News (GBN), a Network18 Company, and Turner International (Turner) of India. The 24-hour, English language news channel is spearheaded by renowned television journalist, Rajdeep Sardesai, as Editor-in-Chief. He is backed in the venture by the strong foundation of Network18's news gathering experience and infrastructure in India and bolstered by CNN's eminent and extensive global news network. IBNLive.com is the online arm of GBN focusing on hard news and interactivity. Along with a plethora of mobile and multimedia enabled content, IBNLive is a multi-platform providing viewers/users the opportunity to contribute to the news process and interact with editors and reporters. Manned 24x7, IBNLive.com is driven not just by CNN-IBN journalists but also by Network18's team of over 1,000 news professionals.

Sahara Samay National

On air since	:	2003
Language	:	Hindi
Market	:	Nationwide
Satellites	:	AsiaSat 3S, NSS 6 (DISH TV)
Address	:	Sahara India Point 40-44, Swami Vivekanand Road, Goregaon West, Mumbai 400 104
Telephone / Fax	:	+91 22 56 98 11 11, +91 28 73 88 25/+91 22 28 73 88 24
Email	:	info@sahasasamay.com, saharatv@bol.net.in
Website	:	http://www.sahasasamay.com
Ownership	:	Sahara India Ltd

INDIA

Times Now

On Air since	:	2005
Language	:	English
Market	:	India and abroad
Address	:	Trade House, 1st Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013,India
Telephone	:	+91 22 24999944, FAX +91 22 24931341
E-mail	:	info@timesnow.tv
Website	:	http://www.timesnow.tvh
Broadcaster	:	M/s Times Global Broadcasting Company Limited

Sahara Samay Uttar Pradesh

On air since	:	2003
Language	:	Hindi
Market	:	Uttar Pradesh
Satellite	:	AsiaSat 3S
Address	:	Sahara India Tower, 7, Kapoorthala Complex, Aliganj, Lucknow 226 024
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 522 237 63 56/ +91 522 237 03 36
E-mail	:	info@sahasasamay.com, saharatv@bol.net.in
Website	:	http://www.sahasasamay.com

INDIA

ETV 2 Eenadu TV

On air since	:	2004
Language	:	Telugu
Market	:	Telugu speaking population (India and abroad)
Satellites	:	NSS 6 (DISH TV), Insat 2E
Address	:	Block A, 3rd Floor, Shantisikhara Complex, Raj Bhavan Road, Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500 082
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 40 23 39 72 42, +91 40 23 31 55 28/+91 40 23 32 18 54, +91 40 23 31 33 23
E-mail	:	marketing@eenadutelevision.com
Website	:	http://www.etv2.net

The publishers of popular Telugu daily Eenadu in Andhra Pradesh, first launched ETV Telugu in 1985. The network expanded to eleven more provincial channels, including ETV Bangla, ETV Marathi, ETV Kannada and ETV Urdu. In January 2002, the group simultaneously added six new channels: ETV Uttar Pradesh, ETV Madhya Pradesh, ETV Bihar, ETV Rajasthan, ETV Gujarat and ETV Oriya.

Asianet Global

On air since	:	2001
Language	:	Malayalam
Market	:	Nationwide
Satellites	:	Insat 2E, Nilesat 101 (ADD)
Address	:	Gorky Bhavanam, Van Ross Junction, University P.O., Thiruvananthapuram 695 034
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 471 233 89 81/ +91 471 233 89 94,+91 471 233 89 70
Email	:	web@asianeetglobal.com, asianet@md2.vsnl.net.in asianet@bom5.vsnl.net.in
Website	:	http://www.asianetglobal.com
Managing Director	:	M.K. Madhavan

The 24-hour news and current affairs channel was launched by ASIANET Communications Ltd, following the popularity of its Malayalam entertainment channel.

INDIA

SUN TV

Language	:	Tamil
Market	:	Tamil speaking population in India and abroad
Satellites	:	Optus B3, NSS 6, PAS 7 (Multichoice South Africa), NSS 703, Hot Bird 4, EchoStar 3 (DISH Network), EchoStar 9/ Intelsat Americas 13 (DISH Network), EchoStar 1 (DISH Network)
Address	:	365 & 367, Anna Salai, Teynampet, Chennai 600 018
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 44 24 31 81 81, +91 44 24 32 51 51/+91 44 24 34 27 29, +91 44 24 34 68 14
Email	:	suntv@sunnetwork.org/suntv
Website	:	http://www.sunnetwork.org/suntv
Ownership	:	Sun Network Ltd

India's first channel for Tamil speakers across the globe, Sun TV telecasts the top 100 programmes in TRPs in Tamil Nadu.

OTHER MEDIA - Online Media

While most important newspapers have started online versions, some news portals are vying with the print media in professionalism and investigative vigour.

Indiainfo.com

Published since	:	1993
Language	:	English
Address	:	Shanthishree Industrial Complex, 17/1, Rupena Agrahara, Hosur Road, Bangalore 560 068
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 80 25 73 49 60 to -2/ +91 80 25 73 52 90
Website	:	http://www.indiainfo.com
Ownership	:	Indiainfo.com Ltd

INDIA

Rediff.com

Language	:	English
Address	:	Mahalaxmi Engineering Estate, L.J. Road 1, Mahim (West), Mumbai 400 016
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 22 24 44 91 44/ +91 22 24 45 53 46
Website	:	http://www.rediff.com
Ownership	:	rediff.com India Ltd

This is a comprehensive news and analysis portal, constantly updating its viewers on happenings in India through a network of correspondents and experts.

Indiastat.com

Language	:	English
Address	:	D-42, 2nd Floor, NDSE-11, New Delhi 110049
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 11 51 64 38 05, -6/ +91 11 26 25 31 69,+91 11 26 25 41 90
Website	:	http://www.indiasat.com
Ownership	:	Datanet India Pvt Ltd

Indiastat.com provides a depth of India specific socio-economic statistical facts and figures culled from various authentic secondary sources. Over a half million pages of statistical data have been qualitatively analysed, condensed and presented in a user -friendly format. This can be accessed within three or four clicks, and downloaded in MS-Excel/HTML formats. It is a paid site accessible only to registered members.

INDIA

Indiatimes

Language	:	English
Address	:	The Times of India Building, Dr. D.N. Road, Mumbai 400001
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 22 56 35 535/ +91 22 22 73 16 80
Website	:	http://www.indiatimes.com
Ownership	:	Bennet Coleman & Co Ltd

An India specific portal from the Times of India group, it is also a gateway to all the group's publications.

Sify.com

Address	:	2nd Floor, Tidel Park, No.4, Canal Bank Road, Taramani, Chennai 600 113
Telephone/ Fax	:	+91 44 22 54 07 70 77/ +91 44 22 54 07 71
Website	:	http://www.sify.com
Ownership	:	Sify Ltd

Sify was the first private ISP to operate when the new ISP policy was announced in India in 1998. It was also the first to offer internet telephony in April 2002.

INDONESIA



With a population of more than 220 million spread over five large islands and 33 provinces, Indonesia provides a huge potential market for the media industry. Evidence of this is shown by the Indonesian media industry's growth in the last ten years.

Notably though, some restrictions remain. The freedom to express an opinion, either verbally, written or in any other form, is subject to the Indonesian Criminal Code which supersedes the press law. In November 2006, the Ministry of Information created an agency aimed at preventing online crime among local users. Under the decree, internet cafes are required to provide the identities of internet users to the agency on a monthly basis.

Indonesian journalists have the right to access and participate in all public meetings held by the government and Parliament, and they can freely report on, or broadcast these events. The



INDONESIA

press law allows the press to work independently, with boundaries set by an ethical code defined by an independent Press Council. There is no restriction in accessing information except in the area of banking and finance where the Central Bank Law imposes certain restrictions.

In 2002, a new broadcasting law was introduced and in mid-2004, the government set up a Broadcasting Commission to oversee the broadcasting industry.

The press law encourages the media to perform investigative journalism, and anyone who violates the law by deliberately hindering or preventing journalists from doing their job may face imprisonment of up to two years or a fine of up to 500 million rupiah (app.US\$ 54,000). There are no bodies or commissions that regulate media coverage at a national or regional level as previously conducted by the now defunct Communications Ministry. While state-owned media remains close to the government, the emergence of a large number of private media has limited its influence in determining published and broadcast opinion.

As a result of the reform process, freedom of the press has become a more important component of Indonesia's

democratisation process. Usually the media is able to report freely without the blatant censorship and repression that occurred during the 'New Order' era. With the introduction of Press Law No. 40, the legal environment of the media has improved considerably. However, persistent lack of understanding of the function of press freedom amongst Indonesian law enforcers means that journalists do not benefit fully from the legal protection offered by Press Law No. 40.

In 2006, the top three Indonesian language papers were Kompas, with a circulation of 509,000 equalling seven percent of the total readership, Jawa Pos, with a circulation of 370,000 and five percent of the total readership, and Rakyat Merdeka with a circulation of 350,000. Among the English language newspapers published in Jakarta, the Indonesian Observer, Indonesia Times and The Jakarta Post are the most influential. There are also several publications catering to the demands of the country's various ethnic minorities, including Chinese-Indonesians. While publications using Chinese characters were previously illegal, these restrictions no longer apply. Many publications, both in Indonesian and in English, have created on-line editions accessible on the internet. Indonesia's major news agency is Antara which was founded as a private agency in 1937 but became the official agency in 1945.

Economic growth, foreign investment and a growing consumer market have drastically increased advertisement spending. In 2004, daily newspapers

INDONESIA

earned advertisement revenues of 6,684.0 billion Indonesian rupiah constituting an increase of 237.27 percent since 2000 (World Association of Newspapers).

Television is becoming the most frequently used source of information for Indonesians, followed by radio and newspapers. According to World Bank data, in 2005, 65 percent of all Indonesian households had a television. According to Internet World Statistics, in 2007 only 8.5 percent of the Indonesian population had internet access. Insufficient infrastructure and lack of financial funds remain the main obstacles to internet access, particularly in rural areas. The professional standard of the Indonesian media requires improvement. Sensationalism is common, especially in the print media.

The process of change in the Indonesian media started when General Suharto, an authoritarian leader who ran the country for more than three decades, stepped down in May 1998, following a big student protest in the capital city, Jakarta. Before he stepped down there was heavy state control of the media. The Department of Information, led by a ruling party (Golkar) chairman, Harmoko, kept tight control.

According to the Indonesian Press Council, in 2007 there were 851 publications, but only 30% of the media industry was perceived by the Council as being financially 'healthy.'

According to Reporters sans Frontiers (RSF), a Paris-based press freedom organization, Indonesia was ranked

100 out of 169 countries in 2007 in its Press Freedom Index. This is a slight improvement on 103 in 2006. This indicates there is some press freedom in Indonesia, but the media is still subject to legal and other restrictions.

In 2004, daily newspapers earned advertisement revenues of 6,684.0 billion Indonesian rupiah constituting an increase of 237.27 percent since 2000 (World Association of Newspapers).

There are five large media companies controlling television and print media. They are Jawa Pos Group, Kompas Gramedia Group, Media Nusantara Citra (MNC) Group, Mugi Rekso Abadi (MRA) and Media Indonesia Group.

Jawa Pos Group is the biggest with 79 newspapers and tabloids. Kompas Gramedia Group has 12 newspapers, 14 magazines and tabloids, and 5 publishing houses. MNC has three national television stations and MRA owns 10 magazines (mostly franchise media) and four radio stations. Media Indonesia Group owns Metro TV, a national news channel, and Media Indonesia daily newspaper. It is the fastest growing media group in

INDONESIA

Indonesia and its leader, Dahlan Iskan, was acknowledged in 2000 as one of the outstanding Indonesian CEOs.

The Kompas Gramedia Group is the print media leader with 14 newspapers, 35 periodicals, six publishing companies, one radio station, and other business entities. Its major daily newspaper, Kompas, is circulated nationally to more than 500,000 households. In some regions, Kompas produces local supplements to give more local news to its readers.

The Media Nusantara Citra (MNC) Group has three television stations (RCTI, TPI and Global TV), a newspaper, two tabloids, a parenting magazine and four radio stations. It plans to acquire a pay TV station.

The MRA Group started to grow during the media freedom period in 1998. It now owns five magazines and nine radio stations. The MRA has focused on franchise media such as the Indonesian edition of Cosmopolitan, Harper's Bazaar, MTV Trax and FHM magazines. The group targets young middle class readers and combines its publication events with outdoor activities in upmarket cafes in big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung and Surabaya.

Foreign investment in the Indonesian media industry was marked by the partnership in 2005 between ANTV and Hong Kong-based Star TV, which has a 20 percent stake.

A new press law in 1999 created the independent Press Council. In 2002, a

new broadcasting law was introduced and in mid-2004, the government set up a Broadcasting Commission to oversee the broadcasting industry. The commission has produced a code of ethics and broadcasting standards and maintains control over television content.

Among the English language newspapers published in Jakarta, the Indonesian Observer, Indonesia Times and The Jakarta Post are the most influential. There are also several publications catering to the demands of the country's various ethnic minorities, including Chinese-Indonesians.

Indonesian media does not receive any subsidies such as government sponsored advertising.

A broadcasting licence is required for the operation of TV and radio stations, mostly for regulating broadcasting frequencies and ensuring technical feasibility. The licence also aims to

INDONESIA

encourage the establishment of local TV stations to broaden public access. The Indonesian Broadcasting Act of 1996 authorised private corporations to broadcast their own news programmes, effectively breaking the state monopoly on news previously held by Televisi Republik Indonesia (now a public entity). A large number of private TV and radio stations have also started broadcasting in the country. In 2003, 11 TV stations were broadcasting nationally, ten of which were private television channels and one was state-owned. In addition, a considerable number of local TV stations operate.

The Kompas Gramedia Group is the print media leader with 14 newspapers, 35 periodicals, six publishing companies, one radio station, and other business entities.

There is a similar trend in radio. The national radio station, Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI), became a public broadcasting corporation in 2000. In 2002, 873 radio stations were operating in Indonesia. This figure is composed of 50 state-owned Radio Republik Indonesia stations, 682 commercial radio stations, eight non-commercial radio stations and 133 radio stations owned by local governments.

Despite the establishment of new media companies, there have been no significant changes in the concentration of ownership in the industry. Big media groups such as Tempo Group, Gramedia and the Media Group – some of which have close relations with Suharto's family – continue to play significant roles. High investment and operational costs are two reasons why only a few business groups can establish and sustain a strong media presence.

With its founding on 25 April 1983, the English daily, The Jakarta Post set itself two goals: firstly, to improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia, and secondly, to bring together four competing media publishers to jointly produce a quality newspaper with an Indonesian perspective. Also, the privately-owned publication strives to present to the Indonesian public, a newspaper of the highest quality that allows its readers to deepen their insight into the workings of Indonesia, its people and its government. With a daily circulation of 40,000 copies and a readership of over 100,000 across Indonesia, the paper has successfully established itself as the country's largest English language daily and is read by locals and expatriates alike.

INDONESIA

MAJOR MEDIA - Newspaper

Kompas

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Indonesia
Circulation	:	530,000
Average pages	:	48
Advertising rate	:	Rp 30,000 – Rp72,000 /col mm
Address	:	Jl. Palmerah Selatan 26-28, Central Jakarta, Jakarta 10270
Telephone/Fax	:	+62 21 534 77 10 / 62 21 548 60 68
Email	:	kompas@kompas.com
Website	:	http://www.kompas.com
Publisher	:	PT Kompas Media Nusantara
Editor-in-chief	:	Bambang Sukartiono

Jawa Pos

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Indonesia
Circulation	:	433,383
Average pages	:	32
Advertising rate	:	Rp 49,500 – Rp 84,500/col.mm
Address	:	Jl. Ahmad Yani no. 88, Gedung Graha Pena, Surabaya, East Java
Telephone/Fax	:	+62 31 828 33 33 / +62 31 828 55 55
Email	:	editor@jawapos.co.id
Website	:	http://www.jawapos.co.id
Publisher	:	PT Jawa Pos
Editor-in-chief	:	Azrul Ananda

INDONESIA

Media Indonesia

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Indonesia
Circulation	:	200,000
Average pages	:	36
Advertising rate	:	Rp14,000 – Rp58,000/col.mm
Address	:	Kompleks Delta Kedoya, Jl. Pilar Raya Kav. A-D, Kedoya Selatan, Kebon Jeruk, West Jakarta 11520
Telephone/Fax	:	+62 21 581 20 88 / +62 21 581 21 02
Email	:	redaksi@mediaindonesia.co.id
Website	:	http://www.mediaindonesia.com
Publisher	:	PT Citra Media Nusa Purnama
Editor-in-chief	:	Saur Hutabarat

The Jakarta Post

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	100,000
Average pages	:	24
Advertising rate	:	USD 450 – USD 625 col.mm
Address	:	Jl. Palmerah Selatan 15, Central Jakarta 10270
Telephone/Fax	:	+62 21 530 04 76 / +62 21 549 26 85
Email	:	editorial@thejakartapost.com
Website	:	http://www.thejakartapost.com
Publisher	:	PT Bina Media Tenggara
Editor-in-chief	:	Endy M. Bayuni

INDONESIA

MAJOR MEDIA - Television

RCTI

Language	:	Indonesia
Market Share	:	17.7% (Nielsen Media Research)
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	07.00 pm – 11.00 pm
Address	:	Jl. Raya Perjuangan, Kebon Jeruk, West Jakarta 11520
Telephone/Fax	:	+62 21 530 35 40 / +62 21 549 38 52
Website	:	http://www.rcti.tv
Ownership	:	PT Rajwali Citra Televisi Indonesia
Chief Operating Officer	:	Harry Tanoesoedibjo (Director)

SCTV

Language	:	Indonesia
Market Share	:	17.0%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	07.00 pm – 11.00 pm
Address	:	Senayan City, Jl. Asia Afrika, Jakarta
Telephone/Fax	:	+62 21 2793 5555/ +62 21 2793 5444
Website	:	http://www.sctv.co.id
Owner	:	PT Surya Citra Media tbk
Chief Operating Officer	:	Fofo Sariaatmadja

INDONESIA

Trans TV

Language	:	Indonesia
Market Share	:	13.5%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Jl. Tendean Kav. 12-14A, South Jakarta
Telephone/Fax	:	+62 21 7917 7000/+62 21 7918 4546
Email	:	yonis@transtv.co.id
Website	:	www.transtv.co.id
Owner	:	Para Group – Chairul Tanjung
Chief Operating Officer	:	Ishadi S.K

Metro TV

Language	:	Indonesia, English
Market Share	:	9%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Kompleks Delta Kedoya, Jl. Pilar Raya Kav. A-D, Kedoya Selatan, Kebon Jeruk, West Jakarta 11520
Telephone/Fax	:	+62 21 581 20 88 / +62 21 581 21 02
Email	:	editorial@metronews.com
Website	:	http://www.metronews.com
Owner	:	PT Media Televisi Indonesia
Chief Operating Officer	:	Surya Paloh

INDONESIA

MAJOR MEDIA - Radio

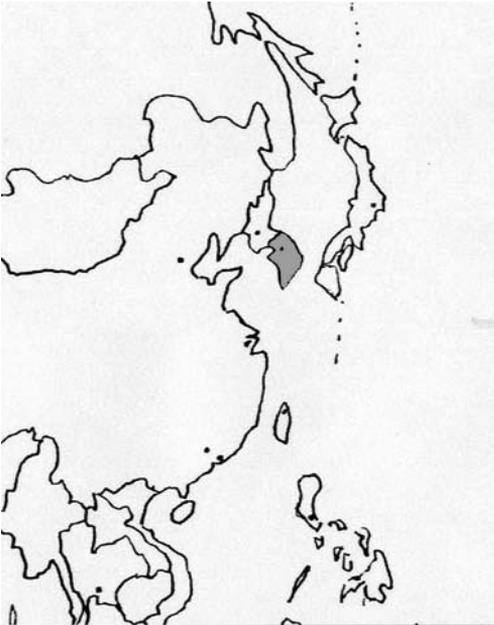
Prambors (102,2fm)

Language	:	Indonesia
Reach	:	Jakarta, Yogya, Semarang, Makassar, Solo, Medan, Bandung, Surabaya
Prime Time	:	06.00 – 10.00, 16.00 – 23.00 WIB
Address	:	Ratu Plaza Office Tower Lt.20 Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav 9, South Jakarta
Telephone/Fax	:	+62 21 722 3313, +62 21722 3350
Email	:	info@pramborsfm.com
Website	:	www.pramborsfm.com
Owner	:	PT Masima Cipta Karya – Malik Sjafei
Chief Operating Officer	:	Imran Amir

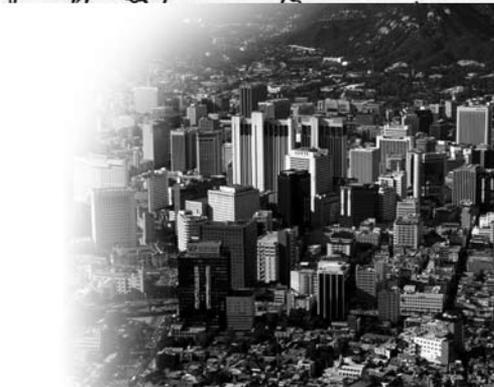
68H

Language	:	Indonesia
Reach	:	Nationwide (104 radio stations)
Address	:	Utan Kayu 68H, East Jakarta
Telephone/Fax	:	+62 21 859 09948 - 51, Fax +62 21 858 2430
Email	:	redaksi@kbr68h.com
Website	:	www.kbr68h.com
Owner	:	Institut Studi Arus Informasi
Chief Operating Officer	:	Santoso

KOREA



More than two decades after Korea ended a long period of military-backed authoritarian rule, press freedom was restored, but the media and the government still compete for influence over the population. Changes of government every five years under Korea's constitutional order further complicates issues, as the media are forced to confront new governments, and are constant targets for criticism and examination.



Chosun, JoongAng and Dong-a, the three mass-circulation conservative daily newspapers, were vehemently against the progressive governments of President Kim Dae-jung (1998-2002) and President Roh Moo-hyun (2003-2007), and were initially sympathetic to the new administration of Lee Myung-bak,

who was elected in December 2007. However, they have since turned against him, claiming that he compromised his conservative agenda in the face of tough resistance from the left.

The two daily English language newspapers, The Korea Herald and The Korea Times, have existed for over 50 years, but are constantly pressured to absorb high costs with limited advertising revenue - problems shared by other newspapers.

One major disappointment of the “big three” newspapers was the inability of the new government and the ruling Grand National Party, to revise a series of media statutes (a move to reduce the power of the media giants) enacted by the Roh Moo-hyun administration, despite its comfortable majority in the National Assembly. The “media reform” legislation included imposing limits to market share in media mergers and restricting newspapers’ stock ownership in broadcasting businesses. The government can also use a substantial amount of “media promotion funds” to support financially troubled enterprises.

During the closing period of the Roh administration, government ministries, under direction of the Government Information Agency, closed press rooms within government offices and barred journalists from visiting bureaucrats in their offices without prior appointment - a press privilege in the past. Instead, well-facilitated press briefings were provided in the main government complexes, although the media strongly protested against this perceived restriction of their activities.

The new government of President Lee quickly restored the press rooms at ministries. The Government Organization Law was revised to streamline the administration structure. One conspicuous feature of the reforms was the abolition of the Government Information Agency, which had been the centre of media policies during the previous two administrations.

Newspapers, broadcasting networks and growing on-line press hailed the “press liberalization measures” of the new government’s reform initiatives. But the honeymoon was brief. The media relentlessly pursued scandals as President Lee made new appointments to the Cabinet and the presidential office.

Print and broadcast media closely scrutinized the financial and asset status of new Cabinet Ministers and presidential staff. Some senior presidential aides resigned within a few weeks of taking office, unable to give proper explanations. The new president, his administration and the governing party, saw their collective popularity plummet.

KOREA

The Roh Moo-hyun administration had maintained good relations with the broadcasting networks, Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) and Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC), in which the government has controlling shares. Shunned by the large conservative newspapers, the former administration sought cooperation from the broadcasters for its public relations. Jung Yun-joo, a liberal newspaper columnist who was vocal in criticizing the conservative media, was named president of KBS, the organization that has the strongest media influence on Korean society.

Ohmynews, Pressian and other internet newspapers, which published liberal journalism, from the early 2000s, over the rapidly growing online communications in South Korea, have generally been critical of the government.

Following the change of government, KBS with Jung at the helm was not particularly cooperative with the new government. There were moves to remove Jung who still had more than a year left in his second three-year term. In the meantime, an investigative

report produced by the other major broadcaster, MBC, was warning the public about the possible health risks of beef imports from the United States (because of alleged 'mad cow' disease). This triggered massive anti-government demonstrations in Seoul, led by leftist civic groups.

The Lee Myung-bak government was thrown into confrontation with the two broadcasters. The Ministry of Agriculture filed libel suits against MBC, leading the state prosecution to investigate the network, focusing on its alleged distortion of facts about mad cow disease in the United States. At the same time, the prosecution investigated KBS's Jung for huge financial losses to the broadcaster. The state audit agency recommended his dismissal for mismanagement and eventually, President Lee fired him.

Ohmynews, Pressian and other internet newspapers, which published liberal journalism, from the early 2000s, over the rapidly growing online communications in South Korea, have generally been critical of the government. Other developing online media have been the local internet portal sites which carry news items picked up from major daily newspapers, and cyber forums. Chosun, JoongAng and Dong-a newspapers have prohibited on-line media from using their articles, as the papers compete with the portals for advertising.

The tussle between the government and the media, and competition amongst the different mass media has grown complex and difficult. However, the influence of the media in Korean society remains as

strong as ever. The devastating effect of the MBC United States beef story in the spring of 2008, proved that.

The Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) - a 50% public and 50% private broadcasting company - owns AM and FM channels, as does the privately owned Seoul Broadcasting System (SBS).

Journalism continues to attract top graduates in Korea. One noteworthy feature is the increase of women employed in the media, legal services and other professions previously dominated by males.

Aside from the major national daily papers and a few economic newspapers, print media in Korea is experiencing financial difficulties - especially the provincial daily papers which undergo frequent ownership changes. The two daily English language newspapers, The Korea Herald and The Korea Times, have existed for over 50 years, but are constantly pressured to absorb high costs with limited advertising revenue - problems shared by other newspapers.

The Yonhap News, established in 1980 with the merger of existing news agencies

forced by the military government, still continues to be the only news distributor for both print and broadcast media. It has almost 700 journalists providing news and features in all areas of politics, economy, culture, sports and international information. Its news items are distributed in six languages - Korean, English, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish and Arabic.

Among Korea's large newspapers, Chosun Ilbo, Dong-a Ilbo and JoongAng Ilbo are owned by families, and the Segye Times and Kukmin Daily, by religious foundations. The progressive Hankyoreh Shinmun and Kyunghyang Daily News have a unique ownership of citizen stockholders. Nearly 6,000 magazines are published, of which the most popular are those specializing in sports, entertainment, home life, leisure activities, women's affairs and automobiles.

The new government inaugurated the Broadcasting and Communication Commission by integrating the existing Broadcasting Commission with part of the Information and Communication Ministry. The powerful new organization exercises supervisory jurisdiction over the country's broadcasting system, including license issuing and renewals for terrestrial, cable, satellite and internet broadcasters.

The Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) - a 50% public and 50% private broadcasting company - owns AM and FM channels, as does the privately owned Seoul Broadcasting System (SBS). The Christian Broadcasting System (CBS) also owns radio stations. Other religious broadcasting stations are PBC (Catholic) and BBS (Buddhist), launched in the last decade.

KOREA

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

Chosun Ilbo

Published	:	Daily, since 1920
Language	:	Korean, English (online)
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	61, 1-ga, Taepyeongno, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 724 5114/ +82 2 724 5109
Website	:	http://www.chosun.com
President	:	Kim Moon-soon
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Kang Cheon-seok
Editor-in-chief	:	Kim Chang-kee

Dong-a Ilbo

Published	:	Daily, since 1920
Language	:	Korean, English edition
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	139, Sejongno, Jongno-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 2020 0114/ +82 2 2020 0428
Website	:	http://www.donga.com
President	:	Kim Jae-ho
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Lee Jae-ho
Editor-in-chief	:	Lim Chae-chung

Hankook Ilbo

Published	:	Daily, since 1954
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	118 2-ga, Namdaemunro, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 724 2114/ +82 2 724 2244
Website	:	http://www.hankooki.com
Chairman	:	Chang Jae-ku
President	:	Lee Jong-seung
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Im Chul-soon
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Joon-hui

KOREA

Hankyoreh

Published	:	Daily, since 1988
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	116-25, Gongdeok-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 1566 9595/ +82 2 710 0210
Website	:	http://www.hani.co.kr
President	:	Suh Hyung-soo
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Kim Byung-soo
Editor-in-chief	:	Kim Jong-koo

JoongAng Ilbo

Published	:	Daily, since 1965
Language	:	Korean, English edition
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	7, Sunhwa-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 751 5114/ +82 2 751 9809
Website	:	http://www.joins.com
President	:	Song Pil-ho
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Moon Chang-keuk
Editor-in-chief	:	Park Bo-gyun

Kukmin Daily

Published	:	Daily, since 1988
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	12, Yeouido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 781 9114/ +82 2 781 9115
Website	:	http://www.kmib.co.kr
President	:	Cho Min-je
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Han Suk-dong
Editor-in-chief	:	Chung Byung-duk

KOREA

Kyunghyang Daily News

Published	:	Daily, since 1946
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	22, Jeong-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 3701 1114/ +82 2739 2408
Website	:	http://www.khan.co.kr
President	:	Koh Young-jae
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Song Choong-sik
Editor-in-chief	:	Song Myung-seung

Munhwa Ilbo

Published	:	Daily, since 1991
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	68, 1-ga, Chungjeongno, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 3701 5114/ +82 2722 8328
Website	:	http://www.munhwa.co.kr
President	:	Lee Byeong-gyu
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Hong Jung-ki
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Yong-shik

Naeil Shinmun

Published	:	Daily, since 2000
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	55, 2-ga, Shinmunno, Jongno-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 2287 2300/ +82 2 737 9644
Website	:	http://www.naeil.com
President	:	Jang Myeong-guk
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Jeong Se-yong
Editor-in-chief	:	Shin Myung-sik

KOREA

Segye Times

Published	:	Daily, since 1989
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	63-1, 3-ga, Hangangno, Yongsan-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 2000 1234/ +82 2 2000 1530
Website	:	http://www.segye.com
President	:	Lee Dong-han
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Cha Joon-young
Editor-in-chief	:	Baek Young-chul

Seoul Shinmun

Published	:	Daily, since 1904
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	25, 1-ga, Taepyeongno, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 2000 9000/ 822 2 2000 7179
Website	:	http://www.seoul.co.kr
President	:	Roh Jin-hwan
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Yum Joo-young
Editor-in-chief	:	Kang Suk-jin

KOREA

Business Daily Newspapers

Financial News Daily

Published	:	Daily, since 2000
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	24-5, Yeouido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 20 03 7114/ +82 2 20 03 7111
Website	:	http://www.fnnews.com
President	:	Jeon Jae-ho
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Lee Won-doo
Editor-in-chief	:	Park Hyung-joon

Herald Business

Published	:	Daily, since 1973
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	1-12, 3-ga, Hoehyeon-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 27 27 01 14/ +82 27 27 06 64
Website	:	http://www.heraldbiz.com
President	:	Park Haeng-hwan
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Min Byeong-mun
Editor-in-chief	:	Jang Yun-yeong

Korea Economic Daily

Published	:	Daily, since 1964
Language	:	Korea, Weekly English Edition
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	441, Jungnim-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 360 4114/ +82 2 312 6610
Website	:	http://www.hankyung.com
President	:	Sin Sang-min
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Lee Kye-min
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Hui-joo

KOREA

Maeil Business Newspaper

Published	:	Daily, since 1966
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	30-1, 1-ga, Pil-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 2000 2114/ +82 2 781 9115
Website	:	http://www.mk.co.kr
President	:	Jang Dae-hwan
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Jang Yong-seong
Editor-in-chief	:	Kim Se-young

Money Today

Published	:	Daily, since 2001
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Gap-eul Bldg., 149, Seorin-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2724 7700/ +82 2781 9115
Website	:	http://www.moneytoday.co.kr
President	:	Hong Seon-geun
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Choi Byung-gwon
Editor-in-chief	:	Park Jong-myun

Seoul Economic Daily

Published	:	Daily, since 1960
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	43, 3-ga, Chungmuro, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 724 2114/ +82 2 724 2283
Website	:	http://www.sedaily.com
President	:	Im Jong-kun
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Park Si-ryong
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Jong-hwan

KOREA

Electronic Times

Published	:	Daily, since 1982
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	94-152, 2-ga, Yeongdeungpo-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 2168 9200/ +82 2 2675 9204
Website	:	http://www.etnews.co.kr
President	:	Choi Young-sang
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Taek

Asia Economic News

Published	:	Daily, since 2005
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	44-36 Yeoeuido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 6292 7114/ +82 2 6292 7116
Website	:	http://www.akn.co.kr
President	:	Kwak Young-kil
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Park Hyun-chaе
Editor-in-chief	:	Park Jung-kyoo

Digital Times

Published	:	Daily, since 2000
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	68, 1-ga, Chungjeongno Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 37 01 55 00/ +82 2 37 01 53 30
Website	:	http://www.digitaltimes.co.kr
President	:	Cho Myung-sik
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Lim Young-min
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Kyoo-hwa

KOREA

Sports Paper

Daily Sports

Published	:	Daily, since 1969
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	441 Jngnim-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 6363 1313/ +82 2 6363 1384
Email	:	coma21@joins.com
Website	:	http://www.isplus.joins.com
Chairman	:	Jang Jae-geun
President	:	Jang Jung-ho
Editor-in-chief	:	Park Jong-gwon

Sports Seoul 21

Published	:	Daily, since 1985
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	25, 1-ga, Taepyeongno, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 2001 0021/ +82 2 2001 0089
Website	:	http://www.sportsseoul.com
President	:	Kim Hak-kyoon
Editor-in-chief	:	Kang Young-ki

Sports Chosun

Published	:	Daily, since 1990
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	923-14, Mok-dong, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 3219 8114/ +82 2 3219 8482
Website	:	http://www.sportschosun.com
President	:	Ha Won
Editor-in-chief	:	Bang Joon-sik

KOREA

Sports Today

Published	:	Daily, since 1999
Language	:	Korean
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	3F, CCMM Bldg., 12 Yeouido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 20 02 01 14/ +82 2 20 02 01 15
Website	:	http://www.stoo.com
President	:	Lee Jeong-u
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Geon-u

English Language Daily Newspapers

Korea Herald

Published	:	Daily, since 1953
Language	:	English
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	1-12, 3-ga, Hoehyeon-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 727 0114
Website	:	http://www.koreaherald.co.kr
President	:	Park Haeng-hwan
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Choi Nam-hyun
Editor-in-chief	:	Ryu Geun-ha

Korea Times

Published	:	Daily, since 1950
Language	:	English
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	43, 3-ga, Chungmu-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 724 2359/ +82 2 736 4061
Website	:	http://www.koreatimes.co.kr
Chairman	:	Chang Jae-gu
President	:	Park Mu-jong
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Choe Seong-jin
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Chang-sup

KOREA

Joongang Daily

Published	:	Daily, since 2002
Language	:	English
Readership	:	Nationwide
Address	:	7, Sunhwa-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 27 51 92 22/ +82 27 51 92 18
Website	:	http://www.joongangdaily.joins.com
President	:	Kil Jung-woo
Editor-in-chief	:	A. Lin Neumann

MAJOR MEDIA - Television and Radio

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS)

On Air since	:	Radio, 1927 Television, 1973
Language	:	Korean
Address	:	18, Yeouido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 781 1000 (PBX), +82 2 781 4179 (TV Advertising) +82 2 781 1641 (Radio Advertising) +82 2 781 1497
Website	:	http://www.kbs.co.kr
President	:	Vacant
Chief News Editor	:	Lee Il-hwa
Chief of Programming	:	Nam Sung-woo

Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)

On Air since	:	Radio, 1961 Television, 1969
Language	:	Korean
Address	:	31, Yeouido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 780 0011/ +82 2 784 0880
Website	:	http://www.imbc.com
President	:	Ohm Ki-young
Chief News Editor	:	Shin Yong-jin

KOREA

Seoul Broadcasting System (SBS)

On Air since	:	1990
Language	:	Korean
Address	:	920 Mok 1-dong, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 780 0006/ +82 2 2113 3169
Website	:	http://www.sbs.co.kr
President	:	Ha Keum-yul
Chief News Editor	:	Kim Jin-won

Korea Educational Broadcasting System (EBS)

On Air since	:	1990
Language	:	Korean
Address	:	92-6 Umyeon-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 2189 7114/ +82 2 521 0249
Website	:	http://www.ebs.co.kr
President	:	Koo Kwan-seo

Christian Broadcasting System (CBS)

On Air since	:	1954
Language	:	Korean, English
Address	:	917-2 Mok-dong, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 26 50 70 00/ +82 26 54 24 57
Website	:	http://www.cbs.co.kr
President	:	Lee Jong-sik
Chief of Broadcasting	:	Ahn Yoon-suk
Chief News Editor	:	Lee Kil-hyung

KOREA

MAJOR MEDIA - News Agency

Yonhap News

Published	:	Since 1980
Language	:	Korean, English, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Spanish
Readership	:	Worldwide
Address	:	85-1 Susong-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 398 3114/ +82 2 738 0820
President	:	Kim Ki-suh
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Lee Do-sun
Editor-in-chief	:	Sung Ki-joon

MAJOR MEDIA - Internet

Ohmynews

Published	:	2000
Language	:	Korean, English
Address	:	505, Daeu Bldg., 167, Naesu-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 733 5595/ +82 2 733 5011
President	:	http://www.ohmynews.com
Chief Editorial Writer	:	Oh Yeon-ho
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Han-key

Pressian

Published	:	2001
Language	:	Korean
Address	:	19-29 Okin-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 722 8494/ +82 2 722 8495
Website	:	http://www.pressian.com
President	:	Park In-gyu
Editor-in-chief	:	Kim Chang-hui

KOREA

Daedeok Net

Published	:	2000
Language	:	Korean
Address	:	104-14, Munji-dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 42 861 5005/ +82 42 861 5059
Website	:	http://www.hellodd.com
President	:	Lee Seok-bong
Editor-in-chief	:	Gu Nam-pyeong

Daily Pharm

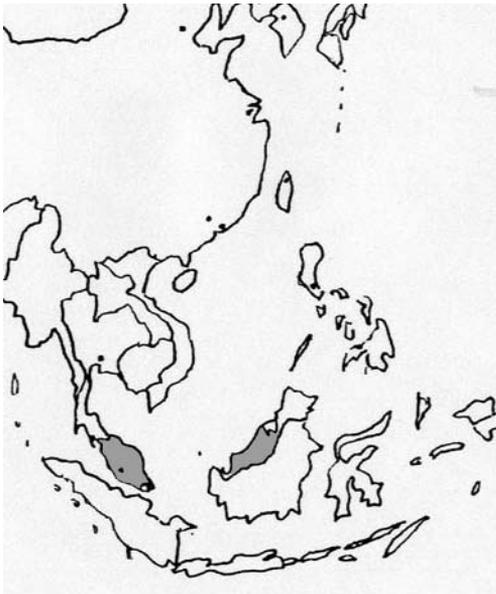
Published	:	1999
Language	:	Korean
Address	:	Seongi Bldg., 981-49, Bangbae-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 2 3473 0833/ 82 2 3474 0169
Website	:	http://www.dreamdrug.com
President	:	Min Gyeong-du
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Jeong-sik

E Daily

Published	:	2000
Language	:	Korean
Address	:	16th Fl., Hanjin-haeun Bldg., 25-11, Yeouido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
Telephone/Fax	:	+82 23 77 20 114/ +82 27 85 33 83
Website	:	http://www.edaily.co.kr
President	:	Kim Bong-kook
Editor-in-chief	:	Lee Eui-chul



MALAYSIA



Given Malaysia's geographic spread, its multi-ethnicity and the diversity of languages spoken, the country's media landscape is fragmented. However, overall media ownership and operations are confined to a small number of media companies.

Media Prima Berhad (MPB) is the largest integrated media group, with diversified interests in electronic (television and radio), print and outdoor media.



MPB controls most of the free-to-air television market with a portfolio of four channels catering to the different cultures and social backgrounds. They include TV3, which caters to all Malays (and hence mass Malaysia); NTV7, targeting the urban market with programmes predominantly in English and Chinese; 8TV, catering to the young urban market; and TV9, which reaches out to the semi-urban and rural Malay areas.

MALAYSIA

Government run and controlled RTM1 and RTM2 are free-to-air television channels. RTM2 is positioned as a family channel and RTM1 as an infotainment channel.

For Chinese readers, the Sin Chew Daily is the leading newspaper, followed by the China Press. Malaysia's top online sites are largely international search engines and portals, namely Google, MSN and Yahoo.

Malaysia's television also includes direct-to-home (DTH) satellite pay television services by MEASAT Broadcast Network Systems Sdn Bhd or "Astro". Astro currently relays to 2.3 million homes, (approximately 43% of Malaysia's TV households). Astro offers over 100 channels with a mix of foreign and local programmes.

In addition to its pay television, Astro also operates eight FM terrestrial radio stations via Airtime Management & Programming (AMP). This includes Malaysia's top-ranking stations in Malay (ERAFM), Chinese (MYFM), Indian (THR) and English (HITZ.FM). Astro also offers 17 digital radio channels over its DTH platform.

Media Prima Berhad (MPB) owns two radio networks - Fly FM (English) and Hot FM (Bahasa Malaysia). Both stations are fast becoming hit stations with a number two ranking for English and for Bahasa stations.

Malaysia's newspaper dominance is determined by language. MPB's NSTP Group owns the country's number one Bahasa Malaysia newspaper, Harian Metro, as well as Berita Harian. Another player amongst the Bahasa newspapers is the Utusan Group, which produces Utusan Malaysia and Mingguan Malaysia, a popular Sunday title.

For Chinese readers, the Sin Chew Daily is the leading newspaper, followed by the China Press. Both titles are owned by Media Chinese International Limited (Media Chinese), which resulted from a merger between Ming Pao Enterprise Corporation Limited of Hong Kong, Sin Chew Media Corporation Berhad and Nanyang Press Holdings Berhad of Malaysia. The Chinese media portfolio features leading Chinese language publications in their respective markets.

Malaysia's most widely read English language daily is The Star, owned by The Star Group. The Star is also published on The Star Online news site and provides news and information services for an e-paper edition, and The Star Mobile portal for PDAs and cellphones. Other English titles in Malaysia include The Sun, a free paper available in Malaysia's market centres, and the New Straits Times owned by the NSTP group.

MALAYSIA

As at 2008, 50% of Malaysians use the internet, which fulfills a mass media role. Malaysia's top online sites are largely international search engines and portals, namely Google, MSN and Yahoo. Local online newspaper sites are well-accessed, eg. www.thestar.com.my; www.sinchew.com.my; www.bharian.com.my; www.utusan.com.my. The most popular internet news provider in Malaysia is www.malaysiakini.com.

Malaysia's media industry is regulated by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC). The MCMC oversees the development of the new regulatory framework for the converging industries of telecommunications, broadcasting and on-line activities.

Malaysia's newspaper dominance is determined by language. MPB's NSTP Group owns the country's number one Bahasa Malaysia newspaper, *Harian Metro*, as well as *Berita Harian*.

the more developed side of Malaysia, comprises 11 states, a federal territory, the capital city of Kuala Lumpur and the country's administrative centre of Putrajaya. East Malaysia consists of two states, Sabah and Sarawak, spread over a vast geographical area.

Malaysia's population of 25 million is a large, diverse and vibrant society, comprising primarily Malays, followed by Chinese, Indians and smaller indigenous tribes, spread across the country.

In the city centres, most Malaysians are usually at least bi-lingual, with Bahasa Malaysia being the official language and English the second most widely spoken. Moving out to the semi-urban and rural areas, Malaysians tend to adopt their ethnic tongue, while maintaining a basic understanding of Bahasa Malaysia or English.

Malaysia as a country is divided by the South China Sea and is made up of Peninsular (West) Malaysia and East Malaysia. Peninsular Malaysia, deemed

MALAYSIA

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

The Star/ Sunday Star

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	309,181 (weekdays), 322,741 (weekend)
Advertising rate	:	RM 18.00 – RM 61.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	Menara Star, 15 Jalan 16/11, 46350 Petaling Jaya
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7967 1388 / +603 7955 4039
Email	:	enquiries@istar.com.my
Website	:	http://www.thestar.com.my
Publisher	:	Star Publications (M) Bhd
Group Chief Editor	:	Dato Wong Chun Wai

The Star is Malaysia's most widely read English daily newspaper. Founded in 1971, it is published by Star Publications (M) Bhd. Its other major competitors are the New Straits Times and The Sun. The newspaper covers a variety of issues which are split into three segments: Main Paper, StarBiz and Star Two.

- 1) Main Paper - provides latest local and international news
- 2) StarBiz – latest coverage of stock market updates, business developments and economic and market trends
- 3) Star Two – covers lifestyle, entertainment, health, parenting, food, environment, etc

MALAYSIA

New Straits Times/ New Sunday Times

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	139,763 (weekdays), 153,409 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	RM 45.00 with RM 13,500.00 (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	Balai Berita 31, Jalan Riong, 59100 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 2282 2328 / +603 2282 4482
Email	:	news@nstp.com.my
Website	:	http://www.nst.com.my
Publisher	:	The New Straits Times Press Sdn Bhd
Group Chief Editor	:	Syed Nazri Syed Harun

The New Straits Times, originally known as the Straits Times, was established in 1845. It is the oldest English language newspaper in Malaysia. It ranks second place after The Star, and is supported by business people because of its well known business supplement, "Business Times". It appeals mainly to the affluent and highly literate.

Malay Mail/ Weekend Mail

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	20,816 (weekdays) / 52,808 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	RM 27.00 (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	Unit B-1-3A, Level Ground 3, Two Square, 2 Jalan 19/1, 46300 Petaling Jaya
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7947 2222 / +603 7947 2229
Email	:	mmnews@mmail.com.my
Website	:	http://www.mmail.com.my
Publisher	:	The Malay Mail Sdn. Bhd.
Editor	:	Yushaimi Maulud Yahya & Saiful Azhar Abdullah

The Malay Mail made its first appearance in 1896. Promoted as "The Paper That Cares", it is an afternoon English daily paper owned by Media Prima under the NST Press Group. With its featuring of sensational crime stories and accidents, the paper attracts a majority readership of young urban readers.

MALAYSIA

The Sun

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	256,486
Advertising rate	:	RM 39.00 with RM 6,500.00 (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	4th Floor, Lot 6, Jalan 51/217, Section 51, 46050 Petaling Jaya
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7784 6688 / +603 7783 5871
Email	:	chenghai@thesundaily.com
Website	:	http://www.sun2surf.com
Publisher	:	Sun Media Corporation Sdn Bhd
Editor	:	Chong Cheng Hai

Launched in 1993, The Sun has fast become one of the top English daily newspapers, distributed free at pick-up points around metropolitan areas and major cities. It is available daily from Monday to Friday, except on public holidays. To cater to the white collar working community and the urban young market, it has recently redesigned its look with plenty of easy reading material and news briefs, for more interactive reading.

The Edge

Published	:	Weekly
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	24,043
Advertising rate	:	RM 42.00 with RM 4,000.00 (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	W3A06, Level 3A, West Wing, Metropolitan Square, No. 2 Jalan PJU 8/1 Damansara Perdana, 47820 Petaling Jaya
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7787 9988 / +603 7787 9999
Website	:	http://www.theledgedaily.com
Publisher	:	The Edge Communications Sdn. Bhd.

The Edge is a Malaysian weekly business newspaper that reports on international and local financial and investment news. It was established in 1994 to target corporate executives and individuals with an interest in current economic affairs.

MALAYSIA

Sin Chew Daily

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	357,163
Advertising rate	:	RM 9.00 – RM 35.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	19, Jalan Semangat, 46200 Petaling Jaya
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7965 8888/ +603 7954 2541
Email	:	info@sinchew-i.com
Website	:	http://www.sinchew-i.com
Publisher	:	Sin Chew Media Corporation Bhd.

Sin Chew Daily first emerged in 1929. It has the widest circulation and best sales of any Chinese language newspaper in South East Asia. With a mass market appeal it has a strong presence in the central and southern regions of Malaysia. In January 2008, Sin Chew Media Corporation, Nanyang Press Holdings and Ming Pao Enterprise merged under a new group known as Media Chinese International Limited.

China Press

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	231,539
Advertising rate	:	RM 6.50 – RM 38.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	80, Jalan Riong, 59100 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 2289 6388 / +603 2284 0018
Website	:	http://www.chinapress.com.my
Publisher	:	The China Press Sdn Bhd

China Press is the second largest Chinese language newspaper in Malaysia. Since its first publication in 1946, China Press has expanded its circulation and become one of the fastest growing newspapers in the Chinese community, especially in the east coast region. Famous for its “infotainment style” of reporting, the paper is popular among the young urban market. Currently, it is owned by Media Chinese International Limited.

MALAYSIA

Nanyang Siang Pau

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	114,049
Advertising rate	:	RM 6.50 – RM 60.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	No 1, Jalan SS 7/2, 47301 Petaling Jaya
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7872 6888 / +603 7872 6880
Email	:	info@nanyang.com
Website	:	http://www.nanyang.com
Publisher	:	Nanyang Siang Pau Sdn Bhd

Nanyang Siang Pau was first introduced in 1923. Under the same group as Sin Chew Daily and China Press, it is well-known for its business supplements aimed at business people and corporate executives.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	69,112
Advertising rate	:	RM35.00 – RM 43.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	19, Lebuhraya Presgrave, P.O. Box No. 31, 10300 Penang
Telephone/Fax	:	+604 261 2312 / +604 261 5407
Website	:	http://www.kwongwah.com.my
Publisher	:	Kwong Wah Yit Poh Press Bhd

Kwong Wah Yit Poh is a Malaysian Chinese language newspaper and was first published in 1910. Distributed only in Penang, it is one of the best selling newspapers in the northern region. Its readers are mostly of the older generation.

MALAYSIA

Guang Ming Daily

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	127,454
Advertising rate	:	RM 28.00 – RM 45.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	19 Jalan Semangat, 46200 Petaling Jaya
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7965 8888 / +603 7965 8515
Website	:	http://www.guangming.com.my
Publisher	:	Guang Ming Ribao Sdn Bhd

Guang Ming Daily is a Chinese daily newspaper. It is distributed nationwide, but has the widest readership in the northern region, where it is also one of the best-selling newspapers. It targets urban and young readers.

Oriental Daily News

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	102,500
Advertising rate	:	RM 12.00 – RM 40.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	Wisma Dang Wangi, 38 Jalan Dang Wangi, 50100 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 2619 6336 / +603 2692 6336
Website	:	http://www2.orientaldaily.com.my
Publisher	:	Oriental Daily Sdn Bhd

Oriental Daily News was established in 2003. A tabloid-size daily with the majority of its readers concentrated in the central region of Malaysia.

MALAYSIA

Utusan Malaysia / Mingguan Malaysia

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Malay
Circulation	:	197,033 (weekdays), 459,793 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	RM 48.00 with RM 14,000.00 (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	11A, The Right Angle, Jalan 14/22, 46100 Petaling Jaya
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7956 3355 / +603 7957 7755
Website	:	http://www.utusan.com.my
Publisher	:	Utusan Media Sales Sdn Bhd

Previously known as Utusan Melayu, Utusan Malaysia is a major Malay language newspaper. It was first printed in 1939 and is one of the best selling Malay daily papers in the country. The paper is distinctive for its entertainment supplement known as "Pacaindera" which attracts a wide readership, making it the best selling Sunday newspaper.

Berita Harian / Berita Minggu

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Malay
Circulation	:	192,917 (weekdays), 305,256 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	RM 45.00 with RM 13,500.00 (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	Balai Berita 31, Jalan Riong, 59100 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 2282 2328 / +603 2282 4482
Email	:	emediabh@bharian.com.my
Website	:	http://www.bharian.com.my
Publisher	:	The New Straits Times Press Sdn Bhd

Berita Harian was first introduced in 1957 and is one of the top daily newspapers in the Malay language. It is similar to Utusan and has a high Sunday circulation. It used to be a broadsheet but has recently been revamped to a tabloid size to attract younger readers.

MALAYSIA

Harian Metro / Metro Ahad

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Malay
Circulation	:	289,315 (weekdays), 314,321 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	RM 34.00 with RM 10,000.00 (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	Balai Berita 31, Jalan Riong, 59100 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 2282 2328 / +603 2282 4482
Email	:	metro@nstp.com.my
Website	:	http://www.hmetro.com.my
Publisher	:	The New Straits Times Press Sdn Bhd

Harian Metro was first launched in 1991 and has since become Malaysia's biggest Malay language weekday newspaper. It is easy to read and targets younger readers with a tabloid style, sensational headlines and eye-catching images.

Malaysia Nanban

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Tamil
Circulation	:	60,000
Advertising rate	:	RM 22.00 – RM 26.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	544-3, Batu Complex Off Jalan Ipoh, Batu 3 ¼, 51200
Telephone/Fax	:	Kuala Lumpur
Website	:	+603 6251 5981 / +603 6251 5986
Publisher	:	Penerbitan Sahabat (M) Sdn. Bhd.

This is one of the surviving Tamil language newspapers in Malaysia, catering to the ethnic Indian community.

MALAYSIA

Tamil Nesan

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Tamil
Circulation	:	45,000 (weekdays), 95,000 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	RM 18.00 – RM 47.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	23, Jalan SBC 5, Taman Sri Batu Caves, 68100 Batu Caves, Selangor
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 6184 1818 / +603 6185 2445
Publisher	:	Tamil Nesan (M) Sdn Bhd

Tamil Nesan was first established in 1942 and is the only other Tamil daily paper in Malaysia.

MAJOR MEDIA - Television and Radio

RTM1 – Radio Televisyen Malaysia 1

Language	:	Bahasa
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	8.00pm – 10.30pm
Address	:	Tingkat 4, Angkasapuri, Bukit Putra, 50610 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 2282 5333 / +603 2282 4254
Email	:	helpdesk@rtm.net.my
Website	:	http://www.rtm.net.my
Ownership	:	Ministry of Information

The first and the oldest television channel in the country, RTM1 (formerly TV1) was first aired in 1963. It offers education, entertainment and news programmes. With most of its content in Bahasa, the channel appeals to the Malay market. In 2006, the channel appeared with a new image, changed its slogan to “Saluran Inforia” and was renamed RTM1.

MALAYSIA

RTM2 – Radio Televisyen Malaysia 2

Language	:	Multi-lingual
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	8.30pm – 10.30pm (Fri – Wed) / 8.30pm – 10.00pm (Thurs)
Address	:	Tingkat 4, Angkasapuri, Bukit Putra, 50610 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 2282 5333 / +603 2282 4254
Email	:	helpdesktv@rtm.net.my
Website	:	http://www.rtm.net.my
Ownership	:	Ministry of Information

RTM2 (formerly TV2) began broadcasting in 1969. It offers a wide variety of entertainment programmes in various languages - English, Malay, Chinese, Korean, Hindi, Thai and many more. Similar to RTM1, the channel was re-launched as RTM2 in 2006; however, the slogan remains unchanged. Viewing hours have been extended to 24 hours with content aimed at late night audiences.

TV3

Language	:	(Bahasa, Chinese, English)
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	8.00pm – 10.30pm (Weekdays) 8.00pm – 9.30pm (Weekends)
Address	:	Sri Pentas, Bandar Utama, 47800 Petaling Jaya, Selangor
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7726 6333 / +603 7727 8455
Email	:	enquiries@tv3.com.my
Website	:	http://www.tv3.com.my
Ownership	:	Media Prima Berhad

TV3 was launched in 1984 and became the first ever commercial television station in the country. The station promotes local content and positions itself as a channel synonymous with culturally appropriate real-life family entertainment, and news content. The station has a strong market position, especially with urban Malay audiences.

MALAYSIA

NTV7

Language	:	(Bahasa, Chinese, English)
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	8.00pm – 9.30pm (Weekdays) 8.00pm – 10.00pm (Weekends)
Address	:	Sri Pentas, Bandar Utama, 47800 Petaling Jaya, Selangor
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7726 8777 / +603 7726 9777
Email	:	feedback@ntv7.com.my
Website	:	http://www.ntv7.com.my
Ownership	:	Media Prima Berhad

NTV7 was first aired nationwide in 1998, with the objective of promoting wholesome entertainment amongst urban Chinese aged 25-54 years. Positioning itself as “Your Feel Good Channel”, it offers a wide variety of programming including drama, children’s programmes, movies and entertainment, in Chinese and English.

In late 2005, the channel was bought by Media Prima Berhad - joining TV3, 8TV and TV9.

8TV

Language	:	Multilingual (Bahasa, Chinese, English)
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	9.30pm – 10.30pm (Weekdays) 10.00pm – 10.30pm (Weekends)
Address	:	3rd Floor, South Wing Sri Pentas, 3, Persiaran Bandar Utama, Bandar Utama, 47800 Petaling Jaya
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 7728 8282 / +603 7726 8282
Website	:	http://www.8tv.com.my
Ownership	:	Media Prima Berhad

8TV was launched in 2004, with the tagline of “We’re different”. Promoting itself as an energetic brand, it uses a format of broadcasting a programme in Chinese, followed by an English version. In addition, the channel focuses on a variety of the latest and popular programmes that appeal to young urban audiences, especially the Chinese community aged between 15 to 24 years old.

MALAYSIA

TV9

Language	:	Multilingual (Tamil, Bahasa, Chinese, English)
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	6.00pm – 10.00pm
Address	:	Sri Pentas, Bandar Utama, 47800 Petaling Jaya, Selangor
Telephone/Fax	:	+603 5568 59 99 / +60 3 55 68 57 99
Website	:	www.tv9.com.my
Ownership	:	Media Prima Berhad

TV9 is a privately owned TV station which started transmission in 2006. Originally called Channel 9, it was re-launched as TV9 after being bought by Media Prima Berhad. Aligning with its station's brand of being the "traditionalist" TV station, TV9 airs programmes which appeal to the traditional Malay market. However, despite its focus on Malay programmes, the station airs weekly Chinese and Japanese series, usually with Malay subtitles.



MYANMAR



Despite a rich and long history of press freedom lasting back beyond invasion by the British, in the nation of Myanmar (formerly Burma), freedom of information has remained a dream for the last 20 years.

Literally everything in this country of around 55 million, intended for mass publication, or on radio or television, is subject to censorship by the State's Press Scrutiny and Registration Division. The government also attempts to censor the internet and bans a number of websites, including the BBC, CNN, and both newspapers in exile – the *Irrawaddy Magazine* and *Mizzima News*.

Owning newspapers, magazines, books and movies, or even visiting banned websites critical of the government, which calls itself the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), carries a jail term.

Given such an environment one could expect Burma's media to be a barren



MYANMAR

landscape, but this is not the case. Newspapers, journals and magazines dealing with news, sport, fashion, technology, astrology and a whole host of other issues, proliferate. There are at least 190 such publications. But because of Burma's poor road and freight infrastructure, the easy availability of newspapers is limited to the cities of Yangon, Mandalay, and the new administrative capital of Nay Pyi Daw.

'Newspapers' in Burma are classified as daily publications and are the exclusive preserve of the government. These newspapers are *The Mirror* (Burmese only) and *The New Light of Myanmar* (both Burmese and English versions). There are no private newspapers but many 'journals' – defined as having a weekly deadline – that cover a mix of local and international general news.

The five best-selling of these journals, which also carry the term "newspaper" in their titles, are *Modern* (previously *Kumudra*), *7-Day*, *Weekly Eleven*, *Voice* and *The Yangon Times*, all of which are printed exclusively in Burmese. They range in circulation from 20,000 copies a week (*Voice* and *The Yangon Times*) up to 40,000 for *Modern* and *7-Day*.

The *Weekly Eleven* journal is a Wednesday and Sunday bi-weekly.

Burma's print media is dominated by Myanmar Consolidated Media, which publishes the *Crime Journal* and *Now* magazine in addition to both English and Burmese versions of *The Myanmar*

Times, plus Yangon Media (*Yangon Times*) and Eleven Media (*Weekly Eleven*) groups.

'Newspapers' in Burma are classified as daily publications and are the exclusive preserve of the government. These newspapers are *The Mirror* (Burmese only) and *The New Light of Myanmar* (both Burmese and English versions).

The two English language newspapers are *The Myanmar Times* and the government's *New Light of Myanmar*, which sells in the low thousands at 1200 kyat, or slightly more than US\$1.

The Myanmar Times' Australian CEO, Ross Dunkley, is the only foreign media owner in the country. He has managed to survive despite upheavals at the newspaper, including when former Prime Minister Khin Nyunt was ousted from government in October 2004.

Other casualties of the purge were former boss of Military Intelligence,

MYANMAR

Brigadier General Thein Swe and his son U Sonny Swe, former deputy CEO of the *Times*.

The impact of this purge on the media was severe. The owner of one of the country's two internet providers, Bagan Cybertech, was jailed, which significantly slowed the spread of internet access; while *The Myanmar Times* was finally subjected to all the censorship rules and requirements faced by other newspapers.

Before Khin Nyunt's arrest *The Myanmar Times* was censored by military intelligence, a situation that ironically earned U Sonny Swe 14 years in jail for subverting the course of official censorship.

The outdated Television and Video Act, 1996, requires all owners of television, video cassette recorders and satellite television equipment, to obtain licences from the Myanmar Post and Telecommunications.

A number of media organisations operate in exile outside of Burma. Best known is the *Irrawaddy Magazine*, which is run by

U Aung Zaw, a Burmese living in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The *Irrawaddy* receives most of its funding from international donors. It also runs a website with local and international news from a range of sources. *Mizzima News* is run by exiled Burmese living in Delhi, India, and Chiang Mai, Thailand. In addition to its monthly 16-page magazine, *Mizzima* also has a website with news and features taken from a variety of sources.

Official censorship is handled by the Press Scrutiny and Registration Division (PSRD), which was known as the Press Scrutiny Board until April 2005. The PSRD grants and can suspend licences and also employs a laborious censorship system. Because the internet does not function well, all publications must be printed and sent to the organisation's headquarters in Yangon. Censors review all articles, headlines, captions, photographs and even classified advertisements to determine what makes it to print and what is cut or rejected. A PSRD official then telephones a liaison at the journal and reads out a list of the censored pages. Detailed instructions are then given as to exactly what needs to be cut or changed, with replacement articles and photographs included in the hard copy sent to PSRD.

The Myanmar Times' Burmese edition was suspended for one week in January 2008 for running stories and photographs the PSRD had ordered cut.

Ironically, international newspapers such as *The International Herald Tribune*, Thai

MYANMAR

newspapers such as *The Bangkok Post* and *The Nationa*, and news magazines such as *The Economist* and *Time* (which frequently carry articles critical of the government), are freely available in hotels and on the street. However, articles critical of the government are usually removed.

Ironically, international newspapers such as *The International Herald Tribune*, Thai newspapers such as *The Bangkok Post* and *The Nationa*, and news magazines such as *The Economist* and *Time* (which frequently carry articles critical of the government), are freely available in hotels and on the street.

International journalists working for press agencies like Associated Press (AP), Reuters, and Agence France Press (AFP) often infiltrate the country, especially during times of crisis, and are kicked out and black-listed when discovered. Again, ironically, the government allows

local reporters and photographers to work under their legitimate names for all three organisations.

Television is highly under-utilised with good reason – the electricity supply is usually so poor in most areas that anyone who could afford a television would be unable to watch it without using a generator.

The state run channels are: Myanmar Radio and Television (MRTV), MRTV 3, MRTV 4, and Myawaddy Television, which show government news, wildly popular Korean soap operas and soccer. The outdated Television and Video Act, 1996, requires all owners of television, video cassette recorders and satellite television equipment, to obtain licences from the Myanmar Post and Telecommunications.

MRTV 5, the official state pay-television satellite network, has news, sports, movies and lifestyle channels. However CNN or BBC news on Burma is often cut and replaced with MRTV footage or other stories.

The Indian Tata Sky network, South Africa's Super Sport channels, and a host of other pay channels are offered. Their major advantages are unfettered, uncensored news, but the downside is irregular access, their comparatively 'grey' legal status and reliance on big and obvious satellites. In mid-January 2008 the government, presumably to curtail illegal satellite use and increase revenues, increased the annual licence fee ten-fold for satellite dishes, although it later recanted and dropped the fee to

MYANMAR

around a more affordable USD50.

Officially, the government also censors all movies made or sold in the country, through the Video Business Supervisory Committee. But unofficially vendors all over the country sell DVDs, VCDs and cassette tapes that have not been censored. These include thoroughly underground footage of the September 2007 protests, the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis in 2008 and the diamond-laced wedding of Senior General Than Shwe's daughter in November 2006.

The internet is one way around most censorship and is widespread, but it is not cheap and the government frequently tries to ban websites, especially the proxy websites that people use to access banned sites. Internet access is available for the public at around 200 state run Public Access Centres (PACs). Businesses and individuals may also buy broadband or dial up through Myanmar Post and Telecommunications (MPT) or Bagan Cybertech.

In addition to the PACs are hundreds of internet cafés, where staff almost always know how to circumvent government firewalls to access banned sites, including all of the banned free email accounts, such as Gmail and Hotmail. Businesses using email must have official, government scrutinised, email accounts through either MPT or Bagan Cybertech. All email is very slow.

Government backed radio stations are City FM, limited to Yangon, Defence Radio and Myanmar Radio, which is national in eight

regional dialects and mainly covers news and traditional music. City FM broadcasts in Burmese, but has more modern music, commercial advertisements, news and interviews with popular musicians and celebrities. It is very popular with many of Yangon's younger residents. There are plans to open another broadcasting station in Mandalay.

Government backed radio stations are City FM, limited to Yangon, Defence Radio and Myanmar Radio, which is national in eight regional dialects and mainly covers news and traditional music.

More informative for most listeners are the Democratic Voice of Burma, BBC Asia and Voice of America, all of which are technically banned but remain available, although reception is only available in 266 of the country's 324 townships.

Burma remains under heavy US and EU sanctions, with the US publicly pinpointing and blacklisting several prominent entrepreneurs and businesspeople thought to be profiting from the junta's grip on the country. However, these measures appear to have had little effect on the people concerned or the government.

MYANMAR

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

The Myanmar Times

Published	:	Twice a week, since March 2000
Language	:	English (Monday), Burmese (Friday)
Circulation	:	English (less than 10,000), Burmese (less than 20,000)
Address	:	No. 379/383 Bo Aung Kyaw Street, Kyauktada Township, Yangon
Website	:	www.mmtimes.com
Telephone/Fax	:	+951 253 642, +951 392 928. Fax: +951 254 158
Publisher	:	Myanmar Consolidated Media (MCM), Dr Thein Tun Oo,
Editor-in-chief&CEO	:	Ross Dunkley

Both editions of this newspaper feature graphics, photographs and high-quality layouts and remain good newspapers. Ross Dunkley is Editor-in-Chief of both editions. The MCM has a new Burmese partner, Dr Thein Tun Oo, who owns and runs SweSone Media, which publishes three journals.

The New Light of Myanmar

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English, Myanmar
Address	:	Strand Road at 43 rd Street, Yangon, Yangon Division
Publisher	:	Government of Myanmar
Website	:	http://www.myanmar.gov.mm

The official government daily was launched in April 1993 and continues to publish government and international news, opinion, cartoons, poems and sports.

MYANMAR

The Irrawaddy Magazine

Published	:	Monthly, from exile since 1992
Language	:	English, Burmese (only available online)
Subscription	:	Southeast Asia
Advertising Rate	:	US\$30 per annum; Rest of world – US\$40 a year. Current information unavailable. US\$ 135.00/ page, b/w; US\$ 220.00/ page, colour
Website	:	http://www.irrawaddy.org
Address	:	P.O. Box 242 Chiang Mai University Post Office, Chiang Mai 50202, Thailand
Email	:	aungzaw@irrawaddy.org , editors@irrawaddy.org
Publisher	:	Irrawaddy Publishing Group (IPG)
Editor-in-chief	:	U Aung Zaw

The Irrawaddy Magazine was established in 1992 by U Aung Zaw and a group of Burmese citizens living in exile. In addition to the monthly magazine, there is also a website with amusing cartoons, interviews, feature stories and video footage.

MYANMAR

Mizzima News

Published	:	Monthly, in exile
Language	:	English
Subscription	:	Information not available
Advertising Rate	:	Black & White Colour
		Quarter page: US\$50 US\$75
		Half page: US\$100 US\$150
		Full page: US\$200 US\$300
Website	:	http://www.mizzima.com
Address	:	DG-III/95, Vikas Puri, New Delhi 110 018, India; or PO Box 311, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 502 02, Thailand; or Flat No 1, 63C, Ibrahimpur Road, Jadhavpur, Kolkata 700 032, India
Telephone	:	Mobile: +91 119 891 358 833, +66(0) 857 181 017
Fax	:	+91 112 853 8500
Publisher	:	Soe Myint
Editor-in-Chief	:	Soe Myint
Managing Editor	:	Sein Win
Manager	:	Dee Baing

Like Irrawaddy, Mizzima News was founded by an exiled Burmese, with Soe Myint, its driving force. It's also a monthly magazine, with a website, and offers a similar, smaller budget format to the Irrawaddy.

MYANMAR

MAJOR MEDIA - Television and Radio

Myanmar Radio and Television (MRTV)

On-Air since	:	1980
Language	:	Myanmar
Broadcasting hours	:	7am – 9am, 4pm – 10.30pm (weekdays); Weekends 7am – 9am, 11am – 3pm, 4pm – 10:30pm
Address	:	MRTV, 426 Pyay Road, Yangon
Telephone/Fax	:	+951 531 850
Ownership	:	Government of Myanmar
Director	:	Ministry of Information

Radio Myanmar broadcasts every day in Bamar and eight national languages. It broadcasts news, features, anyeint (traditional dance), and musical programs together with commercials of entertainment, educational, and business enterprises, all of which fall into the realm of public information.

Myanmar Radio National Service (MRTV)

On-Air since	:	1936 (changed names various times)
Language	:	Burmese, English
Broadcasting hours	:	7 – 8.30am, 8.30 – 9.15am (English), 10am – 1.30pm, 1.30 – 3pm (English), 4 – 9.00pm
Address	:	Myanmar Television and Radio Department, 426 Pyay Rd, Yangon
Telephone/Fax	:	+951 531 850
Ownership	:	Ministry of Information

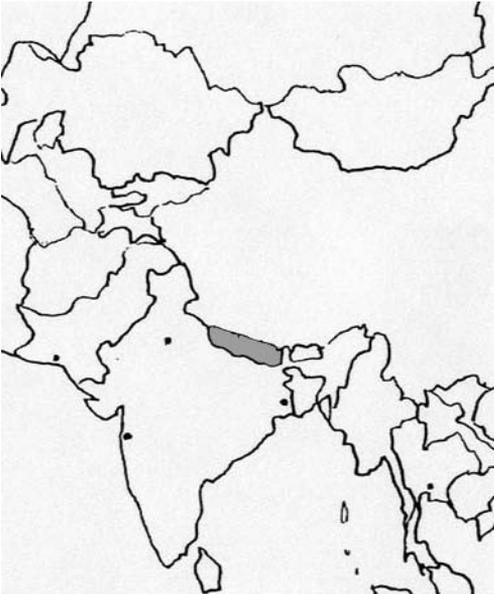
MYANMAR

City FM

On-Air since	:	2002
Language	:	Burmese
Audience	:	Mainly young people
Broadcasting hours	:	7am to 9pm, every day
Address	:	Public Relations and Information Department, Yangon City Development Council, City Hall, Sule Pagoda Road, Yangon
Telephone/Fax	:	+95 1 20 40 52 Ext -267/ +95 1 24 60 16
Email	:	priycdc@mptmail.net.mm
Ownership	:	Operated by the Public Relations and Information Department of Yangon City Development Committee

City FM is the station to listen to in Yangon because it plays modern music, numerous interviews with celebrities, and annoying advertising jingles. It also broadcasts information about upcoming entertainment acts and shows.

NEPAL



Nepal always takes pride in not having been colonised by a Western power. Surrounded by India on three sides and China to the North, this small mountainous country was vulnerable to falling into the hands of Britain, when it ruled India for over two centuries. Somehow, it preserved its independence. However, the possible fallout of not being colonised is its poor infrastructure development. Nepal was almost two centuries behind Western countries and over a century behind its immediate neighbor India, in the development of print media.

NEPAL

Nepal received its first printing press from England in 1851, as a gift to the first Prime Minister of the Rana oligarchy, Jung Bahadur Rana. The printing machine became famous in Nepal's printing history as the Eagle machine (named after its brand). Despite its well-known name, it received little use.

Print journalism began in Nepal in 1891 when the intellectual, Moti Ram Bhatta, started Gorkha Bharat Jeevan, a paper published in India. Dev Shumshere JBR, a liberal and open-minded Rana Prime Minister, started the newspaper Gorakhpatrika on 5 May 1901. After over 107 years, this newspaper still stands as the mouth-piece of the Nepalese government. It was first published as a weekly paper, then became twice-weekly in 1943, and daily in 1960. The Gorakhpatrika Corporation also started a daily English language newspaper in 1969.

Journalism in Nepal tends to tilt in one or other political direction given that the country's newspaper history has been mostly government owned and driven.

The first private sector printing press in Nepal was the Manoranjan Press, established in 1919 at Thahity, Kathmandu, and was used for printing books and legal documents.

In 1950, Nepali Saptahik Jagaran, published under the editorship of Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan, stopped after the 36th issue. This paper was the first independent and objective weekly newspaper.

Famous poet, Siddhi Charan Shrestha, started the first Nepali daily, Awaj, in 1950. In 1954, the Samaz daily was published under the editorship of Pashupati Dev Panday. It continued until 1996 (under Maniranjan Upadyaya).

The first private sector Nepali newspaper was Sudha Sagar, printed in 1955 in Kathmandu by a group of people called Moti Mandali.

Journalism in Nepal tends to tilt in one or other political direction given that the country's newspaper history has been mostly government owned and driven.

Pre-modern and modern era

Nepal's journalism would have taken a leap after the successful revolution for democracy in 1950, except that King Mahendra BB Shah usurped all executive power, and established a one-party system called the Panchayati in 1960, which repressed a free press. The Nepali press has been in a primitive state until relatively recently. In 1980 journalists played a major role in forcing the then King Birendra BB Shah to take a liberal approach towards the press. After 1980, the press became more influential, which contributed to restoring democracy in 1990.

The development of the Nepali press can be divided into the pre-modern era (until 1980) and the modern era (after 1990). During the pre-modern era, the press experienced tough times. Newspapers would not survive if they criticised the government. A handful of politically aware people wanted to reach out with a message of independence and rights, but were gagged and tortured. Newspapers still found a way to express their message. After the demise of authoritarian King Mahendra in 1971, the press had the benefit of Harvard and Oxford educated King Birendra's more lenient attitude. The newspapers (mostly weekly tabloids) played a crucial role in bringing the people onto the street in 1980, forcing the king to call for a referendum to choose democracy or the Panchayat system. Although the incumbent government managed to win, the voice for democracy became stronger after 1980 and the number of newspapers increased. As a result, democracy was restored in Nepal in 1990.

The real growth of media began after 1990, the modern era for media development in Nepal. Kantipur Publications started the first private sector broadsheet daily in 1992. By 1995, there were others in the field, such as Shree Sagarmatha and Everest Herald (English), Lok Patra, Nepal Samacharpatra and Himalaya Times (Nepali). Among these, only the latter two survived. Another business group, Space Time Group introduced the daily newspapers Space Time Nepali and Space Time Today in English. Neither of these newspapers survived the competition.

According to records of the Nepal Press Council, as of June 2008 there are 2515 registered newspapers, of which 369 are dailies, 25 twice-weeklies, 1806 weeklies, and 315 fortnightly papers.

In the meantime yet another big business group, Asia Pacific Communications Associates (APCA), entered the media field. It published The Himalayan Times (English) and later on the Nepali newspaper, Annapurna Post. A further daily newspaper, Rajdhani, came on to the market in 2001. A recent entry is Naya Patrika, in 2007, after the success of the 2006 people's movement. Nhu Republic Media, a breakaway from Kantipur Publications has also announced two broadsheet daily papers in English and Nepali.

According to records of the Nepal Press Council, as of June 2008 there are 2515 registered newspapers, of which 369 are dailies, 25 twice-weeklies, 1806 weeklies, and 315 fortnightly papers. However, the Council says that only about 30 percent of the total registered newspapers are published regularly. Despite the significant development in printing technology, only 90 percent

of all the regular newspapers are using offset presses. The remaining 10 percent are still using traditional methods such as the treadle printing press.

Electronic media

The post-1990 period saw significant growth in the independent radio movement in Nepal when it became the leader in FM radio in South Asia. Radio Sagarmatha, established in 1995, was the first community radio in South Asia. Now there are over 80 FM stations all over the country and 200 more parties have applied for licenses to operate FM radio stations.

There are about 300 registered and 300 unregistered cable television services. Most cable services are confined to urban areas, although some very remote areas have started their own cable TV services.

Nepali people were fortunate to have their first television signal in 1985, in colour, when many countries (including India), were still transmitting only black and white signals.

There are now eight television channels beaming from Nepal - Nepal Television, Nepal Television 2, Kantipur Television, Channel Nepal, Image Channel, Avenues Television, Sagarmatha Television and ABC Television. Of all these channels, only Nepal Television and Kantipur are terrestrial and satellite channels - the others are satellite only. A further channel, Nepal 1, is in the Nepali language, but relays to Nepal via satellite from India.

There are about 300 registered and 300 unregistered cable television services. Most cable services are confined to urban areas, although some very remote areas have started their own cable TV services. Cable channels are providing over 50 English, Hindi, Nepali and other language channels. The major cable operators are Space Time Network, SUBISU and CEC.

Digital and Online Media

The major digital media used is online newspapers. Almost all major newspapers have an online edition of their newspaper, for example, www.ekantipur.com.np, www.thehimalayantimes.com, www.nhurepublic.com, and www.himalkhabar.com. In addition to newspaper-based online websites, there are many independent news portals, such as www.nepalnews.com.

Individual and group blogs are also very popular in Nepal.

NEPAL

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

Kantipur

Published	:	Daily, since 1993
Language	:	Nepali
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Subidha Nagar, Kathmandu Nepal
Telephone/Fax	:	+977-1-4480100/+977-1-4470178
Website	:	http://www.ekantipur.com
Publisher	:	Kantipur Publications Pvt. Ltd.
Chairman/MD	:	Kailash Sirohiya
Editor	:	Sudhir Sharma

The Kathmandu Post

Published	:	Daily, since 1993
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Subidha Nagar, Kathmandu Nepal
Telephone/Fax	:	+977-1-4480100/+977-1-4466320
Website	:	http://www.ekantipur.com
Publisher	:	Kantipur Publications Pvt. Ltd.
Chairman/MD	:	Kailash Sirohiya
Editor	:	Akhilesh Upadhyay

The Himalayan Times

Published	:	Daily, since 2001
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Anam Nagar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone/Fax	:	+977-1-4771489/+977-1-4770701
Website	:	http://www.thehimalayantimes.com
Publisher	:	International Media Network Ltd.
Acting Editor	:	Ajay Bhadra Khanal

NEPAL

Annapurna Post

Published	:	Daily, since 1993
Language	:	Nepali
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Anam Nagar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone/Fax	:	+977-1-4770629/+977-1-4770701
Website	:	http://www.annapost.com
Publisher	:	News Media Private Limited
Acting Editor	:	Jibendra Simkhada

Naya Patrika

Published	:	Daily, since 2007
Language	:	Nepali
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Kamal Pokhari, Kathmandu Nepal
Telephone/Fax	:	+977-1-4413890/+977-1-4413836
Website	:	http://www.nayapatrika.com
Publisher	:	Naya Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
Executive Chairman	:	Sneha Sayami
Editor	:	Krishna Jwala Devkota

Gorakhpatra

Published	:	1901, daily since 1960
Language	:	Nepali
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Dharmapath, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone/Fax	:	+977-1-4222921/+977-1-4224381
Website	:	http://gorkhapatra.org.np
Publisher	:	Gorkhapatra Publications Ltd.
Executive Chairman	:	Om Sharma
Editor	:	Vijaya Kumar Chalise

NEPAL

The Rising Nepal

Published	:	Since 1969
Language	:	English
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Dharmapath, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone/Fax	:	+977-1-422921/+977-1-4224381
Website	:	http://gorkhapatra.org.np
Publisher	:	Gorkhapatra Publications Ltd.
Executive Chairman	:	Om Sharma
Editor	:	Youba Nath Lamsal

Nepal Samacharpatra

Published	:	Daily, since 1995
Language	:	Nepali
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Soaltee Mod, Kalimati, Kathmandu Nepal
Telephone/Fax	:	+977-1-4287777/+977-1-4288700
Website	:	http://www.newsofnepal.com
Publisher	:	Kamana Publishers Group Pvt. Ltd.
Editor-in-chief	:	Puskar Lal Shrestha

Rajdhani

Published	:	Daily, since 2001
Language	:	Nepali
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Kupondole, Lalitpur, Nepal
Telephone/Fax	:	+977-1-5546300/+977-1-5011594
Website	:	http://www.rajdhani.com.np
Publisher	:	Utsarga Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
Chairman MD	:	Mahendra Sherchan
Editor	:	Prakash Adhikari

NEPAL

MAJOR MEDIA - Radio

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
Bajhang	100.6 MHz		Group for Social Development Nepal (Saipal Radio)	GPO 11201, Chainpur-1 Bajhang
Banke	95.6 MHz		Research for Humanism Centre (Bheri Awaj FM)	Praspur-13 Bhrikutinagar Banke
Bardibas, Central Province	1143 kHz	10	Radio Nepal	Transmitter location: Mahottari. Reported INACTIVE.
Bhairahawa, Rupandehi	99.2 MHz		Save the Environment Movement (Rupandehi FM)	Narayan Path, Bhaitahawa Ruopandehi Tel: +977 71 521002-6 Fax: +977 71 520678
	96.1 MHz		Radio Kantipur FM	
Bharatpur, Chitwan [Chitawan], Central Province	91.6 MHz	0.5	Synergy FM	Bharatpur-10 Chitwan Tel: +977 56 526916 Fax: +977 56 526111
	96.1 MHz		Radio Kantipur FM	

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
	99.0 MHz	0.5	Parsa FM Pvt Ltd (Birgunj FM)	GPO 55 Birgunj-15 Tel: +977 51 528299 Fax: +977 51 527338
Bhrikutinagar, Nepalgunj [Nepalgunj], Banke	103 MHz 94.6 MHz	1	Radio Nepal Bageshwori FM	Praspur-13 Bhrikutinagar Banke
Biratnagar, Eastern Province	94.3 MHz		Koshi FM	Hatkhola Biratnagar-11 Morang Tel/Fax: +977 21 524665
	105.6 MHz		Saptakoshi FM	Bhrikuti Marga Biratnagar-6
Birgan [Birganj, Birgunj], Central Province	96.1 MHz		Radio Kantipur FM	
	99.0 MHz	0.5	Parsa FM Pvt Ltd (Birgunj FM)	GPO 55 Birgunj-15 Tel: +977 51 528299 Fax: +977 51 527338
	100.0 MHz	1	Radio Nepal	

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
Buditola, Far-Western Province	*100.0 MHz	1	Radio Nepal	Planned station, not yet operating
Butwal [Butawal], Western Province	94.4 MHz	0.5	Butwal FM	Kalikanagar-12 Bhairahawa Butwal Tel: +977 71 546498 Fax: +977 71 546292
	96.8 MHz	0.5	Lumbini Information and Communication Cooperative Ltd (Radio Lumbini FM)	Anandan Ban Village Development Committee-3 Manigram Rupandehi Tel: +977 71 561003 Fax: +977 71 561545
	98.2 MHz		Tinau FM	Kalikanagar Butwal-7 Tel: +977 71 550354 Fax: +977 71 550355
Dang, Mid-Western Province	*100.0 MHz	1	Radio Nepal	Planned station, not yet operating

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
	102.8 MHz		Swargadwari Sanchar Kendra (Swargadwari FM)	Tribhuwan Nagerpalika-11 Shivabasti Dang Tel/Fax: +977 82 560164
Daunne, Western Province	*100.0 MHz	1	Radio Nepal	Planned station, not yet operating
Dhangadhi, Kailali District, Zone	101.8 MHz		Radio Kantipur FM	
Dhankuta, Dharan Bazar, Eastern Province	648 kHz 96.1 MHz	100 kW	Radio Nepal Kantipur FM	Transmitter location: Dharan, Sunsari Bhedetar Dhankuta
Dipayal, Far-Western Province	*97.9 MHz 810 kHz	10	Image Channel Radio Nepal	Not yet on air Transmitter location: Doti

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
Hetauda [Hatauda], Central Province	92.9 MHz	0.5	Creative Eyes Multimedia & Entertainment Pvt Ltd (Manakamana FM)	GPO 41 Lamsure-9 Hetauda Tel: +977 57 523929 Fax: +977 57 522055
	95.4 MHz		Bindabasini Media Pvt Ltd (Bindabasini FM)	GPO 62 Hetauda Tel: +977 57 525154 Fax: +977 57 520261
	96.6 MHz		Makwanpur Media Pvt Ltd (Hetauda FM)	GPO 53 Hetauda-4
Humla, Mid-Western Province	98.0 MHz	0.1	Radio Nepal	
	100.0 MHz	0.05	Radio Nepal	
Illam [Ilam], Eastern Province	100.0 MHz	1	Radio Nepal	
Itahari [Ithari], Eastern Province	90.0 MHz	0.5	Saptakoshi Media Pvt Ltd (Saptakoshi FM)	GPO 123 Aitabara-4 Itahari Tel: +977 25 580277 Fax: +977 25 580266

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
Jhapa	92.6 MHz		Kanchen Jangha FM (Kanchanjhanga FM)	Charpane-1 Birtamod [Birtamond] Jhapa Tel: +977 23 541023 Fax: +977 23 542612
Jomsom, Western Province	100.0 MHz	0.01	Radio Nepal	
Jumla, Mid-Western Province	*100.0 MHz 105.2 MHz	0.1	Radio Nepal Karnali Integrated Rural Development & Research Centre (KIRDARC / Karnali FM)	Planned station, not yet operating Bijayanagar-1 Jumla
Kailali	100.4 MHz		Backward Society Education (BASE / Ghodaghodi FM)	Attari, Kailali Tel: +977 91 550408
Kathmandu	792 kHz	100	Radio Nepal	Transmitter location: Bhainsepati
	5005v kHz	100	Radio Nepal	Transmitter location: Khumaltar, Lalitpur. Reportedly operating on reduced power at present.

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
	90.6 MHz	0.5	Valley FM Pvt Ltd (Times FM)	PO Box 8975 EPC 906 Jawalakhel Lalitpur Tel/Fax: +997 1 5539171 Fax: +977 1 552 0586
	91.2 MHz		Hits Nepal Pvt Ltd (Hits FM)	GPO 21912 Baneshwor Kathmandu Tel: +977 1 4780296 Fax: +977 1 4780543/4780191
	91.8 MHz		Rainbow FM Pvt Ltd (Nepal FM)	PO Box 19477 Rabibhawn 13 Kathmandu Tel: +977 1 4289123 Fax: +977 1 4283895
	92.1 MHz		British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) English Service	

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
	94.0 MHz	0.5	Himalaya Broadcasting Company Pvt Ltd (HBC FM)	PO Box 8974 CPC 94 Anandapur Tinchule Boudha Kathmandu Tel: +977 1 4489618 Fax: +977 1 4499788
	95.2 MHz		Radio Broadcasting Services Development Committee (Star FM)	House 120 Gautam Buddha Marg Anamnagar Kathmandu Tel: +977 1 2041125/4224446 Fax: +977 1 4228865
	96.1 MHz		Radio Kantipur FM	PO Box 14360 Pulchwok Kathmandu Tel: +977 1 5541902 Fax: +977 1 5522731
	96.8 MHz		Voice of Youth	Boudha Kathmandu
	97.9 MHz		Image FM (KATH FM)	PO Box 5566 New Road Kathmandu Tel: +977 1 4230368 Fax: +977 1 4241260

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
	98.8 MHz		National Broadcasting Pvt Ltd (Radio City)	PO 19192 Amnagar [Anamnagar] Kathmandu Tel/Fax: + 977 1 4232455
	99.6 MHz		British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) Gurkha Service	
	100.0 MHz *100.8 MHz		Radio Nepal Current Media Pvt Ltd (Media Current FM) (not yet on air)	Gyanshwor Kathmandu Tel: +977 1 4415299 Fax: +977 1 4225426
	101.2 MHz		Classic FM	3rd Floor, Radhakuti Arcade Putalisadak Kathmandu Tel: +977 1 4422058 Fax: +977 1 4424670
	102.4 MHz 0.5		Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (Radio Sagarmatha)	PO Box 6958 Bakhundol [Bagdol] Lalitpur Tel: +977 1 5545680-1 Fax: +977 1 5530227

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
	103.0 MHz	1	Radio Nepal FM Channel (24hr BBC World Service relay)	Transmitter location: Khumaltar, Lalitpur
	104.2 MHz		Paryabaran Chakra Radio / Environment Cycle Radio (ECR FM)	Youth Awareness Environment Cycle Forum (YAEF) GPO 19355 Lalitpur
	104.8 MHz		Adhyatma Jyoti FM	Tel/Fax: +977 1 5560782 GPO 3390 Dillibazar-33 Kathmandu 3390
	105.4 MHz		Bhaktapur FM	Tel: +977 1 4424448/ 4442253 Fax: +977 1 4442250 GPO 111 Ittachen Bhaktapur-11
	106.7 MHz		Kathmandu Metropolitan City Government (Metro FM)	Tel: +977 1 6610607 GPO 299 Dillibazar Kathmandu Tel: +977 1 442 1246-7 Fax: +977 1 4441248

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
Nawalparasi	101.6 MHz		Vijaya Community Information & Communications Cooperative Society Ltd (Vijaya FM)	Gaidakot-8 Nawalparasi Tel: +977 56 522965 Fax: +977 56 522965
Nepalgunj [Nepalganj]	101.8 MHz 105.5 MHz		Radio Kantipur FM Nepal Press Institute	
Palpa	90.8 MHz		Palpa Communication Cooperative Organization Ltd (Mukti Nath FM) FM	Bisal Bazar-4 Tansen Palpa Tel: +977 521663
	93.2 MHz		Shreenagar FM	Kailash Nagar-7 Tansen Palpa Tel: +977 75 521660
	99.4 MHz		Radio Paschimanchal	Tansen-4 Palpa
	106.9 MHz 0.1		Madan Pokhara Village Development Committee (Radio Madanpokhara)	Madanpokhara Palpa Tel/Fax: +977 75 521405

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
Palung, Makawanpur	107.2 MHz		Palung Multipurpose Cooperative	Transmitter location: Mahottari
Pokhara, Western Province	684 kHz	100	Radio Nepal	Transmitter location: Malepatan
	91.0 MHz	0.5	Machhapuchhre FM	GPO 559 Gairapatan Pokhara Tel: +977 61 532893 Fax: +977 61 527853
	92.2 MHz	0.5	Pokhara FM Multi Purpose Cooperative Ltd. (Himchuli FM)	GPO 518 Naya Buspark Pokhara-9 Tel: +977 61 533383
	93.4 MHz		Radio Annapurna FM	Dautari Bhawan Gaurapatan-4 Pokhara Tel: +977 61 533177 Fax: +977 61 532891
	95.8 MHz		Pokhara FM	Chiple Dhunga Pokhara Tel: +977 61 532583 Fax: +977 61 533131
	97.9 MHz		Image Channel	

NEPAL

Location	Frequency (medium wave and shortwave in kHz, FM in MHz)	Trasmitter power (kw)	Station	Notes, Address, Operating times
	101.8 MHz		Radio Kantipur FM	
Solukhumbu	102.2 MHz		Young Star Club (Solu FM)	Salleri Village Development Committee-7 Dorpubazar Solukhumbu
Surkhet [Surghet, Birendranagar], Mid-Western Province	576 kHz	100	Radio Nepal	Relays BBC World Service English/Hindi 1630-1800
	106.4 MHz		Bheri Multipurpose Cooperative Organization Ltd (Bheri FM)	Birendranagar-6 Surkhet Tel: +977 83 521506 +977 83 521100
	107.6 MHz		Bulbule Communication Centre (Bulbule FM)	Birendranagar-6 Surkhet
Tulsipur, Dang	101.6 MHz		Rapti Sanchar Sewa (Tulsipur FM)	Tel: +977 82 521200

NEPAL

MAJOR MEDIA - Television

List of television channels with a license to broadcast

*Channels currently operating

Name	License issue date	Promoter	Contact phone number
Nepal Television*	1985	State-owned channel	4228312
NTV-2*	2002	State-owned channel	4228312
Kantipur TV*	2005	Upendra Mahato/Ganesh Agrawal	4466300/ 4466500
Image Channel*	2002	R. K. Manandhar	4412283
Shangri-La TV	2005	R.K. Manandhar	4433141
Space Time Network*	2004	Jamim Shah	4435919
Avenues Television P. Ltd*	2006	Bhaskar Raj Rajkarnicar	4227222/ 9851041298
Newsline	2006	Pankaj Lal Pradhan	
National TV Network	2006	Ishwari Tiwari Singh	9841204726
Uplink Int'l Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Birendra Thakur	9851094087
Everest Television Network	2006	Dhan Bahadur Lama	
Bhodhigram Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Abhilash Acharya	
S. K. TV Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Binod Kumar Dubey	
Nobel Broadcasting	2007	Kumar Bhattarai	
Citizen Television	2007	Ram Krishna Manandhar	9851034799/ 9851021081
Moon Light TV	2007	Kirshna Prasad Sharma/ Kalpana Sharma	9851003573/ 9741030441
Tarai Media Network	2008	Ranjib Parajuli	9855020943
ABC Television*	2008	Sanjay Adhikari	9851020381
Sagarmatha Television*	2008		

NEPAL

Namaste Nepali Television Network	2008	Shambhujeet Baskota	
Information and Communication Initiative for Development	2008	Lumbini Community Television	

PHILIPPINES



Introduction

The momentum towards restoring freedom of expression, and the press freedom that Filipinos gained with the fall of Philippine strongman Ferdinand Marcos, is in limbo.

The dismissal of the Marcos government in the People Power I revolution of 1986 inspired the Philippine media. It saw the formerly alternative press go mainstream and the people's right to information strengthened by executive initiatives. Journalists pursued paper trails on corruption, news commentators relentlessly went after corrupt leaders and investigative reports became more frequent.

In 2003 to 2008, however, the Philippine media situation drastically changed. Executive actions that were seen as limiting press freedom became reminiscent of the dark years under Marcos.



PHILIPPINES

The Philippines was among the worst-ranked countries in the Worldwide Press Freedom Index of 2006, published by the international press freedom watchdog, Reporters Without Borders.¹ Although its ranking went up in the 2007 index, with arrests of people involved in the killing of journalists, the attacks on media people continued. More than 40 journalists have been named in defamation suits initiated by José Miguel Arroyo, husband of President Gloria Arroyo, a first in Philippines journalism history.

Other than for the internet, the actual threat of state repression on media has increased in the past five years. Threats on press freedom have grown in number and have worsened since Marcos was removed from office. With the Arroyo administration fighting for its survival, state repression has continued and poses a serious threat to the media.

Media Freedom

An executive order was issued by President Arroyo on September 26, 2005, banning her officials from appearing before congressional bodies investigating corruption, without her permission. A newspaper office was raided on February 25, 2006, as emergency rule was imposed after an alleged foiled coup.

The Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility reported that as of December 2007, some 70 Filipino journalists had been killed in the line of duty since democracy was restored in

1986. The National Union of Journalists of the Philippines gave a higher number at 90 killed, with 53 of the killings taking place under the administration of President Arroyo, as of June 2007. (Pabico 2007) Most of these killings happened in the provinces outside of metro Manila.

The Human Security Act of the Philippines was passed on March 6, 2007, as the Philippines' contribution to the fight against post-9/11 terrorism, but media groups were worried over its vague definition of terrorism. Television personnel were arrested and later released on November 29, 2007, at the end of a standoff between rebel soldiers and police at The Peninsula hotel in Manila. A curfew was imposed on the night of the standoff and on January 11, 2008, the media was issued with an advisory to stop "interfering" in police operations.

Journalists have asked the Supreme Court to stop government officials from arresting or threatening them. "We're asking the court to put a stop to all of these threats," said lawyer Jose Manuel Diokno, who filed the 2007 case at the Supreme Court on behalf of about 100 journalists. There is no specific law that regulates media coverage – what to cover and what not to cover. However, with these regulations, some sectors or groups of people like those who have been labeled by government as enemies of the state, stand to be deprived of media coverage.

Certain government offices have also imposed a ban on critical media

PHILIPPINES

In August 2006, Arroyo created the Melo Commission headed by former Supreme Court Justice Jose Melo, to investigate the killings. The findings of the Melo report said, "It appeared that the killings of media personnel are more or less attributable to reprisals for the victims' exposés or other media practices. In the media killings, local politicians, warlords, or big business interests are viewed as the parties responsible for the killings."

In the face of a state assault on the media, however, media groups are uniting in their defence of freedom of expression.

One victory for the Philippine media was a successful petition by groups of journalists to a local court, which granted a temporary order against government, restraining them from issuing and implementing threats against the media in political emergencies. (PCIJ 2007) However, with state and non-state repressions continuing, the general situation of Philippine media is that there is freedom of media but with major restrictions.

Based on interviews by e-mail with community journalists outside metro Manila, the major obstacles to free media coverage are an authoritarian government, the public's apathy towards attacks on the press, media ownership held by a few elite families, media

outlets. Journalists are prevented from entering government offices. If allowed inside government buildings, they are guided and prevented from moving around freely. This legalized censorship prevents free coverage of certain groups, issues and institutions. When President Arroyo issued Executive Order 464 on September 26, 2005, members of the executive branch were banned from appearing before congressional inquiries or hearings without her prior consent. (Sun.Star 2006)

Constitutional guarantees on free expression and press freedom have not changed but this series of incidents over the past five years has, in effect, threatened these freedoms. In the face of a state assault on the media, however, media groups are uniting in their defence of freedom of expression. This is a positive outcome of the changing landscape because the media is gaining support from the judiciary and the legislature.

The Supreme Court has issued guidelines to all judges to impose fines instead of imprisonment on journalists convicted of libel. The writs of amparo and habeas data have been clarified in light of the killing of journalists.

State authorities have been prosecuting attacks on journalists when a complaint is filed and there are witnesses to the crime. President Arroyo created Task Force Usig on May 13, 2006, to focus on the resolution of cases of harassment and killings of journalists and activists over the past five years.

PHILIPPINES

corruption, unskilled journalists, and lack of consensus on the role of media in a democracy. (Interviews 2008)²

Philippine press used to be the most free in Asia and freedom came with only minor restrictions but, over the past five years, the Human Security Act, executive orders designed to control information flow, arrests of reporters covering a siege, killing of journalists and the raid of a newspaper office, have all created major restrictions on media.

Today, radio maintains its dominance over all Philippine mass media, reaching 10 out of 12 million homes in 1999, or 85 to 90 percent of the population.

The drive to gain media freedom after Marcos, may be threatened or even lost by the actions of the Arroyo administration, but the momentum could be regained through developments in new media, the opening of new audiences, and the tempering of executive power by other branches of government.

Radio and Television

The 2006 Annual Report of the National Telecommunications Commission

showed that of the existing television and radio outlets, there were 233 TV stations, 1,504 CATV networks and 375 AM and 596 FM stations. (National Telecommunications Commission 2006)

Philippine media is mostly private-owned. Only some of the television and radio stations are owned by the state. The television stations owned by government are the Radio Philippines Network (RPN), the National Broadcasting Network (NBN), and the Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation (IBC), and their radio stations are heard throughout the country. Both the RPN and the IBC were sequestered by the government following the People Power I. The Philippine Broadcasting Service (PBS) is also a government owned radio network

Government uses state-owned television and radio networks as venues for the dissemination of government information. While their newsrooms are free to cover news events, the RPN and IBC, as sequestered agencies, take directions from the government.

Radio is a way of life for Filipinos. Millions tune in to listen to farming tips, music, news, commentaries, soap operas and opinion pieces. Local and foreign pop music is aired around the clock. Average radio listening time per person is estimated at two to three hours a day. Metropolitan Manila is the nerve centre of the broadcast media but radio listenership tends to be much higher in areas beyond it, especially in rural areas.

PHILIPPINES

Today, radio maintains its dominance over all Philippine mass media, reaching 10 out of 12 million homes in 1999, or 85 to 90 percent of the population. There are 25 million households with radios nationwide (while only 8.52 million have televisions).

Latest figures for television indicate there are 137 television stations nationwide: 63 are originating, 50 are relay, and 24 ultra high frequency (UHF) stations. Cable TV is technically not considered part of the broadcast TV industry. Metro Manila has 12 TV stations (all types), Luzon 53, Visayas 28, and Mindanao 44 TV stations.

Phenomenal growth has also been seen in wired and wireless information and communication technologies. In urban areas, mobile phones have become a fashion accessory.

TV stations are part of the five major TV networks — ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation, Associated Broadcasting Corporation, GMA Network, Inc., Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation (IBC), Radio Philippines Network (RPN), and People's Television Network, Inc. The biggest networks are ABS-CBN and GMA Network. ABS-CBN

has 11 originating stations, 14 TV relay stations, and eight affiliate TV stations. GMA Network has two originating, 40 relays, and seven affiliate stations.

New Media

One area of promise is in new media where technology has enabled the free flow of information despite state repression and vested interests of media owners.

Cable TV, videocassette recorders and players, computers and satellite television were introduced in the Philippines from the 1960s onwards. The introduction of satellite programming by TV networks, ABS-CBN and GMA, in 1991 spurred interest in cable television. Community antenna TV (CATV) systems in many parts of the country receive broadcast signals from stations originating in Manila. Metro Manila is well served by a number of major cable systems, the biggest being Skycable and Home Cable, which offer at least 60 channels.

Phenomenal growth has also been seen in wired and wireless information and communication technologies. In urban areas, mobile phones have become a fashion accessory.

Access to computers lags behind other new media growth, with only 1.53 million personal computers in the entire country, or about two PCs for every 100 Filipinos. (Lallana, 2004).

With the proliferation of internet cafés and low-cost prepaid internet cards,

PHILIPPINES

the number of internet users is rising. There has been an increase from about 3.4 million users in 2002, to 10 million today.

Through electronic media, newspaper organizations offer news in various platforms - on websites, blogs, e-newsletters and text message alerts.

As at April 2007, 15.4 percent of Filipinos use the internet. (Internet World Stats 2007) A NETScan survey report said that in 2002, an estimated six percent of the total urban population used the internet. The upper and middle socio-economic classes account for almost two out of three users. (Lallana 2003/2004)

The internet in the Philippines is regulated by the Electronic Commerce Act 2000, which controls operations and transactions but does not hinder access or restrict content. The industry is governed by the same laws as the general public, on intellectual property, libel and fraud.

Print and Online Media

The past five years have seen the widespread use of new technology in the media. The use of blogs by journalists

and the rise of the provincial press have been noticeable and the technology has created new opportunities for national and community media and the large numbers of Filipinos working in other countries.

Through electronic media, newspaper organizations offer news in various platforms - on websites, blogs, e-newsletters and text message alerts. The introduction of internet publications provides journalists with a venue for reporting the news immediately and independently. Newspaper organizations have developed websites like the www.inquirer.net of the Philippine Daily Inquirer and the www.sunstar.com.ph of the Cebu-based Sun.Star Publishing Inc

Of the independent internet publications, Newsbreak at www.newsbreak.com.ph runs news features and in-depth reports, the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (www.pcij.org) is known for investigative journalism. Blogs are also becoming popular and are not limited to Manila journalists. Among the journalism blogs outside of metro Manila are the "Leon Kilat: The Cybercafe Experiments" of Cebu journalist Max Limpag; "Peryodistang Pinay" of Isolde Amante of Cebu; and the "Mindanao Alerts" of Carol Arguillas.

English is now the mass media language of the comparatively better educated upper and middle classes who read broadsheets, own video recorders and players, and have internet access at home. On the other hand, native languages, particularly Filipino, are used by mass media (such as AM radio,

PHILIPPINES

tabloids and comics) patronized by the less educated classes.

Internet penetration in the Philippines or the number of Filipinos who connect to the Internet is at 15.4 percent of the population as of April 2007. (Internet World Stats 2007) A NETScan survey report said that, in 2002, an estimated six percent of the total urban population use the Internet. The upper and middle economic classes account for almost two out of three users. (Lallana 2003/2004)

Self-regulation

Adhering to tenets of social responsibility and in response to the scrutiny of civil society, the Philippine media has sought to exercise self-regulation to endorse and enforce professional standards. The Philippine Daily Inquirer has a resident ombudsman. The Inquirer and most major national and provincial newspapers and news magazines in the country are members of the Philippine Press Institute, founded in 1964 to promote ethical standards in the profession through training, to protect journalists' rights, and work for the welfare of journalists.

The broadcasting industry practices self-regulation through the Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster sa Pilipinas (National Association of Broadcasters of the Philippines), or KBP, established in 1973. KBP has promulgated codes of ethics for radio and television and established guidelines for their practice. The codes set programme standards for news, public affairs and commentaries, political

broadcasts, children's programming, religious programming, television advertising, and the coverage of violence and other sensitive matters. Similar practices of self-regulation have been set in the film industry through the Movies and Television Review and Classification Board (MTRCB) and in the advertising industry through the Advertising Board of the Philippines (ADBOARD).

Endnotes

Pabico, Alecks P. (December 8, 2007): "Perils of the press"
<http://www.pcij.org/blog/?p=2094>

Sun.Star website (2006): "Palace gag order used to cover up anomalies, petitioners claim"
<http://www.sunstar.com.ph/static/man/2006/02/22/news/palace.gag.order.used.to.cover.up.anomalies.petitioners.claim.html>

Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (2007): "One for Press Freedom". <http://www.pcij.org/blog/?p=2147>

National Statistics Office (2003): "Literacy Status of Filipinos."
http://www.census.gov.ph/data/sectordata/fl03_lsf.html

National Telecommunications Commission (2006): "Industry Profile"
<http://portal.ntc.gov.ph/wps/html/ntc/reports/2006/Industry.pdf>

PHILIPPINES

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

Business World

Published	:	Daily, since 1967
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Market	:	Business sector
Address	:	95 Balete Drive Extension, New Manila, Quezon City 1112
Telephone/Fax	:	Direct +63 2 535 9919, Trunk line: +63 2 535 9901 +63 2 5359918
Email	:	editor@bworld.com.ph
Executive Editor	:	Arnold E. Belleza
Website	:	http://www.bworldonline.com
Membership	:	Philippine Press Institute, United Print Media Group

Business World is the reincarnation of Business Day, the country's first business daily, which closed down after a labour problem.

The Daily Tribune

Published	:	Daily, since 2000
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Market	:	General readership
Address	:	The Penthouse Suites, GLC Building, T.M. Kalaw Corner, A. Mabini Streets, Ermita, Manila
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 521 5511/ +63 2 521 5522
Email	:	nco@tribune.net.ph
Website	:	http://www.tribune.net.ph
Email	:	webmaster@tribune.net.ph
Publisher	:	The Tribune Publishing Co. Inc.
Editor-in-chief	:	Ninez Cacho-Olivares

PHILIPPINES

Newspaper Malaya

Published	:	Daily, since 1981
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Address	:	People's Independent Media, Inc., 371 Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila 1018
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 339 3324, +63 2 339 3327
Website	:	http://www.malaya.com.ph
Publisher	:	Amado Macasaet
Executive Editor	:	Enrique Romualdez
Editor-in-chief	:	Joy Delos Reyes

Malaya means "free" in the Filipino language. Founded in 1981 as a Tagalog language newspaper by Jose Burgos Jr., Malaya shifted to the English language when its sister publication, We Forum, was closed down by the Marcos government in 1983. During the politically troubled Marcos years from 1983 to 1986, Malaya was at the forefront, giving readers a balanced perspective.

Manila Bulletin

Published	:	Daily, since 1900
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Muralla corner Recoletos, Intramuros, Manila 1002
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 527 8121 to 35/ +63 2 527 7510
Email	:	bulletin@mb.com.ph
Website	:	http://www.mb.com.ph
Publisher	:	Dr. Cris J. Icban Jr.
Editor-in-chief	:	Atty. Hermogenes P. Pobre

PHILIPPINES

Manila Times

Published	:	Daily, since 1898
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Address	:	371 A. Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila
Email	:	newsboy1@manilatimes.net
Website	:	http://www.manilatimes.net
Publisher	:	The Manila Times Publishing Corp.

Philippine Daily Inquirer

Published	:	Daily, since 1985
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Chino Roces Avenue corner Yague and Mascardo Streets, Makati City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 897 8808 / +63 2 897 4793
Email	:	feedback@inquirer.com.ph
Website	:	http://www.inquirer.net
Publisher	:	Isagani Yambot
Editor-in-chief	:	Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc

The Inquirer began during the last days of the Marcos regime and gained credibility through its hard-hitting stories exposing the regime's abuses. After the overthrow of Marcos, the Inquirer grew to become one of the country's biggest mainstream newspapers. Its online version, www.inquirer.net, provides online news and wireless content for mobile phones (SMS and WAP) and personal digital assistants.

PHILIPPINES

The Philippine Star

Published	:	Daily, since 1986
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Address	:	R. Oca Jr. and Railroad Streets, Port Area, Manila
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 527 7901 to 15
Email	:	feedback@philstar.net.ph
Website	:	http://www.philstar.com
Editor-in-chief	:	Isaac G. Belmonte
Online Editor	:	Jjun Bana

The Philippine Star is a leading English language broadsheet. Its other publications are the Pilipino STAR Ngayon, a tabloid published in the national language; The Freeman, Cebu's oldest English language newspaper; Banat, a tabloid published in Cebuano; and People Asia Magazine, which profiles personalities in the Philippines and the region.

PHILIPPINES

MAJOR MEDIA - Television

ABS-CBN Channel 2 (DWWX-TV)

On-Air since	:	1953
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	Sgt. E.A. Esguerra Ave. cor. Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 415 2272 / +63 2 431 9368
Email	:	web_feedback@abs-cbn.com
Website	:	http://www.abs-cbnnews.com
Ownership	:	ABS-CBN Corporation
Chairman&COO	:	Eugenio Lopez III
News Group Head	:	Maria Ressa Satellite Channel

ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation (known as “ABS-CBN” or the “Company”) is the largest integrated media and entertainment company in the Philippines. It is involved in television and radio broadcasting, as well as the production of television programming for domestic and international audiences.

The company’s Very High Frequency (“VHF”) television network (which consists of its flagship station in metro Manila, Channel 2, 23 other owned and operated television stations, and 10 affiliated stations) is the leading television network in the Philippines. The company also operates Studio 23, the leading Ultra High Frequency (“UHF”) television network, with 35 television stations.

It is also one of the leading radio broadcasting companies, owning 19 AM and FM radio stations and 10 affiliated radio stations throughout the country. Its anchor radio stations in Manila, DZMM and DWRR, are the highest-rated stations in metro Manila in the AM and FM bands, respectively.

PHILIPPINES

GMA Channel 7 (DZBB-TV)

On-Air since	:	October 29, 1961
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	GMA Network Center, EDSA corner Timog Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1101
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 982 7777 / +63 2 927 6210
Email	:	feedback@gmanews.tv
Website	:	http://www.gmanews.tv
Chairman	:	Atty. Felipe L. Gozon
Satellite Channel	:	Measat 2, Agila 2 (Dream Satellite TV)

The GMA Network Inc. has continually kept in touch with the preferences of its viewers, which it considers as “Kapuso Mo, Anumang Kulay ng Buhay,” (One in Heart, Regardless of the Colors of Life). GMA delights its viewers with rib-tickling comedies, heartwarming dramas, action-packed animated series, value-laden educational and feel good true story programs, and comprehensive, balanced news and public affairs reports. With constant innovation, GMA has set trends in the broadcast industry - viewers can participate in polls, interact with other viewers on-air, and send feedback through text messaging.

GMA has a network of 46 VHF stations. It can also be heard on 26 radio stations throughout the country, including dzBB-AM and dwLS-FM in Manila, and dySS-AM and dyRT-FM in Cebu.

PHILIPPINES

IBC Channel 13

On-Air since	:	February 1, 1975
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	Broadcast City Complex, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 925 4002
Email	:	info@ibc.com.ph
Ownership	:	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
President	:	Renato Bello
News Director	:	Amelita Rabadam
Satellite Channel	:	Agila 2, Agila 2 (Dream Satellite TV)

Roberto Benedicto, a Marcos friend, bought the rights to Channel 13 from another network in 1975. He owned the station until it was sequestered in 1986, following the overthrow of the Marcos regime. Up until then it was the top-rated station in the country. Airing Philippine Basketball Association games boosted the station's ratings from 1996 to 2002. Many of its primetime programs are canned shows from the US.

RPN Channel 9

On-Air since	:	June 29, 1960
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	Broadcast City, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 931 8645 / +63 2 931 8640
Email	:	tmm@rpn9.com
Ownership	:	Radio Philippines Network
President	:	Orlando Mercado
Satellite Channel	:	Agila 2, Agila 2 (Dream Satellite TV)

Roberto Benedicto owned the station until the government sequestered it in the aftermath of the overthrow of the Marcos regime in 1986. The station is known for sparking the craze for canned soap operas from Mexico ("telenovelas") when it aired the series "Marimar" in 1996. Many of its primetime programs are canned shows from the US.

PHILIPPINES

ABC Channel 5

On-Air since	:	June 19, 1960
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	762 Quirino Highway, San Bartolome, Novaliches, Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 936 2551 to 66/ +63 2 936 2502
Email	:	corpaf@abc5tv.com
Website	:	http://www.abc5tv.com
Ownership	:	Associated Broadcasting Company
CEO	:	Tonyboy Cojuangco

ABC Channel 5 began operating in 1960 as DZTM-TV. It belonged to the media conglomerate owned by the Roces family, publishers and owners of the daily Manila Times. It closed down on declaration of martial law on September 21, 1972, and re-opened in 1992 with its widely popular nightly newscast, "The Big News", resumed telecasting. ABC has 15 stations, 100-plus cable TV affiliates countrywide, and runs DWET-FM.

Net 25

On-Air since	:	July 27, 1999
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	Maligaya Bldg. 2, 887 EDSA, Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 981 1191 / +63 2 981 1192
Email	:	info@net-25.com
Ownership	:	Eagle Broadcasting Corporation
Satellite Channel	:	PAS 8, Agila 2 (Dream Satellite TV)

NET 25, a free TV channel, is the UHF TV station of Eagle Broadcasting Corporation (EBC). It is on Channel 25 on terrestrial TV and is carried by major cable operators led by Skycable (Channel 62 or 70), Home (Channel 55), and Destiny (Channel 41). It is aired by 416 cable operators nationwide, via the Mabuhay Aguila 2 satellite, and re-transmitted through the DTH system of Dream Broadcasting Corporation (Channel 18). Most local shows are produced by the religious group Iglesia ni Cristo. Most foreign shows are imported from TechTV, a US cable channel owner.

PHILIPPINES

Zoe 11 (DZOE-TV)

On-Air since	:	April 19, 1998
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	22/F Strata 2000 Bldg., Emerald Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Telephone	:	+63 2 638 34 68
Ownership	:	Zoe Broadcasting Network
Chairman	:	Eddie Villanueva

Studio 23 (DWAC-TV)

On-Air since	:	October 12, 1996
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	3/F Main Building, ABS-CBN Broadcast Center, Sgt. E.A. Esguerra Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 415 2272, locals -2502, -5169
Email	:	studio23@abs.pinoycentral.com
Website	:	http://www.abs-cbn.com/studio23
Ownership	:	Studio 23 (a subsidiary of ABS-CBN)
News Director	:	Ricardo Puno Jr

Studio 23 sought to target an upmarket audience that its parent company, ABS-CBN, was no longer servicing. MTV was aired upon its launch and two days later, its first newscast, NEWS 23. Basketball has become one of the station's selling points.

PHILIPPINES

MAJOR MEDIA - Radio

AM Radio Stations - Manila

DZXL

On-Air since	:	Early 1960s (as DZHP, changed to DZXL in 1975)
Language	:	Filipino
Address	:	Guadalupe Commercial Building, EDSA Guadalupe, Makati City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 671 35 58, +63 2 671 42 31
Email	:	rmnmanila@rmn.ph
Website	:	http://www.rmn.ph
Ownership	:	Radio Mindanao Network
President	:	Eric Canoy

DZBB (SuperRadyo)

On-Air since	:	June 14, 1950
Language	:	Filipino
Address	:	GMA Complex, Epifanio De Los Santos Ave., Cor. 11 th Jamboree St. Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Telephone	:	+632 924 3018
Email	:	rgma@gmanetwork.com
Website	:	http://www.gmanews.tv
Ownership	:	GMA Network Inc

Robert "Bob" Stewart sent the first signals of radio station DZBB from a makeshift studio in Escolta, Manila. This small station became noted for its pioneering programs and notable coverage such as that of the eruption of Mt. Hibok-Hibok in 1951 and the presidential election in 1953, which was won by Ramon Magsaysay.

PHILIPPINES

DZMM

On-Air since	:	Mid-1960s (forced to close down due to Martial Law in 1972; re-opened in 1986)
Language	:	Filipino
Address	:	ABS-CBN Broadcast Center, Sgt. E.A. Esguerra Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Telephone	:	+63 2 924 41 01, +63 2 415 22 72, +63 2 416 63 00
Website	:	http://www.tfc-na.com/tfc/radio/dzmm.asp
Ownership	:	ABS-CBN

Prior to its closure in 1972, upon the declaration of a state of martial law in the country, DZMM was an English AM music station. When the station re-opened in 1986, programming was dominated by news and commentary following the so-called "Radyo Patrol" format, which brought in live breaking news, news updates and opinions.

DZRH

On-Air since	:	July 15, 1939
Language	:	Filipino
Address	:	Star City Complex, Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City
Telephone	:	+63 2 832 6127
Ownership	:	Primax Broadcasting Network Inc

The station began airing as KZRH in 1939. "RH" stands for "Radio Heacock" named after H.E. Heacock, the station's original owner. It was the "Voice of Freedom" in the dark days of the siege of Corregidor. In 1972, it was shut down when former President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared Martial Law. In 1994, the DZRH Satellite Radio Network was launched, extending the station's coverage to 97 per cent of the country's communities.

PHILIPPINES

DZRV (Radio Veritas)

On-Air since : 1969
Language : Filipino
Address : 162 West Ave. cor. Epifanio De Los Santos Ave.,
Quezon City
Telephone : +63 2 925 7931
Email : dzrv846@info.com.ph

Radio Veritas is well remembered for airing Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin's call that mobilized hundreds of thousands of people to join in the first People Power Revolt in February 1986.

AM Radio Stations - Cebu

DYHP

On-Air since : 1963
Language : Cebuano
Address : 2/F Gold Palace Building, 168 Osmeña Boulevard,
Cebu City 6000
Telephone/ : +63 32 256 1916

DYXR

Language : Cebuano
Address : 3/F Cinco Centrum, Fuente Osmeña, Cebu City
6000
Telephone : +63 32 254 7767

DYMF

Language : Cebuano
Address : 87-A Borromeo St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone : +63 32 256 0834

PHILIPPINES

DYSS

Language	:	Cebuano
Address	:	GMA Skyview Complex, Nievel Hills, Lahug, Cebu City 6000
Telephone	:	+63 32 231 4829
Ownership	:	GMA 7 Manila

DYAB

Address	:	ABS-CBN Broadcast Complex, North Road, Jagobiao, Mandaue City, Cebu 6014
Telephone	:	+63 32 422 1950
Email	:	dyab1512@gmail.com
Ownership	:	ABS-CBN

AM Radio Stations - Davao

DXMF

Language	:	Bisaya/ Cebuano
Address	:	CBS Development Corporation Building, San Pedro St., Davao City 8000
Telephone	:	+63 82 225 3726

DXDC

On-Air since	:	the late 1950s
Language	:	Bisaya/ Cebuano
Address	:	2/F San Vicente Building, cor. Anda and Bonifacio Sts., Davao City 8000
Telephone	:	+63 82 221 7285

PHILIPPINES

DXGO

Language	:	Bisaya/ Cebuano
Address	:	Pacific Building, Duterte Road, Brgy. Castillo, Agdao, Davao City 8000
Telephone	:	+63 82 227 1368
Ownership	:	GMA Manila

DXGM

Language	:	Bisaya/ Cebuano
Address	:	Amesco Building, Damaso Suazo St., Uyanguren, Davao City 8000
Telephone	:	+63 82 224 0680

DXAB

Language	:	Bisaya/ Cebuano
Address	:	ABS-CBN Broadcast Complex, Shrine Hills, Matina, Davao City 8000
Telephone	:	+63 82 296 1911 to 17, +63 82 300 1027, +63 82 297 6224
Email	:	kimhife@abs.pinoycentral.com

FM Radio Stations - Manila

DWAV (Wave 89.1)

On-Air since	:	March 2001
Language	:	English
Address	:	Unit 201, Strata 2000 Building, Emerald Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 634 9283
Email	:	wave891@wave891.fm
Website	:	http://www.wave891.fm
Station Manager/ Director	:	Rolando Sulit

PHILIPPINES

DWTM (Magic 89.9)

On-Air since : 1986
Language : English
Address : Unit 907, Paragon Plaza, Epifanio De Los Santos Ave. cor. Reliance St., Mandaluyong City 1550
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 638 2513
Email : magic@magic899.fm
Website : <http://www.magic899.fm>
Station Manager/
Director : Nelson Capulso

DWRX

Language : English
Address : 17/F Strata 2000 Building, Emerald Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 633 5414
Website : info@rx931.com
Email : <http://www.rx931.com>
Station Manager/
Director : Divine Dolina

DWYS (Yes FM)

Language : Tagalog
Address : Star City Complex, Pasay City
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 832 6127
Station Manager/
Director : Juan Elizalde

PHILIPPINES

DWRR

Language	:	English/ Tagalog
Address	:	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Center, Sgt.E.A.Esguerra Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 924 4101, +63 2 924 2684
Website	:	http://www.tfc-na.com/tfc/radio/wrr.asp
Station Manager/ Director	:	Bombie Balquiedra

FM Radio Stations - Cebu

DYHR

Address	:	2/ F Cinco Centrum Building, Fuente Osmena, Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 231 2374
Station Manager/ Director	:	Allan Montecarlos

DYBN

Language	:	English
Address	:	Boy Scout Camp, Capitol Hills, Lahug, Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 254 1046
Website	:	http://www.killerbee.fm/subdomains/cebu
Station Manager/ Director	:	Jerome Calatrava

DYMX

Address	:	Development Corporation Building, 140 M. Veles St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 253 0317, +63 32 253 2204
Station Manager/ Director	:	Jose Ocampo III, Louie Espino

PHILIPPINES

DYLS

Address : ABS-CBN Broadcast Complex, North Road, Jagobiao,
Mandaue City, Cebu 6014
Telephone/Fax : +63 32 422 1950 to 59
Email : tatasy@abs.pinoycentral.com
Station Manager/
Director : Tata Sy

DYBU

Address : 2/F Cinco Centrum Building, Fuente Osmena, Cebu
City 6000
Telephone/Fax : +63 32 253 4859, +63 32 254 6171
Station Manager/
Director : Albert Tabanao

FM Radio Stations - Davao

DXDR

On-Air since : April 1996
Language : Cebuano, Tagalog
Address : 5/F State Investment Trust Building, CM Recto Ave.,
Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax : +63 82 222 0206
Email : energyfmdavao@yahoo.com
Station Manager/
Director : Noel Amoroso

DXBM

Address : 6/F Aldevinco Building, CM Recto Ave., Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax : +63 82 226 2020, +63 82 226 3856
Station Manager/
Director : Wilson Entrata

PHILIPPINES

DXKX

Address : #4, Jocar Complex II, Guerrero St., Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax : +63 82 222 91 50
Station Manager/
Director : Jacky Marquez

DXFX

Address : Development Corporation Building, San Pedro St.,
Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax : +63 82 222 5924
Station Manager/
Director : Roderick Cejes

DXRR

Address : ABS-CBN Broadcast Complex, Shrine Hills, Matina,
Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax : +63 82 296 1911 to 17, +63 82 300 1027, +63 82
297 6224
Email : kimhife@abs.pinoycentral.com
Station Manager/
Director : Kim Hife

PHILIPPINES

OTHER MEDIA - Local Newspapers

The Freeman

Published	:	Daily, since 1919
Language	:	English
Address	:	Philippine Star Building, V. Gullas St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 255 4263 / +63 32 255 0927
Email	:	freeman@mozcom.com
Website	:	http://www.philstar.com
Editor-in-chief	:	Jerry Tundag
Distribution	:	Metro Cebu

Cebu Daily News

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Address	:	18-15 Escario St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 232 7618 / +63 32 232 7615
Email	:	cdn@inquirerpublications.ph
Website	:	www.cdn.ph
Publisher	:	Eileen Mangubat
Distribution	:	Metro Cebu

Banat News

Published	:	Daily
Address	:	V. Gullas St. cor. D. Jakosalem St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 255 4263 / +63 32 255 0927
Email	:	banatnews@eudoraimail.com
Publisher	:	Juanito Jabat
Distribution	:	Metro Cebu

PHILIPPINES

Sun.Star Cebu

Published	:	Daily, since 1982
Language	:	English
Market	:	General readership
Address	:	Sun.Star Building, P. del Rosario St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 254 6100/ +63 32 253 7256
Email	:	centralnewsroom@sunstar.com.ph
Website	:	http://www.sunstar.com.ph/cebu
Publisher	:	Sun.Star Publishing Inc.
Editor-in-chief	:	Atty. Pachico Seares
Editor Online	:	Nini Cabaero
Distribution	:	Metro Cebu

Sun.Star Super Balita Cebu

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Cebuano
Address	:	Sun.Star Building, P. del Rosario St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 254 6100/ +63 32 253 7256
Email	:	superbalita@sunstar.com.ph
Publisher	:	Sun.Star Publishing Inc.
Editor-in-chief	:	Atty. Pachico Seares
Distribution	:	Metro Cebu

The Mindanao Daily Mirror

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Address	:	270 Ramon Magsaysay Ave., Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 82 227 5716, +63 82 224 2848 / +63 82 227 9347
Email	:	mirror2@skynet.net
Editor-in-chief	:	Marietta Siongco
Distribution	:	Metro Davao

PHILIPPINES

Mindanao Times

Published	:	Daily, since 1946
Language	:	English
Address	:	UMBN Broadcast Centre, P. Reyes St., Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 82 221 3006/ +63 82 221 7824
Email	:	timesmen@mozcom.com
Website	:	http://www.mindanaotimes.com.ph
Distribution	:	Metro Davao

Sun.Star Davao

Published	:	English
Language	:	Granland Door 5 and 6, Warehouse and Business
Address	:	Center, R. Castillo St. Agdao, Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 82 235 1004 to 09/ +63 82 235 1006
Email	:	ed_davao@sunstar.com.ph
Website	:	http://www.sunstar.com.ph/davao
Editor-in-chief	:	Stella Estremera
Distribution	:	Metro Davao

Sun.Star Super Balita Davao

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Cebuano
Address	:	Granland Door 5 and 6, Warehouse and Business Center, R. Castillo St., Agdao, Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 82 235 1004 to 09/ +63 82 235 1006
Distribution	:	Metro Davao

PHILIPPINES

MAJOR MEDIA - Magazines

Three publishing houses dominate magazine publication in the Philippines. The biggest of them is ABS-CBN Publishing, which was established in 1992 as Guide Publication Inc. with the acquisition of Metro, a publication of Guide and Metro. In 2000, the company changed its name to ABS-CBN Publishing Inc. It has launched a number of magazines such as Star Studio, Okatokat, Flames, Cool Hearts, Chalk, Metro Weddings, Metro Working Mom, The Best of Food Magazine Cookbook, Coffee Table Book, Pink, Step by Step Cookbook, Metro Home and Entertaining and Metro Shopping, Metro Active, The Buzz Magasin, The Buzz Reload, Teleserye Magazine, Questor and Metro Society. The other major publishing houses are Mega Magazines and Publishing Inc, and Summit Media.

ABS ABS-CBN Publishing

Address	:	4/F ELJ Communications Center, ABS-CBN Broadcast Center, Eugenio Lopez Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 924 4101, +63 2 415 2272 / +63 2 415 1215, +63 2 415 2853
President	:	Ernesto Lopez

Mega Magazines and Publishing Inc.

Address	:	18/F Strata 100 Building, Emerald Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1605
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 631 4959, +63 2 631 2859/ +63 2 631 2862, +63 2 634 2616
President	:	Rosario Yap

Summit Media

Address	:	Level 1 Robinson's Galleria Mall, Epifanio De Los Santos Ave., cor. Ortigas Ave., Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 631 8971/ +63 2 637 2206, +63 2 631 7748
President	:	Lisa Gokongwei

PHILIPPINES

Lifestyle and Fashion Magazines

Cosmopolitan Philippines

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Myrza Sison

FHM Philippines

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Eric Ramos

Food

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Norma Olizon-Chikiamco

Lifestyle Asia

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Media

Mega Magazine

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Mega
Editor-in-chief	:	Liza Ilarde

Metro

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Thelma Sioson-San Juan

PHILIPPINES

Metro Active

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Annie Alejo

Metro Home and Entertaining

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing

Metro Shopping

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing

My Home

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit

Preview

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Pauline Suaco-Juan

Fun and Entertainment Magazines

Star Studio

Language	:	English (Tagalog edition)
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Jerome Gomez

Buzz Magasin

Language	:	Tagalog
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing

PHILIPPINES

Yes!

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Joann Maglipon

Family/Home/Parenting/Health

Good Housekeeping Philippines

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Becky Kho

Metro Working Mom

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Gina Abuyuan-Llanes

Smart Parenting

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Karen Galarpe

Business

Entrepreneur

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Lyra Villafaña

PHILIPPINES

Men's Zone (BusinessWorld)

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Leticia M. Locsin
Editor-in-chief	:	Maggie Adan

Questor

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Bambi Eloriaga

Media Related Institutions

Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility (CMFR)

Address	:	2/F Ateneo Professional Schools-Salcedo, 130 HV Dela Costa St., Salcedo Village, Makati City 1227
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 894 1326, +63 2 840 0903/ +63 2 840 0889
Email	:	staff@cmfr-phil.org
Website	:	http://www.cmfr.com.ph
Executive Director	:	Melinda Quintos de Jesus

Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster ng Pilipinas (KBP)

Address	:	6/F LTA Building, 118 Perea St., Legaspi Village, Makati City 1226
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 815 1990 to 92 / +63 2 815 1993
Email	:	info@kbp.org.ph
Website	:	http://www.kbp.org.ph
Chairman	:	Butch S. Canoy
President	:	Maloli Espinosa

PHILIPPINES

Konrad Adenauer Center for Journalism at the Ateneo de Manila University (CFJ)

Address : 2/F Department of Communication, Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City 1108
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 926 3253, +63 2 426 6001 / +63 2 926 3254
Email : newsroom@admu.edu.ph
Website : <http://www.admu.edu.ph>
Executive Director : Violet B. Valdez, Ph.D.

Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (PCIJ)

Address : 3/F Criselda Building, 107 Scout De Guia St., Diliman, Quezon City 1104
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 410 4768 / +63 2 929 3571
Email : pcij@pcij.org
Website : <http://www.pcij.org>
Executive Director : Malou Mangahas

Association of Accredited Advertising Agencies of the Philippines (4A's - P)

Address : Unit 442 Cityland Pasong Tamo Tower, 2210 Chino Roces Avenue, Makati
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 813 4397
Email : 4asp@skyinet.net
Website : <http://www.4asphils.com>
Executive Director : Vanne T. Tomada

Philippine Press Institute (PPI)

Address : 312, B.F. Condominium Building, A. Soriano Avenue, Intramuros, Manila
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 527 4478, +63 2 527 3351/ +63 2 527 3391
Email : ppi@pressinstitute.ph
Website : www.pressinstitute.ph
Chairman : Amado Macasaet
Executive Director : Jose L. Pavia

SINGAPORE



Disproportionate to its population of only 4.59 million citizens and to its geographical size of only 697 sq km, Singapore has one of the strongest media markets in the region. The media industry is extensive and the government's efforts of turning the city-state into South East Asia's media hub have been effective. Production and labour costs are higher though, than in neighbouring countries. Yet, its location and infrastructure, together with highly qualified personnel, makes Singapore a good choice for national and international media production and services.



SINGAPORE

In January 2003, the government introduced a new regulatory body, the Media Development Authority (MDA), which was formed by merging the Singapore Broadcasting Authority, the Films and Publications Department and the Singapore Film Commission. Its aim is twofold: to foster further growth in the media market, and to have a single government branch dealing with local and foreign media and potential media investors. Together with the Censorship Review Committee (CRC), the MDA is the major source of regulatory and development policies under supervision of the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts (MICA).

Besides its regulatory function, the MDA's major task is to implement strategies for the so-called "Media 21" initiative, a plan introduced with the ambitious goal of "transforming Singapore into a Global Media City" by upgrading technology and infrastructure, offering an even more attractive business environment, and also by attracting local and foreign media talent to the Lion City. Media 21 also aims to increase the GDP contribution of the media cluster from 1.56 per cent to 3 per cent in 10 years.

However, striving to become a global media hub doesn't mean the country is likely to adopt Western media standards for press freedom or free speech in general. With the key players in the print and broadcasting sector under tight control of the government and its ruling People's Action Party (PAP), the media market in Singapore is far from being independent. Reporters Without Borders, in its latest World Press Freedom Index

2007, ranked Singapore's news media 141 out of 169 countries.

Prominent cases such as the sacking of Lee Kin Mun, a.k.a Mr. Brown, in 2006 seem to confirm this ranking. Lee who runs one of the country's most popular blogs, had his *Today* newspaper weekly column suspended after the MICA criticized an opinion piece he wrote on June 30th, expressing dissatisfaction with the rising cost of living in the city state and making fun of plans to turn the country into a high-tech cashless society.

With the key players
in the print and
broadcasting sector
under tight control of
the government and its
ruling People's Action
Party (PAP), the media
market in Singapore
is far from being
independent.

In legal terms, the press in Singapore has limited powers and intentionally so. Laws such as the Internal Security Act and the Official Secrets Act keep journalists and editors in check, while the Newspaper and Printing Press Act empowers the government to determine the composition of a newspaper company's board of directors. Indeed, Singapore's media role was determined in 1959 when Prime Minister Lee Kuan

SINGAPORE

Yew restructured the Straits Times and designated the press role as a “nation-building partner”.

However, with an internet penetration rate of almost 60 per cent and what is probably the world’s first nation-wide broadband network, Singaporeans have without doubt enough means to access overseas information and an open window to the world.

The media would rather not print or broadcast any issue that might impact, or need precautionary clearance from the authorities. A representative example of the media’s toothless self-understanding is offered by Singapore’s number one Chinese newspaper, *Lianhe Wanbao*: “Its bold, lively reports and creative layout provide an entertaining read after a hard day’s work.”

However, with an internet penetration rate of almost 60 per cent and what is probably the world’s first nation-wide broadband network, Singaporeans have without doubt enough means to access overseas information and an open

window to the world. Newsgroups and independent websites which are hosted abroad continue to grow, despite new government restrictions and content filtering obligations for local service providers.

In April 2007 at a Young PAP (youth branch of the PAP) dialogue, founding father Lee Kuan Yew made some remarkable comments by expressing his scepticism of censorship issues. “We have created a society which is totally educated. You are all able to go on the internet. So all this censorship and so on makes no sense to me. We’re going to have Wi-Fi throughout the whole city. We cannot stop this. If we stop this, we stop the progress. We are marginalised.” One shouldn’t, however, take this as a statement of media policy, but rather as a broad, long-term principle. MICA continues to ban movies nonetheless.

The print media is dominated by the PAP-influenced Singapore Press Holdings (SPH). Its flagship publication, *The Straits Times*, is Singapore’s number one newspaper. *The Straits Times* dates back to 1845 and is one of only two newspapers to survive from the colonial era. The second one is *Tamil Murasu*, Singapore’s only Tamil language paper, also owned by SPH. The group owns nine out of ten dailies on the market: *The Straits Times*, *The New Paper* and *The Business Times* (English), *Lianhe Zaobao*, *Lianhe Wanbao*, and *Shin Min Daily News* (Chinese), *Wo bao/My Paper* (Chinese/English), *Berita Harian* (Malay), and *Tamil Murasu* (Tamil).

The latest SPH publication, the bilingual

SINGAPORE

Wo bao/My Paper, tries to tackle the problem of shrinking Chinese literacy among young professionals, by offering both English and Chinese reports. *Today*, a free sheet tabloid mainly distributed at subway and bus stations, is a free daily and published by MediaCorp Press Pte Ltd, in which the Media Corporation of Singapore has a 60 per cent stake, with SPH owning the remaining 40 per cent.

English language newspapers have the highest combined daily circulation, with around 1,120,000 copies, followed by the Chinese newspapers, with 580,000. Beside newspapers, there are more than 120 magazines and publications focussing on lifestyle, trade, sports, politics or special interests.

The broadcasting market is dominated by the Media Corporation of Singapore, with its subsidiaries MediaCorpTV, MediaCorpTV12, MediaCorpNews, MediaCorpPress, MediaCorp Publishing, and MediaCorp Radio. The group owns nearly all radio and TV stations and is the monopolist in the free-to-air television market. Additional radio broadcasters are UnionWorks (NTUC Media Cooperative), SAFRA Radio and the National Arts Council, which operates an arts radio station.

Audiences in Singapore can choose from seven free-to-air TV stations and around 20 radio stations. Cable providers offer about 40 channels at moderate prices. The only free-to-air foreign station in the country is the BBC World Service. Chinese language TV channels have the highest audience share, with Channel 8 and Channel U adding up to almost 2/3rds

of the viewers. The most recognised English language station is Channel 5. It was named Channel of the Year several times in a row at the Asian Television Awards. Singapore, through the pay TV platform, StarHub, is the first country in South East Asia to have launched High Definition Television (HDTV), in 2007.

English language newspapers have the highest combined daily circulation, with around 1,120,000 copies, followed by the Chinese newspapers, with 580,000.

The media market in Singapore was deregulated to a limited extent in 2000 when the government announced the introduction of “controlled competition”. SPH was granted licences for two television stations and began broadcasting in both English and Chinese. MediaCorp, which formerly held a broadcasting monopoly, was issued with a newspaper publishing licence and began publishing the free commuter tabloid, *Today*, in competition with SPH’s broadsheet, *Straits Times*.

The gain of market share for SPH MediaWorks’ Channel U showed that the public appreciated variety and competitive programming in this sector. However, the start-up losses brought by media competition resulted in heavy

SINGAPORE

financial losses for both firms, and the government signalled that a return to monopoly media might be considered. Some media scholars have argued that the island nation's market is too small to support competing media outlets, particularly in newspaper publishing.

Channelnewsasia.com, in English, and Xin.sg, in Chinese, are premier sources of real time news, videos, information and entertainment features for professionals and executives working, living and investing in Asia.

At the end of 2004, this attempt towards more competition in the media was stopped. SPH MediaWorks ceased operating Channel I and Channel U. Channel U is back on air, but operates now under MediaCorp TV Holdings, which has again become the monopolist in Singapore's TV market. SPH owns 20 per cent of MediaCorp TV Holdings, which also operates Channel 5, Channel 8 and TV Mobile. The print market developed in the same way. In October 2004 *Straits Times* and *Today* were merged.

This process has been explained by Dr. Lee Boon Yang, Minister for Information,

Communications and the Arts, as the result of economic difficulties and shrinking advertising revenue. Despite this failed experiment, the government nevertheless welcomes new players entering the media market, on condition that they are willing to meet the prevailing criteria for media licences.

The challenge Singapore faces in the digital era is for the government to recognize that a more vocal population and liberal press are not negative and unintended consequences of a developed nation, but they combine free expression (recognised as a right in Singapore's Constitution) with the Lion City's continuing economic progress.

Channel NewsAsia

Established in March 1999, Channel NewsAsia is an Asian TV News channel, fully complemented by English and Chinese online portals and new media services that provide news and information on global developments with Asian perspectives. Channel NewsAsia brings viewers the latest news and the stories behind the headlines. Headquartered in Singapore, the channel reports from major Asian and key Western cities, including New York, Washington D.C, London and Brussels. Channel NewsAsia is now viewed in 22 countries and territories across Asia to an audience of some 20 million viewers.

Channelnewsasia.com, in English, and Xin.sg, in Chinese, are premier sources of real time news, videos, information and entertainment features for professionals

SINGAPORE

and executives working, living and investing in Asia. Channelnewsasia.com was named by online intelligence company, Hitwise, as the number one TV website in Singapore in 2005 and 2006.

The channel's second feed, Channel NewsAsia (International), was launched in September 2000. Its satellite footprint stretches from the Middle East, South Asia, South East Asia, and North East Asia, to Australia.

MediaCorp News Pte Ltd owns and manages Channel NewsAsia. Its wholly owned subsidiary, MCN International Pte Ltd, is a regional business, and includes the television and new media operations of MediaCorp News.

MediaCorp News is part of MediaCorp, Singapore's leading media company, spanning television, radio, newspapers, magazines, movies and digital media. MediaCorp has over 55 products in four languages (English, Mandarin, Malay and Tamil), including online classifieds, Internet TV-on-demand and High Definition TV broadcast. MediaCorp's vision is to become one of Asia's top media companies, delivering valued content to the world.

SINGAPORE

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

The Straits Times / The Sunday Times

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	388,500 (weekdays), 402,600 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	S\$ 40.00 - S\$ 56.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	1000 Toa Payoh North, News Centre, Singapore 318994
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 63 19 63 19/+65 63 19 82 82
E-mail	:	stlocal@sph.com.sg
Website	:	http://www.straitstimes.com.sg
Publisher	:	Singapore Press Holdings
Editor	:	Han Fook Kwang

The Straits Times is Singapore's most widely read newspaper and the flagship publication of the Singapore Press Holdings Group. The Straits Times focuses on news and features of general interest to the public with special focus on Singapore and the Asian region. Its Sunday edition, the Sunday Times, has an estimated readership of 1.23 million.

The Business Times

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	30,400
Advertising rate	:	S\$12.50 – S\$16.98/ col.com
Address	:	1000 Toa Payoh North, News Centre, Singapore 318994
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 6319-5318/ +65 63 19 82 77
E-mail	:	btnews@sph.com.sg
Website	:	http://www.business-times.com.sg
Publisher	:	Singapore Press Holdings
Editor	:	Alvin Tay

The Business Times is Singapore's only financial daily covering corporate and market news from Asia and the world. As South East Asia's leading business daily, it is a key source of business analysis for investors, managers and businesspeople in Singapore and the region.

SINGAPORE

The New Paper / The New Paper on Sunday

Published	:	Daily in the afternoon
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	111,400 (weekdays)/ 145,300 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	S\$ 7.56 - S\$ 8.40/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	1000 Toa Payoh North, News Centre, Singapore 318994
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 6319 63 19/ +65 6319 82 66
E-mail	:	tnp@sph.com.sg
Website	:	http://www.newpaper.asia1.com.sg
Publisher	:	Singapore Press Holdings
Editor	:	Ivan Fernandez

The New Paper is Singapore's second most-read paid English daily. It is often compared to the free sheet tabloid, Today, although the latter positions itself against The Straits Times. The New Paper targets readers using more eye-catching "tabloid" style journalism and extensive sections on entertainment, fashion and sports. Little coverage is given to general current affairs from the local or international scene. The New Paper gives high coverage to soccer and the English Premier League.

Today

Published	:	Monday to Saturday
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	100,000 (weekdays), 300,000 (weekend)
Address	:	24 Raffles Place, #28-01/06 Clifford Centre, Singapore 048621
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 62 36 48 86/ +65 65 34 25 66
E-mail	:	news@newstoday.com.sg
Website	:	http://www.todayonline.com
Publisher	:	MediaCorp Press Pte Ltd
Editor	:	P N Balji

Today, is a free commuter tabloid reaching out to targeting professionals and working executives. It is available at subway and bus stations, hospitals, shopping malls and is also distributed to selected homes. Today is published by MediaCorp Press Pte Ltd, in which MediaCorp has a 60 per cent stake, while SPH owns the remaining 40 per cent. It will continue to be managed by MediaCorp and operate independently of SPH newspaper. Today merged with SPH-run Straits Times, in 2004.

SINGAPORE

Lianhe Zaobao

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	183,000 (weekdays), 191,300 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	S\$ 21.63 - S\$ 34.31/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	1000 Toa Payoh North, News Centre, Singapore 318994
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 63 19 63 19/ +65 63 19 81 22
E-mail	:	zblock@sph.com.sg
Website	:	http://www.zaobao.com
Publisher	:	Singapore Press Holdings
Editor	:	Lim Jim Koon

Lianhe Zaobao is the most-read Chinese newspaper in Singapore, and a trusted information source for the Chinese speaking community. It is a general newspaper offering valuable insights into local and foreign matters. International news tends to be largely centred on the East Asian region.

Lianhe Wanbao

Published	:	Daily in the evening
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	123,900 (weekdays), 125,000 (weekend)
Advertising rate	:	S\$ 12.76 - S\$ 23.88/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	1000 Toa Payoh North, News Centre, Singapore 318994
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 63 19 63 19/ +65 63 19 81 33
E-mail	:	wanbao@sph.com.sg
Website	:	Singapore Press Holdings
Editor	:	Peter Ong

Lianhe Wanbao is one of Singapore's two Chinese evening daily newspapers. Coverage includes up-to-date news and general information, with a focus on human interest stories and community happenings.

SINGAPORE

Shin Min Daily News

Published	:	Daily in the evening
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	120,800 (weekdays), 122,600 (weekend)
Advertising rate	:	S\$ 10.56 - S\$ 20.95/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	1000 Toa Payoh North, News Centre, Singapore 318994
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 63 19 63 19/ +65 63 19 81 65
E-mail	:	shinmin@sph.com.sg
Publisher	:	Singapore Press Holdings
Editor	:	Koh Lin Hoe

Singapore's second Chinese evening daily provides the latest on a wide range of local and international topics using a rather light-hearted tabloid style. Its most popular sections are sports and entertainment.

My Paper – Wo Bao

Published	:	Monday-Friday
Language	:	English-Chinese
Circulation	:	300,000
Advertising rate	:	S\$ 19.00 (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	1000 Toa Payoh North, News Centre, Singapore 318994
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 63 19 22 22/ +65 63 19 8115
E-mail	:	mypaper@sph.com.sg
Website	:	Singapore Press Holdings
Editor	:	Goh Sin Teck (Chinese), Yeow Kai Chai (English)

Wo bao/My Paper is Singapore's first free bilingual newspaper, launched in June 2006, and is designed for bilingual, young adults aged 20-40. It aims to present up-to-date insights into urban life-trends and lifestyle and encourages reader participation. It is available at subway and bus stations, office buildings and selected residential areas.

SINGAPORE

Berita Harian / Berita Minggu

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Malay
Circulation	:	62,500 (weekdays), 72,100 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	S\$ 7.61 - S\$ 21.51/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	1000 Toa Payoh North, News Centre, Singapore 318994
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 63 19 63 19/ +65 63 19 82 55
E-mail	:	aadeska@sph.com.sg
Website	:	http://cyberita.asia1.com.sg
Publisher	:	Singapore Press Holdings
Editor	:	Mohd Guntor Sadali

Berita Harian is a newspaper for the local Malay community, providing comprehensive news and information on issues from Singapore and the region, also serving as a platform for the Malay community. Its Sunday edition, Berita Minggu, focuses more on leisure, entertainment and local stories.

MAJOR MEDIA - Radio and Television

Tamil Murasu

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Tamil
Circulation	:	10,200 (weekdays), 17,600 (Sunday)
Advertising rate	:	S\$ 6.00 - S\$ 25.00/ col. cm (plus colour surcharge)
Address	:	82 Genting Lane, Singapore 349567
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 63 19 63 19/ +65 63 19 40 01
E-mail	:	murasu@cyberway.com.sg
Website	:	http://tamilmurasu.asia1.com.sg
Publisher	:	Singapore Press Holdings
Editor	:	Ms Murugaian Nirmala

Tamil Murasu is Singapore's only Tamil language newspaper. It contains news and information for the Tamil community and covers a wide range of topics. Its news focus is on India and the sub-continent with strong coverage of the Indian entertainment world.

SINGAPORE

Channel 8

Language	:	Chinese
Market Share	:	34% (AC Nielsen 01/2004)
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	7.00pm – 11.00pm
Address	:	Caldecott Broadcast Centre, Andrew Road, Singapore 299939
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 62 56 04 01/ +65 62 59 35 20
E-mail	:	local8@mediacorptv.com
Website	:	http://www.channel8.com.sg
Ownership	:	MediaCorpTV Pte Ltd

Since its inception in 1966, Channel 8 has been Singapore's most watched television channel. As market leader in Chinese entertainment and information, Channel 8 aims at meeting the needs of Chinese-speaking urban professionals and families alike. It has a strong focus on locally produced TV drama and entertainment shows, with several news programs throughout the day.

Channel U

Language	:	Chinese
Market Share	:	30%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	7.00pm – 11.00pm
Address	:	Caldecott Broadcast Centre, Andrew Road, Singapore 299939
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 63 33 38 88/ +65 62 51 56 28
E-mail	:	hr@mediacorptv.com
Website	:	http://www.channelu.com.sg
Ownership	:	MediaCorpTV Pte Ltd

Channel U went on air in May 2001, has won prime time market share and become Singapore's second most watched television channel. Channel U tends to target a trendier, younger, white-collar audience. It offers a variety of drama, comedy and infotainment to the Chinese-literate audience.

SINGAPORE

Channel 5

Language	:	English
Market Share	:	15%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	7.00pm – 11.00pm
Address	:	Caldecott Broadcast Centre, Andrew Road, Singapore 299939
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 62 56 04 01/ +65 62 55 68 61
E-mail	:	local5@mediacorptv.com
Website	:	http://www.channel5.com.sg
Ownership	:	MediaCorpTV (a subsidiary of the Media Corporation of Singapore)

Channel 5 is an English language 24-hour, general entertainment channel. The mix of local and international programmes, dramas, shows and relevant news, caters to locals and Singapore's ever growing expatriate community.

Central

Language	:	Tamil/ English
Market Share	:	8%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	7.00pm – 9.00pm
Address	:	12 Prince Edward Road, #05-00 Bestway Building, Singapore 079212
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 62 25 81 33/ +65 6220 3881
E-mail	:	feedback@mediacorptv12.com
Website	:	http://www.vasantham.com
Ownership	:	MediaCorpTV12 (a subsidiary of the Media Corporation of Singapore)

Central is made up of three different programming areas: *Kids Central*, *Vasantham Central* and *Arts Central*, all catering to distinct groups of viewers. *Vasantham Central* offers local and international Tamil and Hindi variety programmes to the Indian community in Singapore. *Arts Central* provides arts, culture and wildlife programmes, while *Kids Central* offers cartoons and a variety of games and show entertainment suitable for children from four to 12 years old. *Kids Central* is the most-watched children's channel in Singapore and one of the largest terrestrial children's channels in the world.

SINGAPORE

Suria

Language	:	Malay
Market Share	:	4%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime Time	:	7.00pm – 9.00pm
Address	:	12 Prince Edward Road, #05-00 Bestway Building, Singapore 079212
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 62 25 81 33/ +65 62 20 38 81
E-mail	:	feedback@mediacorptv12.com
Website	:	http://www.suriachannel.com
Ownership	:	MediaCorpTV12 (a subsidiary of the Media Corporation of Singapore)

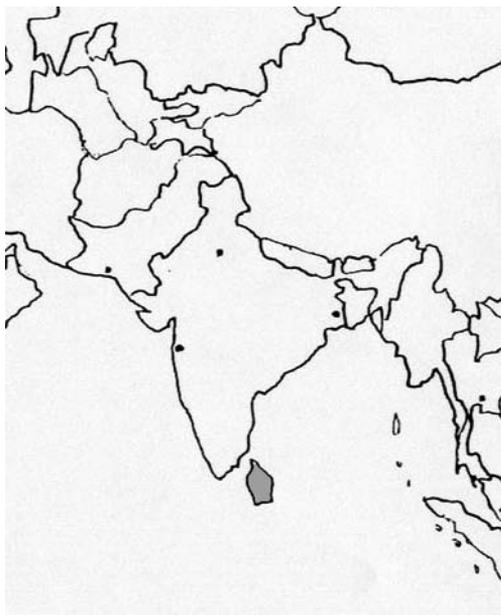
Suria is Singapore's only Malay language TV channel. It offers entertainment and news as well as traditional programmes for the Malay community and to those interested in Malay culture and heritage.

Channel NewsAsia

Language	:	English
Market Share	:	4%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Caldecott Broadcast Centre, Andrew Road, Singapore 299939
Telephone/Fax	:	+65 62 56 08 09/ +65 62 53 08 61
E-mail	:	reporting@channelnewsasia.com
Website	:	http://www.channelnewsasia.com
Ownership	:	MediaCorp News (a subsidiary of the Media Corporation of Singapore)
Chief Executive Officer	:	Shaun Seow

Established in 1999, Channel NewsAsia is Singapore's only television news channel, offering the latest news and information on global and regional developments. Available throughout Asia via satellite and in 22 other countries, it has an audience of 20 million viewers. The channel's second feed, Channel NewsAsia (International), was launched in September 2000. Its satellite footprint stretches to the Middle East, South Asia, South East Asia, North East Asia and Australia.

SRI LANKA



Introduction

Media Freedom

Sri Lanka ranked 51st in the 2002 Annual Worldwide Press Freedom Index, but slipped to 156th place in the Reporters Without Borders' 2007 index.

The main reasons for a serious decline of media freedom have been ongoing threats to life by military operations, and emergency laws that prevent and often abuse free expression. The other reason has been the subtle control over the media by President Mahinda Rajapaksha's administration.



SRI LANKA

Before becoming president, Rajapaksha was known to be media friendly. When he was elected head of state in 2005, he showed goodwill toward the media, even those who campaigned against him. In a subtle way he has managed to control most media organisations. Few reporters criticise the Rajapaksha government and whilst a journalist-friendly president may be seen as positive, his control affects the watchdog role of journalism in Sri Lanka.

However, Sri Lanka now enjoys greater freedom of expression than pre-2002. This is mainly due to parliament's repeal of a 100-year-old criminal defamation provision in 2002, and a Supreme Court judgment which decided that media censorship regulations under emergency law provisions were illegal (in 2000). Prior to this, the media had been subject to various forms of censorship for decades, with successive governments citing ongoing security issues.

In Sri Lanka, anyone is free to start a newspaper and there is no requirement for a licence, but the publication must be registered under the Newspaper Registration Ordinance No. 5 of 1839. However, radio and television stations cannot operate without a licence which must be obtained from the Ministry of Media and Information. Existing licensing procedures for broadcasting stations in Sri Lanka are cumbersome and manipulated by ruling party politicians who control a non-independent, non-partisan process.

Once a licence is obtained, an application is made to the Telecommunications

Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (TRC) for allocation of a frequency. The TRC usually claims that all the frequencies have been allocated and there is a waiting list for new licences. In reality, there are many unused frequencies but corruption and abuse of the process affects allocation.

In Sri Lanka, anyone is free to start a newspaper and there is no requirement for a licence, but the publication must be registered under the Newspaper Registration Ordinance No. 5 of 1839. However, radio and television stations cannot operate without a licence which must be obtained from the Ministry of Media and Information.

Major broadcasting companies prefer providing entertainment rather than investigative journalism that could risk

them losing their licences. No licences are issued to community radio stations due to lack of political will, despite huge demand from community-based organisations and non-government organisations (NGOs).

Issues Affecting the Media

Due to non-availability of independent circulation figures for newspapers, some of the circulation data provided by advertising companies is inaccurate. Similarly for audience survey data, for which it is alleged the rating samples are so small that they do not properly represent the demographical audience.

A major issue for the media is deciding which issues and causes to support or oppose. This has led to a “divide and rule” mentality amongst successive governments in their attitude toward the media.

The Sri Lankan newspaper industry established the Press Complaints Commission of Sri Lanka (PCCSL) in 2003, to self-regulate the press. Division amongst media personnel has made the system almost non-functioning although the entity still exists. PCCSL opposes any moves by the government to reactivate the now defunct state regulator, Sri Lanka Press Council. If run cooperatively, the PCCSL has the opportunity of becoming an effective ‘co-regulatory’ mechanism for the media, with a fusion of the best features of state control and self-regulation.

History of Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is an island nation in the Indian Ocean geographically located immediately south of the Indian sub continent. A democracy since its independence from the British in 1948, Sri Lanka has a population of 19.5 million that includes Sinhalese (73.8%), Tamils (13.9%), Sri Lankan Moors (7.2%), and Tamils of Indian Origin (4.6%).

Ethnicity of Sinhalese and Tamils is based on the language they speak. Modern media in Sri Lanka also follows this language divide to determine the potential market of readers. However, it is a major cause of protracted ethnic conflict in the country, and has led to severe fighting between the Sri Lankan Government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE). The Tigers have been designated a terrorist organisation by many nations.

Newspapers

The history of newspapers in Sri Lanka goes back to the early 19th century, when the first newspaper, the *Colombo Journal* was published in 1832 under the auspices of the British Government, which had taken control of the entire island of ‘Ceylon’ in 1815 following the ‘Kandyan Convention’ signed with local chiefs. The *Colombo Journal* – which was critical of the government – was discontinued on December 31, 1833, after the government decided that newspapers should be run by private enterprises.

SRI LANKA

Two merchants, G. Ackland and E.J. Darley, commenced a newspaper titled *The Observer and Commercial Advertiser*, which was first published on February 04, 1834. The newspaper is still being produced, but is now called the *Observer*. When the *Observer* verbally attacked Governor Sir Robert Horton, he started another newspaper in 1837 titled *Ceylon Chronicle*. It was one of several other English language newspapers published during the 19th century.

Sri Lanka could perhaps be one of the few countries in the world where newspaper publishers (especially the Sinhala language press) put Sunday newspapers into the market a day or two earlier than Sunday.

The second half of the 19th century saw the birth of Sinhala language newspapers with the commencement of *Lanka Loka*, a twice-monthly paper published in Galle in June 1860 (but failed after a short time) and *Lakmini Pahana*, which commenced publication on September 17, 1862.

Sinhala newspapers had become as popular as their English counterparts by

the beginning of the 20th century. Some leading Sinhala newspapers at that time were *Lanka Pradeepaya* (1895-1913); *Kavata Kathikaya*, a cartoon newspaper (1872-1913); *Sarasavi Sanderesa*, publication of the Buddhist Theosophical Society; *Swarajjaya* (1872-1928); and *Satbasa* (1894-1901).

Tamil newspapers started as far back as 1841 with *Idea Atari* (Morning Star), followed by *Palliyar Nesan* (1865) and *Illankai* (1868). The Malayali Community also published their first newspaper, *Alamat Lankapuri*. Tamil newspapers that started in the first half of the 20th century were: *Thinakaran* (1932), *Thinakaran Vara Manjari* (1948) and *Veerakesari* (1930).

The Jaffna Peninsula in Northern Sri Lanka – predominantly populated by Tamils – is the only area where there is a regional newspaper industry. *Uthayan* (1985) and *Thinamurusu* (Jaffna edition) are the two major newspapers published there whilst several other newspapers were closed down recently due to serious threats on the lives of journalists amidst ongoing conflict.

Sri Lanka could perhaps be one of the few countries in the world where newspaper publishers (especially the Sinhala language press) put Sunday newspapers into the market a day or two earlier than Sunday, despite still publishing daily papers on Friday and Saturday.

Radio

The history of radio in Sri Lanka dates back to 16 December 1925, when

SRI LANKA

'Colombo Radio' was launched from Welikada, Colombo. Colombo Radio, which commenced three years after the launch of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), was the first radio station in Asia.

Radio became increasingly popular in the following years, and quickly evolved into a medium of national character, which led to a radio service being organized as a separate department of the government in 1949 with the identity 'Radio Ceylon'. Subsequently, in 1967 the Department of

SLBC stations were the only local radio channels that were allowed to operate until the early 1990s, when the government made a policy decision to allow private enterprises to run radio stations.

Broadcasting was transformed into its present state corporation by the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation Act of 1966. With the transition of Ceylon to the 'Republic of Sri Lanka' on May 22, 1972, the department was renamed Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC).

SLBC stations were the only local radio channels that were allowed to operate until the early 1990s, when the

government made a policy decision to allow private enterprises to run radio stations. Sinhala language station, Sirasa FM, commenced broadcasting in 1994 as a private channel and today it tops the ratings.

Television

Television was introduced to Sri Lanka on April 13, 1979 with a broadcast from privately owned Independent Television Network (ITN). With very basic equipment, ITN relayed programmes to a radius of about 15 miles around Colombo. Within three months, ITN became a government owned entity. In 1992 ITN was converted to a public company under state jurisdiction. With the introduction of a variety of programmes and extended coverage, ITN is today ranked as the number one station in the country.

Rupavahini is a state owned national television station, commissioned on February 15, 1982. Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation (SLTC) expanded its studio and transmission facilities in 1986 and moved to digital technology in 1998.

Following the government decision to liberalise the ownership of electronic media, several private companies commenced broadcasting. Most of these stations do not have island-wide coverage, but broadcast within a commercially viable area.

Online Publications

Internet penetration in Sri Lanka is very low. According to the Census Department,

SRI LANKA

8.2% of all households in the country possess a personal computer. Only five percent of the population can use the internet on their own and another 4.7% can use it with the assistance of others. With this limited internet access, the country does not have a big demand for online content. Most of those who access Sri Lankan websites are Sri Lankans living abroad, or based in Colombo.

The Daily Mirror launched its 'breaking news' website in January 2008 and has recorded up to two million hits per day. Established media companies publish their news content online, but do not have a separate online editor or an editorial department to produce online content.

The Daily Mirror launched its 'breaking news' website in January 2008 and has recorded up to two million hits per day. Established media companies publish their news content online, but do not have a separate online editor or an editorial department to produce online content.

With the popularity of breaking news via SMS, many established media companies have now signed up with mobile phone operators to provide this service.

Satellite television is also available. Dialog TV is the major provider with a customer base of a little over 100,000. Sri Lanka Telecom has announced the introduction of IPTV, but its broadband connection launch has been delayed due to a technical snag.

Media Training and Research

Sri Lanka has several established bodies that provide journalism training. The Journalism Programme of the Open University of Sri Lanka, and the industry supported Sri Lanka College of Journalism, are such institutions. Website: <http://www.ou.ac.lk/hss/social>

The Centre for Integrated Communication Research and Advocacy (CICRA) is the only non-profit organisation dedicated to developing communication related research and advocacy.

There are also moves to promote citizen journalism amongst communities. Citizen Journalism Networks attempt to promote journalism and connect practitioners.

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

Sinhala Language Press

Dinamina

Published	:	Daily, since 1917
Market	:	Countrywide except in the Northern Province
Publisher	:	Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd
Address	:	35, D.R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10
Editor-in-Chief	:	Mahinda Abeysundara
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2429249, +94 11 2331181, +94 11 2429240
E-mail	:	editor@dinamina.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.dinamina.lk

Divaina

Published	:	Daily, since 1981
Market	:	Pro-Sinhala nationalistic readership countrywide
Publisher	:	except the North and East
Address	:	Upali Newspapers Ltd, 223, Bloemendhal Road, Colombo 13
Editor-in-Chief	:	Meril Perera
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2448402, +94 11 2497500, +94 11 2344253
E-mail	:	divaina@unl.upali.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.divaina.com

SRI LANKA

Lakbima

Published	:	Sunday, since 1999
Market	:	Countrywide except in the Northern Province
Publisher	:	Sumathi Newspapers (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	445/1, Sirimavo Bandaranaike Mawatha, Colombo 14
Editor-in-Chief	:	Jatila Wellaboda
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2343406/7, +94 11 2343408, +94 11
E-mail	:	2441899
Online Version	:	editordaily@isplanka.lk http://www.lakbima.lk

Lankadeepa

Published	:	Daily, since 1990
Market	:	Countrywide except in the Northern Province
Publisher	:	Wijeya Newspapers Ltd
Address	:	8, Hunupitiya Cross Road, Colombo 02
Editor-in-Chief	:	Siri Ranasinghe
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2448321, +94 11 2423919, +94 11 5330813, +94 11 2438039
E-mail	:	editor@lankadeepa.wnl.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.lankadeepa.lk/

Divaina Irida Sangrahaya

Published	:	Sunday, since 1981
Market	:	Pro-Sinhala nationalistic readership countrywide except the North
Publisher	:	Upali Newspapers Ltd
Address	:	223, Bloemendhal Road, Colombo 13
Editor-in-Chief	:	Gamini Sumanasekara
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4609000, +94 11 2497500, +94 11 2344253
E-mail	:	divaina@unl.upali.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.divaina.com

SRI LANKA

Irida Lankadeepa

Published	:	Sunday, since 1986
Market	:	Countrywide except in the Northern Province
Publisher	:	Wijeya Newspapers Ltd
Address	:	8, Hunupitiya Cross Road, Colombo 02
Editor-in-Chief	:	Ariyananda Dombagahawatta
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2347248, +94 11 2479479, +94 11 2314714
E-mail	:	sld@lankadeepa.wnl.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.lankadeepa.lk/

Irudina

Published	:	Sunday, since 2003
Market	:	Pro-United National Party publication, mainly in the Western Province, Kandy, Galle
Publisher	:	Leader Publications (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	24, Katukurunduwatte Road, Ratmalana
Editor-in-Chief	:	Mohanlal Piyadasa
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 60 2178456, +94 11 5515937
E-mail	:	editor@irudina.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.irudina.lk

Lakbima Irida Sangrahaya

Published	:	Sunday, since 1994
Market	:	Countrywide except in the Northern Province
Publisher	:	Sumathi Newspapers (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	445/1, Sirimavo Bandaranaike Mawatha, Colombo 14
Editor-in-Chief	:	Sundara Nihathamani De Mel
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2343406/7, +94 11 2330673, +94 11 4617902
E-mail	:	sunday@lakbima.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.lakbima.lk

SRI LANKA

Lanka Irida Sangrahaya

Published	:	Sunday, since 2001
Market	:	Newspaper run by Marxist, Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP – Peoples Liberation Front). Countrywide except in the North
Publisher	:	Lanka Fast Publishers (Private) Ltd
Address	:	178 ½, Old Kesbewa Road, Gangodawila, Nugegoda
Editor-in-Chief	:	Chandana Sirimalwatta
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2818110, +94 11 2818108
E-mail	:	lanka.editor@gmail.com

Rivira

Published	:	Sunday, since 2006
Market	:	Countrywide except in the Northern Province
Publisher	:	Rivira Media Corporation Ltd
Address	:	742, Maradana Road, Colombo 10, Upali Tennakoon
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4708888, +94 11 4708800
E-mail	:	upali@rivira.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.rivira.lk

Silumina

Published	:	Sunday, since 1930
Market	:	Countrywide except in the Northern Province
Publisher	:	Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd
Address	:	35, D.R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10
Editor-in-Chief	:	Karunadasa Sooriyarachchi
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2429261, +94 11 2429263, +94 11 2429260
E-mail	:	editor@silumina.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.silumina.lk

SRI LANKA

Tamil Language Press

Navamani

Published	:	Sunday, since 1996
Market	:	Popular amongst Muslim community, mainly in Western Province and Kandy
Publisher	:	Sri Lanka Media Ltd
Address	:	156, Hospital Road, Kalubowila, Dehiwala
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4204766, +94 11 4204765
E-mail	:	navamani@wow.lk

Thinakaran/ Thinakaran Vara Manjari

Published	:	Daily (since 1931)/ Sunday (since 1931)
Market	:	Popular amongst Muslim community countrywide
Publisher	:	Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd
Address	:	35, D.R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10
Editor-in-Chief	:	K.V. Sivasupramaniam
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2429271/2, +94 11 2429429, +94 11 2429270
E-mail	:	editor.tkn@lakehouse.lk

Thinakkural / Sunday Thinakkural

Published	:	Daily (since 1997)/ Sunday (since 1997)
Market	:	Colombo, Eastern Province and Jaffna (Jaffna edition)
Publisher	:	Thinakkural Newspapers (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	68, Ellie House Road, Colombo 15
Editor-in-Chief	:	V. Thanabalasingam
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2522555, +94 112523216, +94 11 2540691
E-mail	:	thinakkural@yahoo.com
Online Version	:	http://www.thinakkural.com

SRI LANKA

Virakesari/ Sunday Virakesari

Published	:	Daily (since 1934)/ Sunday (since 1934)
Market	:	Countrywide and European countries
Publisher	:	Express Newspapers (Ceylon) Ltd
Address	:	185, Grandpass, Colombo 14
Editor-in-Chief	:	R. Prabagan (Daily), V. Thevaraja (Sunday)
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2320881/3, +94 11 5322750, +94 11 2448205
E-mail	:	Kesari25@virakesari.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.virakesari.lk

Sudar Oli

Published	:	Daily (since 2001) /Sunday (since 2000)
Market	:	Colombo, Kandy, Northern and Eastern Provinces
Publisher	:	Mass Media Syndicate (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	85, Jayantha Mallimarachchi Mawatha, Colombo 14
Editor-in-Chief	:	K.K. Ratnasingam
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4734401/6, +94 11 2399666, +94 11 4734404
E-mail	:	editorial@sudaroli.com
Online Version	:	http://www.sudaroli.com/

Uthayan

Published	:	Daily (since 1985)/ Sunday (since 1985)
Market	:	Northern Province, mainly in Jaffna
Publisher	:	New Uthayan Publications (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	361, Kasturia Road Jaffna
Editor-in-Chief	:	M.V. Kanamailvanagam
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 21 2229944
E-mail	:	uthayandaily@gmail.com
Online Version	:	http://www.euthayan.com/

SRI LANKA

English Language Press

Daily Mirror

Published	:	Daily, since 1999
Market	:	Western Province, Kandy, Galle
Publisher	:	Wijeya Newspapers Ltd
Address	:	8, Hunupitiya Cross Road, Colombo 02
Editor-in-Chief	:	Ms. Champika Liyanaarachchi
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2479479, +94 11 2436998,+94 11 5335731, +94 11 5530811
E-mail	:	editorial@dailymirror.wnl.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.dailymirror.lk

Daily Mirror introduced an around-the-clock, on-line breaking news page in January 2008 and has recorded an average of 2 million hits per day.

Daily News

Published	:	Daily, since 1918
Market	:	Countrywide
Publisher	:	Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd
Address	:	35, D.R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10
Editor-in-Chief	:	Pramod De Silva
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2429211, +94 11 2429216, +94 11 2429210
E-mail	:	editor@dailynews.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.dailynews.lk

SRI LANKA

The Island

Published	:	Sunday, since 1981
Market	:	Pro-Sinhala nationalistic readership mainly in the Western Province, Kandy, Kurunegala, Galle and Matara
Publisher	:	Upali Newspapers Ltd
Address	:	223, Bloemendhal Road, Colombo 13
Editor-in-Chief	:	Prabath Sahabandu
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4609000/4, +94 11 2497574, +94 11 2497543
E-mail	:	prabath@unl.upali.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.island.lk

Lakbima News

Published	:	Sunday, since 2006
Market	:	Mainly in the Western Province
Publisher	:	Sumathi Newspapers (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	445/1, Sirimavo Bandaranaike Mawatha, Colombo 14
Editor-in-Chief	:	Rajpal Abeynayake
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2343406/7, +94 11 2395485
E-mail	:	abeynayake@gmail.com
Online Version	:	http://www.lakbimanews.lk

Sunday Observer

Published	:	Sunday, since 1928
Market	:	Countrywide
Publisher	:	Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd
Address	:	35, D.R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10
Editor-in-Chief	:	Dinesh Weerawansa
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2429231, +94 11 2429230, +94 11 2429230
E-mail	:	editor@sundayobserver.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.sundayobserver.lk

SRI LANKA

The Nation

Published	:	Sundays, since 2006
Market	:	Mainly in the Western Province and Kandy
Publisher	:	Rivira Media Corporation Ltd
Address	:	742, Maradana Road, Colombo 10
Editor-in-Chief	:	Lalith Allahakoon
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4708888, +94 11 4708800
E-mail	:	editor@nation.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.nation.lk

The Sunday Island

Published	:	Sunday, since 1981
Market	:	Pro-Sinhala nationalistic readership mainly in the
Publisher	:	Western Province, Kandy, Kurunegala, Galle and Matara
Address	:	Upali Newspapers Ltd, 223, Bloemendhal Road, Colombo 13
Editor-in-Chief	:	Manik de Silva
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4609000/4, +94 11 4325535, +94 11 4609198
E-mail	:	manik@unl.upali.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.island.lk

The Sunday Leader

Published	:	Sunday, since 1993
Market	:	Pro-United National Party publication, mainly in the Western Province, Kandy, Galle
Publisher	:	Leader Publications (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	24, Katukurunduwatte Road, Ratmalana
Editor-in-Chief	:	Lasantha Wickramathunga
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 5365891/2, +94 11 5365891
E-mail	:	editor@thesundayleader.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.thesundayleader.lk

SRI LANKA

The Sunday Times

Published	:	Sunday, since 1987
Market	:	Western Province, Kandy, Galle, Kurunegala, Matara
Publisher	:	Wijeya Newspapers Ltd
Address	:	8, Hunupitiya Cross Road, Colombo 02
Editor-in-Chief	:	Sinha Ratnatunga
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2326247, +94 11 2328889, +94 11 2423922
E-mail	:	editor@sundaytimes.wnl.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.sundaytimes.lk

The Bottom Line

Published	:	Midweek, since 2007
Market	:	Business and Economic sectors, mainly in Colombo
Publisher	:	Rivira Media Corporation Ltd
Address	:	742, Maradana Road, Colombo 10
Editor-in-Chief	:	Nistar Cassim
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4869969, +94 11 4708810
E-mail	:	thebottomline@rivira.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.thebottomline.lk

The Morning Leader

Published	:	Midweek, since 2004
Market	:	Pro-United National Party publication, mainly in the Western Province, Kandy, Galle
Publisher	:	Leader Publications (Pvt) Ltd, 24
Address	:	Katukurunduwatte Road, Ratmalana
Editor-in-Chief	:	Ms. Sonali Samarasinghe
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 5365891/2, +94 11 5365891
E-mail	:	editor@themorningleader.lk
Online Version	:	http://www.themorningleader.lk

SRI LANKA

MAJOR MEDIA - Radio

Asia Broadcasting Corporation (Pvt) Ltd

Channel (Language)	:	Hiru FM (Sinhala), 1998
On air since	:	Sooriyan FM (Tamil), 1998 Gold FM (English), 1998
Audience	:	Hiru FM – countrywide except in the North and some parts of the East, Sooriyan FM – covers the Tamil population countrywide except some parts of the North under the LTTE control Gold FM – Western Province, Kandy, Galle
Address	:	35 th Floor, East Tower, World Trade Centre, Echelon Square, Colombo 01
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2346888, +94 11 2346880/1, +94 11 4799759
News Director	:	Sudewa Hettiarachchi
E-mail	:	sudewa@abc-radio.com
Website	:	not available

ABC Radio's licence was suspended by the Sri Lankan Government in late October 2007, affecting all five networks, following broadcast of a news item that was alleged to have created fear about terrorist attacks in the south of the country. Transmission of three networks recommenced in March 2008 under the name Hiru Media Networks. Sun FM and Sha FM are still off air.

SRI LANKA

Colombo Communications Ltd

Channel (Language)	:	Shree FM (Sinhala), August 11, 2002
On air since	:	E FM (English)
Audience	:	Shree FM – countrywide except in the Northern Province, E FM – Colombo and Kandy
Address	:	Shree FM: 686, Galle Road, Colombo 03
Telephone/Fax	:	E FM: 2/9, 2 nd Floor, Liberty Plaza, Colombo 03 Shree FM: +94 11 2573667, +94 11 2573453 E FM: +94 11 2577924/8, +94 11 2573453
News Manager	:	Nilantha Rajendra
E-mail	:	http://shree.fm
Online Version	:	http://www.efm.lk

Shree FM ranks No. 2 in the LMRB 2008 March quarterly report with a listenership of 3,778,300.

Lakhanda Radio

On air since	:	November 15, 1996
Language	:	Sinhala
Audience	:	Countrywide except in the Northern Province
Company Name	:	Independent Television Network Ltd
Address	:	Wickramesinghepura, Battaramulla 10120
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2774605, +94 11 2774606, +94 11 2774801
Manager News	:	Gayani Chinthaka Abeysinghe
E-mail	:	gayanitn@yahoo.com
Website	:	http://www.lakhanda.lk

Lakhanda (Voice of Lanka) was established under the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC). Following a government decision, the channel was later amalgamated with the Independent Television Network (ITN).

SRI LANKA

MBC Networks (Pvt) Ltd

Channel (Language)	:	Yes FM (English), 1993
On air since	:	Sirasa FM (Sinhala), March 2, 1994 Shakthi FM (Tamil), November 1998 Yes FM (English), 1993 Sirasa FM (Sinhala), 199
Audience	:	Shakthi FM (Tamil), November 1998
Address	:	Studios: 36, Araliaya Uyana, Depanama, Pannipitiya News Department: 146, Dawson street, Colombo 02
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4792700, +94 11 4792733
News Director	:	Susil Kindelpitiya
E-mail	:	sirasatv@maharaja.lk
Website	:	http://www.capitalmaharaja.com/mbcnetworks.html http://www.yesfmonline.com http://www.sirasa.com http://www.shakthifm.com

Sirasa FM ranks No. 1 in the LMRB 2008 March quarterly report with a listenership of 3,869,200.

Neth FM

Language	:	Sinhala
On air since	:	November 2005
Audience	:	Countrywide except in the Northern Province
Company Name	:	Asset Radio Broadcasting (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	11D, Ocean Tower, Station Road, Colombo 04
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2507078/81, +94 11 2507079
News Manager	:	Saman Kapila Wijesuriya
E-mail	:	saman@nethfm.com
Website	:	http://www.nethfm.com

Neth FM ranks No. 3 in the LMRB 2008 March quarterly report with a listenership of 3,097,000.

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC)

National Channels (Language)	:	1. Sinhala Swadeshiya Sevaya (Sinhala National Service) 2. Tamil National Service 3. English Service 4. City FM (Sinhala) 5. Velenda Sevaya' (Sinhala Commercial Service), and 6. Thendral (Tamil Commercial Service)
Regional Channels	:	Rajarata Sevaya (Sinhala) – for North Central and North Western Provinces, Kandurata Sevaya (Sinhala) – for the Central Province, Ruhunu Sevaya (Sinhala) – for the Southern Province, Palali Sevaya (YAL FM) (Tamil) – for Jaffna, Thirayi Sevaya (Sinhala and Tamil) – for Ampara and Akkaraipattu
Community Channels	:	Uva Community Radio (Sinhala and Tamil) – for the Uva Province, Mahaweli Sevaya (Sinhala) – Giradurukotte, Kothmale FM (Sinhala) - Mawathura
Address	:	Torrington, Colombo 07
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2696128, +94 11 2691972, +94 11 2698576
News Director	:	Raja Katugampola
E-mail	:	slbcnews@yahoo.com
Website	:	http://www.slbc.lk

The history of the SLBC dates back to 1925, when its first station, 'Colombo Radio', was launched on December 16, 1925 using a Medium Wave radio transmitter of one kilowatt of output power, from Welikada, Colombo. Commenced three years after the launch of the BBC, Colombo radio was the first radio station in Asia.

SRI LANKA

TNL Radio Networks (Pvt) Ltd

Channel (Language)	:	Asura FM (Sinhala), March 11, 2004
On air since	:	TNL Rock (English), July 23, 1993 Lite FM (English), February 27, 1999
Audience	:	Asura – Countrywide except the Northern Province and some parts of the Eastern Province TNL – Western Province, Kandy Lite FM – Western Province, Kandy
Address	:	52, 5 th Lane, Colombo 03
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2372991/2, +94 11 2372993
News Manager	:	Asura FM – Bradman Jayaweera TNL Rock/ Lite FM – Tania Perera
E-mail	:	bradmanjayaweera@yahoo.com, news@tnlradio.com
Website	:	http://www.asurafm.com http://www.tnlrocks.com http://www.lite892.com

V FM

On air since	:	2006
Language	:	Sinhala
Audience	:	Countrywide except in the North and some parts of the East
Company Name	:	Lanka Television Network (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	22B, Pepiliyana Road, Gangodawila, Nugegoda
Telephone/Fax	:	not available
News Manager	:	not available
Email	:	not available
Website	:	http://www.vfmlanka.com

President Mahinda Rajapaksha directed the issuing of a radio licence – under which the V FM operates – to Marxist political party, Jantha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), following the latter's support in bringing the President to power in 2005. A top leader of the JVP broke away from the party in 2008, creating major problems and election defeats. An attempt to sell V FM by the JVP has been restrained by courts following an application by its sponsor, who now backs the breakaway faction.

SRI LANKA

MAJOR MEDIA - Television

Art TV

On air since	:	1996, 2003
Language	:	English
Audience	:	Western and Central
Company Name	:	ART Television Broadcasting Corporation
Address	:	IWS Centre, 431, Kandy Road, Peliyagoda
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2913550, +94 11 2910496, +94 11 5516621
News Manager	:	Chaminda Rodrigo
E-mail	:	news@arttv.lk
Website	:	http://www.arttv.lk

Derana

On air since	:	October 11, 2005
Language	:	Sinhala
Audience	:	Countrywide, except in the Northern Province (also available with DTV satellite service countrywide)
Company Name	:	Power House Ltd
Address	:	2 nd Floor, 230, Galle Road, Colombo 04
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 5333972, +94 11 5333354, +94 11 2506226
Director – News and Current Affairs	:	Shehan Baranage
E-mail	:	shehan@derana.lk
Website	:	http://www.derana.lk

ETV (Extra Terrestrial Vision)

On air since	:	1998
Language	:	English
Audience	:	Mainly business community in the Western Province
Company Name	:	Vanguard Management Services (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	15, Prof. Ediriweera Sarathchandra Mawatha, Epitamulla, Pitakotte
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 5369182-7, +94 11 2503788
Editor-in-Chief	:	Asantha Sirimanna
E-mail	:	asanthamail@gmail.com
Website:	:	http://www.etv.lk

SRI LANKA

ITN (Independent Television Network)

On air since	:	April 13, 1979
Language	:	Sinhala (also limited programmes in Tamil and English)
Audience	:	Countrywide (also available with DTV satellite service countrywide)
Company Name	:	Independent Television Network Ltd
Address	:	Wickramesinghepura, Battaramulla 10120
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4403975, +94 11 2774421
Deputy General Manager (News and Current Affairs)	:	Sudarman Radaliyagoda
E-mail	:	itnnews@slt.lk
Website	:	http://www.itn.lk

ITN is the pioneer television station in the country and tops the audience ratings.

MAX TV

On air since	:	January 17, 2007
Language	:	Sinhala/ English
Audience	:	Limited broadcast in Colombo
Company Name	:	MGM Networks (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	219A, Stanly Thilakarathna Mawatha, Nugegoda
Telephone/Fax	:	not available
News Director	:	not available
Email	:	not available
Website	:	not available

SRI LANKA

Rupavahini/ Nethra (Channel Eye)

On air since	:	Rupavahini - February 15, 1982 Channel Eye - February 1999 Nethra, January 2008
Language	:	Sinhala/ Tamil (English)
Audience	:	Countrywide excluding areas of the Northern Province (Reaches Jaffa and North Central areas) (also available with DTV satellite service countrywide)
Company Name	:	Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation
Address	:	Independence Square, Colombo 07
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2501050/5, +94 11 2587722, +94 11 2580134
Director (News and Current Affairs)	:	Nishantha Ubhayawansa
E-mail	:	avnco@rupavahini.lk
Website	:	http://www.rupavahini.lk

Rupavahini is the national television station.

Sirasa TV/ Shakthi TV/ Channel 1 MTV

On air since	:	Started as MTV in 1992 and expanded to three
Language	:	channels by 1996 Sinhala/Tamil/English
Audience	:	Sirasa TV - Countrywide except in the Northern Province, Shakthi TV - Western, Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, North and East provinces Channel 1 MTV - Western Province
Company Name	:	MTV Channel (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	Studios: 36, Araliaya Uyana, Depanama, Pannipitiya News Department: 146, Dawson street, Colombo 02
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4792700, +94 11 4792733
News Director	:	Susil Kindelpitiya
E-mail	:	sirasatv@maharaja.lk
Website	:	www.capitalmaharaja.com/mtvchannels.html www.webtv.lk

SRI LANKA

Swarnavahini

On air since	:	March 16, 1997
Language	:	Sinhala
Audience	:	Countrywide except the Northern Province (also available with DTV satellite service countrywide)
Company Name	:	EAP Networks (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	676, Galle Road, Colombo 03
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2503818, +94 11 4863477, +94 11 2507417
News Manager	:	Upendra Herath
E-mail	:	liveat8@swarnavahini.lk, upendra@swarnavahini.lk
Website	:	http://www.swarnavahini.lk

TNL

On air since	:	1993
Language	:	Mainly Sinhala, and some programmes in English
Audience	:	Countrywide except the Northern Province (also available with DTV satellite service countrywide)
Company Name	:	Teleshan Networks (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	9D, Tower Building, 25, Station Road, Colombo 04
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2430859, +94 11 5377566, +94 11 2501683
News Editor	:	Rangana De Silva
E-mail	:	tnlnewsedit@yahoo.com
Website	:	not available

TV Lanka

On air since	:	2001
Language	:	Sinhala
Audience	:	Broadcasts via satellite to Europe, (except UK) Russia, South East Africa, Middle East, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France and the Far East. It also has a local analogue broadcast in Colombo.
Company Name	:	Electroteks Ltd
Address	:	68, Attidiya Road, Ratmalana
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4213771, +94 11 4213980
News Director	:	D.L. Adeyathna
Email	:	not available
Website	:	www.electroteks.com/aboutus/ndx_about_now.htm

SRI LANKA

MAJOR MEDIA - Online

ethalaya.com – <http://www.ethalaya.com>

Online since	:	October 10, 2007
Language	:	Sinhala
Company Name	:	MTV Channel (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	Araliya Uyana, Depanama, Pannipitiya News Department: 146, Dawson street, Colombo 02
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 4792700, +94 11 4792733
News Director	:	Susil Kindelapitiya
E-mail	:	news@media.maharaja.lk , sirasatv@maharaja.lk webdesigner.ethalaya@mtv.maharaja.lk

TamilNet - <http://www.tamilnet.com>

Online since:	:	1996
Language:	:	English, German, and French

The government has directed all internet service providers in Sri Lanka to block this pro-liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam website, although several ministers have vehemently denied such a move. The following work-around link provides access to the website within Sri Lanka, although its layout is different from the original site: <http://www.google.com/gwt/n?u=www.tamilnet.com>

Vimasuma – <http://www.vimasuma.com/>

Lanka Business Online (LBO) - <http://www.lbo.lk>

Online since	:	November 2006/2001
Language	:	Sinhala/ English
Company Name	:	Vanguard Management Services (Pvt) Ltd
Address	:	15, Prof. Ediriweera Sarathchandra Mawatha, Epitamulla, Pitakotte
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 5369182-7, +94 11 2503788
Editor-in-Chief	:	Asantha Sirimanna
E-mail	:	asanthamail@gmail.com vimasuma@gmail.com

SRI LANKA

Media Related Institutions

Centre for Integrated Communication Research and Advocacy (CICRA)

Introduction	:	A not-for-profit organisation of academics and media practitioners promoting development communication, media research, journalism training and related advocacy
Address	:	35/3, Samagi Mawatha, Thaladena, Malabe 10115
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2790166, +94 11 7200266, +94 777 881787
E-mail	:	vasanaw@cicra.lk
Website	:	http://www.cicra.lk , http://www.cicra.lk
Executive Director	:	Vasana Wickremasena

Citizen Journalism Network (CJN)

Introduction	:	Promotes citizen journalism and networks amongst communities and individuals engaged in promoting/practicing citizen journalism in Sri Lanka
Address	:	BPA, 7/9, Harmers Avenue, Colombo 06
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 777 802721, +94 11 2363051/2, +94 11 2363053
E-mail	:	kapila@cjnsl.net
Website	:	http://www.cjnsl.net
Executive Director	:	Kapila M. Gamage

Journalism Programme of the Open University of Sri Lanka (OUSL)

Introduction	:	Offers an Advanced Journalism Certificate Programme and several short courses for mid-career journalists.
Address	:	Journalism Programme, Department of Social Studies, Open University of Sri Lanka, Nawala, Nugegoda
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 2822712-6 ext. 533, +94 11 2820032
E-mail	:	mahim_hd@yahoo.com
Website	:	http://www.ou.ac.lk
Programme Advisor	:	Dr. Mahim Mendis

SRI LANKA

Press Complaints Commission of Sri Lanka (PCCSL)

Introduction	:	Self-regulatory mechanism set up by the newspaper industry
Address	:	96, Kirula Road, Colombo 05
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 5353635, +94 11 5335500
E-mail	:	pccsl@pccsl.lk
Website	:	http://www.pccsl.lk
Chief Executive	:	W.Sukumar Rockwood

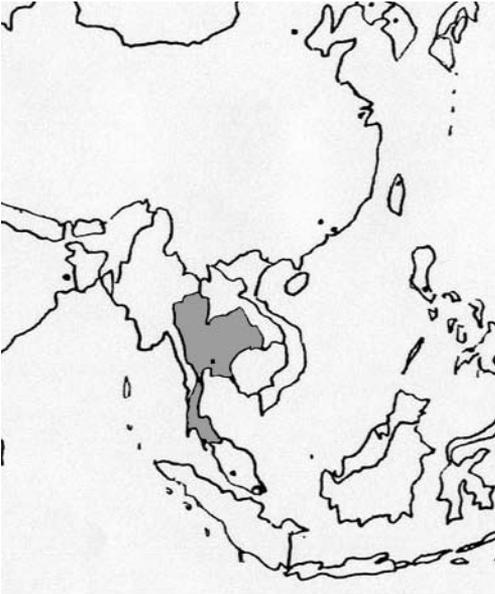
Sri Lanka College of Journalism (SLCJ)

Introduction	:	Offers a one year diploma programme in journalism for novices, and several short term courses for mid-career journalists
Address	:	96, Kirula Road, Colombo 05
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 5353635, +94 11 5335500
E-mail	:	info@slcj.lk
Website	:	http://www.slcj.lk
Director	:	not available

Sri Lanka Press Institute (SLPI)

Introduction	:	Functions as the administrative arm of the PCCSL and SLCJ and engages in related advocacy work
Address	:	96, Kirula Road, Colombo 05
Telephone/Fax	:	+94 11 5353635, +94 11 5335500
E-mail	:	info@slpi.lk
Website	:	http://www.slpi.lk
Director General	:	not available

TAIWAN



Taiwan's media landscape in the first decade of the 21st century witnessed a steady decline in advertising revenue that has pared down the number of titles to a more sustainable level for the island's population of 23 million.

In the four years from 2004 to 2008, the number of television channels declined from more than 100 to 68 while newspaper titles dropped from more than 400 to 367.



Consumption of these two media saw an even greater decline: Cable TV penetration fell from 85% to just a little over 66% while newspaper penetration sank from 77% to 45%. The latest figures from the World Bank confirm newspaper decline in Taiwan. Among Asian countries, Taiwan has one of the lowest numbers of newspaper copies per 1,000 people, at 148 compared to Japan (566), South Korea (394), Singapore (273), Hong Kong (218), and Thailand (197).

TAIWAN

The silver lining comes in the form of radio and online content. The number of radio stations increased from 150 to 169, but total advertising spend on radio saw a reduction in advertising revenue of 3% between 2004 and 2007 as total media advertising in Taiwan experienced a 3% decline.

During the same period, online advertising revenue increased by 27%. Leading the decline in advertising revenue were terrestrial TV (-10%), newspaper (-9%), and cable TV (-8%). Print, TV and radio's efforts to provide online breaking news and streaming video content have yet to yield significant financial support, as total online advertising is just 10% of total advertising spend.

The newspaper market saw a major realignment in May 2003 when Apple Daily reached newsstands with full-colour pages, paparazzi-style reporting, and a NT\$10 cover price that undercut the established big three, China Times, United Daily News, and Liberty Times, by 33% (NT\$5).

The best selling English language newspaper in Taiwan continues to be the China Post followed by the Taipei Times.

Owned by Hong Kong-based, Next Media, publisher of Hong Kong's second best selling newspaper, Apple Daily in Taiwan soon won over readers with its

sensationalist news reporting, graphic photos, and innovative content (Apple Daily pioneered full colour classifieds). Relying almost solely on newsstand sales, Apple Daily is now one of the best selling newspapers in Taiwan and charges NT\$15 compared to the original big three, which are now at NT\$10.

Of the new big four, Apple Daily also publishes Sharp Daily, a tabloid size news daily distributed to subway riders in Taipei, Taiwan's capital city and business center with a population of 2.6 million. China Times Group has closed its evening newspaper, China Times Express and now publishes China Times, Commercial Times and China Times Weekly magazine. United Daily News Group continues with United Daily News, Economic Daily News, United Evening News, World Journal (a Chinese language newspaper for foreign markets) plus the addition in March 2007 of Upaper, a tabloid-size free paper distributed in Taipei's subway. United Daily News Group has since stopped publishing Min Sheng Daily, an entertainment newspaper. Liberty Times Group publishes Liberty Times and Taipei Times.

The best selling English language newspaper in Taiwan continues to be the China Post followed by the Taipei Times. The Taiwan News switched from broadsheet to tabloid size in January 2008 and in the process reduced its content space by 20%, and suspended most newsstand sales in a bid to cut costs.

Taiwan's news media can be divided into two camps; one that actively

TAIWAN

promotes the island's move to complete independence from China and one that doesn't. Pro-independence media are in the minority and include the newspapers Liberty Times, Taipei Times and Taiwan News and TV news stations, Sanlih E and Formosa.

The newspaper market saw a major realignment in May 2003 when Apple Daily reached newsstands with full-colour pages, paparazzi-style reporting, and a NT\$10 cover price that undercut the established big three, China Times, United Daily News, and Liberty Times, by 33% (NT\$5).

popularity of digital broadcasting may further erode TV advertising revenue. Basic MOD service starts at US\$3 per month. Cable TV packages hover around US\$20 on average and include channels for news and information, Chinese and foreign movies, cartoons, religious programs, sports, music, and popular foreign channels such as CNN and HBO.

The recent slump in media advertising should be nearing an end. Taiwan GDP in the first quarter of 2008 grew at an annual rate of 6.06% and the island's Academia Sinica¹ raised growth projections for 2008 to 4.46%, from 4.21%. The successful inauguration of KMT² party president-elect Ma Ying Jeou on May 20, 2008 ushered in a new era of closer ties with China and with it, expectations of an improved economy. According to the National Central University, Taiwan's consumer confidence index reached a six year low in 2008. If Taiwan's economy does pick up and consumer confidence and consumption rebound, advertising spend can also be expected to stabilize.

Digital TV broadcasting in Taiwan received a boost with the entry of Chunghwa Telecom's Multimedia On-Demand (MOD), which brought cable channels to viewers through broadband connections, with the playback function of earlier programming. Because MOD viewers can fast forward through pre-recorded programming, the increasing

1 Pre-eminent Taipei based academic institution founded in 1949

2 Kuomintang of China – Taiwan's ruling political party

TAIWAN

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

(Note – Circulation numbers were omitted because figures were based on publishers' own estimates and deemed unreliable.)

Apple Daily

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	72
Address	:	38, Lane 141, Xing-ai Rd., Neihu, Taipei 114
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-6601-3456 / +886-2-6601-9995
Email	:	news@appledaily.com.tw
Website	:	http://1-apple.com.tw
Publisher	:	Jimmy Lai
Editor	:	Yu-hsing Chen

China Post

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Average pages	:	20
Advertising rate	:	NT\$ 134,400/ page, b/w NT\$ 201,600/ page, colour
Address	:	8 Fu Shun Street, Taipei 104
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2596-9971/ +886-2-2595-79 62
Email	:	info@mail.chinapost.com.tw
Website	:	http://www.chinapost.com.tw
Publisher	:	Jack C. Huang
Editor	:	Paul Chen

TAIWAN

China Times

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	20
Address	:	132 Tali Street, Taipei 108
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2481-8760/ +886-2-2304-0573
Email	:	service@it.chinatimes.com.tw
Website	:	http://www.chinatimes.com
Publisher	:	Yu Jian-hsien
Editor	:	Huang Chin-lung

Commercial Times

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	20
Address	:	132 Tali Street, Taipei 108
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2308-7111 / +886-2-2308-4708
Email	:	Commercialtimes@mail.chinatimes.com.tw
Website	:	http://www.news.chinatimes.com
Publisher	:	Yu Jian-hsien
Editor	:	George Wang

Economic Daily News

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	40
Advertising rate	:	NT\$ 276,100/ page, b/w NT \$ 466,300/ page, colour
Address	:	8F, 557 Chunghsiao East Rd., Sec. 4, Taipei
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2760-1616/ +886-2-2764-7757
Email	:	pr@udn.com
Website	:	http://www.money.udn.com
Publisher	:	Wang Bi-li
Editor	:	You Mai-yne

TAIWAN

Liberty Times

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	32
Advertising rate	:	NT\$480,000 - NT\$1,200,000/ page, colour
Address	:	399 Ruiguang Rd., Neihu, Taipei 114
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2656-2828/ +886-2-2516-4506
Email	:	eservice@libertytimes.com.tw
Website	:	http://www.libertytimes.com.tw
Publisher	:	Wu A-ming
Editor	:	Chen Jing-rong

Taipei Times

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Average pages	:	22
Advertising rate	:	NT\$ 128,000/ page, b/w NT\$ 190,200/ page, colour
Address	:	399 Ruiguang Rd., Neihu, Taipei 114
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2518-2728/ +886-2-2518-91 59, +886-2-2516-2313
Email	:	ecom@taipeitimes.com
Website	:	http://www.taipeitimes.com
Editor	:	Lee Chang-gue

TAIWAN

Taiwan News

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Average pages	:	32 Tabloid
Advertising rate	:	NT\$ 96,000/ page, b/w NT\$ 160,000/ page, colour
Address	:	7F, 88 Hsin Yi Road, Sec. 2, Taipei
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2351-7666/ +886-2-2358-3880
Email	:	editor@etaiwannews.com
Website	:	http://www.etaiwannews.com
Publisher	:	Luis Ko
Editor	:	Sen-hong Yang

United Daily News

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	44
Advertising rate	:	NT\$ 220,000 - NT\$ 300,000/ page, b/w NT\$ 360,000 - NT\$ 640,000/ page, colour
Address	:	555 Chunghsiao East Rd., Sec. 4, Taipei
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2768-1234/ +886-2-2756-8705
Email	:	pr@udn.com
Website	:	http://www.udn.com
Publisher	:	Wang Hsiau-Lan

TAIWAN

United Evening News

Published	:	Daily in the evenings
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	8
Advertising rate	:	NT\$ 147,000/ half page, b/w NT\$ 367,500 - NT\$ 449,400/ page, colour
Address	:	555 Chunghsiao East Rd., Sec. 4, Taipei
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2768-1234
Email	:	pr@udn.com
Website	:	http://www.udn.com
Publisher	:	Wang Bi-li
Editor	:	Hu Ji-chang

MAJOR MEDIA - Print - Free

Sharp Daily

Published	:	Monday - Friday
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	24 - 36
Advertising rate	:	NT\$200,000/ page, colour
Address	:	38, Lane 141, Xing-ai Rd., Neihu, Taipei 114
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-6601-3301
Email	:	news@sharpdaily.com.tw
Website	:	http://1-apple.com.tw
Editor	:	Yueh-hua Li

Upaper

Published	:	Monday - Friday
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	32 - 48
Advertising rate	:	NT\$60,000~75,000/ page, colour
Address	:	555, Sec. 4, Chunghsiao E. Rd., Taipei 110
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2768-7050 / +886-2-2746-3532
Email	:	upaper@udngroup.com
Website	:	http://www.reading.udn.com/upaper
Editor	:	Hsing -sheng Yueh

TAIWAN

MAJOR MEDIA - Magazines

Business Weekly

Published	:	Weekly
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	250
Address	:	12fl, 141, Sec. 2, Minsheng E. Rd., Taipei 104
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2505-6789 / +886-2-2503-6399
Website	:	http://www.businessweekly.com.tw
Editor	:	Wen-Ching Wang

Commonwealth

Published	:	Bi-Weekly
Language	:	Chinese
Address	:	11fl, 139, Sec. 2, Nanjing E. Rd., Taipei 104
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2507-8627 / +886-2-2507-9011
Website	:	http://www.cw.com.tw
Editor	:	Yu-mei Chin

Global Views Monthly

Published	:	Monthly
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	280
Address	:	2fl, 1, Lane 93, Songjiang Rd., Taipei 104
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2517-3688 / +886-2-2517-3685
Email	:	gvm@cwgv.com.tw
Website	:	http://www.gvm.com.tw
Editor	:	Ma-li Yang

TAIWAN

Next

Published	:	Weekly
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	160/200
Address	:	48, Lane 141, Xing-ai Rd., Neihu, Taipei 104
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-6601-9119
Website	:	http://www.next.1-apple.com.tw
Editor	:	Wei- Pei

Wealth

Published	:	Monthly
Language	:	Chinese
Average pages	:	325
Address	:	11fl, 52, Sec. 1, Nanjing E. Rd., Taipei 104
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2551-2561
Website	:	http://www.monthly.wealth.com.tw
Editor	:	Yen-ching Tseng

MAJOR MEDIA - News Agencies

China Economic News Service

Address	:	561 Chunghsiao East Rd., Sec. 4, Taipei
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2642-2629/ +886-2-2649-6311, +886-2-2642-7422
Email	:	webmaster@cens.com
Website	:	http://www.cens.com
Ownership	:	United Daily News Group
Editor	:	Wang Pi-cheng

TAIWAN

Central News Agency

Address	:	209 Sungkiang Road, Taipei 104
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2505-8379/ +886-2-2502-3805
Email	:	cnamark@mail.cna.com.tw
Website	:	http://www.cna.com.tw
Ownership	:	Central News Agency Ltd
Editor	:	Hu Yuan-hue

MAJOR MEDIA - Television

China Television (CTV)

Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Taiwan and offshore islands (including Jinmen and Mazu)
Address	:	120 Chung-Yang Rd., Nankang District, Taipei
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2783-8308/ +886-2-2789-6276
Website	:	http://www.chinatv.com.tw
President	:	Jiang, Feng-Chyi
Chairman, CEO	:	Cheng, Su-Ming

CTi Television

Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide via Cable TV or satellite
Prime Time	:	6.00pm – 11.00pm
Address	:	25, Sec. 6, Minquan E. Rd., Taipei 114
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-6600-7766
Website	:	http://www.ctitv.com.tw

Eastern Television (ETTV)

Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide via Cable TV or satellite
Prime Time	:	6.00pm – 11.00pm
Address	:	12fl, No. 4, Sec. 1 Zhongxiao W. Rd., Taipei 100
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2311-8000
Website	:	http://www.ettv.com.tw

TAIWAN

Era Television

Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide via Cable TV or satellite
Prime Time	:	6.00pm – 11.00pm
Address	:	39 Reihu Rd., Neihu, Taipei 114
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-8751-8599
Website	:	http://www.era.com

Formosa Television

Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide via Cable TV or satellite
Prime Time	:	6.00pm – 11.00pm
Address	:	14F, 30, Sec. 3, Bade Rd., Taipei 105
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2570-2570
Email	:	service@ftv.com.tw
Website	:	http://www.ftv.com.tw

Public Television (PTS)

Language	:	Chinese
Address	:	No. 70, Lane 75, Kang-Ning Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2630-1034
Email	:	pub@mail.pts.org.tw
Website	:	http://www.pts.org.tw
Ownership	:	Public Television Service Foundation
Managing Director	:	Lee Yun-te

Sanlih E-Television

Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide via Cable TV or satellite
Prime Time	:	6.00pm – 11.00pm
Address	:	159 Sec. 1 Jiuzong Rd., Taipei 114
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-8792-8888
Website	:	http://www.settv.com.tw

TAIWAN

TVBS

Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide via Cable TV or satellite
Prime Time	:	6.00pm – 11.00pm
Advertising rate	:	NT\$ 60,000/ 30sec
Address	:	23 Pa Te Road, Sec. 1, Taipei 100
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-6630-3366/ +886-2-2357-0094
Email	:	service@tvbs.com.tw
Website	:	http://www.tvbs.com.tw

Unique Satellite TV

Language	:	Chinese
Reach	:	Nationwide via Cable TV or satellite
Prime Time	:	6.00pm – 11.00pm
Address	:	3fl, 33, Lane 10, Guangfu N. Rd., Taipei 105
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2766-2888/ +886-2-2766-0893
Website	:	http://www.ustv.com.tw

MAJOR MEDIA - Radio

Broadcasting Corporation of China

Language	:	Chinese
Address	:	375 Songjiang Rd., Taipei 104
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2501-9688
Website	:	http://www.bbc.com.tw

CBS

Language	:	13 languages broadcast around the world
Address	:	55 Pei-an Road, Taipei 104
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2885-6168/ +886-2-2886-7088
Email	:	prog@cbs.org.tw
Website	:	http://www.cbs.org.tw
Managing Director	:	Li Ai-ping

TAIWAN

International Community Radio Taipei (ICRT)

Language	:	English and Chinese
Address	:	2fl, 373 Songjiang Rd., Taipei 104
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2518-4888 / +886-2-2518-3666
Website	:	http://www.icrt.com.tw

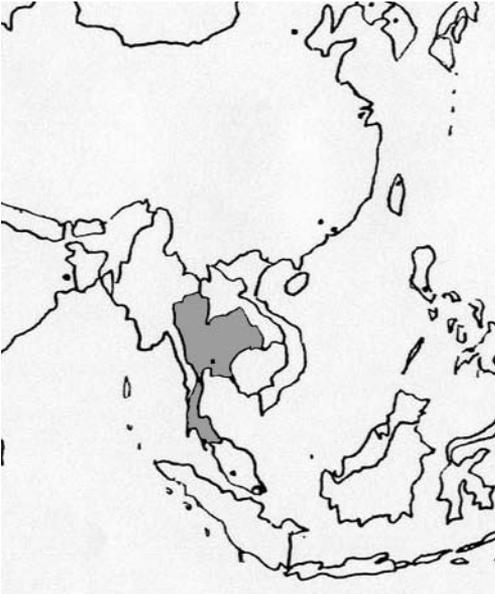
News 98

Language	:	Chinese
Address	:	25fl, 102, Sec. 2, Roosevelt Rd., Taipei 100
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2363-6600 / +886-2-2368-8833
Website	:	http://www.news98.com.tw

UFO

Language	:	Chinese
Address	:	25fl, 102, Sec. 2, Roosevelt Rd., Taipei 100
Telephone/Fax	:	+886-2-2363-9955
Website	:	http://www.uforadio.com.tw

THAILAND



Thailand ranked 135th in the Reporters Without Borders, World Wide Press Freedom Index for 2007. In 2004 it ranked 59th.

The reduction in press freedom can be attributed to former Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, and the military coup of 19 September 2006. The country had moved on from the fallout of the 1997 economic crisis which saw a dozen newspapers shut down and more than 2000 journalists thrown out of work. By 2004, Thaksin had consolidated his power over most of the state functions. The supposedly independent Senate, the Election Commission, the Anti-Money Laundering Office and other institutions were, to varying degrees, under Thaksin's control. Added to this was a compliant police force, state owned radio and television, and the only private television station, iTV, was owned by Thaksin's Shin Corporation. The battle lines were drawn between the government and independent press.



Twenty one journalists employed at iTV were made redundant in 2001, but Thai media organizations remained relatively intact, albeit with leaner staff

THAILAND

and resources. In 2007, there were 21 Thai language newspapers and two English language newspapers, five state-owned terrestrial channels, a military-owned radio network and about 300 community radio stations. The internet has continued to grow [8.5 million users in 2007] but state censorship is on the increase.

iTV has typified the prevailing political mood in Thailand over the last four years. Formerly, as Thailand's only privately owned news channel, it was wildly popular with Thais for its fearless investigative reporting. It exposed numerous corruption scandals involving politicians. However, in 2001 Shin Corporation bought the station and immediately turned it into a light entertainment mouthpiece for Thaksin's Thai Rak Thai party.

The Government's infiltration of the independent media did not stop there. Associates of one of Thaksin's senior ministers, Suriya Jungrungreangkit, bought a 20 percent stake in Nation Multi Media Group, one of the staunchest critics of the government. In September 2005, the tycoon Paiboon Damrongchaitham, owner of GMM Grammy, a large entertainment conglomerate, and close friend of Thaksin's, bid for a 32.23 percent share in Matichon (an outspoken quality business newspaper) and 23.6 percent of Post Publishing PLC, the leading English language newspaper.

The Grammy bid marked a watershed in the battle over media freedom in Thailand, under the Thaksin government. Consumers, journalists and human

rights groups closed ranks to protest and eventually forced Paiboon to back down. Until then Thaksin had waged an unrelenting attack on media freedom.

In 2007, there were 21 Thai language newspapers and two English language newspapers, five state-owned terrestrial channels, a military-owned radio network and about 300 community radio stations.

He accomplished this in more sophisticated ways than previously encountered in Thailand. In the past, media freedom was compromised under military governments, which used crude methods such as tough national security laws to close radio stations and force some newspapers into self-censorship. Thaksin achieved similar results by withholding state agency advertising from critical media outlets and making frequent use of criminal libel laws.

In the most celebrated case, Thaksin's Shin Corporation brought a USD10 million libel suit against Ms Supinya Klangnarong, Secretary General of the Campaign for Popular Media, and the Thai Post, an outspoken newspaper. Ms Supinya had

THAILAND

claimed in the Thai Post that the worth of Shin Corporation had skyrocketed since Thaksin became prime minister. Civil society rallied around Ms Supinya. The case went before the Bangkok Criminal Court which, in a landmark decision in March 2006, acquitted Ms Supinya and the Thai Post of all charges.

The media itself was split. On one side were all state-owned radio stations and television, the Shin Corporation's iTV, and some newspapers with owners close to members of the Government ... On the other hand, there was a small group of newspapers which was highly critical of the government.

This media tussle was conducted against a background of a surging economy. In April 2004, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ranked Thailand fourth for Direct Foreign Investment [FDI] on its Global Investment Prospective Investment monitor. Six percent growth was the

average, dropping back to around 4.5 percent in 2005 following the December 2004 tsunami. The government was touting large infrastructural schemes to stimulate the economy and Thaksin introduced a "dual" economy concept to stimulate the domestic economy and reduce Thailand's over-reliance on exports, particularly to the United States.

This "feel good" factor for Thais was reinforced by Thaksin's populist policies, such as one million Thai Baht provided to each village, a Universal Health Insurance Scheme for every Thai and other policies that, for the first time in decades, brought the rural poor into mainstream politics. As a result, Thaksin enjoyed immense popularity and through his Thai Rak Thai party achieved overwhelming power in Parliament. It translated into an arrogance that was supported by a populous that, apart from certain sections of the media, was relatively unquestioning.

The media itself was split. On one side were all state-owned radio stations and television, the Shin Corporation's iTV, and some newspapers with owners close to members of the Government that were "soft" on reporting government activities. Self-censorship was widely practiced in this part of the media. On the other hand, there was a small group of newspapers which was highly critical of the government. These included Maticchon [Thai language], The Nation and The Bangkok Post [English]

One media owner in particular started the anti-Thaksin movement that

THAILAND

eventually led to the military coup of 19 September 2006. Sondhi Limthongkul, once a Thaksin ally, turned against him and through his Manager Group which produced Manager Daily [Thai] Business Day [English], Manager Radio, Manager On-line, ThaiDay.Com, AS TV, and Manager Monthly, Sondhi waged an unrelenting media campaign against Thaksin, that complemented well attended public rallies. By this stage even the once pro-Thaksin newspapers had turned against him. Finally, the coup toppled Thaksin from power.

The state owned Channel 11 became National Broadcasting of Thailand [NBT] which, according to the new Government, was to be an independently-minded channel, like TPBS.

However, the military government that replaced him quickly showed that the “silk revolution” of 19 September had a lethal underbelly when it came to the media. After the coup, the Council for Democratic Reform Under Constitutional Monarchy, abolished the 1997 Constitution, dissolved Parliament, and took radio and television stations off air. Three hundred community radio stations were closed down for allegedly criticizing the coup and 45,000 internet

sites were closed by May 2007. The internet became the first casualty of free speech, as it was the only space available to Thais for expressing opposition. International internet outlets were not spared. The Ministry of Information and Communications Technology blocked the popular YouTube site in April 2007, stating that it had carried offensive clips of the monarchy, a crime under Thailand’s *lese majeste* laws. Google was threatened with legal action unless it removed the offending clip.

The coup forced widespread self-censorship of the internet and mainstream electronic media. However, there was one bright spot. The government took back iTV from Tamasek Holdings of Singapore who had bought Thaksin’s Shin Corporation. They re-launched it as TITV. Finally, in January 2008 Thai Independent Television [TITV] became Thai Public Broadcasting Service [TPBS], Thailand’s first independent public broadcasting television channel with a mandate to restore news as its primary viewing. The station had gone a full circle. TPBS is held by many to be a beacon of hope in the dark Thai media landscape. Much will depend on the attitude of the Thaksin backed People Power Party, which won the 2007 election, for TPBS to be allowed freedom to investigate the political and bureaucratic establishments.

The state owned Channel 11 became National Broadcasting of Thailand [NBT] which, according to the new Government, was to be an independently-minded channel, like TPBS. However, interference with the media by the new PPP government continued with the

THAILAND

sacking under dubious circumstances, of the head of Mass Communication Organisation of Thailand (MCOT) Public Company Limited, Thailand's leading news organisation that includes the Thai News Agency.

In addition to hands-on censorship, the National Legislative Assembly, appointed by the military junta, passed the Internal Security Act 2007. It instilled widespread powers to the military to impose censorship and to close or seize media outlets in the name of "national security." The Act was strongly opposed by the media, academics and others. The government argued that such powers were already in force for controlling the Muslim insurgency in the southern provinces, but many Thais remain wary of such legislation which, they suspect is mostly about sustaining the military's influence over civil life in Thailand.

There were other positives outcomes. The National Broadcasting Commission, long delayed because of accusations of cronyism, began working. The military government did not attempt to intimidate the independent press and there was a refreshing willingness by the Suriyand government to consult with civil society, and to examine and pass legislation. While the Public Relations Department continued to oversee radio and television, balanced news coverage improved in the state media.

The ascension of the People Power Party to government in late 2007 brought a new style to Thai media with its directly aggressive and very critical Prime Minister, Samak Sundaravej. Mr

Samak had already expressed anti-media views before becoming prime minister, and during his period as Governor of Bangkok. Becoming prime minister subjected him to much more media scrutiny than he was used to and his reaction was to be verbally abusive at times. Individual reporters were subjected to personal abuse and innuendo. This tense relationship between Mr Samak and the media continues but, to give the government its due, apart from the efforts of a former minister to rein in the media early in PPP's term, the Samak government has not tried to impose further draconian measures on the media.

However, the Samak government ensured that it created its own propaganda arm by converting the state owned Channel 11 into the National Broadcasting Service of Thailand [NBT]. The station was attacked on 26 August 2008, and overrun by anti-government protesters, the People's Alliance for Democracy [PAD], during their attempts to overthrow the government.

Thailand continues to wrestle with the principle of freedom of the media. Government control over broadcasting media, with the possible exception of TPBS, remains dominant. Newspapers continue to be freely critical of the People Power Party government but the indicator will be whether the government allows TPBS to fulfill its mandate of producing neutral news and hard hitting, investigative journalism.

THAILAND

MAJOR MEDIA - Print

The Bangkok Post

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	55,000 weekdays; 48,200 Sunday
Average pages	:	42
Advertising rate	:	THB 352,000 Full Page plus colour surcharge.
Address	:	136 Bangkok Post Building, Na Ranong Road, Klong Toey, Bangkok 10110
Telephone/Fax	:	+66 2 2403700/ +66 2 2403666
E-mail	:	webmaster@bangkokpost.net
Website	:	http://www.bangkokpost.com
Publisher	:	Post Publishing Public Company Ltd
Editor	:	Pattnapong Chantranontwong

The Bangkok Post is Thailand's oldest English language newspaper. It was established in 1946 and is the flagship publication of the Post Publishing Public Company Limited. The Bangkok Post represents conservative and business views. Its principal readers are expatriates, well-educated Thai people, diplomats and university students. It has a full range of news coverage concerning Thailand, as well as neighbouring countries.

THAILAND

The Nation

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	68,000
Average pages	:	62 pages with compact supplement insertion
Advertising rate	:	THB 280,000/ page colour
Address	:	1854 Moo 10 Bangna-Trad Road [km 4.5] Bangna, Bangkok, 10260, Bangkok, Thailand
Telephone/Fax	:	+66 2 3383000
E-mail	:	jpana@nationgroup.com
Website	:	http://www.nationmultimedia.com
Publisher	:	Nation Multimedia Group
Editor	:	Tulsathit Taptim

The Nation is Thailand's largest English language business and political newspaper. Since commencing in 1971, it has represented the more critical and liberal voices of society. It gives extensive news coverage of political and regional issues, and also seeks to publish articles written by journalists from the region. The Nation has attracted younger readers through the launch of a newspaper called Daily Xpress, which carries lifestyle and human interest stories.

THAILAND

Thai Rath

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Thai
Circulation	:	1,000,000 (weekdays), 1,200,000 (weekend)
Average pages	:	40
Advertising rate	:	THB 1,500 black and white /column / inch/; colour THB 2,600/ column / inch
Address	:	1 Viphawadee Ransit Road, Bangkok 10900
Telephone/Fax	:	+66 2 272 10 30/+66 272 -1342
Website	:	http://www.thairath.co.th
Publisher	:	Watcharabhond Co Ltd
Editor	:	Sundhorn Sasai

Thai Rath is the country's largest and most influential Thai language daily. Its sensational headlines and graphic pictures (including scantily clad women on front pages) are the paper's hallmarks. It has lively sport and entertainment pages and good distribution networks.

Daily News

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Thai
Circulation	:	600,000 / day
Average pages	:	40
Advertising rate	:	THB 1,500 black and white colour / column / news; THB 2,100 colour / column/ news
Address	:	1/4Viphawadeerangsit, Talad Bangkhen, Raksri, Bangkok 10900
Telephone/Fax	:	+66 2 561 13 93, +662 940 5030
Website	:	http://www.dailynews.co.th
Publisher	:	Si Phya Printing Co Ltd
Editor	:	Prapha Haetrakul Srinuannat

Daily News is Thailand's second largest newspaper. Its format and reporting style (including design) is similar to Thai Rath, except for the colour of its masthead and headlines. It has a similar mass appeal to Thai Rath, with sensational headlines, graphic pictures and semi-naked women on the front pages. It also has lively sport and entertainment pages. The paper has improved its economic coverage.

THAILAND

Post Today

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Thai
Circulation	:	130,000
Average page	:	42
Advertising rate	:	THB 200 - THB 60,000/ page (with colour surcharge)
Address	:	136 Bangkok Post Building, Na Ranong Road, Klong Toey, Bangkok 10110
Telephone/Fax	:	+66 2 240 37 00/ +66 2 671 31 30, Fax +662 240 3649
E-mail	:	display@bangkokpost.co.th
Website	:	http://www.posttoday.com
Publisher	:	The Post Publishing Public Company Ltd
Editor	:	Nhakarn Laonavilai

Post Today is another publication by Post Publishing Public Company Limited, the publisher of Bangkok Post. The paper, which was established in February 2003, distinguishes itself from other mainstream daily newspapers by its easy-to-read format and precise news. The paper also offers lifestyle and human interest stories.

Singsian Yit Pao

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Chinese
Circulation	:	80,000
Average pages	:	30
Advertising rate	:	THB160 – THB 35,000 Black; THB 50,000 Full page colour
Address	:	267 New Road, Pommap, Bangkok 10110
Telephone/Fax	:	+662 225 0070/ +662 225 4663
E-mail	:	chinnewster@gmail.com
Website	:	http://www.singsian.com
Publisher	:	Singpao Ltd
Editor	:	Thavee Yodpetch

Sing Sian Yit Pao is Thailand's oldest Chinese newspaper. It is an important source of information for the Chinese-reading community with limited circulation because most of the Chinese people living in Thailand have been assimilated and become Thai citizens. Chinese investors from China, Singapore, Hongkong and Taiwan also read the paper. It uses information from Xinhua News Agency and Central News Agency, as well as material from the Hong Kong and Taiwanese media, and translated news from international wire services.

THAILAND

MAJOR MEDIA - Television and Radio

Channel 3

Language	:	Thai / English (Rueng Lao Chao Ni)
Market share	:	Don't have market share
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	4.30 pm – 11.00 pm
Advertising rate	:	THB 50,000 - THB 450,000
Address	:	319 Malinonda Tower, Rama 4 Road Klong Tan, Klong Toey, Bangkok 10110
Telephone/ Fax	:	+66 2 26 23 33/ +66 2 204 13 84 + 662 262 3333, + 662 262 3000
E-mail	:	webeditor@thaitv3.com
Website	:	http://www.thaitv3.com
Ownership	:	Bangkok Entertainment Public Company
Managing Director	:	Prawit Malinonda

Since commencing in 1970, Channel 3 has been one of the most popular television channels in Thailand. Its variety shows and drama - especially those imported from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea - attract many viewers. Channel 3 also aims to highlight news coverage and current affairs programmes.

Channel 5

Language	:	Thai
Market share	:	25% approximately
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	6.00 pm – 10.30 pm
Advertising rate	:	THB 55,000.00 - THB 450,000.00
Address	:	210 Paholyothin Road, Phraya-thai, Bangkok 10400
Telephone/ Fax	:	+66 2 27 10 06 09/ +66 2 27 88 27 98 + 662 278 1630, 02 271 0060 - 9
E-mail	:	web.admin@tv5.co.th
Website	:	http://www.tv5.co.th
Ownership	:	Royal Thai Army
Director	:	Lt Gen Kittitash Bumnejan

THAILAND

Channel 7

Language	:	Thai
Market share	:	30%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	6.30pm – 10.30pm
Advertising rate	:	THB 55,000 - THB 450,000
Address	:	998/1 Soi Ruamsirimitr, Paholyothin Road, Lardyak Chatujak, Bangkok 10900
Telephone/ Fax	:	+66 2 272 02 01/ +66 2 272 02 27
Website	:	http://www.channel7.com
Ownership	:	Royal Thai Army
Managing Director	:	Surang Prempree

Channel 7 is a popular TV channel because of its drama and entertainment programmes. It was the first station to transmit colour images in the South East Asian region. The station is administrated and run by the Mass Communication Organization of Thailand. In the past year, it has improved its news coverage both domestically and internationally in order to compete with other channels that have concentrated on the quality of their news broadcasts.

Channel (NBT)

Language	:	Thai
Market share	:	0%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	6.30pm – 10.30pm
Advertising rate	:	Non-commercial
Address	:	90-91 New Petchburi Road, Kuay Khwang, Bangkok 10320
Telephone/ Fax	:	+66 02 275 64 08, +66 02 318 21 18/ +66 02 318 29 91
E-Mail	:	information@prd.co.th
Website	:	http://www.prd.co.th
Ownership	:	Department of Public Relations
Managing Director	:	Pacheon Kampho

Channel (NBT) is operated by the Department of Public Relations under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's Office. Its programmes are aimed at educating the public and increasing their understanding of government policies. It provides live broadcast of major events throughout the country. During the Athens Olympic Games, the channel provided live coverage of the games.

THAILAND

Channel TPBS (Thai Public Broadcasting Service)

Language	:	Thai / English
Market share	:	5%
Reach	:	Nationwide
Prime time	:	6.00pm – 10.00pm
Address	:	1010 Shinawatra Tower 3, 13th Fl. Wiphavadeerangsit Road, Lardyao, Bangkok 10900
Telephone/ Fax	:	+65 2 791 10 00/ +66 2 79 11 67 68, 662 791 1261
E-Mail	:	no email
Website	:	http://www.thaipbs.or.th
Ownership	:	Shin Corp Group
Managing Director	:	N/A

Channel TPBS was the country's first independent television station. It was set up in 1995 to reflect the democratisation process and to liberalise the government's control of the broadcasting media. However, in 2002 the Shin Corp Group, owned by the family of Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, took majority control of the station. Since then, TPBS has been positioning itself as a leading channel for news and entertainment. When commenced, TPBS was intended to be a prime channel for news and information, with few entertainment programmes.

True Visions Co. Ltd

Language	:	Thai and English
Reach	:	500,000 paid subscriptions
Address	:	118/1 Tipco Building Rama VI Road, Sam Sean Nai Phyathai, Bangkok 10400
Telephone/ Fax	:	+66 2 615 97 88/ +66 2 615 95 99, +66 2 615 90 93, 662 615 9000
Website	:	http://www.truecooperation.com
Ownership	:	True Visions Co.Ltd.
Managing Director	:	Suphachai Jearawanon

True Vision Co. Ltd is the country's only cable television operator. It was created through a merger between UTV and IBC in 1998 and uses Digital Satellite Television (DSTV) and fibre-optic cable technologies. It offers more than 97 assorted news and entertainment channels including BBC, Cinemax, CNBC, CNN, Discovery, ESPN, HBO and CCTV.

VIETNAM



Media in Vietnam is under state control with no private ownership. All state media is supervised by the newly established Ministry of Information and Communication (formerly the Ministry of Culture and Information).

The government controls editorial appointments and approves stories for publication. In July 2006, Decree 56/2006/ND-CP, known as the Administrative Sanctions on Cultural Information Activities, came into effect and impacts on the media. The decree imposes fines for crimes such as denying revolutionary achievements, defaming the nation, great persons or national heroes, and slandering or wounding the prestige of agencies and organisations. Print journalists are required to follow the Code of Ethics of the Vietnam Journalists' Association. Foreign journalists must be approved by the Foreign Ministry's press centre and they must be based in Hanoi. Local staff working for foreign media must be registered with the ministry.



However, despite such restrictions, Vietnam has made great strides in media development. Currently there are 702 media organisations with 634

VIETNAM

newspapers. Publications include nine national daily newspapers, 108 weekly newspapers, 15 provincial newspapers, and 448 magazines. There are 55 publishing houses in Vietnam, 42 of which are under state management, and 13 under provincial or city management. Annual distribution of all newspapers and magazines is about 800 million copies.

Headquartered in Vietnam's capital Hanoi, and with a daily circulation of 30,000 copies, Viet Nam News is the country's leading English language paper. Established on 17 June 1991, the government-owned paper caters mainly to the business community, the diplomatic corps, government officials and academics and students. It has a daily readership of over 65,000 people. Having joined Asia News Network (ANN) in 1999, Viet Nam News is among the network members which have benefited most from membership.

Internet based media is also developing fast with more than 10 online newspapers and thousands of websites serving millions of subscribers. There are 67 radio and television broadcasting stations (2 national and 65 provincial) and one digital earth station. The first communication satellite in Vietnam- the Vinasat 1- was launched in April 2008, and has countrywide reach.

The Vietnam News Agency (VNA), Thông tin và Việt Nam (TTXVN), is Vietnam's only news agency. The state-run Voice of Vietnam (VOV) operates national radio networks, including the VOV 5 channel, which offers programmes in English,

French, Russian and other foreign languages. VOV is planning to provide VOV TV image programmes alongside its voice programmes. Vietnam Television (VTV) is becoming one of the most popular mediums, distributing services and broadcasts from Hanoi to the rest of the country via satellite and cable.

Headquartered in Vietnam's capital Hanoi, and with a daily circulation of 30,000 copies, Viet Nam News is the country's leading English language paper.

According to World Bank data, 83 percent of all households owned a television in 2005. Vietnam's Central Television network was established in 1970 and broadcasts from Hanoi. In addition, each major city and most of the 59 provinces have their own television stations. As for all media in the country, television programming is directly controlled by the government. The law limits access to satellite television to top officials, foreigners, luxury hotels and the press

The state-run radio station Đài Tiếng nói Việt Nam (The Voice of Vietnam) has broadcast internationally from Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in twelve languages as well as minority dialects, since 1986. Vietnam has also registered annual internet growth of 20 percent since 2001,

VIETNAM

with more than eighteen million users in 2007 as reported by Internet World Statistics.

With the fast development of information technology and its large scale application, online newspapers and internet providers have mushroomed in Vietnam. Many websites now provide multi-faced information. The biggest information providers are: Vietnam Data Communication Company (VDC, <http://home.vnn.vn>), The Corporation for

Financing and Promoting Technology (FPT, <http://www.fpt.vn>), Saigonnet (www.saigonnet.vn), Vietnam Market Trade Information Net (vitranet, www.vintranet.com.vn), Vietnam News Agency (www.vnnet.vn), Nhan dan e-newspaper in English (www.nhandan.org.vn), and the Vietnam online news (www.wvi.vnn.vn).

About 20 million (out of a population of 80 million) Vietnamese people use the internet.

NEWS AGENCIES

Vietnam News Agency (VNA)

Address	:	5 Ly Thuong Kiet Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	00844.8255443
Fax	:	0084.4.8252984
Website	:	www.vnnet.vn
Email	:	btm@vnnet.vn
Director General	:	Nguyen Quoc Uy

Vietnam News Agency (VNA) is the only news agency in Vietnam. It was founded on September 15, 1945 soon after Vietnam declared independence from the French. VNA provides online information in Vietnamese, English, French and Spanish. August 1, 1998 marked a milestone in VNA's development when it integrated itself into the World Wide Web. It has a network of 64 local bureaus in 64 provinces and cities throughout the country and 27 overseas offices in Asia, Europe, Africa, America, and Oceania. VNA issues more than 35 publications, including daily and weekly bulletins, and daily, weekly and monthly newspapers in Vietnamese, English and French.

VIETNAM

MAJOR MEDIA - Radio

The Voice of Vietnam (VOV)

Address	:	58 Quan Su Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	8254164
Fax	:	8265875
Website	:	www.vov.org.vn
Email	:	vovnews@hn.vnn.vn
Director General	:	Vu Van Hien

The Voice of Vietnam (VOV) was established on September 7th, 1945 and is broadcast on the following channels: VOV 1: News & Current Affairs programmes with a daily airtime of 18 hours; VOV 2: Economic, Social, Cultural and Education programmes with a daily airtime of 18 hours; VOV 3: Music and news programmes 24 hours a day; VOV 4: Channel broadcasting in 5 ethnic minority languages; VOV 5: Channel for foreigners living in Vietnam broadcasting in 12 languages: English, French, Russian, Spanish, Japanese, Cantonese, Lao, Thai, Khmer, Indonesian, and Vietnamese; and VOV 6: International service for foreign audiences. The VOV has approval to provide VOVTV or VOV broadcasting with images, with a frequency coverage of more than 90 percent of the country and a regular number of listeners from 70 countries around the world.

VIETNAM

MAJOR MEDIA - Television

Vietnam Television (VTV)

Address	:	43 Nguyen Chi Thanh Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	8343081
Fax	:	8355332
Website	:	www.vtv.vn
Email	:	THVN@vtv.org.vn
Director General	:	Vu Van Hien

Vietnam Television is the national broadcaster of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It was formed on September 7th, 1970 from an editorial department of Radio "Voice of Vietnam". In 1976, it separated from Radio "Voice of Vietnam" and established its headquarters at Nguyen Chi Thanh Street, Hanoi. Vietnam Television (VTV) became its official name on April 30th 1987 and since then, its fast-paced development has made it the most popular media in Vietnam.

VTV has diversified its services from television broadcasting to other fields such as film making, pay-TV, internet and publication of printed media. There are five official channels: VTV1, VTV2, VTV3, VTV4, and VTV5, covering all regions in the country, broadcasting programmes in Vietnamese, English, French and ethnic languages of Vietnam. VTV also provides cable services specialising in sports, art, movies and entertainment.

VIETNAM

Vietnamese Language Daily Newspapers

Nhan Dan (People)

Published since	:	1951
Language	:	Vietnamese and English online
Circulation	:	180,000 copies daily, 130,000 copies weekend, 130,000 copies monthly
Average pages	:	8 pages daily, 16 pages weekend, 52 pages monthly
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate weekly	:	colour full page inside/back : 600 US\$-2.300 US\$ (Full page); b/w full page inside/back : 100 US\$- 2.000 US\$ (Full page)
Address	:	71 Hang Trong Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	8254231
Fax	:	8255592
Website	:	www.nhandan.org.vn
Email	:	toasoan@nhandan.org.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Dinh The Huynh

Nhan Dan newspaper, the Central Organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam, published its first issue on March 11, 1951 in the War Zone of Viet Bac (in North Vietnam) during the Resistance War against French colonialism. Nhan Dan editions are printed at seven printing houses in major cities and areas such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Nghe An, Da Nang, Can Tho, Binh Dinh, and Dak Lak. The first online issue of Nhan Dan was published on June 21, 1998, at www.nhandan.org.vn.

VIETNAM

Quan Doi Nhan dan (People's Army)

Published since	:	1950
Language	:	Vietnamese
Circulation	:	70,000 copies daily, 50,000 copies weekend, 50,000 copies monthly
Average pages	:	8 pages daily, 16 pages weekend, 32 pages monthly
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate weekly	:	colour full page inside/back, b/w full page inside/back
Address	:	7 Phan Dinh Phung Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	8454118
Fax	:	8286913
Website	:	www.quandoinhandan.org.vn
Email	:	qdnd@viettel.com.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Le Phuc Nguyen

This newspaper is run by the Ministry of Defence, focusing on the military as its name indicates, but has a broad readership.

Tin tuc (News)

Published since	:	1999
Language	:	Vietnamese
Circulation	:	30,000 copies daily, 20,000 copies weekend
Average pages	:	16 pages daily, 16 pages weekend
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate weekly	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 200 to US\$ 800 (full page); b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 150 to US\$ 500 (full page)
Address	:	5 Ly Thuong Kiet Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	8267042
Fax	:	9306798
Email	:	baotintuc@vnanet.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Le Duy Truyen

Tin tuc is a publication of Vietnam News Agency, which has strong domestic and world news reporting.

VIETNAM

Hanoimoi (New Hanoi)

Published since	:	1957
Language	:	Vietnamese
Circulation	:	50,000 copies daily, 30,000 copies weekend,
Average pages	:	8 pages daily, 8 pages weekend,
Market	:	Hanoi
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 600 to US\$ 2,300
weekly		b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 100 to US\$ 2,000
Address	:	44 Le Thai To Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	8253067
Fax	:	8248054
Website	:	www.hanoimoi.com.vn
Email	:	tsbaohanoimoi@hn.vnn.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Ho Quang Loi

Hanoimoi newspaper reports on Hanoi capital city.

Sai Gon Giai phong (Saigon Liberated)

Published since	:	1975
Language	:	Vietnamese
Circulation	:	100,000 copies daily, 14,000 copies weekly
Average pages	:	8 pages daily, 8 pages weekly
Market	:	Ho Chi Minh City
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 200 to US\$ 2,100
weekly		b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 100 to US\$ 1,500
Address	:	432-238 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Str., Ho Chi Minh City
Telephone	:	8395342
Fax	:	8324958
Website	:	www.sggp.org.vn
Email	:	sggp@hcm.vnn.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Duong Trong Dat

This is a publication from Ho Chi Minh City.

VIETNAM

Lao dong (Labour)

Published since	:	1929
Language	:	Vietnamese
Circulation	:	100,000 copies weekly
Average pages	:	8 pages
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	full page inside/back : US\$ 400 to US\$ 1,600 weekly b/w full page inside/back: US\$ 100 to US\$ 1,200
Address	:	51 Hang Bo Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	8252441
Fax	:	8254441
Website	:	www.laodong.com.vn
Email	:	baolaodong@hn.vnn.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Vuong Van Viet

Lao dong, a very old and prestigious newspaper in Vietnam, is for and about the working class.

Tien Phong (The Vanguard)

Published since	:	1991
Language	:	Vietnamese
Circulation	:	90,000 copies daily,
Average pages	:	16 pages daily, 50 pages weekly
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$150 to US\$ 1,900 weekly b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 30 to US\$ 800
Address	:	15 Ho Xuan Huong Hanoi
Telephone	:	9434031
Fax	:	9430693
Email	:	baotienphong@hn.vnn.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Duong Xuan Nam

This is the publication of the Communist Youth Organisation of Vietnam.

VIETNAM

Thanh nien (The Youth)

Published since	:	1986
Language	:	Vietnamese and English
Circulation	:	150,000 copies daily and weekly
Average pages	:	16-24 pages
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 200 to US\$ 1,750 weekly b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 100 to US\$ 1,470
Address	:	248 Cong Quynh, Ho Chi Minh City
Telephone	:	8322026
Fax	:	8322025
Website	:	www.thanhvien.com.vn
Email	:	toasoan@thanhvien.com.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Nguyen Cong Khe

Published by the Vietnam National Youth Federation.

Tuoi tre (Young Age)

Published since	:	1975
Language	:	Vietnamese
Circulation	:	280,000 copies daily, weekly
Average pages	:	16 pages
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 1,000 to US\$ 3,000 weekly b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 100 to US\$ 1,900
Address	:	161 Ly Chinh Thang, Dist 3, Ho Chi Minh City
Telephone	:	9316993/4/5
Fax	:	8466400
Website	:	www.tuoi-tre.com.vn
Email	:	tuoi-tre@hcm.vnn.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Le Hoang

Published by the Youth Organisation of Ho Chi Minh City.

VIETNAM

MAJOR MEDIA - Periodicals

Heritage Magazine

Language	:	English, Vietnamese
Circulation	:	80,000 copies monthly
Average pages	:	not supplied
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 270 to US\$ 8,600
weekly	:	b/w full page inside/back :
Address	:	Phan Chu Trinh, Hanoi
Telephone	:	9332334
Fax	:	9332338
Email	:	heritagead@hcm.fpt.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Luong Hoai Nam

Thoi bao Kinh te Viet Nam (The Vietnam Economic Times)

Published since	:	1991
Language	:	Vietnamese and English
Circulation	:	30,000 copies weekly
Average pages	:	24 pages
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 540 to US\$ 1,500
weekly	:	b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 420 to US\$ 1,150
Address	:	157 Nguyen Thai Hoc Str. Hanoi
Telephone	:	7552040
Website	:	www.vneconomy.com.vn
Email	:	vneconomy.vn@gmail.com
Editor-in-chief	:	Prof. Dao Nguyen Cat

Vietnam Economic Times is Vietnam's authoritative newspaper on economics.

VIETNAM

Tap chi cong san (The Communist Review)

Published since	:	1955
Language	:	Vietnamese
Circulation	:	53,000 copies weekly
Average pages	:	64 pages
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back, weekly b/w full page inside/back
Address	:	1 Nguyen Thuong Hien Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	9422061
Fax	:	8222846
Editor-in-chief	:	Ta Ngoc Tan

The Communist Review is one of the important journals of the ruling Communist Party of Vietnam, focusing on theoretical matters.

An ninh the gioi (World Security)

Published since	:	1998
Language	:	Vietnamese
Circulation	:	500,000 copies weekly
Average pages	:	16 pages
Market	:	Nationwide
Address	:	100 Yet Kieu Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	8223161; Fax: 8224008
Fax	:	antg@hn.vnn.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Huu Uoc

A publication on public security and social matters.

VIETNAM

English Language Newspaper

Viet Nam News

Published since	:	1991
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	50,000 copies daily
Average pages	:	32 pages daily, 68 pages monthly
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$250 to US\$ 4,000 weekly b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 23 to US\$ 1.500
Address	:	79 Ly Thuong Kiet Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	9332314
Fax	:	9332311
Website	:	www.vietnamnews.vn
Email	:	vnnews@vnnet.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Tran Mai Huong

Viet Nam News is the largest English language daily newspaper in Vietnam, and established by the Vietnam News Agency in 1991. It is considered a first-hand source of domestic and international news for foreigners living in Vietnam. Sunday Viet Nam News acquaints readers with the Vietnamese culture and society and profiles its many tourist destinations. Outlook, the monthly edition of the Viet Nam News, provides readers with a broad but focused view of Vietnam's transition and integration into the world economy, together with comprehensive reporting and analysis of relevant issues. Viet Nam News also operates an online version.

VIETNAM

Saigon Times

Published since	:	1991
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	10,000 copies daily,
Average pages	:	12 pages daily, 50 pages weekly
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$250 to US\$ 2,000 weekly b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 30 to US\$ 1,000
Address	:	35 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia, Dist 1, Ho Chi Minh City
Telephone	:	8295936
Fax	:	8212043
Website	:	www.saigontimes.com.vn/daily
Email	:	saigontimes@hcm.vnn.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Mr Tran Minh Hung

Saigon Times is an English language business daily newspaper published by the Saigon Times Group. It focuses on economic and business information, and targets businesspeople, foreigners working and living in Vietnam, and Vietnamese people interested in English, as its key readers. Its first issue was published on October 2, 1995.

Vietnam Economic News(Weekly)

Published since	:	1996
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	9,000 weekly
Average pages	:	50
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 400 to US\$800 weekly b/w full page inside/back
Address	:	76 Nguyen Truong To Str. Hanoi
Telephone	:	7161761;
Email	:	ttkthn@vnn.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Ho Hai Long

The official publication of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

VIETNAM

Vietnam Investment Review (Weekly)

Published since	:	1991
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	25,000 weekly
Average pages	:	24
Market	:	Nationwide
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 520 to US\$ 2,950 weekly b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 100 to US\$ 1,950
Address	:	175 Nguyen Thai Hoc Str. Hanoi
Telephone	:	8450537
Fax	:	8457937
Website	:	www.vir.com.vn
Email	:	vir@hn.vnn.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Nguyen Anh Tuan

Run by the Ministry of Planning and Investment, Vietnam Investment Review includes the English weekly, "Timeout", the bi-weekly, "Dau tu Investment" and the weekly "Dau tu chung khoan" (Investment to Securities) in Vietnamese.

French Language Newspaper

Le Courier du Vietnam

Published since	:	1960
Language	:	French
Circulation	:	5,000 daily
Average pages	:	16 pages
Advertising rate	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 500 to US\$ 1,000 weekly b/w full page inside/back : US\$ 200 to US\$ 700
Address	:	33 Le Thanh Tong Str., Hanoi
Telephone	:	9334587
Fax	:	8258368
Website	:	http://lecourrier.vnanet.vn
Email	:	courrier@vnanet.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Tran Son Mach

This is the only French language newspaper in Vietnam, and is published by the Vietnam News Agency.

VIETNAM

MAJOR MEDIA - Magazines

Bao anh Vietnam

Published since	:	1954
Language	:	Vietnamese, English, Laos, Spanish, Russian, Japanese, Chinese
Circulation	:	15,000 copies
Average pages	:	68 pages
Market	:	Foreign countries
Advertising rate weekly	:	colour full page inside/back : US\$ 800 to US\$ 1,200 US\$; b/w full page inside/back
Address	:	11 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi
Telephone	:	9332301/9332291
Email	:	vn pictorial@vnanet.vn
Website	:	www.vietnampictorial.vnanet.vn
Editor-in-chief	:	Nguyen Vinh Quang

Vietnam Pictorial is Vietnam's first illustrated magazine created for foreign readers. It focuses on presenting Vietnam to the world.

MAJOR MEDIA - Online Newspapers

VnExpress (Vietnamese version)

www.vnexpress.net

Editor-in-chief : Thang Duc Thang

Produced by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

VNMEDIA.VN

www.vnmedia.vn

Editor-in-chief : Vu Hoang Lien

Produced by the Vietnam Post and Telecommunication Corporation.

VIETNAM

VietNamNet Online Newspaper

<http://www.vnn.vn/vietnamese>

Editor-in-chief : Nguyen Anh Tuan

Produced by VASC Software and Media Company, a state-owned enterprise under the Vietnam Post & Telecommunications Corporation (VNPT).

VietNamNet Bridge

(www.vnn.vn/english/)

The first English online newspaper in Vietnam, VietNamNet Bridge gives a lively, honest reflection on the economic, cultural, and social panorama of Vietnam.

