

# The State of State Media

A GLOBAL ANALYSIS OF THE EDITORIAL  
INDEPENDENCE OF STATE MEDIA BASED ON  
THE STATE MEDIA MATRIX (2022 EDITION)

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# About the authors

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Marius has spent the past 15 years in the media research field, specializing in media and communication regulation, digital media, governing structures of public service media and broadcasting, spectrum management, and ownership regulation. He has authored expert studies and articles on journalism and media policies that have been published and translated in more than 60 countries. He started his career as a journalist some 25 years ago in his native Romania where he worked for several local dailies, radio, and TV stations. Since 1999, he has been working for English-language media. In 2015, he founded MediaPowerMonitor, a community of experts in media policy covering trends in regulation, business, and politics that influence journalism.

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## About Media and Journalism Research Center

The Media and Journalism Research Center is a media research and policy think tank that seeks to improve the quality of media policymaking and the state of independent media and journalism through research, knowledge sharing and financial support.

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# Introduction

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This study is an updated version of an analysis focused on the editorial autonomy of state media worldwide, first published in 2021, using a new typology to research state-administered media that was introduced as part of the same analysis. The 2022 study covers a total of 157 countries, six more than in 2021. The data used for the analysis was collected over the course of the past five years as part of the Media Influence Matrix project carried out by the Media and Journalism Research Center. The study also uses historical data collected by the paper's main author, Marius Dragomir, through older research projects including *Television Across Europe* and *Mapping Digital Media* (see *Methodology*).

The development of a new typology to study state media was prompted by the need for more sophisticated and nuanced research methods able to capture the complexity of today's state media. The State Media Matrix, as we called this new taxonomy, is going beyond the reductive dichotomy that distinguishes between the worst (state-controlled outlets) and the best (independent public service media), aiming to capture nuances related to how state media perform editorially and how that performance is influenced by different geographical contexts, or political and economic situations in various periods of time.

The State Media Matrix establishes a classification of state media according to three key factors that affect their independence: funding, ownership/governance and editorial autonomy. The Matrix (see the figure below) was described in detail in the study's inaugural year<sup>(1)</sup>. The research that fuels this study is available online on a platform that is regularly updated<sup>(2)</sup>.

The goal of the 2022 study is to present the latest trends in state media globally, with a focus on how these operations are funded and managed, and how their editorial autonomy is protected.

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(1) Marius Dragomir & Astrid Söderström, "The State of State Media: A Global Analysis of the Editorial Independence of State Media and an Introduction of a New State Media Typology," available online at <https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/article/2091/thestateofstatemedi.pdf>

(2) See [www.statemediamonitor.com](http://www.statemediamonitor.com).



## State Media Matrix: A Typology of State Media

	Predominantly state-funded	Control of governance/ownership	Editorial control	Model
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	State Controlled Media (SC)
2	No	Yes	Yes	Captured Public/State Managed Media (CaPu)
3	Yes/No	No	Yes	Captured Private Media (CaPr)
4	Yes	Yes	No	Independent State Funded and State Managed Media (ISFM)
5	Yes	No	No	Independent State Funded Media (ISF)
6	No	Yes	No	Independent State Managed Media (ISM)
7	No	No	No	Independent Public Media (IP)

Source: Marius Dragomir, 2021 • Created with Datawrapper

# Key Findings

The government control over the state media remained extremely high in the past year, according to data gathered using our State Media Matrix. Some 84% of the 595 state-administered media entities in 157 countries covered by this report lack editorial independence, up from 80 % last year<sup>(3)</sup>. There are now two regions where state media lacking editorial independence account for over 95%: Sub-Saharan Africa (98%) and Eurasia (97%).

Nearly 80 % of the 493 media outlets whose editorial agenda is controlled by the government in various ways are media companies that fall into our state-controlled media category comprising outlets predominantly funded, managed and editorially controlled by the government (the model with the highest level of state control).

A concerning trend noticed in the past year is the loss of editorial independence by more media outlets. A total of nine media entities, in countries such as Armenia, Tunisia and Jordan, lost their editorial autonomy, being relegated to an inferior model. Equally concerning, the situation of state media worsened in already highly-controlled media environments in Eurasia, MENA region and Asia, a result of global geopolitical developments and events such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Taliban takeover of political power in Afghanistan, and political instability in Yemen and Tunisia. In Asia and MENA, the state-controlled type of media outlet accounts for 74% and 63% of all their state media, respectively.

At the same time, no state media company gained editorial independence within the past year<sup>(4)</sup>. There are 102 state media that have editorial independence, of which only 19 qualify as independent public service media (the model with the highest level of independence in all areas). Most of them, a total of 12 outlets, are based in Europe, and most of the independent public media in Europe, a total of eight, are based in six Western European countries (Austria, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, and the Netherlands). The rest of them are one in Southern Europe (Portugal) and three in Central and Eastern Europe (Czechia and Lithuania).

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(3) A change in our methodology on counting the entities is partly responsible for the year-on-year increase. In 2022, we also added six more countries to the project. Yet, the figures also reflect a worsening trend. Overall, the number of state media entities increased by 49 since 2021, in all regions apart from Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. In Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Iran, Morocco and Algeria, the increase is due to the methodological change, which added 32 new state media companies, all of which fit in one of the three models lacking editorial independence (SC, CaPu or CaPr). However, the total number of media entities in these three categories (SC, CaPu and CaPr) combined increased by 57 outlets between 2021 and 2022.

(4) With the inclusion of more countries in our 2022 study, two editorially independent outlets were added to our database, namely Radio Liechtenstein and the Icelandic National Broadcasting Service (RUV), both fitting the ISFM model. Yet, historically, they have been editorially independent.

In contrast, there are no independent public media outlets in Eurasia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and MENA, a strong indicator of the widening gap between the quality and reliability of news and information in the West and the dire lack of high-quality news output in the rest of the world.

On the other hand, the situation has not improved in Europe, either and state media in the region are faced with numerous threats as governments and political groups are stepping up efforts to gain more control of the media.

First, although Europe has a high number of independent state media, many of them are in the independent state-funded and state-managed category, which is the most at risk from an editorial point of view. A total of 29 media outlets in this category in Europe present the highest risk to lose their editorial independence and slide into the state-controlled category, which is something that happened to Radio y Televisión de Andalucía (RTVA) in Spain.

Second, Europe is faced with a high incidence of cases of captured media outlets, 32 media outlets, more than a third of all such cases worldwide. A total of 21 of them are media outlets with private ownership, mostly oligarchic structures that have ties with state authorities and that follow an editorial line ostensibly supportive of the government.

The number of these outlets is only increasing, with newly founded outlets in Poland, Serbia, and Slovenia. It is also notable that the public media in Poland, Hungary and Turkey fall into the state-controlled category, which shows the extreme degree of media capture in these countries where both the public media sector and a vast part of the private media markets come under government control(5).

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(5) For more about what media capture is and especially how it works in reality, see Marius Dragomir, "Media Capture in Europe," MDIF, May 2019, available at <https://www.mdif.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/MDIF-Report-Media-Capture-in-Europe.pdf> (accessed on 15 August 2021).

## Global overview of state media by typology and number of media entities, 2022

State Media Matrix: SC: State Controlled Media; CaPu: Captured Public/State Managed Media; CaPr: Captured Private Media; ISFM: Independent State Funded and State Managed Media; ISF: Independent State Funded Media; ISM: Independent State Managed Media; IP: Independent Public Media.

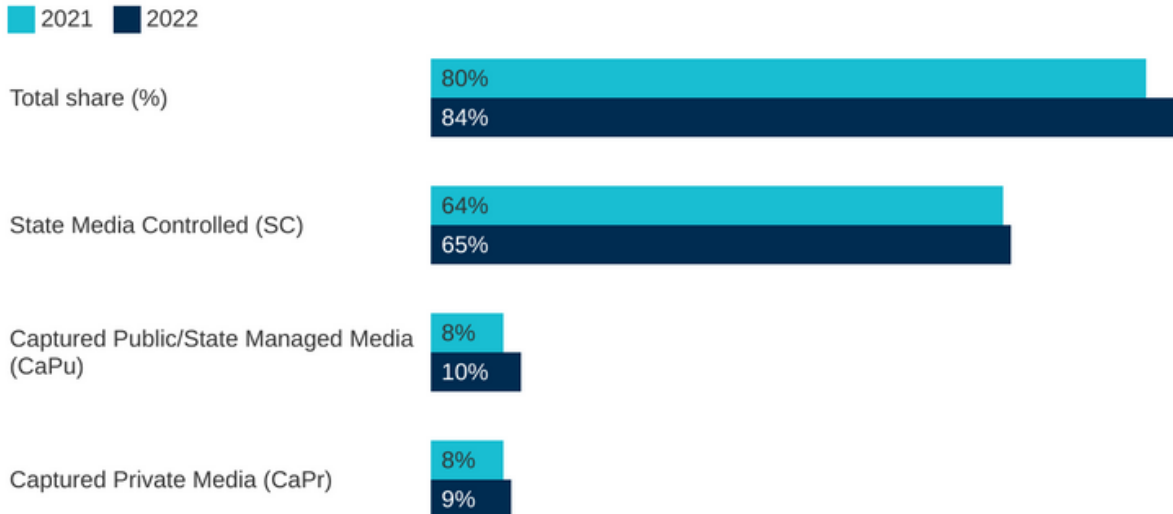
	SC	CaPu	CaPr	ISFM	ISF	ISM	IP	▼ Total
Sub-Saharan Africa	109	12	1	3	0	0	0	125
Asia	94	13	7	4	0	2	5	125
Europe	24	11	21	29	4	12	12	113
MENA	55	15	14	2	1	1	0	88
Eurasia	56	5	7	2	0	0	0	70
Latin America and the Caribbean	47	1	1	7	7	1	0	64
North America, Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	4	3	1	2	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>595</b>

*Note: The 2022 study included also two countries, Monaco and Luxembourg, which do not have any state-administered media outlets.*

Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

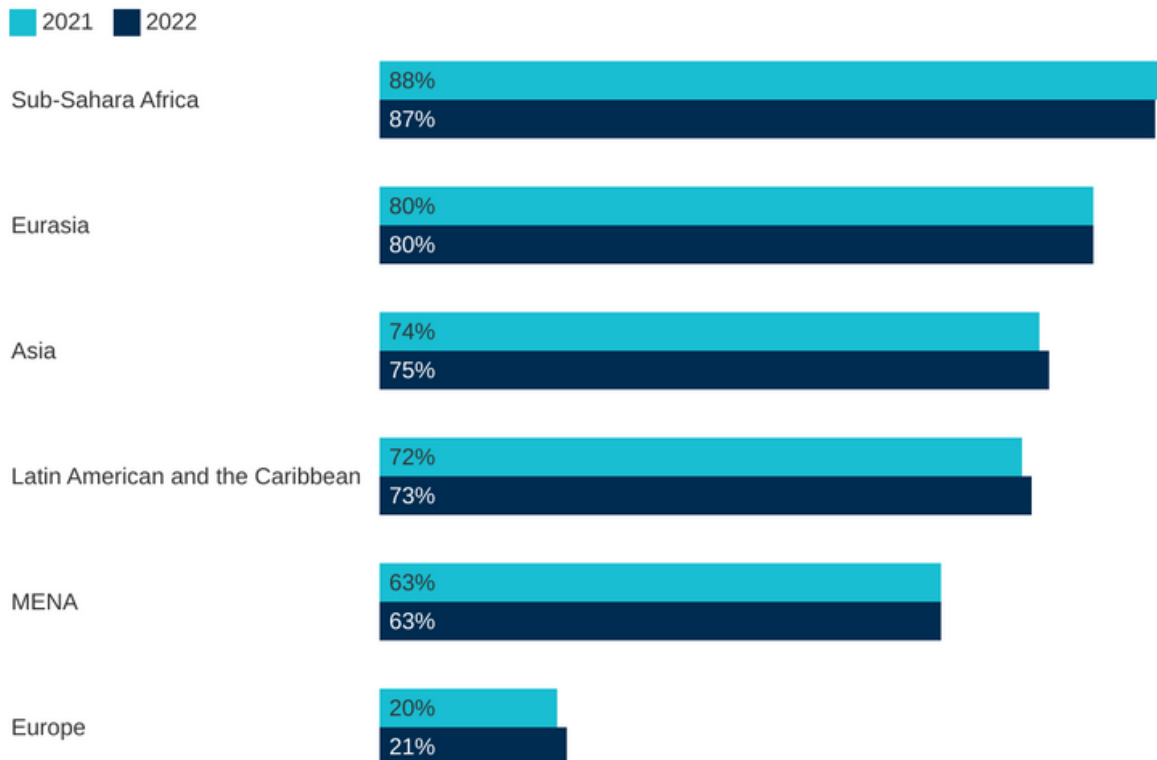
# Incidence of government control in state media

Government control typologies as share (%) of total number of state media entities surveyed globally, 2021-2022



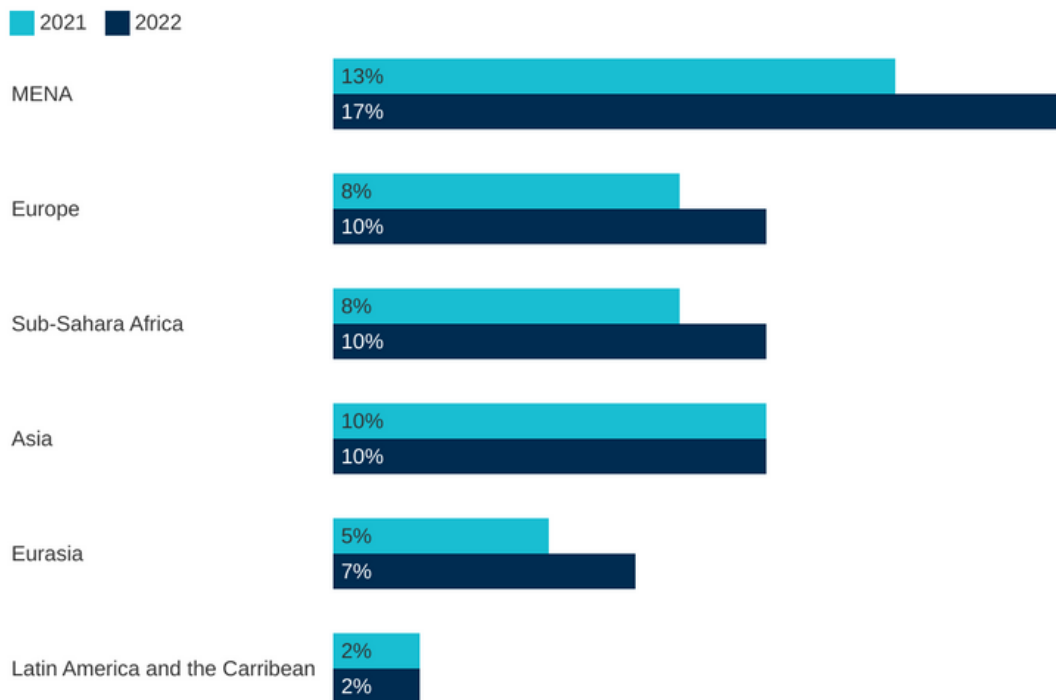
Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

State Controlled Media (SC) typology as share (%) of total number of state media entities surveyed in their region, 2021-2022



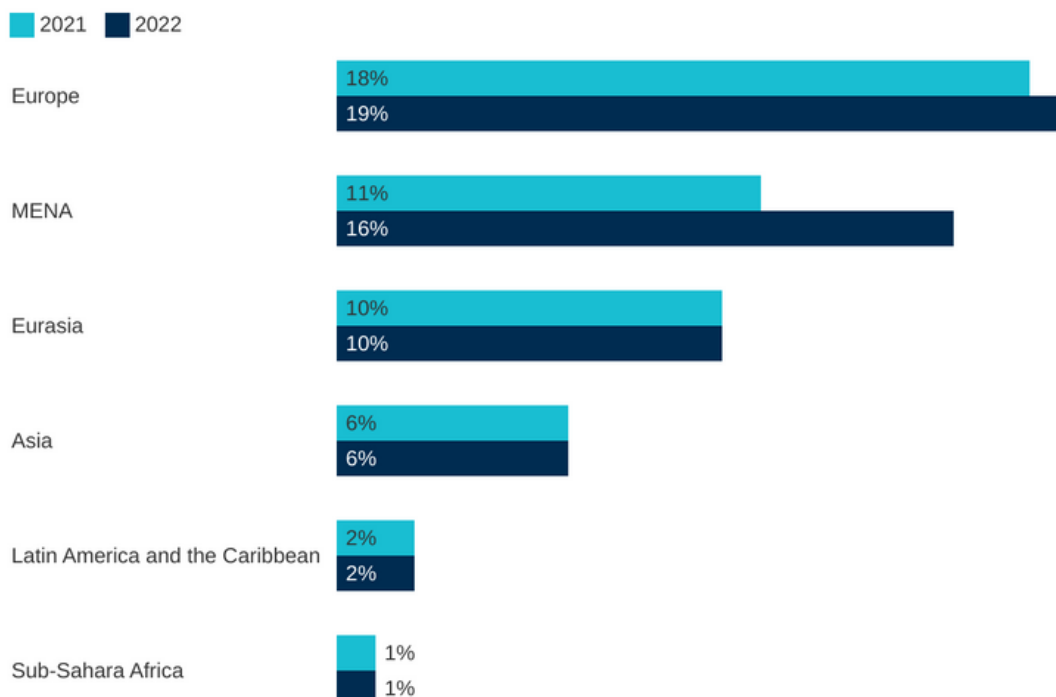
Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

## Captured Public/State Managed Media (CaPu) typology as share (%) of total number of state media entities surveyed in their region, 2021-2022



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

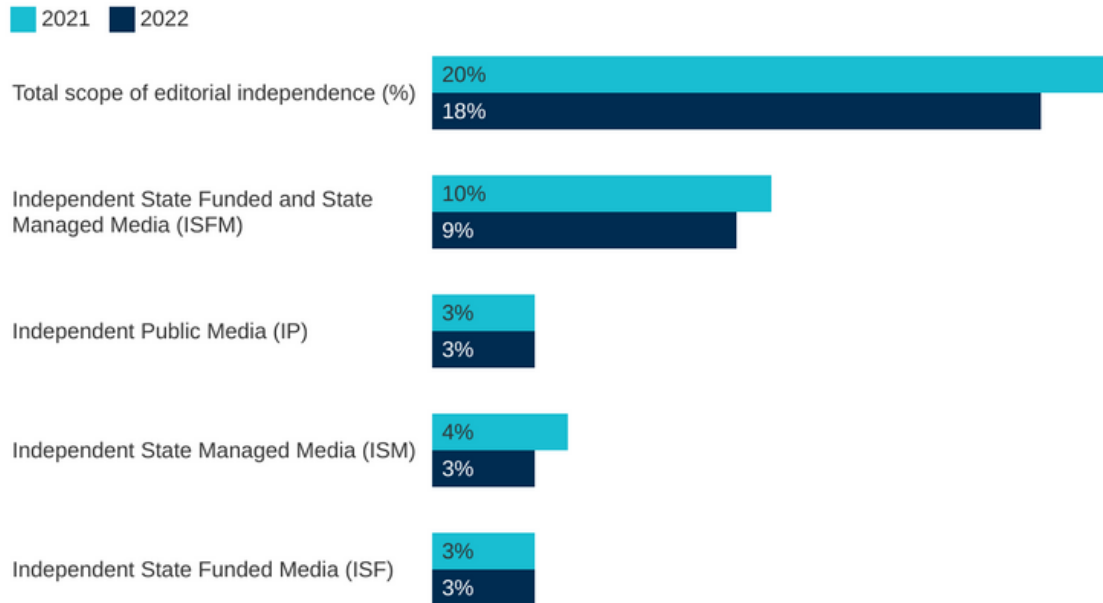
## Captured Private Media (CaPr) typology as share (%) of total number of state media entities surveyed in their region, 2021-2022



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

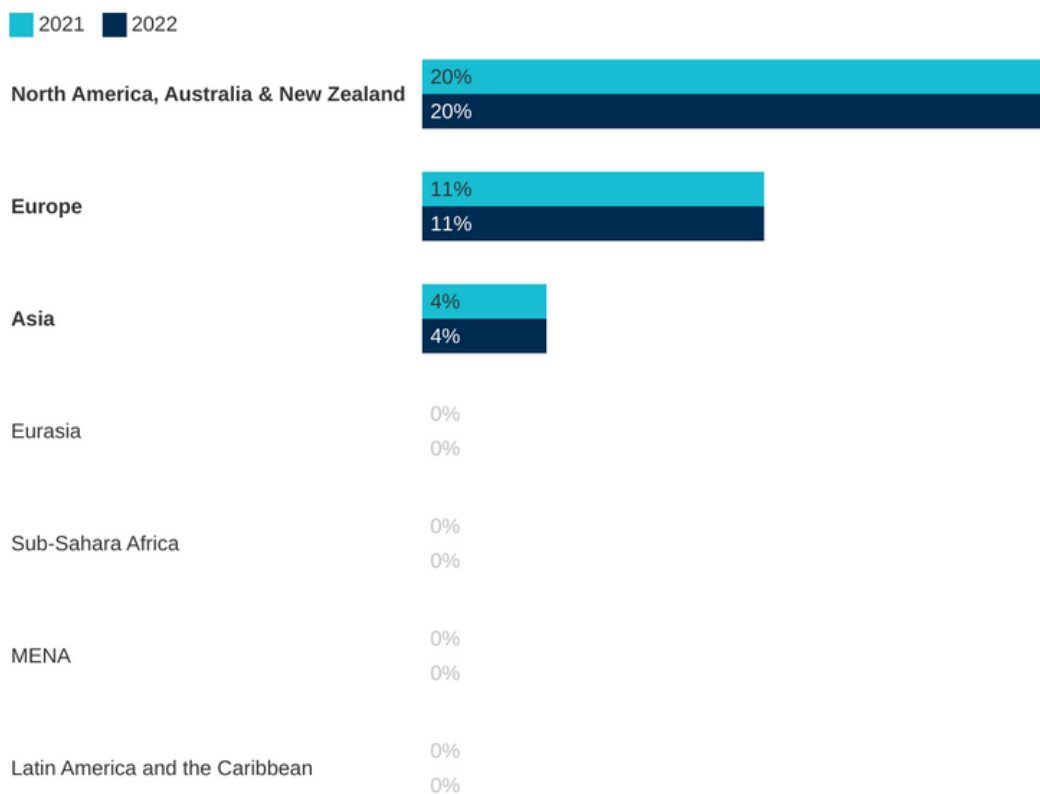
# Editorial independence in state media

Editorial independence typologies as share (%) of total number of state media entities surveyed globally, 2021-2022



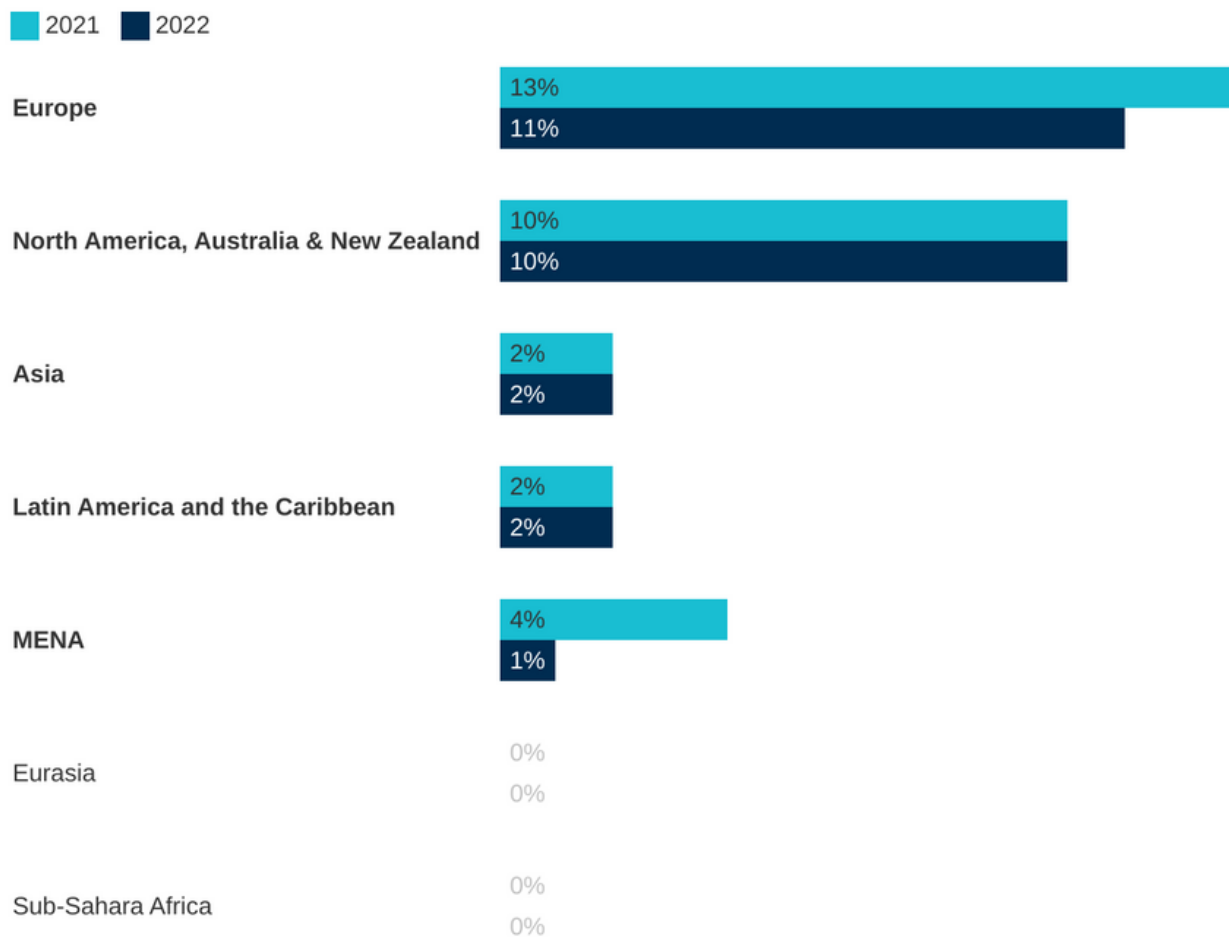
Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

Independent Public Media (IP) typology as share (%) of total number of state media entities surveyed in their region, 2021-2022



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

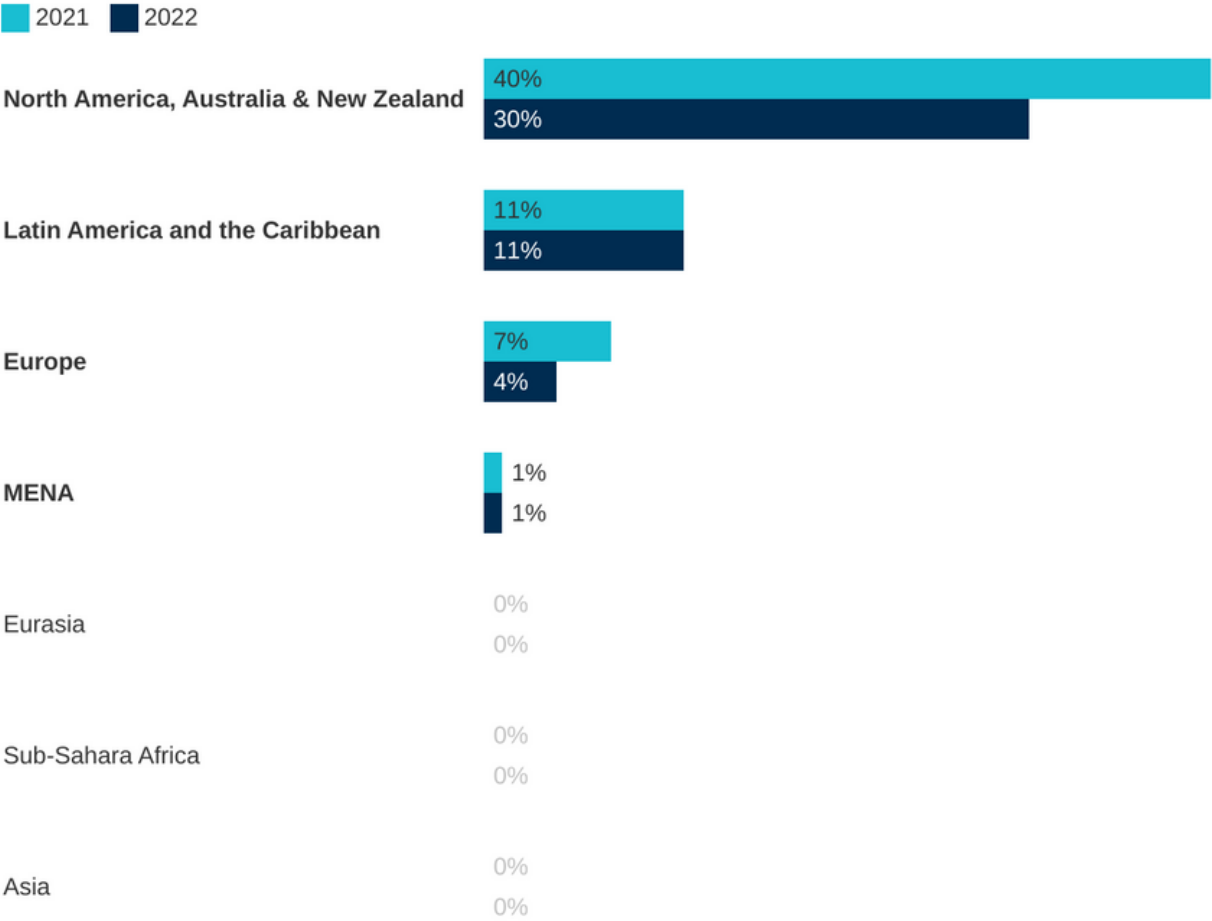
# Independent State Managed Media (ISM) typology as share (%) of total number of state media entities surveyed in their region, 2021-2022



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

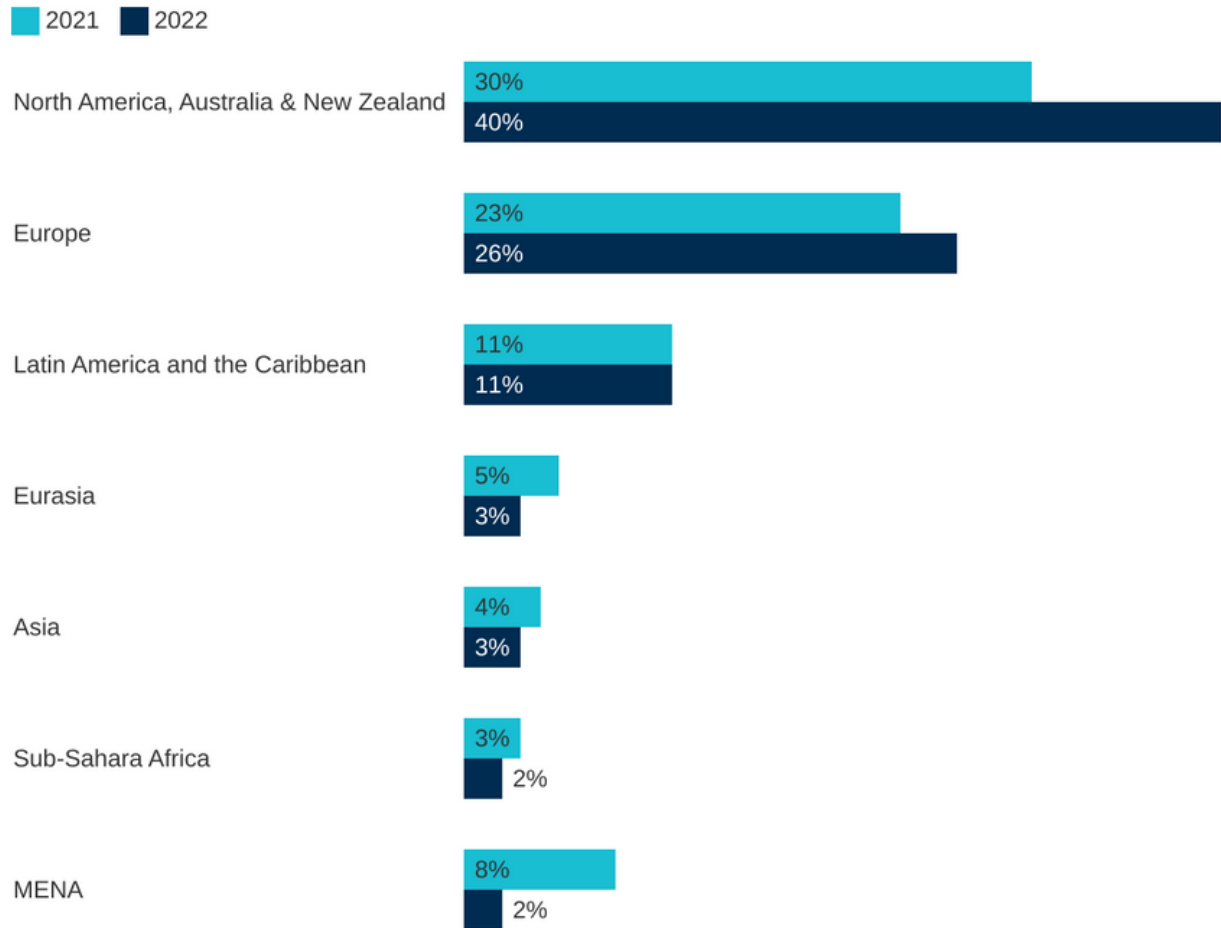


# Independent State Funded Media (ISF) typology as share (%) of total number of state media entities surveyed in their region, 2021-2022



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

## Independent State Funded and State Managed Media (ISFM) typology as share (%) of total number of state media entities in their region, 2021-2022



Source: Center for Data, Media & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper



# Regional Trends

## Europe



Created with Datawrapper

Europe is characterized by a decent amount of independent state media, by far the highest in the world. However, the share of the four models of independent state media in our matrix (independent public media, independent state-managed, independent state-funded and independent state-funded and state-managed media) went down to a tad above 50% from about 54% of all state media in Europe last year, an indication of slight deterioration.

Our European state media sample this year has nine new entities, with added countries such as Iceland, Liechtenstein and North Macedonia, and companies such as Polska Press in Poland, TV Pink and Informer in Serbia, or SiolNET in Slovenia. Additionally, our research on Monaco and Luxembourg concluded these two states lack state media companies(6).

Overall, the number of captured and controlled media models increased the most due to the emergence of new captured media as well as independence in media companies such as Radiotelevizija Slovenija (RTVSLO) and Slovenian News Agency (STA), and Radio y Televisión de Andalucía (RTVA) in Spain coming under attack.

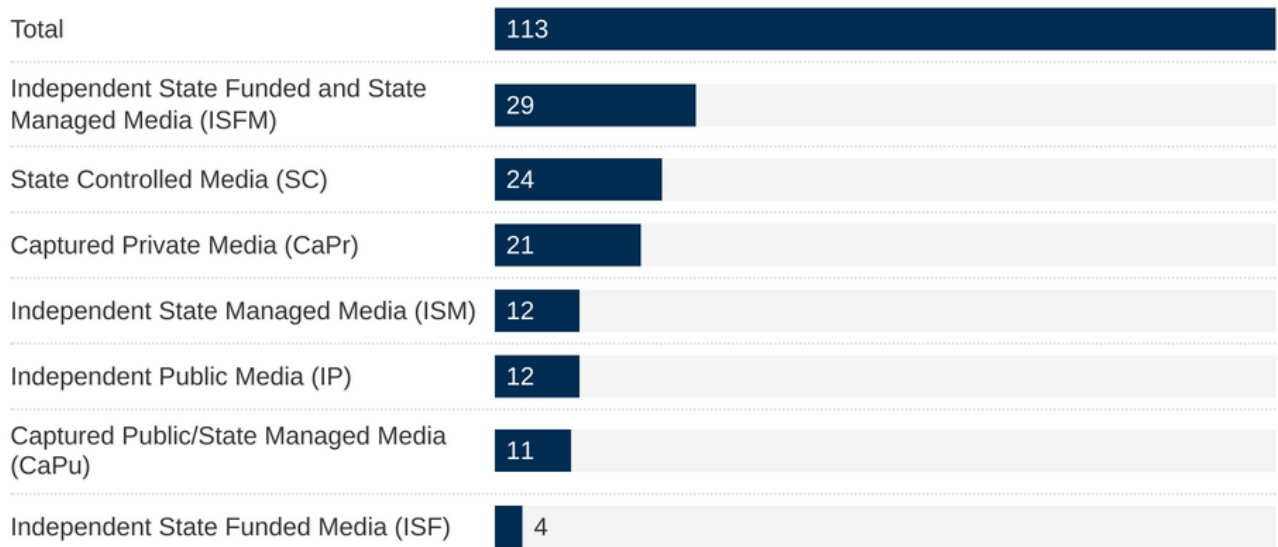
In spite of these developments, the independent state-funded and state-managed media models are still the most spread in Europe. The European continent is also home to the highest number of independent public media systems in the world, with 12 independent public media corporations located there.

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(6) In Luxembourg, the private owned broadcast group RTL is receiving government funds to produce and air public service programming, which prompts various people to refer to it as a "quasi-public" broadcaster. Yet, RTL remains a privately owned, commercially funded media operation, not fit for any category in our State Media Matrix. The country has no form of state-administered media.

# Overview of state media in Europe

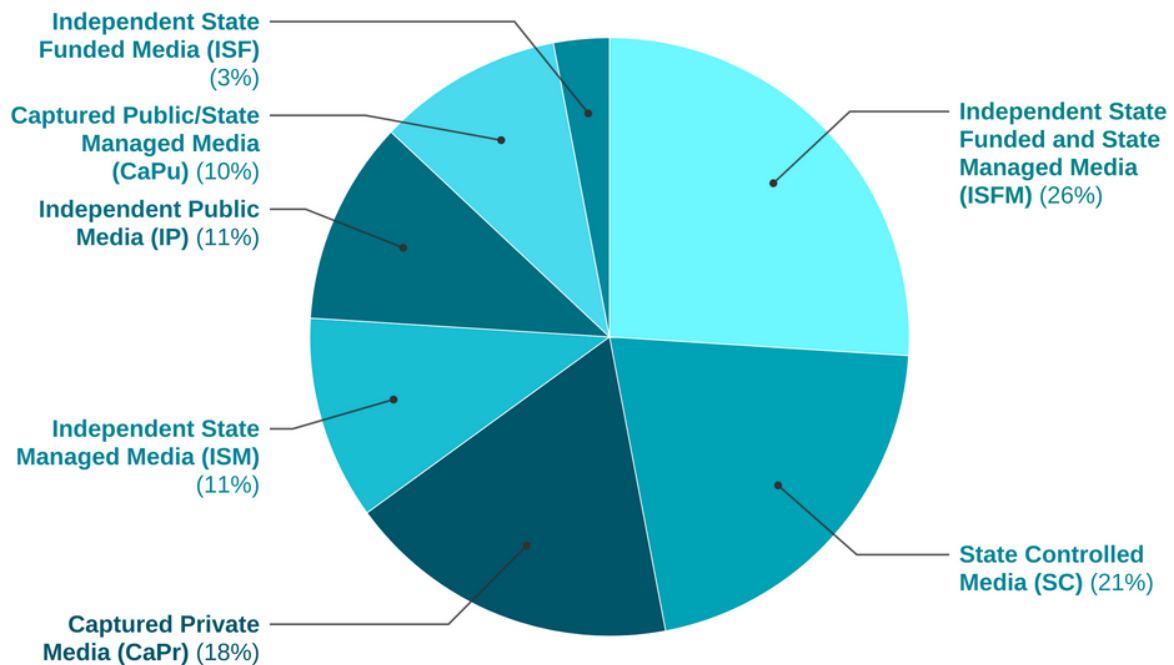
■ Number of media entities



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

# Overview of state media in Europe

Share (%) of total number of entities



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper



What is striking about Europe is a still-wide gap between west and east, which seems to have been only further widening since last year. Some 47% of the independent state media in Europe and eight out of the 12 independent public media outlets are based in Western and Northern Europe (for more about the regional classification, see Annex. Global list of state media).

Nonetheless, even the independent state media in the west are facing risks. In Denmark, political parties, especially those on the right, have been attempting to trim the budget of the public broadcaster DR, raising fears of political control. In Austria, although the law prevents politicians from becoming members of the Foundation Council, the highest governance body at the Austrian public broadcaster ORF, the station has come under increased political attacks in recent years as right-wing parties in particular, critical of the ORF, have repeatedly called for the license fee to be abolished, a move that is expected to shake the station's independence.

In spite of such attacks, however, the public media in Western and Northern Europe continue to command high levels of trust and produce high-quality programming, often protecting their independence thanks to a vibrant civil society that reacts against attempts by politicians and state authorities to control their operations.

In contrast, the state media in Central and Eastern Europe and Turkey continue to act mostly as government mouthpieces, outlets in this region accounting for more than 86% of all state-controlled and state-captured media in Europe. That is the result of more than three decades of repeated failures to reform the state media in the region after the collapse of communism in 1990. Less than a fifth of the 59 state media in the region are independent, a decline from nearly a quarter last year. Such independent outlets include news agencies such as BTA in Bulgaria and CTK in Czechia. Only two countries in the region feature the independent public media model, namely Czechia (Czech Radio and Czech Television) and Lithuania (LRT).



A very concerning trend in the region is the rise of the private capture model where state authorities and political parties in power gain control over the editorial agenda of numerous privately owned media outlets. Not only are all 21 media groups fitting this model based in four countries in this region, namely in Hungary, Poland, Serbia and Turkey, but some of these groups are media conglomerates consisting of large portfolios of media outlets (including broadcast and print media and internet portals), which have an enormous market power.

For example, KESMA in Hungary (which in our typology is presented as one media entity) runs around 500 media outlets in all media segments. Common for these four countries is also the government control of their national public media, MTVA in Hungary, TVP and Polskie Radio in Poland, RTS and RTV in Serbia, and TRT in Turkey.

But in spite of the dire situation of the state media in Central and Eastern Europe and Turkey region, there is still room for worse. Since 2019, for example, the public broadcast group RTVSLO and the news agency STA in Slovenia have been under attack as right-wing parties have tried to erode their financial stability. These attacks prompted a change in their typology, per our State Media Matrix.

Finally, the Southern Europe region does not do much better than the Eastern Bloc. With the exception of a few independent news agencies (in Cyprus, Greece and Portugal), a sole outlet fitting the independent public media model (RTP in Portugal) and the network of regional television channels in Spain most of which retain their editorial independence (in spite of a raft of other problems), the state maintains its control over the state media in all of these countries (CyBC and BRTK in Cyprus, ERT in Greece, RAI in Italy, PBS in Malta and RTVE in Spain).



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## Eurasia



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The condition of state media in the Eurasian region continued to look bleak, the state playing a dominant role in the national media environments. The state media operations in these countries, many of which are traditional media such as television and radio, are numerous and reach a large audience. Their popularity makes them attractive for governments, which use them as tools to propagate their agenda.

A high percentage, 97% of all 70 Eurasian state media are editorially controlled by the government, an extremely high rate by any standard and an increase from last year. Moreover, some 80% of all Eurasian state media fall into the state-controlled media model. The rest are captured media models. They include Channel One, Gazprom Media and National Media Group in Russia, funded predominantly by ad revenue and fitting the captured public/state-managed model, and a spate of media outlets from Azerbaijan such as Azad Azerbaijan or ARB Media Group, which fall into the captured private media category.

Each of the 70 state media companies covered by the study in Eurasia runs a variety of news outlets, including newspapers, television and radio stations, and internet portals, an indication of the sheer scale of the government's presence in the region's media. Furthermore, since last year, the number of state media companies in the region has increased by more than ten. Although this is partly due to changes in our methodology, which affect Kazakhstan and Ukraine, there is also a string of newly identified state media outlets run by the Russian government. Some of them were introduced in our database following the Kremlin's tightened grip on their editorial line, especially as a result of the war in Ukraine that started in February 2022.



As the information war is intensifying internationally and Russia came under harsh criticism in the media, especially in the west, the Russian-based media are coming under growing pressure to bow to directions from the state authorities in Moscow. Outlets that did not fall in line had to shut down(7).

In Russia, the state controls 21 media companies, most of them known as being mouthpieces for the Kremlin. Many of them influence other countries in the region due to their popular rebroadcasting, for example Mir in Belarus and Kazakhstan, and Channel One in Moldova. In addition to that, the influence of Russian media has extended in recent years to Western countries where they function merely as tools to spread pro-Russian propaganda, disinformation, and anti-Western narratives(8). This has prompted some countries to take action against Russian media.

Especially since Russia attacked Ukraine in February 2022, an increasing number of countries, including some with a large Russian speaking population such as Moldova(9), took bold steps to curb the Russian propaganda by outrightly banning some of its media operations. Often, however, content from Russian propaganda channels is still distributed to international audiences either via groups and pages on social media(10) or through newly established media outlets disguised as independent.

In fact, in the past few years, identifying Russian influence in the foreign media has become increasingly difficult as the Russian government is assiduously building a growing network of foreign-oriented media operations, of which the government remains secretive. Many online portals are hard to track and document, making it difficult for journalists and experts to detect state control. As a result, the number of media outlets that operate outside the Russian borders, affiliated in one way or another with the Russian government, is believed to be much higher than what has been documented so far.

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(7) Niko Vorobyov, "Meduza editor: 'Russia's state media is terrifyingly effective'," Al Jazeera, 7 April 2022, available online at <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/4/7/meduza-editor-kovalyov-there-is-no-media-landscape-in-russia> (accessed on 22 August 2022).

(8) Mark Scott, "Inside Russia's state-media propaganda machine," Politico, 28 September 2020, available online at <https://www.politico.eu/article/russia-propaganda-disinformation-rt/> (accessed on 11 August 2021).

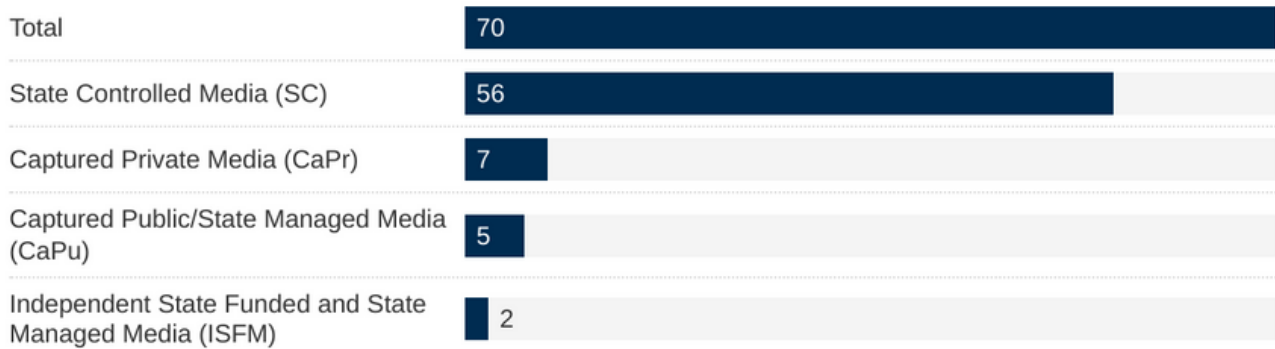
(9) Madalin Necsutu, "Moldova Bans Russian Media to Counter Propaganda Over Ukraine," Balkan Insight, 22 June 2022, available online at <https://balkaninsight.com/2022/06/20/moldova-bans-russian-media-to-counter-propaganda-over-ukraine/> (accessed on 22 August 2022).

(10) "RT and Sputnik: Kremlin-backed media evading EU ban on content, says report," Euronews, 6 May 2022, available online at <https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2022/05/04/rt-and-sputnik-kremlin-backed-media-evading-eu-ban-on-content-says-report> (accessed on 22 August 2022).



# Overview of state media in Eurasia

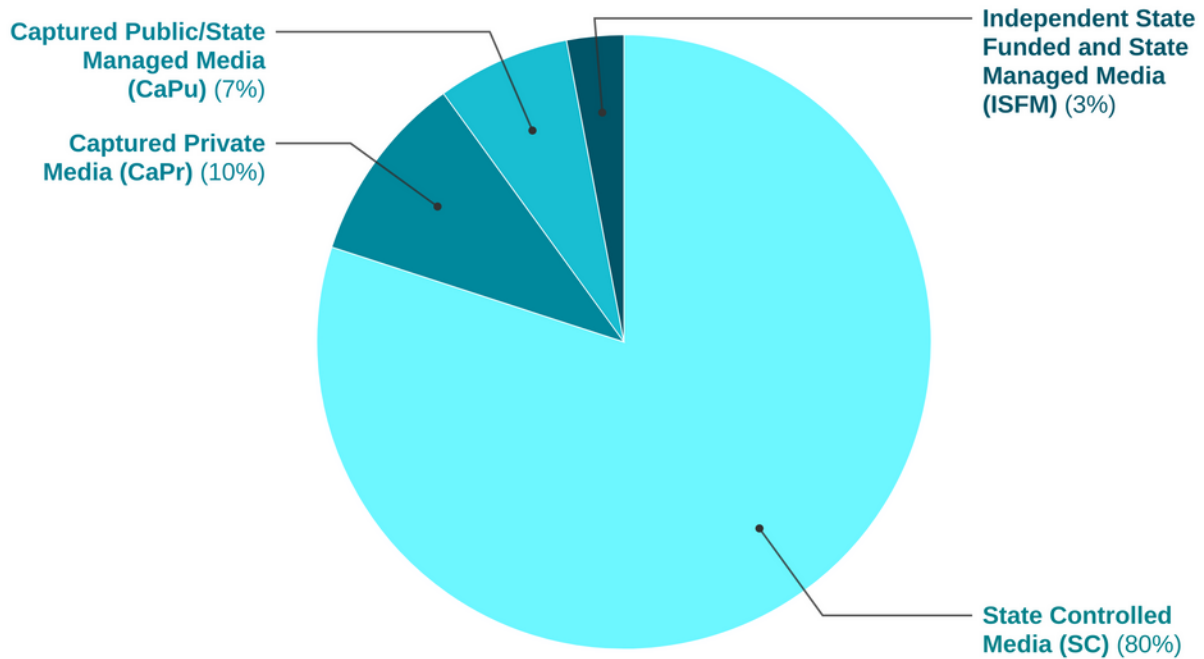
■ Number of media entities



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

# Overview of state media in Eurasia

Share (%) of total number of entities in the region



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

All of the countries in our Eurasia sample have very few, if any, safeguards to enforce editorial independence. Countries in the region, including Azerbaijan, Belarus, Russia, and all Central Asian nations covered by this study, have some of the most restrictive and dangerous media environments in the world. Media workers are facing harsh government control, risking fines and threats on a regular basis if they do not toe the line<sup>(11)</sup>.

Most state media are run by those in power, governed directly by the state or by state-run institutions. The rest are owned by powerful businessmen and oligarchs who usually have ties with the ruling politicians. In Azerbaijan, for example, the captured private media are owned by the family or close allies of the country's president.

The number of editorially independent state media in the region further decreased since last year, going from an already scarce three to just two media companies, the National Public Broadcasting Company (UA:PBC) in Ukraine, which has experienced improved editorial independence after the adoption of the Law on Public Television and Radio in 2014, and Teleradio-Moldova, which enjoys protection through the Audiovisual Services Code as well as an Ombudsman supervising its editorial performance.

Although Public Radio of Armenia qualified as an independent state funded and state managed media in the 2021 study, content analysis conducted as part of the project found that its reporting has turned more biased in the government's favor within the past year, making it lose its independent status.

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(11) Carl Schrek, "Russian TV Deserters Divulge Details On Kremlin's Ukraine 'Propaganda'," RFERL, 7 August 2015, available online at <https://www.rferl.org/a/russian-television-whistleblowers-kremlin-propaganda/27178109.html> (accessed on 11 August 2021).

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## Sub-Saharan Africa



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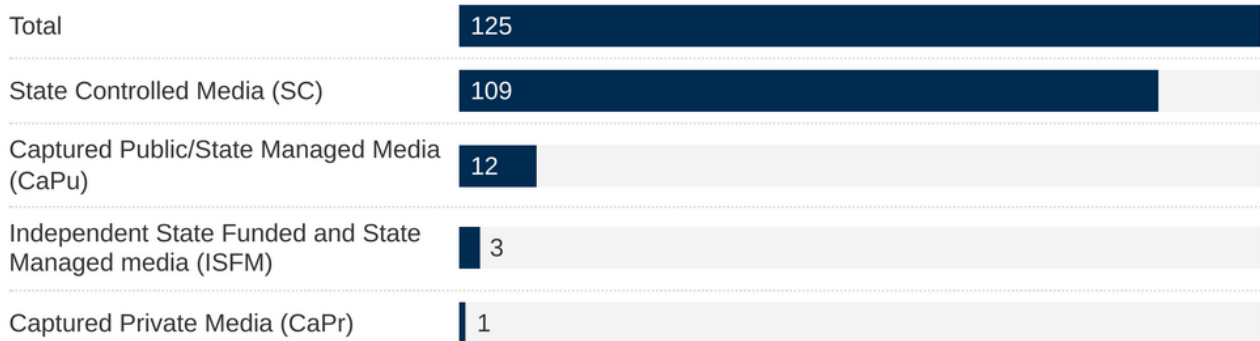
Sub-Saharan Africa is overwhelmingly dominated by the state-controlled media model, with some 98% of 125 state media outlets in the region (see Annex. Global list of state media) being state-controlled or captured public/state media, which is the highest incidence of state control in the world. The figure is up by 1% since last year, the increase being mostly the result of the methodology changes that affected the counting of state media entities in Ethiopia and Nigeria, coupled with the inclusion of the state controlled Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) in our sample.

We noted a typology change in the case of three media outlets, namely South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne (RTI) and Tanzania Standard Newspapers (TSN). In all three cases, they moved from the State Controlled (SC) model to the Captured Public/State Managed (CaPu), technically an improvement, yet they continue to lack editorial freedom.

There are only three independent state media entities in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. One is Sidwaya, a media company run by the government of Burkina Faso that consists of several print publications and the Burkina Agency of Information (AIB), the country's flagship news agency. Although it relies on funding from the government and is subordinated to the Ministry of Communication and Relations with Parliament, there are no formal editorial rules forcing the media outlets run by Sidwaya to grant favorable coverage to authorities. State authorities exert some influence in Sidwaya, yet we could not identify in the past eight years any instances of editorial control by the government. The other two exceptions are Société nouvelle de presse et d'édition de Côte d'Ivoire (SNPECI), a state-owned publishing house in Côte d'Ivoire whose main publication is *Fraternité Matin*, a widely read tabloid newspaper that enjoys editorial freedom in spite of frequent pressures from high officials, and Agence Ivoirienne de Presse (AIP), the official news agency in Cote d'Ivoire, headquartered in Abidjan, which is predominantly funded by the government and subordinated to the Ministry of Communications, yet remains editorially autonomous.

# Overview of state media in Sub-Saharan Africa

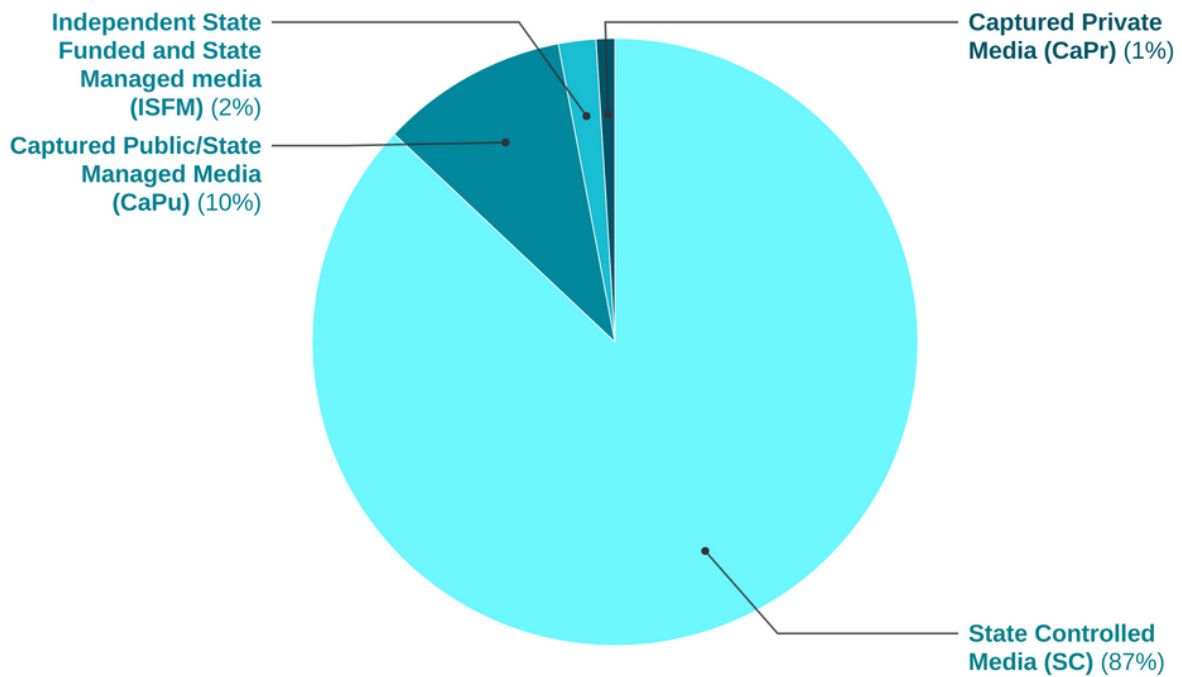
■ Number of media entities



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

# Overview of state media in Sub-Saharan Africa

Share (%) of total number of entities in the region



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

This considerable state control in the African media is the result of a long period of failed experiments aimed at building vibrant public service media across the continent, but also of the lack of financial sustainability of the African media markets, which forced many publishers to accept the state intervention to stay afloat.

Hendriek Bussiek, a media expert who authored a bevy of reports on African broadcasting, wrote, “Government control over national broadcasters is evident. National broadcasters largely have their boards appointed by the government. They are owned, supervised and maintained by the government and often run as government departments, with employees having the status of civil servants.”<sup>(12)</sup>

Africa also has one of the highest rates of state ownership in the print media. Nearly a fifth of all state-administered media players canvassed by our research in Sub-Saharan Africa are print media publishers in countries such as Burundi (Publications de Presse Burundaise, PPB), Mozambique (Sociedade de Notícias), Tanzania (Tanzania Standard Newspapers), Zanzibar (Zanzibar Newspaper Corporation, ZNC), Angola (Edições Novembro E.P.) or Namibia (New Era), among many others.

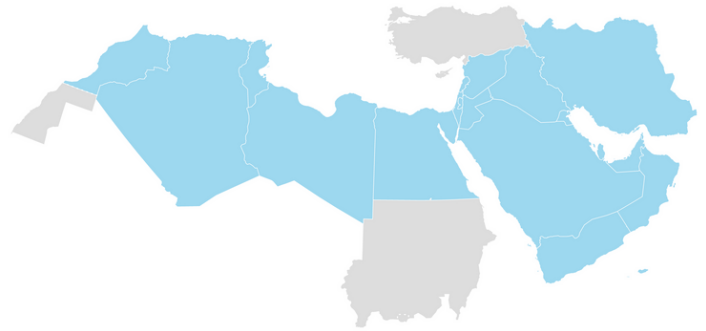
Finally, news agencies across most of Africa remain heavily state-controlled.

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<sup>(12)</sup> Hendrik Bussiek, “The failed reform of public broadcasters in Africa,” DW Akademie, 29 April 2016, available online at <https://www.dw.com/en/the-failed-reform-of-public-broadcasters-in-africa/a-19223613> (accessed on 4 March 2021).

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## Middle East and North Africa (MENA)



Created with Datawrapper

The state media in MENA, the region consisting of the Middle East and North Africa, are also heavily captured. Most of them are editorially controlled by authorities: 84, or 96%, of the total 88 state media outlets. The share is 10% higher than last year.

MENA also sports the highest incidence of captured outlets, according to our State Media Matrix, some 33% of all being either a private or public captured outlet. That is a significant jump from 24% in 2021, a result of both the changes in our methodology (that affected media entities in Algeria, Iran and Morocco), but also the appearance of new cases of captured media.

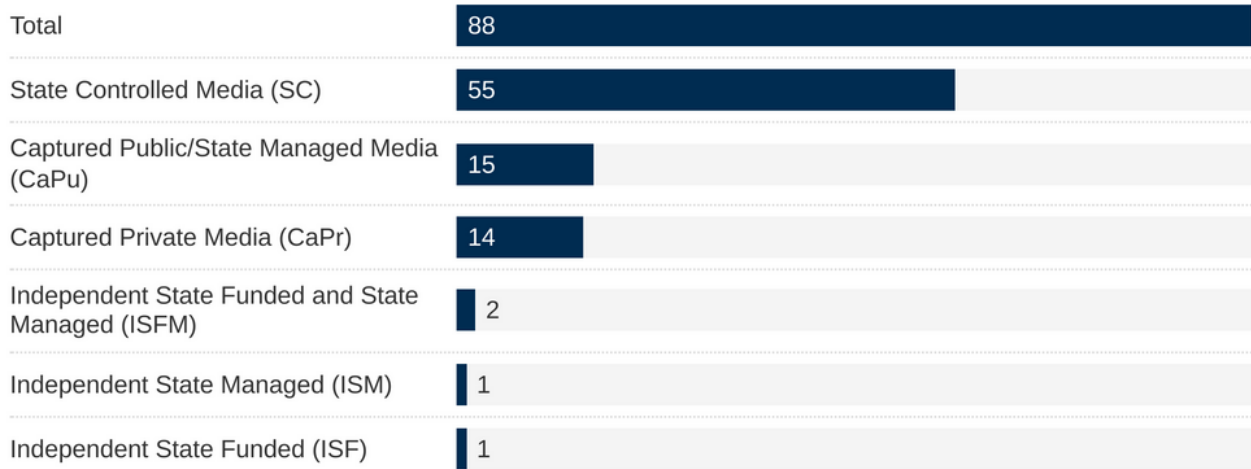
For example, as predicted in the 2021 version of this study, the political crisis triggered by the resignation of the Tunisian prime minister in July 2021 had a significant impact on the independence of the media. Within the past year, four state media companies in Tunisia lost independence following an introduction of “exceptional measures” by president Saied in July 2021, which had a significant influence on our sample<sup>(13)</sup>.

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<sup>(13)</sup>See Tunisia in State Media Monitor, available online at <https://statemediamonitor.com/2022/05/etablissement-de-la-radio-tunisienne-radio-tunisienne/>.

# Overview of state media in MENA

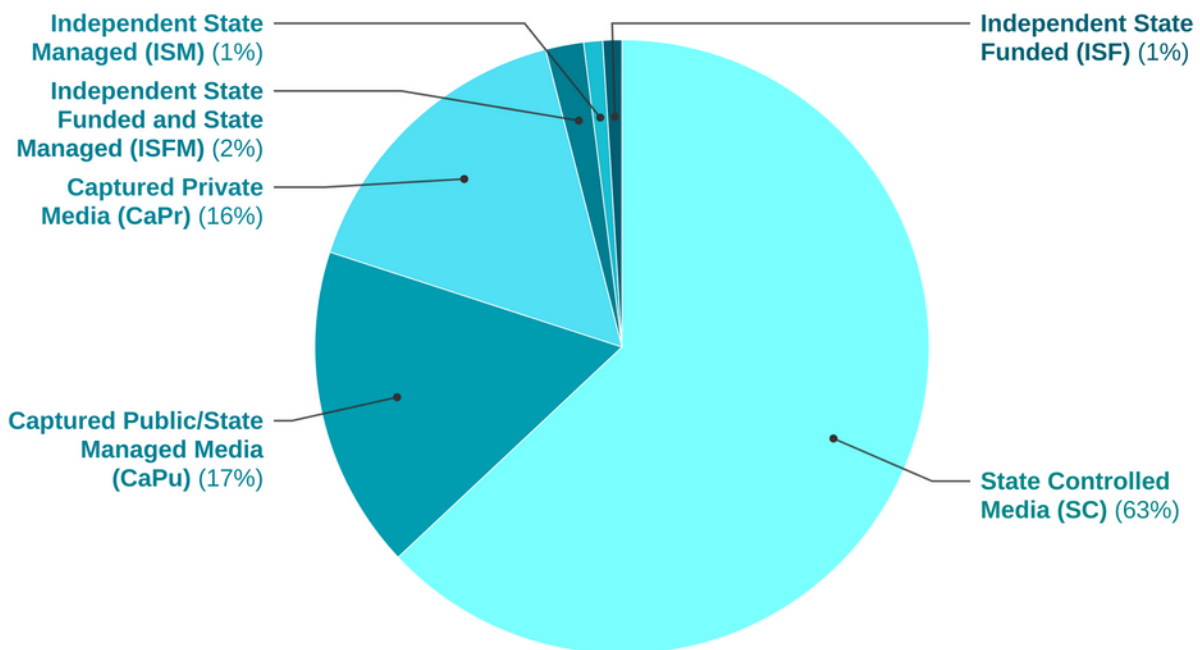
■ Number of media entities



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

# Overview of state media in MENA

Share (%) of total number of entities in the region



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

Additionally, the Jordanian television broadcaster Al-Mamlaka lost its independent status, being relegated to the State Controlled (SC) typology after starting to follow a government-friendly editorial line and failing to cover controversial topics, such as the King's conflict with a former Crown prince or Pandora Papers, an investigation that shed light on the King's investments abroad<sup>(14)</sup>.

At the same time, the number of independent state media companies in MENA decreased by six entities. They now make up only 4% of all state media companies in the region, down from 13% in 2021. The few exceptions include Israel where the state media enjoy some more editorial freedom, as well as isolated examples of outlets such as Sky News Arabia in UAE and Iranian Students News Agency (ISNA) in Iran. In Israel, the two state media companies, Israeli Public Broadcasting Corporation (IPBC) and Galatz, although under constant political pressures, are both independent, according to our matrix.

Overall, the MENA region is home to a few heavily state-controlled media systems, including Libya and Egypt in the Northern African region and Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Yemen and the Palestine Territories in the Middle East. In these countries, journalists are faced with numerous restrictions including laws that enable jailing critical journalists for spreading fake news, the most favorite pretext lately used by the governments in the region to lock up journalists.

One key factor that influences the media in the region is the lack of stability. Even if they manage to protect their independence for a while, media companies are constantly at risk of falling under government control. Particularly in the region's failed states (Yemen, Syria, Libya), state media are hardly able to operate independently. In these countries, it is even difficult to properly identify state media as numerous entities, including political factions and warlords, claim to be the legitimate state authorities. Indeed, for Yemen, our database now includes media outlets controlled by the Houthi government and the Presidential Leadership Council, resulting in four new entities in the sample.

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<sup>(14)</sup> Jennifer Holleis, "Pandora Papers: The king of Jordan's hidden property gems," DW, 4 October 2021, available online at <https://www.dw.com/en/pandora-papers-the-king-of-jordans-hidden-property-gems/a-59403014> (accessed on 23 August 2022).



The Houthi-affiliated Supreme Political Council (SPC) was established in 2016 to represent the political party of the late President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the interests of the Houthi Movement. The Presidential Leadership Council is the executive arm of Yemen's internationally recognized government, which was created in April 2022 in Riyadh with support from Saudi Arabia.

Finally, the MENA region has also seen the rapid growth of a cluster of pan-Arabic and global media players, many of which are funded or managed by governments. Most of them were founded in the region's wealthy emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. At the same time, Egypt has been also investing in the satellite television sector in its ambition to influence the region.

Although these media outlets often produce high-quality news reporting, they remain in majority under the control of the authorities that fund them, rarely, if at all, daring to criticize their country's political leadership.



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## Asia



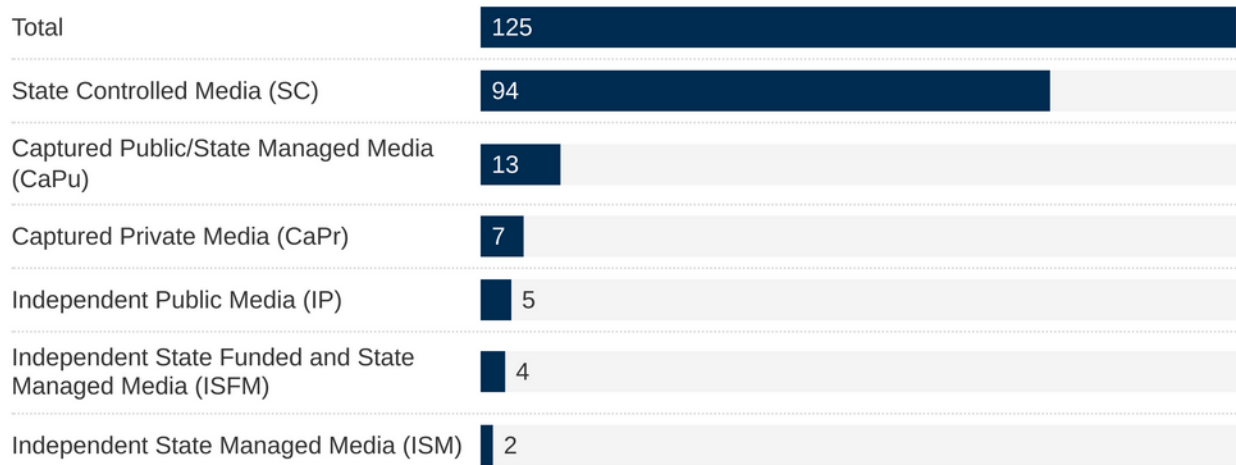
Created with Datawrapper

The government plays a disproportionately high role in the state media in Asia. Only 9% of a total of 125 state media institutions that were canvassed by our research in Asia enjoy editorial independence, a slight decrease from the year before. In all the others, the government exerts significant power, three quarters of all the state media in Asia fitting the state-controlled media category in our matrix.



## Overview of state media in Asia

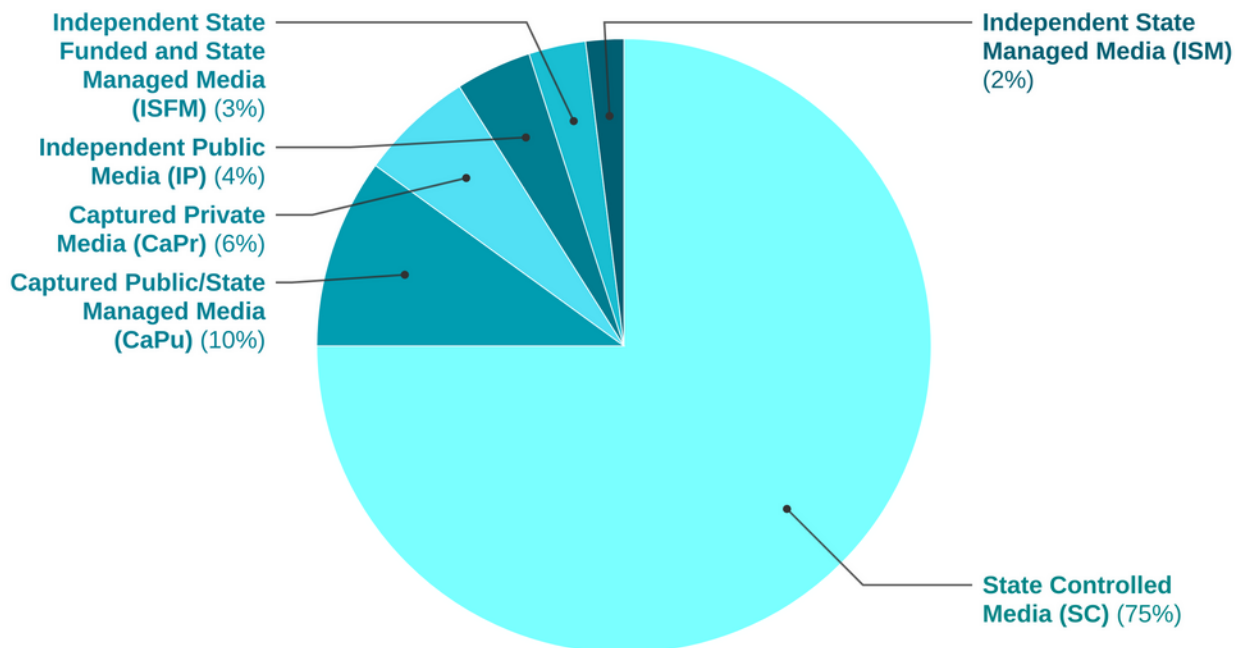
■ Number of media entities



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

## Overview of state media in Asia

Share (%) of total number of entities in the region



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

Asia features some of the closest and most controlled media systems in the world, with countries like China, North Korea, Laos and Vietnam where the government controls almost all the media outlets in operation.

Since the Taliban takeover in Afghanistan one year ago, the work of journalists in the country has become extremely difficult, too. As part of this deterioration of media freedom, the national state broadcaster Radio Television Afghanistan (RTA) has since lost its editorial independence, being relegated from the ISFM category to the SC one.

At the same time, China continued to play an outsized role in influencing the media narratives in various ways. On the one hand, a number of Chinese state-owned media outlets have been consistently boosting their content for foreign audiences in recent years, often drawing the ire of various western governments unhappy about the spread of Chinese propaganda on their own soil.

The American government, for example, has taken action in recent years against these media outlets, labeling them as “foreign missions”, which requires them to report their personnel and real estate properties to the State Department(15).

On the other hand, China has increased efforts to extend its control over various media outlets run in foreign countries in an attempt to either reach out to the Chinese communities in the diaspora or influence the local narratives, or both. The Chinese New Zealand Herald and Phoenix TV network are such examples. At the same time, the decline of media freedom in Hong Kong is to a large extent the result of the aggressive Hong Kong strategy of the Chinese government aimed in recent years at controlling dissent by any means.

Not only did the government further cement its control over the Hong Kong public broadcaster, but a slew of independent media outlets had to fold during the past year(16).

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(15) John Ruwitch, Michele Kelemen, “Trump Administration Labels 4 More Chinese News Outlets ‘Foreign Missions,’” NPR, 22 June 2020, available online at <https://www.npr.org/2020/06/22/881755421/trump-administration-labels-4-more-chinese-news-outlets-foreign-missions> (accessed on 11 July 2021).

(16) FactWire Becomes Latest Hong Kong Media Outlet to Close,” VOA, 10 June 2022, available online at <https://www.voanews.com/a/factwire-becomes-latest-hong-kong-media-outlet-to-close-/6612528.html> (accessed on 23 August 2022).

As in the case of Russia, the influence of the Chinese government in the media abroad is believed by experts to be much wider than the cases identified thus far. Through our research we have identified over 20 more media outlets in various countries where the Chinese government is believed to have editorial control. However, lacking sufficient evidence, we haven't included these media outlets in this project's database. (See Methodology below)

On the more positive side, some isolated examples of independent state media have been identified across the continent, including Kuensel Corporation in Bhutan, Antara news agency in Indonesia and the Thai Public Broadcasting Service (whose editorial autonomy goes through ups and downs depending on the level of pressure from authorities).

Finally, the two countries with by far the most independent state media in the region are South Korea and Taiwan, homes to a raft of broadcasters and news agencies that enjoy editorial freedom and little to no government interference. Japan and Macao used to be on this list, yet government pressures in recent years have had a negative impact on the editorial performance of the public media in those two countries.

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## Latin America and the Caribbean

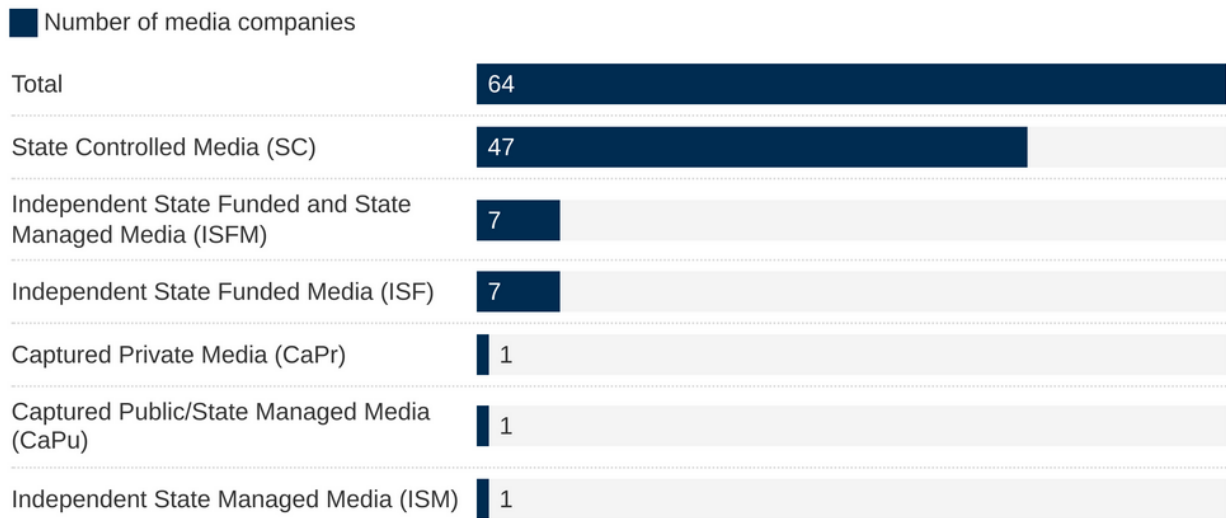


Created with Datawrapper

The state control model is dominant across Latin America and the Caribbean, with almost three quarters of the 64 state media companies operating in the region falling into this category. The nations with the highest levels of state control in the region are Cuba, Venezuela and Nicaragua where the government exerts influence over most of the media outlets operating in the country.



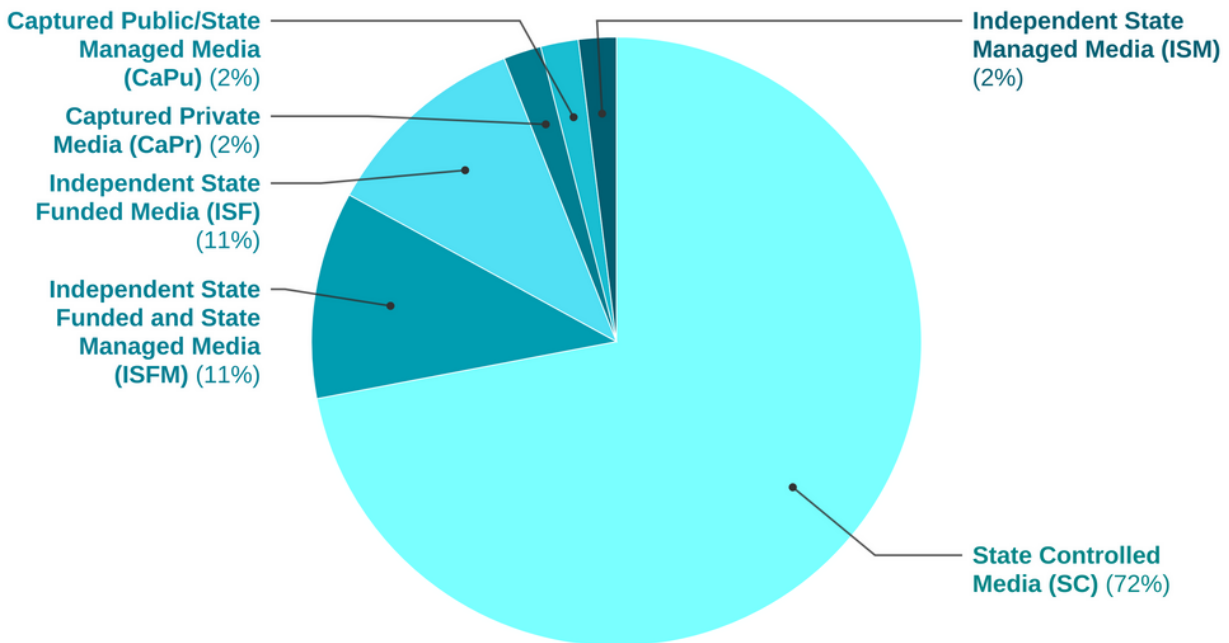
# Overview of state media in Latin America & the Caribbean



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

# Overview of state media in Latin America & the Caribbean

Share (%) of total number of entities in the region



Source: Center for Media, Data & Society, Marius Dragomir, 2022 • Created with Datawrapper

Compared to other parts of the world, the Latin America and the Caribbean region has more independent state media entities, including PBC Jamaica, Canal Once, IMER and Canal 22 in Mexico, SINART in Costa Rica, RTA in Argentina and Televisión y Radio de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

Specific for Latin America is the presence of a university media sector (consisting of broadcasters financed from the state budget but run independently by universities such as UCR in Costa Rica, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, UTV in Honduras and TV Radio Unam in Mexico), and of an indigenous population-focused media sector (where some of the outlets are financed by the state such as Canal 5 TV Maya in Guatemala, Sistema de Radiodifusoras Culturales Indígenas (SRCI) in Mexico and Sistema Nacional de Radios de los Pueblos Originarios in Bolivia).

There were no changes in our sample of Latin American and Caribbean state media or typologies since the 2021 version of this study.



# State Media: Where To Next?

The state of the state-administered media in the world is far from being healthy. The number of independent state media continues to shrink as reforms to transform state-administered media into independent public media organizations have mostly failed all over the globe. At the same time, in their attempts to keep up with the latest trends in the media field, governments stepped up efforts to build stronger and more influential media organizations whose main purpose is to promote and propagate their views, interests and policies.

Although that has led to a massive growth of the state media as a sector, it has not led to more independence, improved quality of reporting or diversity of content. On the contrary, it continues to spur political polarization and encroaches upon the quality of news reporting.

As governments across the world are now engaged in a harsh information war following an extremely turbulent period characterized by a series of profound economic and health crises as well as a steep decline of democracy, the future of state media looks bleaker than ever especially given the turbulent geopolitical events and developments that continue to shake the world.

As expected, the power takeover by the Taliban in Afghanistan and the political instability in Tunisia had a negative impact on the independence of the state media in these countries. The Russian war against Ukraine further worsened the situation globally, leading to more control over the media by the Kremlin and an intensification of Russia's efforts to boost its propaganda channels abroad.

As put forward in last year's study, it is precisely these threats to the independence of state media and the shambolic state in which so many state media in the world are that should prompt experts, journalists, civil society and progressive political forces to renew efforts aimed at rebuilding the public service media into resilient organizations able to protect themselves from government pressures. The case for intervention is even more urgent than it was last year.

Without such a concerted effort, the imbalance between a small group of developed countries whose audiences have access to a rich, fact-based news and information diet and high-quality content, and a vast array of nations whose people are fed propagandistic information will continue to amplify, with disastrous consequences for the world's infosphere.

# Methodology

## Research process

The methodological foundation for this study is the State Media Database that was created by Marius Dragomir in 2004 and updated as follows:

- a). Global update (2006, 2010, 2013, 2020-2022);
- b). Latin America (2006, 2012);
- c). European countries, North America, Australia and New Zealand (2005, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2020);
- d). Sub-Saharan Africa (2014);
- e). Asia (various regions including parts of Eurasia) in 2005, 2008, 2012, 2015, 2019;
- f). MENA (2015, 2019).

## Country coverage in 2022

During the latest update in 2022, six more countries were included as follows: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, North Macedonia in Europe and Malawi in Africa. In Luxembourg and Monaco, no state-administered media were identified.

## Changes in methodology in 2022

Our methodology presents media outlets as individual entities that provide media services on various channels (television and radio stations, print titles, news portals). To be able to consistently compare trends across countries and regions, In our analysis we count the media operators as entities not the number of channels/assets these operators have in their portfolio. When such entities have unusually large portfolios of outlets taken over as a way to capture media (such as KESMA in Hungary), we mention that in the analysis.

In the 2022 update, we identified all media outlets that are run as individual operators and counted them as entities. This change has affected a few countries (such as Nigeria where as of this year we count all the outlets in operation at the State Level, versus Federal Level, as separate entities). Where state media are operated by one government unit/company, we continue counting them as one entity.

## Criteria

The key criteria used in the creation and structure of the State Media Database are threefold: a). funding; b). management and governance; c). editorial control.

The methods used to categorize the state media are the following:

### Step 1: Collection of data on

a). Funding: the budget of state media and the source of funding

Sources:

Tier 1 sources: annual reports of state media, legal acts that establish the funding model of state media

Tier 2 sources: media articles, NGO reports, academic reports

Tier 3 sources: interviews with media experts or sources in the media outlet, information from investigative reports

b). Management and governance

Sources:

Tier 1 sources: annual reports of state media, legal acts that establish the governance model of state media

Tier 2 sources: media articles, NGO reports, academic reports

Tier 3 sources: interviews with media experts or sources in the media outlet, information from investigative reports

c). Editorial control

Sources:

Tier 1 sources: legal acts or statutes that establish the mission of the outlet as a state propaganda unit, public statements by government officials establishing the propaganda role of the outlet

Tier 2 sources: media articles, NGO reports, academic reports

Tier 3 sources: interviews with media experts or sources in the media outlet, information from investigative reports, content analysis (in specific geographical contexts)

### Step 2: Data analysis

Using the data gathered in each country and the criteria described in this study, the media outlets have been categorized according to the models introduced by the State Media Matrix.

## Research limitations

This paper is based on our latest collection of data between March 2020 and August 2022. It has used to a large extent the information gathered in the Media Influence Matrix project that has been run by the Center for Media, Data & Society (CMDs) since 2017, but also data collected through a network of 41 partners organizations and local experts.

The media is a very dynamic field, hence some media outlets can rapidly “upgrade” or “downgrade” to another State Media Matrix model, changes that cannot be captured in a paper of this kind.

There is a chance that, at the time of publication, some media outlets qualify for another State Media Matrix model because of changes in their status or political developments at the national level that happened between the time of data collection and the drafting of the paper.

Yet, the overall trends captured in this paper are not significantly affected by such incongruities. Moreover, we are aiming to capture such changes as they happen through our State Media Monitor, the most complete database of state media that we launched as an online platform in June 2022.



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# Annex. Global List of State Media



# STATE MEDIA IN EUROPE

## Western & Northern Europe

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Austria	Österreichischer Rundfunk (ORF)	ORF	IP
Belgium	Vlaamse Radio- en Televisieomroeporganisatie (VRT)	VRT	ISFM
Belgium	Radio-télévision belge de la Communauté française (RTBF)	RTBF	ISFM
Belgium	Belgischer Rundfunk (BRF)	BRF	ISFM
Denmark	Danish Broadcasting Corporation (DR)	DR	ISFM
Denmark	TV2	TV2	ISM
Finland	Yleisradio Oy (YLE)	YLE	ISM
France	France Télévisions	France Télévisions	ISM
France	Radio France	Radio France	ISM
France	ARTE	ARTE France	ISM
France	TV5 Monde	TV5 Monde	ISFM
France	France Médias Monde	Radio France Internationale (RFI), France24	ISFM
Germany	ARD	ARD	IP
Germany	Deutsche Welle (DW)	DW	ISF
Germany	Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen (ZDF)	ZDF	IP
Iceland	Icelandic National Broadcasting Service (RUV)	RUV	ISFM
Ireland	Raidió Teilifís Éireann (RTE)	RTE	ISM
Liechtenstein	Liechtensteinische Rundfunk (LRF)	Radio Liechtenstein	ISFM
Luxembourg	None	None	None
Monaco	None	None	None
Netherlands	Nederlandse Publieke Omroep (NPO)	NPO	ISF
Netherlands	RNW Media	RNW Media	IP
Norway	Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK)	NRK	ISM
Sweden	Sveriges Television (SVT)	SVT	IP
Sweden	Sveriges Radio	Sveriges Radio	IP
Switzerland	Swiss Broadcasting Corporation (SRG SSR)	Schweizer Radio und Fernsehen (SRF) Radiotelevisione svizzera di lingua italiana (RSI), Radiotelevisioni Svizra Rumantscha (RTR)	IP
United Kingdom	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)	BBC	IP
United Kingdom	Channel 4	Channel 4	ISM
United Kingdom	S4C	S4C	ISM

Created with Datawrapper

# STATE MEDIA IN EUROPE

## Southern Europe

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Cyprus	Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation (CyBC)	CyBC	SC
Cyprus	Bayrak Radio and Television Corporation (BRTK)	BRT, Bayrak Radyosu	SC
Cyprus	Cyprus News Agency (CNA)	CNA	ISF
Cyprus	TAK-Cyprus	TAK	SC
Greece	Hellenic Broadcasting Corporation (ERT)	ERT	CaPu
Greece	Athens-Macedonian News Agency (AMNA)	AMNA	ISFM
Italy	Radiotelevisione italiana (RAI)	RAI	CaPu
Malta	Public Broadcasting Services (PBS)	TVM, Radju Malta	SC
Portugal	Rádio e Televisão de Portugal (RTP)	RTP	IP
Portugal	Lusa News Agency	Lusa News Agency	ISFM
Spain	Corporación de Radio y Televisión Española (RTVE)	RTVE	SC
Spain	Euskal Irrati Telebista (Eitb)	ETB	ISFM
Spain	Corporació Catalana de Mitjans Audiovisuals (CCMA)	TV3, Catalunya Ràdio	ISFM
Spain	Corporación de Radio Televisión de Galicia (CRTVG)	TVG, Radio Galega	ISFM
Spain	Corporació Valenciana de Mitjans de Comunicació (CVMC)	À Punt, À Punt FM	ISFM
Spain	Radio y Televisión de Andalucía (RTVA)	Canal Sur, Canal Sur Radio	SC
Spain	Radio Televisión Madrid (RTVM)	Telemadrid, Onda Madrid	ISFM
Spain	Radio Televisión Canaria (RTVC)	TV Canaria, Canarias Radio	ISFM
Spain	Radiotelevisión de Castilla-La Mancha (RTVCM)	CMM TV, CMM Radio	ISFM
Spain	Ens Públic de Radiotelevisió de les Illes Balears (EPRTVIB)	IB3, IB3 Ràdio	ISFM
Spain	Corporación Aragonesa de Radio y Televisión (CARTV)	Aragón TV, Aragón Radio	ISFM
Spain	Radiotelevisión del Principado de Asturias (RTPA)	TPA, RPA	ISFM
Spain	Radiotelevisión de la Región de Murcia (RTRM)	La 7 RM, Onda Regional de Murcia	ISFM
Spain	Radio Televisión Ceuta (RTVCE)	TV Ceuta, Radio Ceuta	ISFM
Spain	Televisión Melilla	Televisión Melilla, Radio Melilla	ISFM
Spain	Corporación Extremeña de Medios Audiovisuales (CEXMA)	Canal Extremadura TV, Canal Extremadura Radio	ISFM
Spain	EFE	EFE	ISFM

# STATE MEDIA IN EUROPE

## Central, Eastern Europe & Turkey

1/2

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Albania	Radio Televizioni Shqiptar (RTSH)	RTSH	ISM
Albania	Albanian Telegraphic Agency (ATSH)	ATSH	SC
Bosnia and Herzegovina	PSB System of BiH	Radio and Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHRT), Radio-Television of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RTVFBiH, Radio Televizija Republike Srpske (RTRS)	SC
Bosnia and Herzegovina	FENA	FENA	SC
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Television (BNT)	BNT	SC
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Radio (BNR)	BNR	SC
Bulgaria	Bulgarian News Agency (BTA)	BTA	ISFM
Croatia	Hrvatska radiotelevizija (HRT)	HRT, HR	CaPu
Croatia	HINA	HINA	SC
Czechia	Czech Television	ČT	IP
Czechia	Czech Radio	ČRo	IP
Czechia	Czech News Agency (CTK)	CTK	ISM
Estonia	Eesti Rahvusringhääling (ERR)	ERR	ISF
Hungary	Media Services and Support Trust Fund (MTVA)	MTV, MR, Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI), Hírado	SC
Hungary	Central European Press and Media Foundation (KESMA)	Hír TV, Retro Radio, 888.hu, Bors, Figyelo, Lokal, Magyar Nemzet, Mandiner, Nemzeti Sport, Origo.hu, Ripost, Világgazdaság*	CaPr
Hungary	TV2	TV2	CaPr
Hungary	Magyar Hírlap	Magyar Hírlap	CaPr
Hungary	Demokrata	Demokrata	CaPr
Hungary	Index	Index.hu	CaPr
Hungary	About Hungary	About Hungary	SC
Latvia	Latvijas Televīzija (LTV)	LTV	ISFM
Latvia	Latvijas Radio (LR)	LR	ISFM
Lithuania	Lithuanian National Radio and Television (LRT)	LRT	IP
Montenegro	Radio and Television of Montenegro (RTCG)	TVCG, RCG	SC
North Macedonia	Macedonian Radio Television (MRT)	MRT	SC
Poland	Telewizja Polska (TVP)	TVP	SC
Poland	Polskie Radio	Polskie Radio	SC
Poland	Polish Press Agency (PAP)	PAP, The First News	CaPu
Poland	Polska Press	Dziennik dailies (Bałtycki, Łódzki, Zachodni, Polski, Pomorza), Gazeta dailies (Krakowska, Wrocławska, Pomorska, Współczesna), Głos dailies (Wielkopolski, Kurier dailies (Lubelsk, Poranny)**	CaPu
Poland	Gazeta Polska	Gazeta Polska	CaPr
Poland	Sieci	Sieci	CaPr
Poland	Belsat	Belsat	ISFM

\*in total, KESMA owns over 470 titles and media assets \*\*including also 100 local weeklies and magazines

Created with Datawrapper



# STATE MEDIA IN EUROPE

## Central, Eastern Europe & Turkey

2/2

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Romania	Romanian Television	TVR	SC
Romania	Romanian Radio Broadcasting Company (SRR)	Radio România , RADOR	SC
Romania	Agerpres	Agerpres	SC
Serbia	Radio Television of Serbia (RTS)	RTS1, Radio Belgrade	CaPu
Serbia	Radio Television of Vojvodina (RTV)	RTV1, Radio Novi Sad	CaPu
Serbia	Tanjug	Tanjug	CaPr
Serbia	Politika	Politika	CaPu
Serbia	Vecernje Novosti	Vecernje Novosti	CaPr
Serbia	Kopernikus Corporation	Prva, O2 TV, B92	CaPr
Serbia	Kurir	Kurir	CaPr
Serbia	Pink International Company	TV Pink	CaPr
Serbia	Insajder Tim	Informer	CaPr
Slovakia	Radio and Television of Slovakia (RTVS)	STV, SRo	CaPu
Slovakia	TASR	TASR	ISM
Slovenia	Radiotelevizija Slovenija (RTVSLO)	TV Slovenija 1, Prvi	CaPu
Slovenia	Slovenian News Agency (STA)	STA	SC
Slovenia	SiolNET	SiolNET	CaPu
Turkey	Türkiye Radyo ve Televizyon Kurumu (TRT)	TRT	SC
Turkey	Demiroren Group	Print: Hurriyet, Milliyet, Posta; Television: Kanal D, CNN Turk; Radio: Radyo D, CNN Turk Radio; News agency: Demiroren News Agency (DHA)	CaPr
Turkey	Albayrak Media	Print: Yeni Safah; Gercek Hayat; Television: TV Net	CaPr
Turkey	Turkuvaz Media Group	Print: Sabah; Television: ATV***	CaPr
Turkey	Turk Media	Print: Aksam, Gunes, Star; Television: 24TV, TV4; Radio: Alem FM	CaPr
Turkey	Hayat Gorsel	Television: Kanal 7; Radio: Radyo 7	CaPr
Turkey	Ciner Yayın Holding	Television: Show TV, Haberturk TV; Radio: Bloomberg HT Radyo; Online: Haberturk, Hayat,	CaPr
Turkey	Ihlas Media Holding	Print: Turkiye; Television: TGRT; News agency: IHA; News portal: Netgazete	CaPr
Turkey	Dogus Holding	Television: NTV, Star TV, Eurostar; Radio: NTV Radyo	CaPr
Turkey	Anadolu Agency	Anadolu	SC

\*\*\*including dozens of magazines

Created with Datawrapper

# STATE MEDIA IN EURASIA

## Russia

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Russia	All-Russia State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company (VGTRK)*	Russia-1 (Россия-1), Russia-24 (Россия-24), RTR-Planeta (PTP-планета); Radio Rossii, Vesti.ru	SC
Russia	Channel One Russia	Pervyy kanal	CaPu
Russia	Gazprom Media**	NTV, AvtoRadio, Ekho Moskvy, Rutube	CaPu
Russia	RT	RT International	SC
Russia	Maffick Media	In the NOW, Waste-Ed, Soap Box	CaPr
Russia	Rambler Media Group	Lenta.ru, Gazeta.ru	CaPu
Russia	National Media Group (NMG)	Channel 5, REN TV; CTC Media-CTC; Print: Izvestia	CaPu
Russia	Zvezda	Zvezda	SC
Russia	Public Television of Russia (OTR)	OTR	SC
Russia	Mir	Mir, Radio Mir	SC
Russia	Rossiia Segodnya	Sputnik News, RIA Novosti, Baltnews, Ukraina	SC
Russia	TASS	TASS	SC
Russia	Rossiyskaya Gazeta	Rossiyskaya Gazeta	SC
Russia	Izdatelsky Dom Komsomolskaya Pravda	Komsomolskaya Pravda	CaPr
Russia	Argumenty i Fakty	Argumenty i Fakty	CaPu
Russia	USAREally	USAREally	CaPr
Russia	Info Ros	Observateur Continental, OneWorld	SC
Russia	Diario Octubre	Diario Octubre	SC
Russia	Oriental Review	Oriental Review	SC
Russia	New Eastern Outlook	New Eastern Outlook	SC
Russia	Strategic Culture Foundation	Strategic Culture Foundation	SC

\*including 90 regional TV channels including Moscow TV \*\*including a slew of print titles

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# STATE MEDIA IN EURASIA

## Central Asia

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Kazakhstan	Qazaqstan Radio and Television Corporation (RTRK)	Qazaqstan, Qazaq Radiosi	SC
Kazakhstan	Khabar Agency	Khabar TV, Kazakh TV, 24.kz	SC
Kazakhstan	Eurasia	Eurasia Channel 1	SC
Kazakhstan	KTK	Television: KTK, NTK; Radio: Radio Retro; Print media: Karavan	SC
Kazakhstan	NTK	NTK	SC
Kazakhstan	Radio Retro	Radio Retro	SC
Kazakhstan	Karavan	Karavan	SC
Kazakhstan	Government press unit	Kazakhskaya Pravda, Egemen Qazaqstan, Ana tili, Tenge monitor, Uygur avazi, Akikat, Urker, Liter	SC
Kazakhstan	Kazinform	Kazinform, Bnews.kz	SC
Kazakhstan	Astana TV	Astana TV	SC
Kazakhstan	Almaty TV	Almaty TV	SC
Tajikistan	Televizioni Tojikiston	Televizioni Tojikiston	SC
Tajikistan	Tajik Radio	Radio Tajikistan	SC
Tajikistan	Government press unit	Jumhuriyat, Khalq Ovozi, Narodnaya Gazeta, Sadoi Mardum	SC
Tajikistan	Khovar	Khovar, Radio Khovar FM	SC
Turkmenistan	Turkmen TV	Turkmen TV, Turkmen Radio	SC
Turkmenistan	State Publishing Office*	Neytralny Turkmenistan, Turkmenistan, Watan	SC
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan State News Agency (TDH)	TDH	SC
Uzbekistan	National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (MTRK)	O'zbekiston	SC
Uzbekistan	Government press	Khalq Sozi, Narodnoye Slovo, Pravda Vostoka	SC
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA)	UzA	SC

\*including dozens of other print titles

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# STATE MEDIA IN EURASIA

## Caucasus

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Armenia	Public Television of Armenia	1TV	SC
Armenia	Public Radio of Armenia	Public Radio of Armenia	SC
Armenia	Armenpress	Armenpress, Hayastani Hanrapetutyun	SC
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan Television and Radio Broadcasting	AzTV, Idman Azerbaijan TV, Medeniyyet TV; Radio Azerbaijan	SC
Azerbaijan	Public Television and Radio Broadcasting Company	Ictimai Television; Public Radio	SC
Azerbaijan	Space Independent TV and Radio Company	Space TV	CaPr
Azerbaijan	Azad Azerbaijan (ATV)*	ATV	CaPr
Azerbaijan	SOCAR Media*	CBC	SC
Azerbaijan	ARB Media Group	ARB	CaPr
Azerbaijan	Real TV	Real TV	CaPr
Azerbaijan	State press unit	Azerbaijan, Khalg Gazeti, Respublika, Bakinskiy Rabochiy	SC
Azerbaijan	Yeni Azerbaijan	Yeni Azerbaijan	SC
Azerbaijan	Azertac	Azertac	SC
Georgia	Georgian Public Broadcasting (GPB)	GPB	SC
Georgia	Adjara TV and Radio Company	Adjara TV and Radio Company	SC

\*it also owns radio channels

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# STATE MEDIA IN EURASIA

## Far East Europe

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Belarus	National State Television and Radio Company of Belarus	Belarus TV, Belarus Radio	SC
Belarus	Second National TV Channel (ONT)	ONT	SC
Belarus	Stolichnoye Televideniye (STV)	STV, Belarus RTR	SC
Belarus	Belarus Segodnya	Sovetskaya Belorussiya (Belarus Segodnya), Respublika, Narodnya Gazeta, Alfa Radio	SC
Belarus	Zvyazda	Zvyazda	SC
Belarus	BelTA	News agency: Belta; Print media: 7 Days, Belruskaya Dumka, Economy of Belarus	SC
Moldova	Teleradio-Moldova (TRM)	TV Moldova, Radio Moldova	ISFM
Moldova	Gagauzia Radio Televizionu (GRT)	Gagauz TV, Gagauz Radio	SC
Moldova	Moldpres	Moldpres	SC
Ukraine	National Public Broadcasting Company of Ukraine (UA:PBC)	UA:First, UA:Ukrainian Radio	ISFM
Ukraine	Rada TV	Rada TV	SC
Ukraine	Government press	Golos Ukrainy (Voice of Ukraine), Uryadovy Kuryer (Government Courier)	SC
Ukraine	Ukrinform	Ukrinform	SC

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# STATE MEDIA

## IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### Eastern Africa

1/2

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Burundi	Radio-Télévision Nationale du Burundi (RTNB)	Television Nationale du Burundi, Radio Burundi	SC
Burundi	Burundi Press Agency (ABP)	ABP	SC
Burundi	Publications de Presse Burundaise (PPB)	Le Renouveau du Burundi, Ubumwe	SC
Djibouti	Radiodiffusion Télévision de Djibouti (RTD)	Tele Djibouti, Radio Djibouti	SC
Djibouti	La Nation	La Nation, Djibouti Post	SC
Djibouti	Al-Qarn	Al-Qarn	SC
Djibouti	Agence Djiboutienne d'Information	Agence Djiboutienne d'Information	SC
Eritrea	Eri TV	Eri TV	SC
Eritrea	Dimtsi Hafash Eritrea	Dimtsi Hafash Eritrea	SC
Eritrea	Radio Zara	Zara FM	SC
Eritrea	Radio Bana	Radio Bana	SC
Eritrea	Government Press Department	Al Haditha, Haddas Eritrea, Eritrea Profile, Eritrea Haddas, Geled, Trigta, L Asmarino	SC
Eritrea	Shabait	Shabait	SC
Eritrea	Eritrean News Agency (Erina)	Erina	SC
Eritrea	Tesfa News	TesfaNews	SC
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC)	ETV, Ethiopian National Radio	SC
Ethiopia	Oromia Broadcasting Network (OBN)	Oromia Broadcasting Network (OBN)	SC
Ethiopia	Tigray Mass Media Agency	Tigray Mass Media Agency	SC
Ethiopia	Dire TV	Dire TV	SC
Ethiopia	Ethiopian News Agency (ENA)	ENA, Ethiopian Herald, Addis Zemen	SC
Ethiopia	Walta Media and Communication Corporate	Walta Information Center	CaPr
Kenya	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC)	KBC	SC
Kenya	Kenya News Agency	Kenya News Agency	SC
Madagascar	Office de la radio et de la télévision de Malagasy (ORTM)	Télévision Malagasy (TVM); Malagasy National Radio (RNM)	CaPu

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# STATE MEDIA

## IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### Eastern Africa

2/2

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Malawi	Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)	Television Malawi, Radio Malawi	SC
Mozambique	Televisão de Moçambique (TVM)	TVM	SC
Mozambique	Rádio Moçambique	Rádio Moçambique	SC
Mozambique	Sociedade de Notícias	Noticias, Domingo, Desafio	CaPu
Rwanda	Rwandan Broadcasting Agency (RBA)	Rwanda Television (RTV), Radio Rwanda	SC
Somalia	Somali National Television (SNTV)	SNTV	SC
Somalia	Radio Mogadishu	Radio Mogadishu	SC
Somalia	Dalka Journal	Dalka	SC
Somalia	Somaliland National Television (SLNTV)	SLNTV	SC
Somalia	Radio Hargeysa	Radio Hargeysa	SC
South Sudan	South Sudan Broadcasting Corporation (SSBC)	South Sudan Television (SSTV), South Sudan Radio	SC
Sudan	Sudan TV	Sudan TV	SC
Sudan	Sudan Radio	Sudan Radio	SC
Sudan	Sudan News Agency (SUNA)	Sudan News Agency (SUNA)	SC
Tanzania	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC)	TBC	SC
Tanzania	Tanzania Standard Newspapers	Daily News, Habari Leo, Spoti Leo	CaPu
Tanzania	Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC)	Television Zanzibar, ZBC Radio	SC
Tanzania	Zanzibar Newspaper Corporation (ZNC)	Zanzibar Leo	SC
Uganda	Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC)*	Uganda Television (UTV), Radio Uganda	SC
Uganda	The New Vision Printing & Publishing Company	Television: Bukkede TV, West TV, Urban Television; Print: The New Vision, The Kampala Sun; Radio: Radio Bukedde	CaPu
Zambia	Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC)	ZNBC TV, ZNBC Radio	SC
Zambia	Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	Zambia Daily Mail, Times of Zambia	CaPu
Zambia	Zambia News and Information Services (ZANIS)	ZANIS	SC
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC)	ZBC TV, Radio Zimbabwe	SC
Zimbabwe	Zimpapers**	Print: The Herald, The Chronicle, H-Metro, B-Metro; Television: Zimpapers Television Network (ZTN)	CaPu
Zimbabwe	New Ziana***	New Ziana	SC

\*UBC also runs a chain of regional radio stations \*\*Zimpapers also runs radio channels and a network of local newspapers and magazines \*\*\*New Ziana runs also local newspapers

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# STATE MEDIA

## IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### Middle Africa

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Angola	Televisão Pública de Angola (TPA)	TPA	SC
Angola	Rádio Nacional de Angola	Rádio Nacional de Angola	SC
Angola	Edições Novembro E.P.	Jornal de Angola	SC
Angola	Angola Press Agency (ANGOP)	ANGOP	SC
Angola	Medianova	Television: TV Zimbo; Radio: Radio Mais; Print: O Pais, Exame	CaPu
Cameroon	Cameroon Radio Television (CRTV)	CRTV	SC
Cameroon	SOPECAM	Cameroon Tribune	SC
Central African Republic	Télévision Centrafricaine	TVCA	SC
Central African Republic	Radio Centrafrique	Radio Centrafrique	SC
Central African Republic	Agence Centrafricaine de Presse (ACAP)	ACAP	SC
Chad	National Office for Audiovisual Media (ONAMA)	Télé Tchad, Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne (RNT)	SC
Chad	Chad Press and Publishing Agency (ATPE)	ATPE	SC
Congo	Radiodiffusion Nationale Congolaise	Télé Congo, Radio-Congo	SC
DR Congo	Radio Télévision National Congolaise (RTNC)	RTNC	SC
DR Congo	Agence congolaise de presse (ACP)	ACP	SC
Gabon	Radio Television Gabonaise (RTG)	RTG	SC
Gabon	Agence Gabonaise de Presse (AGP)	Agence Gabonaise de Presse, Gabon Matin	SC

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# STATE MEDIA

## IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### Southern Africa

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Botswana	Department of Broadcasting	Botswana Television, Radio Botswana	SC
Botswana	Department of Information	Botswana Press Agency (BOPA), Daily News, Kutlwano	SC
Lesotho	Lesotho National Broadcasting Services (LNBS)	Lesotho TV, Radio Lesotho	SC
Lesotho	Lesotho News Agency (LENA)	LENA	SC
Namibia	Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC)	NBC	SC
Namibia	New Era	New Era, Kundana	SC
Namibia	Namibia Press Agency (NAMPA)	NAMPA	SC
South Africa	South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)	SABC	CaPu
South Africa	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)	Public Sector Manager, SA News, Vuk'uzenzele	SC

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# STATE MEDIA

## IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### Western Africa

1/2

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Benin	Office de Radiodiffusion et Télévision du Bénin (ORTB)	ORTB TV, Radio Benin	SC
Benin	Office national d'imprimerie et de presse	La Nation	SC
Burkina Faso	Radio Télévision du Burkina	Television Nationale du Burkina	SC
Burkina Faso	Sidwaya	Print media: Sidwaya; News agency: Agence d'information du Burkina (AIB)	ISFM
Côte d'Ivoire	Radiodiffusion Television Ivoirienne	Radio Cote d'Ivoire, RTI	CaPu
Côte d'Ivoire	SNPECI	Fraternite Matin	ISFM
Côte d'Ivoire	Agence Ivoirienne de Presse (AIP)	AIP	ISFM
Ghana	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC)	GTV, Radio Ghana	SC
Ghana	Graphic Communications Group Limited (GCGL)	Graphic Online, The Mirror	CaPu
Ghana	News Times Corporation (NTC)	The Ghanaian Times	CaPu
Ghana	Ghana News Agency (GNA)	GNA	SC
Liberia	Liberia Broadcasting System (LBS)	LBS	SC
Liberia	Liberia News Agency (LINA)	LINA	SC
Mauritania	TV de Mauritanie	Al Mouritaniya	SC
Mauritania	Radio Mauritanie	Radio Mauritanie	SC
Mauritania	Mauritanian News Agency (AMI)	News agency: AMI; Print: Al-Shaab, Horizons	SC
Niger	Office de radiodiffusion et Télévision du Niger (ORTN)	Tele-Sahel, La Voix du Sahel	SC
Niger	Office national d'edition et de presse (ONEP)	Le Sahel	SC
Niger	Agence Nigerienne de Presse (ANP)	ANP	SC
Nigeria	Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)	NTA	SC
Nigeria	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN)*	FRCN	SC
Nigeria	Voice of Nigeria (VON)	VON	SC
Nigeria	News Agency of Nigeria (NAN)	News Agency of Nigeria (NAN)	SC

\*a network of 25 radio stations

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# STATE MEDIA

## IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### Western Africa

2/2

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Nigeria	Broadcasting Corporation of Abia State	Broadcasting Corporation of Abia State	SC
Nigeria	Abuja Broadcasting Corporation (ABC)	Abuja Broadcasting Corporation (ABC)	SC
Nigeria	Akwa Ibom Broadcasting Corporation (AKBC)	Akwa Ibom Broadcasting Corporation (AKBC)	SC
Nigeria	Delta Broadcasting Service	Delta Broadcasting Service	SC
Nigeria	Ebonyi Broadcasting Corporation	Ebonyi Broadcasting Corporation	SC
Nigeria	Edo Broadcasting Service	Edo Broadcasting Service	SC
Nigeria	Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State	Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State	SC
Nigeria	Enugu State Broadcasting Service (ESBS)	Enugu State Broadcasting Service (ESBS)	SC
Nigeria	Kwara State Broadcasting Corporation	Kwara State Broadcasting Corporation	SC
Nigeria	Lagos State Broadcasting Corporation (LSBC)	Lagos State Broadcasting Corporation (LSBC)	SC
Nigeria	Ogun State Broadcasting Corporation (OGBC)	Ogun State Broadcasting Corporation (OGBC)	SC
Nigeria	Ondo State Radiovision Corporation (OSRC)	Ondo State Radiovision Corporation (OSRC)	SC
Nigeria	Osun State Broadcasting Corporation	Osun State Broadcasting Corporation	SC
Nigeria	Broadcasting Corporation of Oyo State	Broadcasting Corporation of Oyo State	SC
Nigeria	Plateau Radio Television Corporation	Plateau Radio Television Corporation	SC
Nigeria	Rivers State Broadcasting Corporation	Rivers State Broadcasting Corporation	SC
Nigeria	Taraba State Broadcasting Corporation (TSBS)	Taraba State Broadcasting Corporation (TSBS)	SC
Senegal	Radiodiffusion Télévision Sénégalaise (RTS)	RTS	SC
Senegal	Société Sénégalaise de Presse et de Publications (SSPP)	Le Soleil	CaPu
Senegal	Agence de Presse Sénégalaise (APS)	APS	SC
The Gambia	Gambia Radio & Television Service (GRTS)	Gambia Television (GRTS TV), Radio Gambia	SC
Togo	Télévision Togolaise (TVT)	TVT	SC
Togo	Radiodiffusion de Lome	Radio Lome	SC
Togo	Radio Kara	Radio Kara	SC
Togo	Togo-Presse	Togo-Presse	SC
Togo	Agence Togolaise de Presse (ATOP)	ATOP	SC

# STATE MEDIA IN MENA

## Middle East

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Bahrain	Bahrain Radio and Television Corporation (BRTC)	Bahrain TV, Radio Bahrain	SC
Bahrain	Bahrain News Agency	Bahrain News Agency	SC
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB)	IRIB TV, Press TV, Tehran Radio	SC
Iran	The Islamic Ideology Dissemination Organization (IIDO)	Tehran Times, Mehr News Agency (MNA), Tasnim News Agency	SC
Iran	Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA)	News agency: IRNA; Print: Iran, Iran Daily, Alvefagh, Irane Varzeshi, Irane Sepid	SC
Iran	Iranian Students News Agency (ISNA)	ISNA	ISF
Iran	Fars News Agency	Fars News Agency	SC
Iran	Keyhan Institute	Kayhan Al Arabi	SC
Iran	Javan	Javan	CaPr
Iran	Vatan Emrooz	Vatan Emrooz	CaPr
Iran	Khorasan	Khorasan	CaPr
Iran	Quds	Quds	CaPr
Iran	Jomhouri Eslami	Jomhouri Eslami	CaPr
Iraq	Iraqi Media Network	Television: Al-Iraqiya; Radio: Republic of Iraq Radio; Print media: Al-Sabah; News agency: Iraqi News Agency	SC
Israel	Israeli Public Broadcasting Corporation (IPBC)	Kan 11, Makan 33, Kan radio channels	ISFM
Israel	Galatz	Galatz	ISFM
Jordan	Jordan Radio and Television Corporation (JRTV)	JRTV	SC
Jordan	Al-Mamlaka	Al-Mamlaka	SC
Jordan	Jordan Press & Publishing Company	Ad-Dustour	CaPu
Jordan	Jordan Press Foundation	Al Ra'i, The Jordan Times	CaPu
Jordan	Jordan News Agency (PETRA)	PETRA	SC
Jordan	Radio Hala	Radio Hala	CaPu
Jordan	Amen FM	Amen FM	CaPu

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# STATE MEDIA IN MENA

## Middle East

2/3

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Kuwait	Kuwait Television	KTV	SC
Kuwait	Kuwait Radio	Kuwait Radio	SC
Kuwait	Kuwait News Agency (KUNA)	KUNA	SC
Lebanon	Télé-Liban	Télé-Liban	SC
Lebanon	Radio Liban	Radio Liban	SC
Lebanon	National News Agency (NNA)	NNA	SC
Oman	Public Authority for Radio and TV of Oman	Oman TV, Radio Oman	SC
Oman	Oman Establishment for Press, Publication and Advertising (OEPPA)	Oman Daily Observer, Oman Daily	SC
Oman	Oman News Agency (ONA)	ONA	SC
Palestine territories	Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation (PBC)	Palestine TV, Voice of Palestine	SC
Palestine territories	Al-Aqsa Media Network	Al-Aqsa TV	SC
Palestine territories	Al-Hayat Al-Jadida	Al-Hayat Al-Jadida	SC
Palestine territories	Palestine News & Info Agency (WAFA)	WAFA	SC
Palestine territories	Felestin	Felestin	SC
Qatar	Al Jazeera Media Network (AJMN)	Al Jazeera	SC
Qatar	Qatar Media Corporation (QMC)	Qatar TV, Qatar Radio, Qatar News Agency	SC
Qatar	Dar Al-Watan Printing, Publishing and Distribution Company	Al Watan, Qatar Tribune	CaPr
Qatar	Gulf Publishing and Printing Company	Al Raya, Gulf Times	CaPr
Qatar	Dar Al Sharq	Al Sharq, The Peninsula	CaPr
Qatar	Qatar News Agency (QNA)	QNA	SC

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# STATE MEDIA IN MENA

## Middle East

3/3

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Broadcasting Authority (SBA)	Al Saudiya, Al Ekhbariya, AlRiyadiya, Riyadh Radio	SC
Saudi Arabia	Middle East Broadcasting Center (MBC)	MBC, Al Arabiya	CaPu
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Research and Media Group (SRMG)	Al Eqtisadiyah, Asharq Al-Awsat, Arab News, Asharq News	CaPu
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Press Agency (SPA)	SPAce TV	SC
Syria	General Organization of Radio and TV - Syria (ORTAS)	Al-Ikhbariyah Syria, Radio Damascus	SC
Syria	Syrian Arab Publishing and Distributing Company	Television: Sama TV; Print: Al Watan,	CaPr
Syria	Al-Wahda Foundation for Press, Printing, Publishing and Distribution	Tishreen, Al Thawra, Al Ba'ath, Al Fida, Al Furat, Al Jamahir, Al Wehda, Al Ouruba, Syria Times	SC
Syria	Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA)	SANA	SC
UAE	Dubai Media Incorporated (DMI)	Dubai TV, Radio Dubai, Al Bayan, Emarat Al Youm	CaPu
UAE	Abu Dhabi Media (ADM)	Abu Dhabi TV, Abu Dhabi FM	CaPu
UAE	Sharjah Broadcasting Authority (SBA)	Sharjah TV, Sharjah Radio	CaPu
UAE	Arab Media Group (AMG)	Arabian Radio Network (ARN)	CaPu
UAE	Sky News Arabia	Sky News Arabia, Sky News Radio	ISM
UAE	International Media Investments (IMI)	The National, Al Roeya	CaPu
UAE	Emirates News Agency (WAM)	WAM	SC
Yemen	Yemen TV	Yemen TV (Control of the Houthi, Supreme Political Council)	SC
Yemen	Yemen TV	Yement TV (Control by the Presidential Leadership Council, UN-recognized)	SC
Yemen	Yemen General Corporation for Radio and TV*	Republic of Yemen Radio	SC
Yemen	Al-Thawra Press and Publishing	Al-Thawra	SC
Yemen	Al Gomhuryah Establishment for Journalism and Publishing	Al-Jumhuryah	SC
Yemen	Yemen News Agency (SABA)	SABA (Control of the Houthi, Supreme Political Council)	SC
Yemen	Yemen News Agency (SABA)	SABA (Control by the Presidential Leadership Council, UN-recognized)	SC

\*it runs also a chain of local radio channels

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# STATE MEDIA IN MENA

## Northern Africa

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Algeria	Établissement public de télévision (EPTV)	EPTV	SC
Algeria	Établissement public de radiodiffusion sonore (EPRS)	EPRS	SC
Algeria	El Moudjahid	El Moudjahid	CaPu
Algeria	Ech Chaab	Ech Chaab	CaPu
Algeria	El Djoumhouria	El Djoumhouria	CaPu
Algeria	Algérie Presse Service (APS)	APS	SC
Egypt	National Media Authority (NMA)	ERTU	SC
Egypt	National Press Authority (NPA)*	Al Ahram Publishing House (Al Ahram, Al Ahram Weekly); Dar Al Tahrir Publishing House (Al Gomhuria, Al Masa, The Egyptian Mail (English), La Bourse Egyptienne (French); Akhbar Al Youm Foundation (Al Akhbar); Dar Al Hilal Publishing House (Al Hilal); Rose Al Yousef Foundation (Rose al Yusuf); Dar Al Maaref; Middle East News Agency (MENA)	SC
Egypt	Egyptian Media Group (EMG)	Print: Al Youm Al Sabea, Egypt Today; Television: Al Hayah; Radio: Nile Radio Company	SC
Libya	Al Rasmiyah	Al Rasmiyah	SC
Libya	Libyan News Agency (WAL)	WAL	SC
Morocco	Société nationale de radiodiffusion et de télévision (SNRT)**	Al Aoula, Al Idaa Al Watania	SC
Morocco	SOREAD	2M	CaPu
Morocco	Agence Maghreb Arabe Presse (MAP)	MAP, Maroc Le Jour, Al Yaoum Al Maghribi	SC
Morocco	Maroc Soir Group	Le Matin, Assahra Al Maghribiya, Maroc Soir	CaPr
Morocco	La Nouvelle Tribune	La Nouvelle Tribune	CaPr
Morocco	L'Economiste	L'Economiste	CaPr
Morocco	Assabah	Assabah	CaPr
Morocco	Medi1 Radio; Television: Medi1 TV	Medi 1 Radio, Medi1 TV	CaPr
Tunisia	Établissement de la télévision tunisienne	Al Watanya	SC
Tunisia	Établissement de la radio tunisienne	Radio Tunis	SC
Tunisia	Société nouvelle d'impression, de presse et d'édition (SNIPE)	La Presse, Essahafa	SC
Tunisia	Tunis Afrique Presse (TAP)	TAP	SC

\*NPA's publishing houses run dozens of other publications \*\*SNRT runs several more radio and television channels, including some targeting local audiences

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# STATE MEDIA IN ASIA

## Southern Asia

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Afghanistan	Radio Television Afghanistan (RTA)	National Television Afghanistan, Radio Afghanistan	SC
Afghanistan	Department of State Newspapers	Hiwad, Anis, Eslah	SC
Afghanistan	Bakhtar News Agency	Bakhtar News Agency	SC
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Television (BTV)	BTV	SC
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Betar (BB)	Bangladesh Betar Radio	SC
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS)	BSS	SC
Bhutan	Bhutan Broadcasting Service (BBS)	BBS	SC
Bhutan	Kuensel Corporation	Kuensel	ISM
India	Prasar Bharati	Doordarshan, All India Radio (AIR)	SC
Nepal	Nepal Television Corporation	NTV	SC
Nepal	Radio Nepal	Radio Nepal	SC
Nepal	Gorkhapatra Sansthan	Gorkhapatra, The Rising Nepal	SC
Nepal	Rastriya Samachar Samiti (RSS)	RSS	SC
Pakistan	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation (PBC)	PBC	SC
Pakistan	Pakistan Television Corporation (PTV)	PTV	CaPu
Pakistan	Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)	APP	SC
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation (SLRC)	Rupavahini	CaPu
Sri Lanka	Independent Television Network (ITN)	ITN TV, Lakhanda FM	CaPu
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC)	SLBC	CaPu
Sri Lanka	Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Limited	Daily News, Dinamina, Thinakaran	CaPu
Sri Lanka	Lankapuvath	Lankapuvath	SC

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# STATE MEDIA IN ASIA

## Southeast Asia

1/3

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Brunei	Radio Television Brunei (RTB)	RTB	SC
Brunei	Brunei Press Sdn. Bhd.	Borneo Bulletin, Media Permata	SC
Brunei	Pelita Brunei	Pelita Brunei	SC
Cambodia	National Television of Kampuchea	TVK, RNK Radio	SC
Cambodia	Cambodian Broadcasting Service (CBS)	CTN Cambodia	CaPr
Cambodia	Bayon Television	Bayon TV, Bayon Radio	CaPr
Cambodia	Kampuchea Thmey Daily	Kampuchea Thmey Daily	CaPr
Cambodia	Khmer Times	Khmer Times	CaPr
Cambodia	Phnom Penh Post	Phnom Penh Post	CaPr
Cambodia	Agence Kampuchea Presse (AKP)	AKP	SC
Cambodia	Nice TV	Nice TV	SC
Cambodia	Fresh News	Fresh News	CaPr
Indonesia	Television of the Republic of Indonesia (TVRI)	TVRI	SC
Indonesia	Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI)	RRI	SC
Indonesia	Antara	Antara News	ISM
Laos	Lao National TV (LNTV)	LNTV	SC
Laos	Lao National Radio (LNR)	LNR	SC
Laos	Vientiane Times	Vientiane Times	SC
Laos	Le Rénovateur	Le Rénovateur	SC
Laos	Vientiane Mai	Vientiane Mai	SC
Laos	Passasson	Passasson	SC
Laos	KPL	KPL	SC

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# STATE MEDIA IN ASIA

## Southeast Asia

2/3

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Malaysia	Radio Television Malaysia (RTM)	RTM	SC
Malaysia	BERNAMA	Bernamea	SC
Myanmar	Myanmar Radio and Television (MRTV)	MRTV, Myanmar Radio	SC
Myanmar	News and Periodicals Enterprise (NPE)	Myanma Alinn, Kyemon, The Global New Light of Myanmar; Myanmar News Agency (MNA)	SC
Myanmar	Myawady Group	Television: Myawaddy TV; Print: Myawady Daily; Radio: Thazin FM	SC
Philippines	People's Television Network (PTV)	PTV	SC
Philippines	Philippine Broadcasting Service (PBS)	Radyo Pilipinas	SC
Philippines	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation (IBC)	IBC TV	SC
Philippines	Philippines News Agency	Philippines News Agency	SC
Philippines	Philippines Information Agency (PIA)	PIA	SC
Philippines	Radio Television Malacañang (RTVM)	RTVM	SC
Philippines	Bureau of Communications Services	Balita Central	SC
Singapore	Mediacorp	Television: Suria, Channel 5; Radio: Ria, Gold; News portals: 8Days, Today	SC
Singapore	SPH Media Trust	Print: The Business Times, The New Paper, The Straits Times, Lianhe Wanbao, Lianhe Zaobao, Shin Min Daily News, Berita Harian, Tamil Murasu; Radio: Money FM	CaPu
Thailand	National Broadcasting Services of Thailand (NBT)	NBT	SC
Thailand	MCOT	MCOT Radio, MCOT HD (Channel 30), Thai News Agency	CaPu
Thailand	Thai Public Broadcasting Service	TPBS, TITV, TV Thai	IP
Thailand	Channel 5	Channel 5	SC
Thailand	Radio Thailand Satun	Radio Thailand Satun	SC

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# STATE MEDIA IN ASIA

## Southeast Asia

3/3

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Vietnam	Vietnam Television (VTV)	VTV	SC
Vietnam	Voice of Vietnam	VOV; Print: Tieng Noi Viet Nam	SC
Vietnam	VTC Digital Television	VTC	SC
Vietnam	Hanoi Radio Television	Hanoi Radio, Hanoi TV	SC
Vietnam	Ho Chi Min Television (HTV)	HTV	SC
Vietnam	Voice of Ho Chi Minh City's People	Voice of Ho Chi Minh City's People	SC
Vietnam	Nhan Dan	Nhan Dan Daily	SC
Vietnam	Vietnam News Agency (VNA)	News agency: VNA; Print: Tin Tuc, The Tao Van Hoa, Viet Nam News, Le Courier du Vietnam	SC
Vietnam	Tuoi Tre	Tuoi Tre	ISFM
Vietnam	Thanh Nien	Thanh Nien	SC
Vietnam	Sài Gòn Giải Phóng	Sài Gòn Giải Phóng	SC
Vietnam	Tien Phong	Tien Phong	SC
Vietnam	Saigon Times Group	Thoi Bao Kinh Te Sai Gon, Saigon Times	SC
Vietnam	VietNamNet	VietNamNet	SC

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# STATE MEDIA IN ASIA

## Eastern Asia

1/2

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
China	China Media Group	China Central Television (CCTV), China Global Television Network (CGTN); China National Radio (CNR), China Radio International (CRI)	SC
China	People's Daily	People's Daily (Renmin Ribao), Global Times	SC
China	China Daily Group	China Daily (Zhōngguó Qīngnián Bào)	SC
China	China Youth Daily	Zhōngguó Qīngnián Bào	SC
China	People's Liberation Army Daily	Jiěfàngjūn Bào	SC
China	Economic Daily	Economic Daily	SC
China	Guangming Daily	Guangming Daily	SC
China	Legal Daily	Fǎzhì Rìbào	SC
China	Qiushi	Qiushi	SC
China	China International Publishing Group	Online: China Internet News Center, China Net; Print: Beijing Review, China Today	SC
China	Xinhua (New China News Agency)	News agency: Xinhua; Print media: Reference News (Cānkǎo Xiāoxī); Television: CNC World	SC
China	China News Service	China News Service (CNS)	SC
China	Phoenix TV	Phoenix TV	CaPr
China	Asian Culture and Media Group	Television: SinoVision; Print: Qiaobao, The Sino American Times	SC
China	Shanghai United Media Group (SUMG)	Print: Jiefang Daily, The Paper; Online: Eastday.com	SC
China	Shanghai Media Group (SMG)	Television: Dragon Television, Shanghai Television, China Business Network; Yicai Media Group (Television: Yicai TV; Print: China Business News, CBN Weekly)	CaPu
China	Global CAMG Media Group	Australian Radio channels	CaPu
China	Chinese New Zealand Herald	Chinese New Zealand Herald	CaPu
Hong Kong	Radio-TV Hong Kong (RTHK)	RTHK	SC
Hong Kong	Television Broadcasts Limited (TVB)	TVB	CaPu
Hong Kong	Guangdong Xin Wenhua*	Ta Kung Pao, Wen Wei Po, Hong Kong Commercial Daily (HKCD)	CaPu
Japan	Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK)	NHK	CaPu
Macao	Teledifusão de Macau (TDM)	TDM, Radio Macau	SC
Mongolia	Mongolian National Broadcaster (MNB)	MNB, Mongolian Radio	SC
Mongolia	Montsame	Montsame	SC

# STATE MEDIA IN ASIA

## Eastern Asia

2/2

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
North Korea	Korean Central Broadcasting Committee (KCBC)	Korean Central Television (KCTV), Korean Central Broadcasting Station, Voice of Korea	SC
North Korea	Mansudae TV	Mansudae TV	SC
North Korea	AM Radio	Pyongyang Broadcasting Station (Radio Pyongyang)	SC
North Korea	FM Radio	Pyongyang FM Broadcasting Station	SC
North Korea	Rodong Sinmun	Rodong Sinmun	SC
North Korea	Joson Inmingun	Joson Inmingun	SC
North Korea	Chongyon Jonwi	Chongyon Jonwi	SC
North Korea	Minju Choson	Minju Choson	SC
North Korea	Rodongja Sinmun	Rodongja Sinmun	SC
North Korea	Pyongyang Sinmun	Pyongyang Sinmun, The Pyongyang Times	SC
North Korea	Chollima	Chollima	SC
North Korea	Choson Sinbo	Choson Sinbo, Korea News Service	SC
North Korea	Naenara	Naenara	SC
North Korea	Korean Central News Agency (KCNA)	KCNA	SC
North Korea	DPRK Today	DPRK Today	SC
North Korea	Korea 615	Uriminzokkiri	SC
South Korea	Korean Broadcasting System (KBS)	KBS	IP
South Korea	Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)	MBC	IP
South Korea	Korea Educational Broadcasting System (EBS)	EBS	IP
South Korea	Yonhap News Agency	Yonhap News Agency	IP
Taiwan	Taiwan Broadcasting System (TBS)	Chinese Television System (CTS); PTS	ISFM
Taiwan	Radio Taiwan International (RTI)	Radio Taiwan International	ISFM
Taiwan	Central News Agency (CNA)	CNA, Focus on Taiwan	ISFM
Taiwan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Media	Taiwan Today, Taiwan Panorama	SC

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# STATE MEDIA

## IN LATIN AMERICA

### The Caribbean

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Cuba	Cuban Institute of Radio and Television (ICRT)	Televisión Cubana, Radio Cubana	SC
Cuba	Granma	Granma	SC
Cuba	Juventud Rebelde	Juventud Rebelde	SC
Cuba	Cuban News Agency (ACN)	ACN	SC
Cuba	Prensa Latina	News agency: Prensa Latina; Print media: Orbe, The Havana Reporter	SC
Dominican Republic	Corporación Estatal de Radio y Televisión (CERTV)	Canal4RD; Dominicana 98.9/99.9 FM	SC
Haiti	Radio Télévision Nationale d'Haïti (RTNH)	Tele Haiti, Radio Nationale	SC
Jamaica	PBC Jamaica	PBCJ	ISF

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# STATE MEDIA

## IN LATIN AMERICA

### Central America

1/2

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Costa Rica	Sistema Nacional de Radio y Television (SINART)	Canal 13, Radio Nacional	ISM
Costa Rica	Sistema Universitario de Radio y Televisión (UCR)	Canal 15 UCR, RUCR Radio Emisoras	ISF
El Salvador	Sistema Nacional de Medios Públicos	Canal 10, Noticiero SV, Radio El Salvador	SC
El Salvador	Diario El Salvador	Diario El Salvador	SC
El Salvador	Radio/TV Legislativas	Televisión Legislativa Salvadoreña, Radio Legislativa	SC
Guatemala	Radio Nacional TGW	Radio Nacional TGW	SC
Guatemala	Canal 5 TV Maya	Canal 5 TV Maya	ISF
Guatemala	Canal de Gobierno	Canal de Gobierno	SC
Guatemala	Canal 9 del Congreso	Canal 9 del Congreso	SC
Guatemala	Diario de Centro América	Diario de Centro América	SC
Guatemala	Agencia Guatemalteca de Noticias (AGN)	AGN	SC
Guatemala	Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala Broadcasting	TV USAC, Radio Universidad	ISF
Honduras	Televisión Nacional de Honduras	TNH	SC
Honduras	Radio Nacional de Honduras	Radio Nacional de Honduras (RNH)	SC
Honduras	Canal del Congreso Nacional	Canal del Congreso Nacional	SC
Honduras	Canal de la Universidad Autónoma de Honduras (UTV)	Canal de la Universidad Autónoma de Honduras (UTV)	ISF
Honduras	Fuerzas Armadas TV	Fuerzas Armadas TV	SC

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# STATE MEDIA

## IN LATIN AMERICA

### Central America

2/2

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Mexico	Canal Once	Canal Once	ISFM
Mexico	Instituto Mexicano de la Radio (IMER)	IMER	ISFM
Mexico	Sistema Público de Radiodifusión del Estado Mexicano (SPR)	SPR TV, SPR Radio	SC
Mexico	Notimex	Notimex	SC
Mexico	Sistema de Radiodifusoras Culturales Indígenas (SRCI)	SRCI, La Voz channels	ISFM
Mexico	Television Metropolitana - Canal 22	Canal 22	ISFM
Mexico	TV Radio UNAM	TV UNAM, Radio UNAM	ISF
Mexico	Canal del Congreso	Canal del Congreso	SC
Mexico	Radio Educación	Radio Educación	ISFM
Nicaragua	Sistema Nacional de Televisión	Canal 6, Canal 8, Canal 4 Multinoticias, Viva Nicaragua, Canal 15 Nicaraguense; Radio La Rock 22	SC
Nicaragua	CODISA	Radio Sandino	SC
Nicaragua	Radio Nicaragua	Radio Nicaragua	SC
Nicaragua	La Nueva Radio Ya	La Nueva Radio Ya	SC
Nicaragua	La Voz del Sandinismo	La Voz del Sandinismo	SC
Nicaragua	El 19Digital	El 19Digital	SC
Nicaragua	Barricada	Barricada	SC
Panama	Sistema Estatal de Radio y Televisión (SERTV)	SERTV	SC

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# STATE MEDIA

## IN LATIN AMERICA

### South America

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Argentina	Radio y Televisión Argentina (RTA)	Televisión Pública (Canal 7), Canal 12; Radio Nacional	ISFM
Argentina	Telam	Telam	SC
Argentina	Contenidos Públicos	Canal Encuentro	SC
Bolivia	Bolivia TV	Bolivia TV	SC
Bolivia	Red Patria Nueva-Radio Illimani	Red Patria Nueva-Radio Illimani	SC
Bolivia	Ahora el Pueblo	Ahora el Pueblo	SC
Bolivia	Bolivian Information Agency (Agencia Boliviana de Informacion, ABI)	ABI	SC
Bolivia	Sistema Nacional de Radios de los Pueblos Originarios	RPO	ISFM
Brazil	Empresa Brasil de Comunicação (EBC)	TV Brasil, Rádio Nacional FM, Agência Brasil, Radioagencia Nacional	SC
Chile	Televisión Nacional de Chile (TVN)	TVN	CaPu
Colombia	Radio y Televisión Nacional de Colombia (RTVC)	Señal Colombia, Radio Nacional de Colombia	SC
Colombia	Unidad de Medios de Comunicación (Unimedios)	UN Televisión, UN Radio	ISF
Ecuador	Empresa Pública de Comunicación del Ecuador	Television: Ecuador TV; Radio: Publica FM; Print: El Telegrafo	SC
Ecuador	Sistema de Información Legislativa	Televisión Legislativa, Radio Asamblea Nacional	SC
Paraguay	Dirección General de Medios del Estado	Paraguay TV, Radio Nacional del Paraguay, Agencia de Información Paraguaya	SC
Peru	Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión de Perú (IRTP)	TV Perú, Radio Nacional	SC
Peru	Empresa Peruana de Servicios Editoriales (Editora Perú)	Print: El Peruano; News agency: Andina	SC
Uruguay	Servicio de Comunicación Audiovisual Nacional (SECAN)	Television: Canal 5, Canal 8; Radio: Radio Uruguay	SC
Venezuela	Sistema Bolivariano de Comunicación e Información	Venezolana de Televisión, Radio Nacional de Venezuela (RNV); Print: Correo del Orinoco; News agency: Agencia Venezolana de Noticias (AVN)	SC
Venezuela	Fundación Audiovisual Nacional de Televisión ANTV	ANTV	SC
Venezuela	El Circuito Radial PDVSA	El Circuito Radial PDVSA	SC
Venezuela	Misión Verdad	Misión Verdad	CaPr

# STATE MEDIA

## IN NORTH AMERICA

### North America

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Canada	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)	CBC	ISFM
United States of America	U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM)	Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, Office for Cuba Broadcasting, Middle East Broadcasting Networks	ISFM
United States of America	Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)*	PBS	IP
United States of America	National Public Radio (NPR)**	NPR	IP

\*350 member stations \*\*national syndicator to a network of 1,000 radio stations

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# STATE MEDIA IN AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

## Oceania

Country	Media company	Main assets	Typology
Australia	Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC)	ABC	ISF
Australia	Special Broadcasting Service (SBS)	SBS	ISF
New Zealand	Television New Zealand (TVNZ)	TVNZ	ISM
New Zealand	Whakaata Māori	Whakaata Māori	ISF
New Zealand	Radio New Zealand (RNZ)	RNZ	ISFM
New Zealand	Pacific Media Network	Niu FM, 531 pi, PMN News	ISFM

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