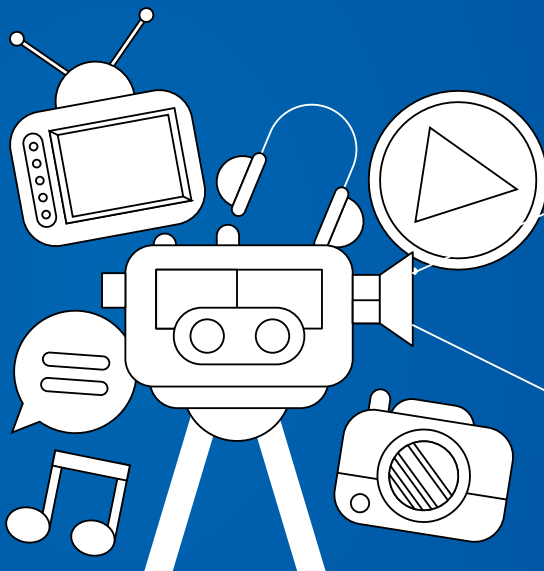
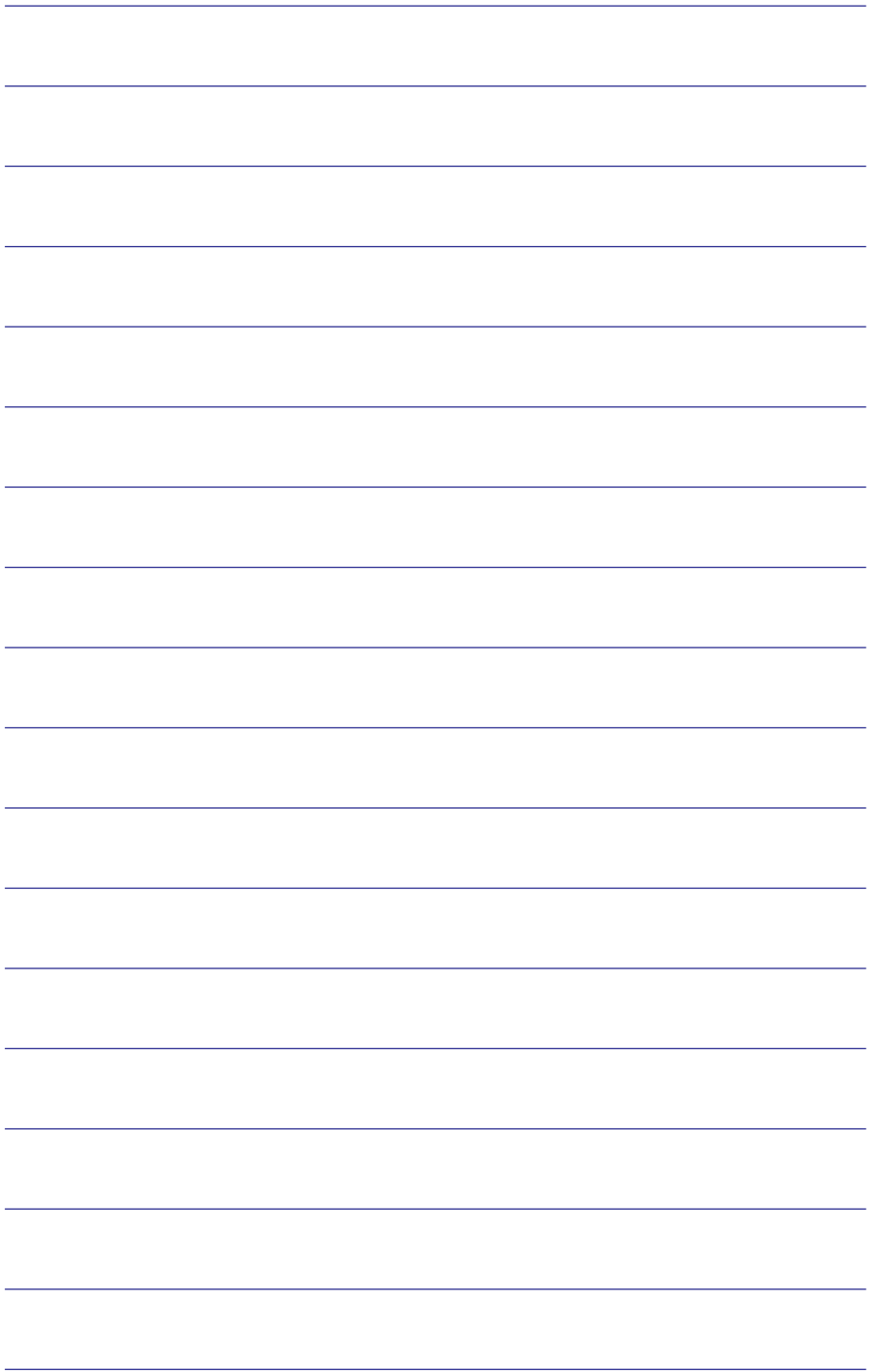


# MEDIA AND NATIONAL MINORITIES

Tutorial for  
electronic media  
journalists and editors





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## CONTENTS

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	Foreword to the English edition	5
	Foreword	7
I.	Introduction	13
II.	Media policy and national minorities in Croatia	15
III.	Analysis of good and bad radio practices with recommendations	31
IV.	Analysis of good and bad television practices with recommendations	39
V.	List of relevant topics raised at the workshops	45
VI.	Practical advice for working with national minorities	47
VII.	Synopsis of broadcasts created at workshops	51
VIII.	Address book of relevant institutions and persons	71
IX.	Appendix to the English Edition	84



## FOREWORD TO THE ENGLISH EDITION

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The booklet *Tutorial for Journalists and Editors of Electronic Media MEDIA AND NATIONAL MINORITIES* was created as a guidebook for better media coverage of life and activities of national minorities in the Republic of Croatia. Due to historical circumstances in which Croatian society has developed, numerous national minorities are present in Croatia. Members of minorities have made, and are still making, significant contributions to all fields and in every sphere of life.

The Agency for Electronic Media has therefore made a special effort to encourage media to present this contribution to the public in a professional and objective manner and to create a better atmosphere in the society wherein members of national minorities are involved in all segments of life. Significant financial resources have been invested through the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media, which supports the production and publishing of media contents intended for, inter alia, national minorities, as can be seen in the to the English Edition. The present booklet was created as the result of the Fund's workshops dedicated to the topic of national minorities, which are a part of the Agency's ongoing project of promoting media literacy. We are pleased to report that a positive progress has been noticed in media coverage of the topic.

By publishing the English edition of *the Tutorial for Journalists and Editors of Electronic Media MEDIA AND NATIONAL MINORITIES* we would like to share our experience, believing that our example will be an encouragement to others who face similar challenges.

***Josip Popovac***

President of the Council for Electronic Media  
and Director of the Agency for Electronic Media





## FOREWORD

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Over the last ten years, the European Commission, the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament have initiated numerous consultations on media literacy and media education. They have made a number of recommendations and guidelines for Member States. According to the 2007 Directive 2007/65/EC of the European Parliament, all Member States are required to submit special reports on the level of media literacy every three years. Due to the fact that it has joined the European Union, Croatia will have to report for the first time on the implementation of media literacy programmes. This was one of the reasons why the Annual Work Programme of the Agency for Electronic Media<sup>1</sup> (AEM) for 2014 and 2015 planned the implementation of media literacy activities by organizing the education of electronic media providers on the topics related to the Fund for Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media, according to Article 64 of the Electronic Media Act (EMA). The Fund's resources are used to promote the production and broadcasting/publishing programme contents of television and radio broadcasters at the local and regional level, non-profit providers of electronic media publications, non-profit television and radio broadcasters, and non-profit producers of audio and audiovisual programme contents<sup>2</sup>.

The main topic of the first cycle of education for broadcasters, providers, editors and journalists was related to “national minorities in the Republic of Croatia”, whereby topics related to the exercise of citizens’ right to public information, the *acquis communautaire* and the Council of Europe acts relating to media, human rights and the rights of national minorities, hate speech and the anti-discrimination framework in the Republic of Croatia have been integrated into this educational cycle.

In the procurement process for the executor of the implementation of the project: “Promoting Media Literacy on the topic of ‘National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia’, prescribed by the EMA for the Fund”, *Documenta – Centre for Dealing with the Past* was the best bidder and its expert team which successfully conducted five two-day workshops in Split, Lovran, and Osijek, as well as two in Zagreb.

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<sup>1</sup> The Croatian regulatory authority in the field of electronic media

<sup>2</sup> To be eligible to apply for the Fund, programme contents must be particularly important for the right to public information, cultural diversity and protection of heritage, education, science and arts, creativity in the dialects of the Croatian language, special cultural projects and manifestations, national minorities in the Republic of Croatia, raising awareness of gender equality, quality programmes for children and minors, raising awareness of abilities, rights and valuable social contributions of disabled persons, presentation of the Homeland War in a historically credible manner, media literacy, environmental protection as well as health.

The goal of the project was 1) to increase the capacity of the broadcasters for producing quality programme contents on the topic “National minorities in the Republic of Croatia”; 2) raise the level of awareness of the media providers on the *acquis communautaire* and Council of Europe acts relating to media, the importance of promoting human and minority rights, the importance of combating hate speech in media and the anti-discrimination framework in the Republic of Croatia; 3) through the participation of the media professionals in the process, raise the quality of programme contents on relevant topics with a view to future potential criteria for the Fund’s competition.

When we compare the projected results of the training programme from the procurement process with the project implementation, we can express real satisfaction:

- 1) During the five two-day workshops, 126 journalists and editors from 80 media were involved in the educational process, which is slightly less than planned (140 journalists, editors from 100 media), but within the envisaged deviation.
- 2) Five two-day workshops were successfully organized in Split (April 10-11), Lovran (May 15-16), Osijek (June 19-20), and two workshops in Zagreb (the first workshop was held May 28-29 and the second one July 10-11).
- 3) The educational programme for providers included prominent Croatian experts, who, theoretically and practically at the level of daily media production of radio, television and other editorial concepts, dealt with the topic of national minorities: prof Dr Sci Siniša Tatalović (FPZG – Faculty of Political Sciences Zagreb), Milan Koštro (Project Manager, former journalist of RTL TV, T-Portal, Radio 101), Sanja Pleša (HTV)<sup>3</sup>, Ljubica Letinić (HR-HR3) and Eugen Jakovčić (Documenta);
- 4) According to the tutorial evaluation results conducted after each of the two-day workshops, it can be concluded that the workshops contributed to the improvement of the content and technical capacities of the media providers for producing material on national minority issues in the Republic of Croatia. Specifically, the overall average rating of all workshops is 4.7, while in the comments most participants expressed their satisfaction with the workshop and emphasized the need for new, similar training: *More such workshops are needed; Just keep doing this kind of work; I found that everything was done just right*. Explaining their satisfaction with the workshop, they particularly emphasized practical examples, the possibility of apply-

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<sup>3</sup> The Croatian Radio Television (HRT) – the Croatian public service broadcaster. It provides several television (HTV) and radio (HR) channels, as well as media services on other platforms.

ing knowledge, sharing knowledge and networking, quality of content, organization and experts: *Everything was great, from the theoretical to the practical part, and the practice examples were especially informative; The workshop is informative, useful in terms of raising awareness and networking with colleagues who deal with the same issues; Quality information and exchange of views, getting guidance; We got ideas for new topics and a different approach to minority reporting; In the workshops, I gained additional experience and expanded my knowledge of the rights of national minorities; Excellent organization, top experts; Interesting topics, quality presentations that led to discussion. Getting to know the law.* The most useful parts of the workshop are writing synopsis and other exercises, presentations by AEM/ CEM representatives, examples of good practice and getting to know the legislative and policy framework: *Synopsis writing; The Agency's Fund Application Writing Instructions ; Broadcasts; Acquiring additional knowledge about minorities and public policy; Exercises; Listening to and analysing shows.*

- 5) We were also convinced that the first educational cycle on national minorities raised the level of providers' awareness of the *acquis communautaire* and Council of Europe acts relating to media, the importance of promoting human and minority rights, the importance of combating hate speech in media and on the anti-discrimination framework in the Republic of Croatia.

Furthermore, in addition to meeting the goals and results envisaged by the AEM Annual Work Plan and the procurement process itself, the implementation of the AEM minority providers education project supported the realization of the goals and implementation measures of the **National Programme for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights 2013-2016**, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Croatia, especially in the implementation of measures: 18.1. Create prerequisites for participation and integration of content that will affirm the historical contributions of minorities and their members; 19.1. Ensure that the evaluation of the submitted radio and television programmes produced for national minorities, which are to be financially supported by the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media, ensures the promotion of the activities of various national minorities operating in a particular area; 27.1. Respecting the principles of media freedom, organizing roundtables, seminars and workshops for journalists, providers, representatives of civil society organizations, and encouraging self-regulation and co-regulation in the media sector; especially in regards to implementing measures; 28.1. Training journalists, editors and providers on the *acquis communautaire* and the Council of Europe acts relating to media; 29.1. Improvement of regulation and the possibility of sanctioning

hate speech in electronic media and social networks and 28.2. Training journalists and editors on human rights and the rights of national minorities.

We thank the expert team at *Documenta - Centre for Dealing with the Past* for successfully fulfilling the project goals and contributing to the realization of the work programme of the AEM, as well as for their responsible and professional approach to educating providers on the topic of national minorities, and we hope that the providers' education cycles that cover other topics referred to in the EMA Article 64 will proceed equally successfully.

***Mirjana Rakić***

President of the Council for Electronic Media  
and Director of the Agency for Electronic Media

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It must be noted that media in a great measure contribute to (not)integrating into their contents the perspectives of persons belonging to national minorities in social dialogue about the most important issues of Croatia's past, present and future. Through the prism of respect for human rights and the rights of national minorities, it is possible to see how much we have progressed as a society from the exclusivity so characteristic of the years 1991-1995.

We are grateful to the Agency for Electronic Media for paving the way for improvement, and to our colleagues from the professional team, as well as to all participants for taking the time to exchange and motivate each other.

*Documenta* decided to apply to the procurement process for the the media literacy project on the topic of "national minorities in the Republic of Croatia" because we believe that professional empowerment of media for expressing views on all events, phenomena and persons is the best recipe for quality information. Journalists and editors choose on a daily basis which messages they will convey to the public in order to participate in democratic control of power and authority without endangering human and minority rights and dignity.

This task is particularly complex in the climate of increasing exclusion which human rights organizations have warned about, as well as the Ombudsman who, in a 2014 report, noted that:

"During the past year, discriminatory expression has been mainly targeted at persons belonging to national minorities, especially Serbs and the Roma, which was related to setting up Cyrillic inscriptions and the perpetuation of stereotypes about the Roma ... The abuse on the Internet is numerous and varied: from the establishment of hate groups on various social networks, to the publication of hate comments, etc."; "... besides criminal as the most serious, misdemeanour and civil liability is envisaged for individuals or groups for discriminatory expression. However, where part of the unacceptable speech does not reach the Courts, it is subject to public condemnation, and also the term 'hate speech' is used in the broadest sense." It concludes that: "it is up to legal practitioners to formulate in detail the legal standards of hate speech in the future".

I would add that in addition to the judiciary, media also have a responsibility to create a kind of barrier against hate speech and at the same time protect freedom of expression. This task is first and foremost fulfilled by media, who make the public aware of the facts and opinions by adhering to professional and ethical principles, not by those who notoriously incite, spread hatred, lie and publish "arrest warrants" against others who are their permanent target, including against

collateral victims. Unfortunately, there is clearly only one remedy for them - consistent application of laws that sanction hate speech, intolerance and the spread of lies, which in the most drastic cases pose a direct threat to the physical security of persons with “arrest warrants” (which I quoted from a statement by the President of the Croatian Journalist Society of 11/07/2015). Without losing hope that even the most persistent spreaders of exclusion could turn to objective reporting, I am first and foremost interested in media providers who have already chosen to promote human rights and tolerance in their work.

The seriousness of the present moment is evidenced by the fact that in May this year, eight members of national minorities in the Croatian Parliament issued a Declaration on intolerance and ethnocentrism in Croatia, in which they opposed discrimination and warned that “many members of national and other minorities feel increasing insecurity and discomfort due to the renewed production of fear and intolerance lately” and on their behalf requested the solidarity and assistance of all responsible institutions, and above all the institutions of the Croatian Government, institutions of the European Union and institutions of civil society.

Media support is needed for rebuilding deteriorated trust in Croatia. For promoting political polyphony as opposed to unitarianism. Incorporating the perspectives of persons belonging to national minorities is important for both the national majority and minorities in order to counteract intolerance against everyone on every side of society as well as the war-induced and political divisions.

You may also make use of the more than 200 recorded video interviews with our contemporaries, published in the Documenta collection on the website [www.osobnasjecanja.hr](http://www.osobnasjecanja.hr), which you can use in your shows, with sources cited. I wish you success in your work.

***Vesna Teršelič***

Manager of *Documenta* - Centre for Dealing with the Past

## I. INTRODUCTION

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From April to July 2015, five two-day workshops on reporting about national minorities in electronic media were held in four cities, attended by 126 journalists and editors. This booklet is the result of this work: all texts and materials in it were presented at the workshops or were created with the participation of the trainees.

Judging from the interest and feedback of the participants, the workshops were extremely well received. We hope that the present publication will be equally well received by readers, since it summarises expert presentations and practical work from the workshops and its content follows their course:

In Chapter Two, Professor Siniša Tatalović provides an overview of the legislative and policy framework of media policy towards national minorities in the Republic of Croatia. Participants in all workshops were initially familiar with this framework, which proved to be extremely useful for further work, especially for the participatory parts of the workshop: mapping topics and stakeholders and writing a synopsis.

In Chapter Three, long-time (now radio) journalist Ljubica Letinić, through an example of her own radio coverage, points to the importance of field journalism, taking a professional journalistic stance, incorporating a minority perspective and using “verbal and non-verbal elements to create a sound story”. In workshops, Letinić conducted radio exercises, presented and analysed articles, and pointed out to her colleagues the highest standards of radio journalism.

Television journalist and editor Sanja Pleša then provides in Chapter Four an overview of good and bad journalistic practices in television coverage of national minorities and recommendations for improving their work. Pleša conducted television exercises and other parts of the workshop related to this medium.

Chapter Five presents the relevant topics raised by the workshops. In the hands-on activities, the participants highlighted topics that are not sufficiently represented in the media sphere, which could significantly help in solving the problems of national minorities and sensitizing the public. In addition to the topics themselves, the need for changing the journalistic and editorial approach was repeatedly emphasized: it was assessed that media was dominated by a reactive approach and suggested that journalists and editors should work on more of a proactive approach, raising important issues themselves. It was also emphasized that more fieldwork, reportage work, a research approach, as well as follow up of various topics and stories were needed.

In Chapter Six, we offer practical advice to journalists and editors for working with national minorities.

Chapter Seven puts a crown on the workshop activities: they are all conceptualized so that at the end of the second day, radio and television journalists and editors, with the guidance of practitioners, separately wrote an *ideal* synopsis of radio and television shows about national minorities - leading actual events that occurred at the time of the workshops. The participants were thus divided into groups that wrote synopses. In the workshops where there were more (radio) groups, the synopsis was finally combined into one. Here we offer all the final synopses of radio and television groups, as well as a synopsis of a thematic series of articles for electronic publications created at the last workshop in Zagreb, attended by journalists from web portals. Based on the participants' agreement, synopses were made for a magazine type of show or for a thematic show. We hope and believe that these synopses will inspire many journalists and editors to create better quality shows about national minorities and that they will also serve as a source of ideas, topics and approaches to reporting.

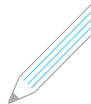
The last chapter provides a list of relevant institutions and persons, which have been mapped out by workshop participants with the help of a facilitator.

***Milan Koštro***  
Project Manager



## II. MEDIA POLICY AND NATIONAL MINORITIES IN CROATIA

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### MEDIA AND NATIONAL MINORITIES<sup>4</sup>

Siniša Tatalović<sup>5</sup>

#### Introduction

Positive processes in the protection of national minorities are taking place in many European countries. Media also play an important role in these processes, which impose content and problems, represent certain points of view and create an environment where decisions are made regarding the position of national minorities. Democratization processes and the role of media in them are even more pronounced in countries that, after years of political exclusion, suppression of media freedoms and basic principles of democracy, now face new, democratic challenges. The protection of the rights of national minorities is one of the important issues for all modern states. National minorities, as active participants in political processes, are in a situation where they have to use various means to sensitize the public to their problems. This inevitably includes cooperation with media, even when the basic prerequisites are not fulfilled, that is, when journalists approach national minorities with reservations and prejudices. National minorities can sensitize the public to their interests through their own media. But there is still a problem with their limited capabilities due to a kind of ghettoization. Minority media are intended primarily for members of particular national minorities.

Most citizens of a country have contact with national minorities and their problems through media. That is why it is important to find out what kind of messages media send and what kind of image they create for national minorities; how they report on their activities, which national minorities are favoured and which they neglect.

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<sup>4</sup> The first version of the text was published in the publication: Group of Authors, *Javnost i manjine*, (The Public and Minorities) STINA, Split, 2004.

<sup>5</sup> Siniša Tatalović is a full professor at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb.



Even cursory surveys of media, especially print media in Croatia, show that national minorities are written about almost exclusively in political columns, primarily in the context of domestic political events, which implies that writing about national minorities is dominantly a political topic. Texts on national minorities are rarely published in cultural sections, while almost no mention is made of national minorities in regards to economic policy. Ethnic conflicts and unresolved minority issues are emerging as the main topics of most articles, radio shows and TV reports. The most dominant themes deal with the recent past and establishing the truth about crimes, tribulations and persecution that took place. This is why media contents about national minorities are often burdened with war crimes and activities to restore a normal life to areas affected by the war, and cultural and economic aspects remain neglected, as well as some social issues relevant to national minorities.<sup>6</sup>

For years, national minorities of Southeast European countries have been undervalued and negatively portrayed in media and have not often been spoken of. Reporting on national minorities is often categorized between incidents and campaign monitoring. Politicians and media have significantly contributed to the creation of stereotypes and prejudices about national minorities. Although there have been some positive developments recently, the overall picture is not satisfactory.

Considering the importance of media for the recognition of the issues of national minorities in contemporary democratic societies, the public should be sensitized by reporting on diversity and promoting multiculturalism. Professional reporting, not in a sensationalistic manner, should allow journalists to continuously report and educate the public about national minorities and the need for their acceptance and integration into society.

Special attention should be paid to educating journalists and editors to identify minority topics and to provide quality reporting on national minorities. This would contribute to making the majority of the country's population aware of its minorities; their history, culture and current position. In this way, minorities would be better

<sup>6</sup> See: Tatalović, S., *Perception of national minorities in media*, Educational and information service for the rights of national minorities and interethnic tolerance, issue 3/2004, STINA, Split, 2004, pp. 15-27.

integrated into a modern democratic pluralistic society.<sup>7</sup> Media play a key role in combating discrimination, influencing public opinion, promoting co-operation among communities, as well as promoting and respecting the human rights of all persons.

### **International law aspects of national minorities' access to media**

The issue of the right of media availability to national minorities and the manner in which minority communities should be represented in media is addressed by a number of international documents, which the Republic of Croatia has also committed itself to respect. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages states that signatory States undertake to provide at least one radio station or one TV channel in a regional or minority language for users of regional or minority languages in the territory in which those languages are used.<sup>8</sup> Equally, the obligation to help educate journalists and other media employees using regional or minority languages is emphasized. The Central European Initiative (CEI) Instrument for the Protection of Minority Rights also contains provisions under which States should guarantee to their minorities the right to use media in their own language and the right of free access to publicly owned media.<sup>9</sup>

In order to exercise the rights of national minorities in relation to their access to media, the Oslo Recommendations are also important.<sup>10</sup> According to these Recommendations, members of national minorities have the right to establish and maintain media in their own language. Legislation on electronic media must be based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria and should in no way be used to restrict the rights of minorities. Members of national minorities should make use of a certain amount of time for broadcasting

<sup>7</sup> See also: Tuller, David, *Reporting Diversity Manual*, Media Diversity Institute, London, 2002.

<sup>8</sup> European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, article 11., item. 1.a, according to: Tatalović, S., *Minority peoples and minorities*, Prosvjeta, Zagreb, 1997, p. 247.

<sup>9</sup> See: Instrument SEI for protecting minority rights, article 19., according to: Tatalović, S., *Minority peoples and minorities*, Prosvjeta, Zagreb, 1997, p. 263.

<sup>10</sup> Oslo Recommendations on the Right of National Minorities to Use their Own Language and Explanation, Office of the High Commissioner for National Minorities, The Hague, 1988.



in their own language - in electronic media financed from public resources. The amount and quality of time allocated for broadcasting in the language of the national minority concerned at the national, regional and local level should correspond to its numerical representation, concentration, situation and needs of the given national minority. The independence of public and commercial programmes in national minority languages must be ensured. Public media editorial boards overseeing content and programming should be independent and include members of national minorities who would act independently. Access to foreign media (i.e. media from the countries of origin) should not be unnecessarily restricted. The possibility of such access should not be an excuse for shortening the broadcasting time allocated to a national minority in media financed from public resources in the country where the national minority is resident.

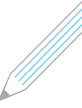
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantees the right to an opinion and the right to express it, is the basic starting point for determining the role and place of media in democratic societies. According to this Covenant, no one should be disturbed because of expressing his or her opinion.<sup>11</sup> It guarantees to every individual the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of any kind, regardless of frontiers, whether in verbal, written or printed form, in works of art or in media of their own choosing.<sup>12</sup> The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Article 10) also guarantees the right to freedom of expression in a similar way. The Council of Europe Member States reiterated in the Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Information their strong commitment to the principles of freedom of expression and information as a fundamental element of a democratic and pluralistic society.<sup>13</sup> On this basis, the States specified in the same document that in the public information media sector, they sought a large number of independent and autonomous media that would allow a diversity of ideas and opinions to be expressed.

The Framework Convention for the Protection of the Rights of

<sup>11</sup> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 19, according to: Tatalović, S., *Minority people and minorities*, Prosvjeta, Zagreb, 1997, p. 192.

<sup>12</sup> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 19, Paragraph 2, *Ibid.* pp. 192-93.

<sup>13</sup> Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Information, Article 1.



National Minorities clearly states that persons belonging to national minorities have the freedom to think and to receive and impart information and ideas in their minority language without interruption by the authorities and regardless of borders.<sup>14</sup> In addition, the same provision obliges States to ensure, within their legal systems, that persons belonging to national minorities are not discriminated against in their access to media. In addition, the Framework Convention states that States will not prevent national minorities from accessing and using written media.<sup>15</sup> The same provision requires that, within the legal framework of radio and television broadcasting, States ensure that persons belonging to national minorities have the possibility to create and use their own media, to the extent that it is possible. It should also be mentioned that media providers can be such entities as are envisaged in the Copenhagen Document, which guarantees the right of persons belonging to national minorities to “establish and run their own educational, cultural and religious institutions, organizations or associations”.<sup>16</sup> Although media are not explicitly mentioned in this document, they often play a fundamental role in the promotion and preservation of language, culture and identity. Although there is no doubt that persons belonging to national minorities have the right to establish and use private media, it is true that this right is subject to restrictions imposed by international law, as well as to legitimate state requirements regarding media regulation. The Framework Convention makes this clear, emphasizing that the freedom of expression regulated in the Convention does not prevent Members from seeking licenses without discrimination and based on objective criteria for radio-television broadcasters.<sup>17</sup> Where they are justified and necessary, legal conditions cannot be used to prevent the enjoyment of this right.

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<sup>14</sup> Framework Convention for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities, Article 9, according to: Tatalović, S., *Minority people and minorities*, Prosvjeta, Zagreb, 1997, p. 255.

<sup>15</sup> Framework Convention for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities, Article 9, Paragraph 3, *Ibid.* p. 255.

<sup>16</sup> Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension CSCE, Paragraph 32, according to: Tatalović, S., *Minority people and minorities*, Prosvjeta, Zagreb, 1997, pp. 224-225.

<sup>17</sup> Framework Convention for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities, Article 9, Paragraph 2, according to: Tatalović, S., *Minority nations and minorities*, Prosvjeta, Zagreb, 1997, pg. 255.



The issue of access to media financed from public resources is closely related to the notion of freedom of expression. The Framework Convention establishes that freedom of expression for persons belonging to national minorities includes the freedom to transmit information and ideas in their minority language without interfering with the authorities, and adds that persons belonging to minorities must not be discriminated against when accessing media.<sup>18</sup> The Framework Convention also states that parties must take appropriate measures to facilitate access to media for persons belonging to national minorities.<sup>19</sup> This also implies that a national minority that has a large number of members must receive a fair share of broadcast time on public radio and/ or television, and therefore minority numbers have an impact on the share of broadcasting. However, numerical strength and compactness cannot be considered as the only criteria in determining the airtime allocated to a national minority. In the case of smaller communities, the minimum time and resources must be taken into account, without which a smaller national minority would not be able to use media in a meaningful. In addition, the quality of time allocated to minority programmes is an issue that should be approached in a reasonable and non-discriminatory manner. The time quotas allocated to programmes in national minority languages must ensure that members of national minorities follow the programmes in their own language. Therefore, the relevant authorities must ensure that such programme is broadcast at a reasonable time during the day.

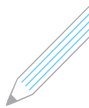
In an open and democratic society, the authorities should not unjustifiably censor the contents of media programmes. Freedom of expression is guaranteed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>20</sup> and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.<sup>21</sup> Any restrictions that the authorities may impose must be consistent with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It establishes that such restrictions may be only those prescribed by law, and which are required a) to respect the rights and reputation of others, b) to protect

<sup>18</sup> Framework Convention for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities, Article 9, Paragraph 1, Ibid., pg. 255.

<sup>19</sup> Framework Convention for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities, Article 9, Paragraph 4, Ibid. pg. 255.

<sup>20</sup> Article 19, Item 1.

<sup>21</sup> Article 10, Item 1.



national security or public order, or public health and morals.<sup>22</sup> Also, the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms establishes almost identical restrictions in the case of violations of the right to enjoy freedom of expression by the authorities.

According to the aforementioned international documents, it is necessary to create mechanisms that will ensure that public media programmes created by a national minority reflect the interests and desires of members of their community and that they are perceived as independent. In this regard, the participation of persons belonging to national minorities (acting in a personal capacity) in the editorial process plays an important role in preserving the independence of media and ensuring that their contents are tailored to the needs of the community they should serve.

In accordance with the principle of equality and non-discrimination, the composition of public institutions' staff should reflect the composition of the population to which their services are intended. This also applies to the public media. The Framework Convention requires States to "create the conditions necessary for the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in cultural, social and economic life and in public jobs, especially in those that concern themselves."<sup>23</sup> Employment without discrimination of persons belonging to national minorities in media jobs contributes to media representation and objectivity.<sup>24</sup>

In the spirit of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, as well as the principle of non-discrimination, the accessibility of programmes in the language of persons belonging to a national minority transmitted by another state or "related country" should not be an excuse for shortening a programme aimed at a na-

<sup>22</sup> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 19, Paragraph 3, according to: Tatalović, S., *Minority people and minorities*, Prosvjeta, Zagreb, 1997, p. 193.

<sup>23</sup> Framework Convention for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities, Article 15, according to: Tatalović, S., *Minority peoples and minorities*, Prosvjeta, Zagreb, 1997, p. 256.

<sup>24</sup> Article 2 of Convention No. 111 The International Labor Organization on Employment and Occupational Discrimination is explicit in obliging States to "develop national policies that should promote ... equal opportunities and treatment in employment and occupation, with a view to eliminating any discrimination in that regard."



tional minority in public media of the country in which its members live. Access to cross-border information and media networks is a fundamental element of the right to information, which is of increasing importance in the context of accelerated technological progress. It follows that, in cable license cases, for example, the state is not allowed to refuse a license for television or radio stations from a “related” state, if the national minority in question has clearly expressed a desire to obtain such a license. This right applies not only to cable media, but also to electronic information networks in the minority language. In conclusion, by adopting the Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Information the Member States of the Council of Europe decided to promote a free flow of information, thus contributing to international understanding, a better knowledge of beliefs and traditions, the respect for diversity of opinion and the mutual enrichment of cultures.<sup>25</sup> With regard to media contacts across borders, states should align their policies in the spirit of this provision.

Based on the above mentioned international documents, it can be concluded that all of them emphasize that national minorities have the right to impartial and comprehensive representation in media, since this is the only way for them to be accepted by the majority as equal members of their society and equal actors in social events. Therefore, an objective and professional approach of journalists to issues related to national minorities is very important, and it is equally important that national minorities have free access to media at all levels. In order to achieve these goals, the goodwill of both media themselves and the relevant authorities is important. It is also important to establish the codes of ethics that will prescribe the permissible and desirable behaviours that journalistic professionals should abide by, and likewise the effective sanctions in the cases of violations of established ethical standards. Due to the impact they have on the public, media should make every effort to spread tolerance and ethnic understanding, as well as to combat all forms of discrimination and racism, and this is achieved primarily through objective, accurate and balanced coverage of national minorities.

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<sup>25</sup> Article 3c.



## Normative aspects of national minorities' access to media in the Republic of Croatia

One of the most important laws on the rights of national minorities in the Republic of Croatia is the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities, according to which the Republic of Croatia should enable members of national minorities to access mass media and to carry out public information activities (receiving and disseminating information) in the language and script which they use.<sup>26</sup> According to the same Constitutional Act, radio and television stations at all levels (national, regional, local) should promote understanding for persons belonging to national minorities in their activities and produce broadcasts intended to inform persons belonging to national minorities in their own language. A very important issue is the need to produce and broadcast programmes designed to encourage the preserving and development of cultural, religious and other identity markers of national minorities.

The Media Act, in the part dealing with the obligations of the State in promoting pluralism and diversity of media, prescribes the promotion of the production and publication of programme contents related to the exercise of the right to public information and information of persons belonging to national minorities in the Republic of Croatia and to informing the public about national minorities and minority rights issues in the Republic of Croatia, as well as of fostering tolerance and a culture of dialogue.<sup>27</sup>

The Croatian Radio Television Act states that Croatian Radio and Croatian Television will produce, co-produce and publish programmes intended to inform persons belonging to national minorities in the Republic of Croatia in the languages of national minorities, including programmes for children in languages of national minorities.<sup>28</sup> The implementation of this provision of the Act is governed by Article 45 (occasionally other articles as well) of the Contract between Croatian Radio and Television and the Government of the Republic of Croatia for the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2017.

<sup>26</sup> Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities, Article 7, Paragraph 6.

<sup>27</sup> Media Act, Article 5, <http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/311969.html>

<sup>28</sup> Croatian Radio and Television Act, Article 9, Paragraph 2, Item 6, <http://www.zakon.hr/z/392/Zakon-o-Hrvatskoj-radioteleviziji>

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A very important place in the media legislation has The Electronic Media Act, which established the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media. The basic goal of the Fund, which was established as a budgetary fund, is to provide financial resources for the production of programmes which are of particular interest to the Republic of Croatia. In the context of relations between media and national minorities, Articles 9 and 57 of the aforementioned Act are particularly important to distinguish.<sup>29</sup> Article 9 defines programmes which are of particular interest to the Republic of Croatia in relation to the exercise of the right to public information and informing all citizens of the Republic of Croatia, as well as the members of the Croatian national minority and communities abroad, and the exercise of national minorities rights in the Republic of Croatia. Article 64, which sets out the tasks and responsibilities of the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media, states that the Fund’s resources will stimulate the production and publication of programme contents of electronic media at the local and regional level which are of public interest and are particularly important for national minorities in the Republic of Croatia.

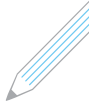
The education of persons belonging to national minorities so as to enable their employment in media can also significantly contribute to a better presentation and understanding of the problems of national minorities in the public. It is of great importance to produce and broadcast programmes in the languages of national minorities and programmes aimed at improving relations between the majority and minorities, and the integration of national minorities into the life of the community, both locally and nationally.

### **How to ensure access to media for national minorities?**

There is a global trend of media orientation towards the interests of majority peoples. Thus, the interests and problems of national minorities are silenced, or such content is placed, for the most part, in ghettoized rubrics for national minorities. It has been noted that neither majority media nor minority media journalists are sufficiently sensitized or trained to report on minorities. Majority media journalists report on minorities in their usual manner, which does not

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<sup>29</sup> Electronic Media Act <http://www.zakon.hr/z/196/Zakon-o-elektroni%C4%8Dkim-medijsima>



produce the best results, since in the language of reporting, some misused word or allusion often causes an unwanted impression, and the need for their education for reporting on minority activities has been noted. On the other hand, minority media journalists are usually professionally less qualified, many are not even professional journalists, they often use outdated methods, so their media are uninteresting to minority members themselves.<sup>30</sup> With this in mind, it is necessary to say that media take part in creating negative perceptions about national minorities. If their approach is changed, the perception of minority problems can be greatly improved and it can help them integrate into society.

When writing about national minorities, media are primarily focused on disagreements, misunderstandings and various types of conflict situations, while topics related to positive examples of tolerance, involvement in community life, understanding and coexistence are generally the exception or completely ignored. In this respect, it should be emphasized that the cultural aspect of the life of national minorities is at the very margins of media interest. The contribution of national minorities to enriching cultural life and pluralising society is ignored (and most often not understood). Sensationalism-oriented journalists and editors, in many cases, respond only to those events that are capable of shocking and provoking negative feelings towards members of national minorities. The crime incident report sections of a considerable number of media, with a negative tone and emphasis on the presence of a given minority group at an incident, create a negative perception of national minorities. It is even more dangerous when national minorities present themselves in media as a burden on society.

Media should use their power in society, inter alia, to promote understanding and tolerance of national minorities, and to affirm the place of national minorities in social life. In order to build the foundations of coexistence between members of different national minorities and members of the majority people, it is necessary to sensitize the public to minority issues and interests. Media play an invaluable role in this. Prior to sensitizing the public on topics about national minorities, media themselves should be sensitized and educated, as reporting on diversity is increasingly becoming a test of media maturity in a society.

<sup>30</sup> Malovic, S., *Reporting on Diversity: Foregrounding Education*, *International Studies*, Vol. III, No. 3, 2003, p. 13.



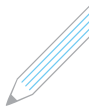
Since today's world, which is metaphorically called a global village, is very rich in various kinds of diversity, it is necessary to develop tolerance so that these differences can co-exist, respecting and mingling with one another. Only in this way it is possible to build a community in which there is the co-existence of equal groups (majority and minority of any kind), whose members will have equal opportunities to exercise their rights and develop and demonstrate their qualities. The world, which is more connected today than ever before, owes to a great extent this connection to media. However, as much as the world has changed in comparison to past times, it still remains important for a person to belong to a group (mainly national, religious or regional). Societies of many countries are very sensitive about their own identity issues and are inclined to reject and not perceive minority populations as equal. It is a very good ground for xenophobia, which is then more or less publicly expressed. In such circumstances, members of national minorities find themselves in a very difficult position, which is often exacerbated by media.

Most members of the majority are often sceptical of accepting national minorities and the exercise of their rights, fearing that the rights of the majority will be diminished or jeopardized if members of national minorities exercise their rights.<sup>31</sup> All this arises from lack of information and lack of sensitivity about problems of national minorities. Sometimes, for seemingly irrelevant reasons, previously accepted minority communities are exposed to exclusion and rejection by the majority community, and the environment often responds to such events too late, when little can be done to rectify the situation. This is followed by a long journey of "recovery" and normalization.

Media are an indicator of the degree of openness of society to diversity of all kinds (including ethnic diversity), as well as of tolerance and understanding for the needs of these minority groups. The mass media usually belong almost entirely to the majority group, and often several majority groups have a decisive say in media. And the decision makers also create the criteria by which events are reported, how news are selected and how media are regulated. The majority produces media contents for the majority and takes into account the needs, desires and preferences of the majority.<sup>32</sup> It is

<sup>31</sup> Such views are often expressed in relation to the official use of national minority languages.

<sup>32</sup> Malovic, S., *Reporting on Diversity: Education in the Fore-ground*, *International Studies*, Vol. III, No. 3, 2003, p. 10



precisely because of the fear that they could “harm” the interests of “their” readers, listeners and viewers (which is, of course, no excuse) that minority groups are marginalized by majority media, which produce programme contents without taking into account their interests. This makes it difficult for national minorities to gain access to media. This criterion is less present when it comes to conflicts and problems. In such cases national minorities are in the focus of media and public attention.

All of the above points to the need to initiate a broad process of sensitization of media for minority issues, and the first step along this path is the education, that is, the training of journalists in recognizing minority problems and their objective presentation in the public. It is important to point out to journalists their responsibility and role in promoting understanding and stimulating cooperation between minorities and the majority community or creating a positive atmosphere. Media coverage of minority topics is a very sensitive area, which requires the establishment of unambiguous professional standards. For national minority reporting to be objective and fair, it is necessary for those involved in the area to be aware of all the facts, relationships and circumstances, so as not to give a distorted picture to the recipients. With a good knowledge of minority issues, journalists should be additionally sensitive in presenting minority topics, since members of the majority people, most often because of the distorted perception they have gained through media, react with displeasure, especially to topics related to the exercise of special rights of national minorities. Journalists and media owners have a duty to understand the responsibility which comes with having so much influence. Sensitizing media for diversity reporting is a great challenge and no easy task. Journalists and editors need to invest more in knowledge and understanding than with ordinary topics. Generally speaking, the public, i.e. the majority, knows very little about minorities and is thus subject to the propagation of prejudice and stereotypes under the influence of negative reporting about minorities. The result is a completely distorted perception of the role and meaning of minorities in a society. The art of diversity reporting is a learned skill, just like learning to report on any other topic. Majority media journalists, as well as national minority journalists, should acquire this skill. Since media play a key role in creating public opinion, it is a very important means of approaching minority issues. While media play an important role in combating discrimina-

tion, xenophobia, prejudice and all other forms of intolerance, they can equally contribute to the spread of these phenomena, which is not unusual.<sup>33</sup>

Media researchers note that many research results point to the fact that problematic media representation of national minorities does not only occur in transition countries but can also be found in all EU countries. This data points to the existence of stereotypes and prejudices against foreigners, as well as national minorities that traditionally inhabit certain areas. Compared to the 1990s in Croatia, media analysts agree that media coverage of national minorities shows progress towards improvement, and that there are no drastic violations of human rights. However, there is no reason to be satisfied, since in the case of incidents, national minorities are still exhaustively written about, and even then, elements of the language of political impropriety are observed. Another case where national minorities are intensively written about is different campaigns: from public debate on national minority laws, to elections for representatives of national minorities, for example.<sup>34</sup>

In doing so, the access of national minorities to media has gone through several stages: from hate speech, which was a very common occurrence in media in the 1990s, to its decline at the end of the century, to the replacement of various forms of intolerant language. This was particularly evident in the case of members of several specific national minorities. Journalistic sensationalism is a very dangerous

<sup>33</sup> The fact that media can be abused (which happened much more frequently even a few years ago than it does today) is evidenced by the results of the analysis of Croatian media coverage of national minorities prepared by Stjepan Malović and Gordana Vilović (March 1 to March 31, 2003), who evaluated the following: "The most common abuses of media against national minorities are: national intolerance, hate speech, false information, manipulation of facts and violation of human rights and dignity. There was a lack of sense in media of promoting national tolerance, which is certainly a remnant of the media treatment of national minorities from the time of *neither war nor peace* in Croatia." The same authors state that today the situation is visibly improved, that texts and articles about national minorities are more balanced and objective, that hate speech is a less frequent occurrence in media and that minority groups' problems are monitored more systematically and responsibly. Although there have been some positive developments, the sensitivity of journalists when writing about minority issues is still not fully developed.

<sup>34</sup> Vilović, G., *The Image of National Minorities in Croatian Media*, International Studies, Vol. III, No. 3, 2003, p. 22



phenomenon that may do great harm to the image of national minorities in the public. Sometimes, even with the text correctly written, a title is created with the sole purpose of attracting the reader's attention, which can lead to unnecessary tension. Such cases occur most often when ethnic tension and conflicts are reported. As media are a means of communication between the members of a society, including members of national minorities and the majority people, it is very important for media to take the importance of their role in the process seriously, and to make every effort to properly represent a national minority to the public. In most societies, the position of national minorities is marginalized and therefore, direct communication and cooperation between minority and majority communities is hampered. This is precisely the reason why media have an important role in bringing closer and encouraging better mutual understanding among members of all groups that collectively form a particular political community.

Finally, two important conclusions can be drawn from researchers who analysed reporting on national minorities: media ignore national minorities, and when reporting on them, their coverage boils down to the following: In a negative context, reports on unusual events such as tragedies, crime, violence, extremism or threats to law and order; Members of minority groups are presented as different, dangerous and irrational, with frequent use of prejudice, generalizations and stereotypes; Members of the minority group are accused of being responsible for their own treatment and of being unable to change reality; Minority-related social, economic and political developments are superficially presented, without serious analysis and clarification.<sup>35</sup>

## Conclusion

Media play a key role in combating discrimination, influencing public opinion, promoting co-operation among communities and promoting human rights. They can make a particularly important contribution to improving the position of national minorities in a society. Research to date suggests that national minorities are often ignored and neglected in media, due to insufficient attention being paid to the problems of national minorities.

<sup>35</sup> Avraham E., Wolsfeld G., Aburaiya I., 2000: 118, according to: Kanižaj, I., Reporting on National Minorities in Croatian Daily News, *International Studies*, Vol. III, No. 3, 2003, p. 28



Issues related to national minorities are often put in the wrong context, not properly presented in media, which leads to the creation of a wrong perception of the problems and needs of national minorities by the members of the majority people.

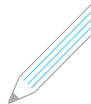
Not infrequently, media create and market a negative image of national minorities, especially due to the lack of training, sensitization and awareness of minority issues. The way to overcome such negative approach to national minorities in media is not easy at all. The promotion, protection and advocacy of diversity of all kinds (including ethnic diversity) in media has not yet been recognized as a priority and important task. Media are largely unaware of how much their way of writing and presenting influences minority policy-making and the understanding of the problems of national minorities by the majority people.

The perception of national minorities is mainly placed in the context of political events, which means that minorities are the focus of attention most often as a political topic, and thus are exposed to manipulation by some groups which participate in these political events. It is very important to note that reporting about national minorities in the context of incidents does not lag behind political topics, and such reporting favours the creation of intolerance, prejudice and stereotypes about members of national minorities.



### III. ANALYSIS OF GOOD AND BAD RADIO PRACTICES WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

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#### THINK WITH YOUR EARS, WRITE WITH SOUND

Ljubica Letinić

We hear before we are born: even in the womb, we clearly perceive the heartbeat, the flow of fluids, small movements. When we die, the last thing to go is hearing. Yet we believe so little of what comes to our ear, that incredibly complex and astonishing mechanism that transforms the movements of the world into electrical impulses that the brain understands as a voice, rattle or beat. The sounds that surround us influence our moods, the acoustics of space greatly determine our understanding of reality; an awareness of changes in the history of the sound environment sharpen a listener's perception. In earlier societies, most sounds were discrete and intermittent, while today many of them are artificial, continuous, repetitive and impoverished. The sounds of industrial modernization disrupt the balance of natural sounds and loudly compete against them; the connection between sound, i.e. noise, and power has never actually been challenged in the human imagination. But the world today is overwhelmed by sound: there is so much acoustic information that few can penetrate it with clarity - it's hard to know what, if anything, to listen to. And that is why it seems important to me in a time of the absolute dominance of the visual to be reminded of the magical nature of sound, the act of listening and the opportunity given us by the open air of radio.

At first harbouring a modest and timid belief that these radio workshops - apart from a strictly journalistic practice in the treatment of topics concerning national minorities or, in your case, more often, when you are broadcasting programmes that are specifically intended for persons belonging to national minorities - should speak of an extraordinary radio experience, I discovered by the end of the cycle that this proved to be a clear and necessary task for me. I will argue here that there is a direct link between radio aesthetics and professional journalistic ethics. I am honoured to be able to summarize our social gatherings from Split, via Osijek and Lovran to

”  
Zagreb, and I will try to explain this by the example of an old radio report.

...

*the atmosphere of the city, the cars, footsteps, continues beneath the text read from the studio*

With no intention of buying a house in the area of Daruvar, I went there looking for the announcement of a public auction of a house, imagining a bid and an inevitable third blow with a hammer on the table.

*female voice: We'll see if anyone has lodged a ten percent bid on that three-quarters parcel, which is just over HRK 18,000.*

So said lawyer Mira Trninić in front of the dilapidated building of the Daruvar Municipal Court. And really, that early morning was unlike auctions as we see it on film, because the Daruvar Municipal Court is not Sotheby's, nor is the owner of the house that was auctioned that day a wealthy patron. Stevo Zabrđac is a Serb returnee.

*Journalist: And where do you live now, Mr Zabrđac?*

*Attorney Trninić: In that house which is the subject of the enforcement proceedings.*

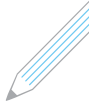
*Zabrđac: Veliki Bastaji 136*

Steve Zabrđac's house is for sale by his own decision. He left Croatia with his family at the beginning of the war, and in the meantime, permission to use his house was obtained by the large Tunić family, who has gained refugee status because they allegedly fled from Skopje! Among us journalists, this fact caused quite a surprise. We tried to figure out what kind of war had driven Tunić out of Skopje while Stevo Zabrđac was explaining what had happened to him in '91.

*Zabrđac: Well, I went in December '91 to Banja Luka, to Serbia, from Serbia to Eastern Slavonia, Borovo Naselje, Opatovac*

*Attorney Trninić to Zabrđac: But in '97 you had already made a claim for the return of your property. (then addresses the press) As soon as he received new documents from Croatia, he expressed his desire to return.*

*Zabrđac: Yes, we immediately signed up for our return.*



*Journalist: So, you waited 6 years to get your house back?*

*Zabrdac: Yes.*

*Journalist: In court?*

*Attorney Trninić: Through both judicial and administrative proceedings conducted through the Regional Office for Displaced Persons.*

After the refugees from Skopje, the Tunic family, lived in Veliki Bastaj 136 for 13 years, Stevo Zabrdac was issued a decision that he can return to his home. The Tunic's attorneys responded with a counterclaim, demanding compensation for their investment into the house. This amount was estimated at HRK 80,000, which Zabrdac, of course, had no way to pay. And so, in the Municipal Court, an auction of his house was scheduled so that Tunić could be compensated.

...

With this ten-minute report that I recorded in 2005 at the auction of Steve Zabrdac's house in Daruvar, which was broadcast on Channel 1 of Croatian Radio in the '*Puls Javnosti*' (*Heartbeat of the Public*) section of the Information Programme, we raised at the workshops the important issue of an explicit journalistic attitude in the programmes we had produced and noted two pernicious facts: the disappearance of reportage from our media horizon and the freshness of a ten-year-old report. Although the question of journalists' right to freedom of expression may seem controversial, it is least true, if our contributions or broadcasts are an affirmation of a minority position. In today's Croatia, perhaps more than ever since the last war, this applies above all to nationality, and immediately afterwards, gender, sexual identity, ideological, or any other particularly vulnerable social minority. How we chose the topics of our stories, how we approach them, how we handle them and how we position them within editorial policies – all that are mirrors of our intentions. In all other cases, except in defending the rights of the weaker, of the one who is a minority, we clearly distinguish journalism from activism.

Reportage, especially on radio, in which we use verbal and non-verbal elements to compose a sound story - namely, sounds that have no semantic meaning but which we do not treat as sound effects, but



which embedded in the event speak for themselves - is the essence of journalistic expression. Reportage is an authentic confirmation of our endeavour to convince ourselves, by the method of our own eyes and ears, of the nature of an event, and thus, empowered by its credibility, convey that event to the listeners. Reportage is also an opportunity for creativity in the journalistic craft, for fine writing and playing, besides with sentences, with the sounds we have recorded. A cough can sometimes be more interesting than words. Reportage is also an escape from the journalistic routine in which characters do not have to remain superficial, relationships simplified (banal), and the overall picture flawed and distorted. More than in any other journalistic expression, in the reporting of faces and destinies they become real and life-like, voices as unique as fingerprints resonate in their fullness. Of course, if they are recorded well enough.

...

*A courtroom atmosphere, distant murmur/ voice of the judge:  
No one appeared...*

This time there were no interested parties, no bid was given, so Zabrdac was assisted by lawyer Trninić and briefly managed to postpone the sale. Tunić's lawyer, Saja Oulovski, was initially inaccessible to us journalists.

*Attorney Oulovski: Do you think I'll give you information? I have to ask them first, they do not want to cooperate, I am only their agent and I act on their instructions.*

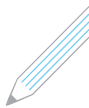
*Journalist: And the instruction is?*

*Attorney Oulovski: To sell the real estate and get them paid.*

Arguments of the other side are:

*Attorney Trninić: The state has already provided them with accommodations, donated building materials, and I think this would ultimately be an enrichment on the side of Tunić, because this is a claim for investment in a property that is returned to the owner with category III war damage. It would be funny if it wasn't tragic. Mr Zabrdac entered a devastated house for which he has yet to pay for allegedly increasing the value (leafing)*

*Attorney Oulovski: There are two truths, but you only listen to what Zabrdac tells you.*



*Journalist: And what is the other truth?*

*Attorney Oulovski: This is what the judgment found. That Tunić invested in the house.*

*Journalist: And what did he build?*

*Attorney Oulovski: Here, I also have a finding, the expert assessed everything, look... (leafing through papers)... everything.*

*Journalist: Okay, but it's not clear why Zabrdac has to pay, Zabrdac didn't ask him to intervene in the house, and why did Tunić ever fix it when he didn't build one on his own?*

*Attorney Oulovski: Listen, it's all legal, I'm just their Attorney, you can't ask me for answers that I'm not ready to give you.*

(in the background of the studio text, the atmosphere of the street)

Despite the experience of war chaos that left traces in all institutions, no argument is sufficient to explain why someone is being deprived of their home in this way and why it is called 'lawful'. Private property is the most protected place in the community that we so willingly wanted to enter. So, it is not illogical to wonder how it is possible that the court took into account the arguments that the Tunić's lawyer shared with us as we waited for the judge to complete the usual court formalities.

*Attorney Oulovski: They agreed, everything is neither black nor white, they agreed, this man agreed, because he wanted to sell the house, and when he did this, he changed his mind, this is not the State's fault, Tunić seeks just what he invested because of the sale..*

...

In the beginnings of television in the UK, BBC journalists conducted a large survey of citizens asking them, 'Do you prefer radio or television?' One boy, stopped in front of his school, replied without thinking: 'Radio! That's where the pictures are better for me.' And indeed, working for the radio we create images in the minds of our listeners as the end users. In order to reach into the radio and express ourselves through it, we must look, think, and write with our

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ears. There is nothing more logical than thinking acoustically in a non-visual medium. The ten-minute newsreel from Daruvar opened up a lively discussion in our sessions, mainly because of the sounds of the montage incorporated into the whole. One colleague said it “reminded her of a radio drama”. Of course, the modest Daruvar reportage does not in any way come close to dramatic creativity, but it leans against it and can be heard as a tense court drama. Verbal hesitations, whispers, gnashing of teeth, murmuring, infusion of saliva into the mouth, even noise, intermittent snippets, hiccups, coughing, stuttering, breathlessness - all these are acoustic sections of reality that will be details that, perhaps crucially, validate our story as authentic. It is important not to mute the microphone when recording a report.

...

*Entering a car, driving*

We headed toward Bastaj, and we were not convinced ourselves that the work Tunić had done on the house of Stevo Zabrdac was worth HRK 80,000. His story of a prior arrangement is somewhat different from what Attorney Oulovski offered us. Zabrdac does not appear to have changed his mind.

*Zabrdac, in the car: I'm not interested in whether you want to buy a house or not, he says, I would like to take two plots, so I'll get the material from the state, and I say: no problem, as you will, just free my house and he say : I will not release your house until you give me 80,000 kuna. 8,000? No, no, 80,000. A court expert comes out and estimates 43,600 and some VAT, and I'm interested in how that VAT applies when it's not bought in a store. Because if I had changed my mind and decided that I wasn't going to sell, and in the meantime he had done something, I would have to think why I did it now, when the man was sure of me that I was going to sell, but I never told him I would sell. But I see that he spoiled it for me, and he said: I will not leave the house.*

*Journalist: Is this your house? Zabrdac: Yes, that's it .....*

a village atmosphere, chickens, car engine stops, door closes, footsteps on gravel



*Zabrdac: Here you see, it's my property, and look at how much that fence is worth, he says new fence, new wire, new columns - and nothing.*

the voice of a neighbour from afar/ while Zabrdac responds we are approaching the wife of Steve Zabrdac, barking is heard

*Journalist: What's the dog's name?*

*Mrs. Zabrdac: Bundi.*

*Journalist: How are you handling this, ma'am?*

*Mrs. Zabrdac: We've gotten sick, ever since the stress began, they bother us so much, and they made two houses for themselves.*

*Journalist: Are the Tunićs still there?*

*Mrs. Zabrdac: They are there, but they don't allow themselves to be recorded or photographed.*

We went to the other side of the street, where Tunić was living in a new house with no facade.

Ringling bell, door opening

*Journalist: We were in court now, the Tunić house, you know something about that?*

*Female voice: We have nothing to say. We have someone representing us there and in the court and everywhere.*

*Journalist: Why won't you speak?*

*Female voice: We are not speaking and will not.*

So, we left Bastaj with a disbelief that has no place in this country. Because the abundance of illogicality in this story should apparently be normal: a civilian who has escaped the war must evict via the courts those who have moved into his house; the occupants consider, and the law enables them, that the owner is obliged to compensate them for what they invested into that house while they were using it. The court takes this into account many years later: although the owner has not asked for repairs, he is obliged to pay the occupants for the investment. At no point will that same court wonder how it is possible to live in someone else's house for free for 13 years, and how

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three old boards have become worth 80,000 kuna. It is logical that they will not ask, because a Croat, a refugee from Skopje, lived in the house for free, and an Orthodox refugee from Croatia wants to return to his own house. To doubt the common sense of such court judgments, and this one is not the only one, is the surest path to a status that would not be awarded by another person's house: the status of a Croatian traitor

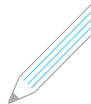
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Apart from genres, this kind of speech on Channel 1 of Croatian Radio was the exception then, not the rule. The editor-in-chief of the show announced the reportage by the words: ‘Now a story about a personal case from Daruvar.’ Of course, the case of the Steve Zabrdac house auction was by no means personal, but the appearance of systematic judicial violence against returnees had to be belittled on the public radio waves. Also, at our workshops someone remarked that the reportage was libellous because we commented on a court verdict. The objection was pointless, because this case involved a completed court process that journalists are allowed to comment on, but I will take this opportunity to emphasize the responsibility for choice as the essence of ethical journalism, as well as self-censorship. It is generated by our superior editors, often the extended hands of media owners or management, the bad experiences of our colleagues, political centres of power, manipulators of misunderstandings, and general, established opinions rooted in our communities. In order to defend ourselves against this danger that has greatly eroded professional journalism, it is crucial to skilfully handle the medium in which we express ourselves, as well as to master the material we are talking about, because it is the source of our professional confidence. Only from that can we create an authorial voice which will strengthen our journalistic position, but more importantly, the voices, stories, messages and meanings we consider important to transfer in an effort to engage with minority positions in public life.



## IV. ANALYSIS OF GOOD AND BAD TELEVISION PRACTICES WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

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**Sanja Pleša**

From a professional point of view, television is the most demanding medium: apart from a good “story”, an equally good “picture” is required, which is why the quality of television reports depends on the engagement of a large number of experts. Therefore, the test of tolerance and non-discrimination is carried out daily by the television journalist in the newsroom and in the field, working closely with a wide range of people of different interests, professions, work habits and even nationalities and other characteristics. Thus, the language of equality and dialogue is essential in the daily work of a television journalist, and such an approach should be nurtured without exception in their contributions, since media strongly influence the formation of public opinion. It is imperative to nurture the awareness of professionals working in media about the need for intercultural dialogue and about cooperation that goes beyond ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic boundaries, with the desire to promote a culture of tolerance and mutual understanding, bearing in mind the role of informing the public.<sup>36</sup>

The White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue “Living Together in Equal Dignity” states that media are required to publish objective information and contemporary thinking, and to counter stereotypes. Journalists must have the freedom to express their opinions, including offering value judgments, but they must also be responsible for obtaining and disseminating objective information. Media need to devise ways to work together and produce, at regional, national and European levels, programming material that proves its value by mobilizing public opinion to react against intolerance and improve relationships between communities. Any type of labelling of persons belonging to minority and socially neglected groups in public speaking must be prohibited.

These principles should be kept in mind when carrying out daily journalistic tasks. A prerequisite for quality monitoring of minority

<sup>36</sup> White Paper “Living Together in Equal Dignity”, Council of Europe 2008

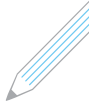
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issues is knowledge of Croatian legislation, as well as international documents that guarantee the rights of national minorities. The basic task of journalists arises precisely from a good knowledge of legal frameworks, international treaties, conventions and charters, which is to inform minorities about their rights and to be able to react journalistically to violations of those rights. Unfortunately, violations of rights, hate speech, intolerance, labelling and the promotion of stereotypes are very common in the public domain, and it is the duty of journalists to respond. These are topics that we often address in the multinational Prizma Magazine, an HTV programme that has been broadcast since 1993.

### **Maintaining contacts with members of minorities**

Specialized shows like Prizma have their opportunities and perils, strengths and weaknesses. There are certainly opportunities in journalistic contributions and in studio interviews to break prejudices and break stereotypes, to influence a wide range of social phenomena and create a positive atmosphere for minority members. Perils of this manner of informing minorities are not only ghettoizing contents on minorities, but also a constant audience that agrees with messages of the show. That is why the main goal is to attract as many viewers as possible, and this can only be done with quality topics that are attractive to those who are not interested in minority content. The strength of such shows should lie in the influence and confidence of the minority community, as well as in creating content that is of interest to the majority. And this can only be achieved through direct contacts with members of minorities, with whom a relationship of mutual understanding, appreciation and respect should be built. However, the selection and editing of topics should be guided solely by journalistic and editorial standards.

Contacts with representatives of minorities are an endless source of topics that can be addressed in a journalistic manner. From the problems they face in their daily lives, to topics related to their culture and tradition. The influence of minorities on the development of Croatian cultural and historical identity, their impact on the economy, science and sport is very often forgotten. These are topics that can present a journalistic challenge, but also an opportunity to educate the majority.



Contacts with representatives of minorities are built over a long time and can be easily disrupted, which is why the manner of communication should be carefully considered. Minority members should be approached as persons and portrayed that way. Namely, it may happen that the statement *“I am a journalist who wants to make a story on your situation because I think I am the one who can solve it”* - may have exactly the opposite result: it may lead to you having no story at all, but also no valuable interlocutor in the future who can help you see a particular issue from a minority perspective.

### **Get to know important institutions and organizations**

It is also very important to keep in mind all relevant institutions that need to be contacted when it comes to minority issues. When it comes to issues related to the exercise of minority or other rights, it is important to know who is responsible for ensuring they are respected. For example, when it comes to the inability to exercise the rights of returnees, it should be noted that, in addition to minority organizations dealing with this issue, indispensable interlocutors are also the responsible persons from the State Office for Reconstruction and Housing as well as the UNHCR office, which is a partner in the implementation of the Regional Housing Programme. Most often, various state-owned companies are involved in the repatriation process; for example, HEP<sup>37</sup>, if we are talking about electricity, the Croatian Roads authority, in regards to the traffic connection of returnees with the rest of Croatia, etc. When it comes to topics related to the availability of education in a minority language, it is important to know that the Education Agency has educational advisers for education in minority languages for all minorities who use the right to education in their own language. Similarly, when it comes to the availability of education for children, such as for the members of the Roma national minority, interlocutors should be sought in the schools they attend, the competent Ministry, as well as Roma NGOs and associations dedicated to education. Of course, it is always necessary for minority members who face a particular problem to testify about it.

When recording a contribution, care should always be taken not to depict minority members as isolated, excluded members of

<sup>37</sup> HEP - Croatian Electric Power Company

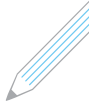
our society. When recording, writing and editing contributions, one should also take into account that within the minority community there are different opinions and different views on a particular topic or issue and should be guided by the principles of the journalistic profession: represent both sides.

When editing a programme dedicated to national minorities, according to editorial and journalistic assessment, topics can be covered through all TV formats: from short news, reports, study or field interviews, to reportage. However, in conditions where newsrooms have a decreasing number of journalists and production conditions are insufficient - it is very difficult to create a good show.

### **Make your job easier**

There are several ways to make your work easier under such conditions:

- Create an event calendar: in one place, by date, record all important holidays of certain national minorities (for contributions on culture and tradition), birthdays of prominent members of minorities who influenced the development of Croatia (for contributions on the history of minorities in this region); important minority events and manifestations (for example, Days of Macedonian Culture, Days of Hungarian Culture, Lipovljani Meetings, etc.). With an event calendar, it is very easy to plan the contents of a show in advance and to record a topic in the time available so that it will be broadcast on a specific date.
- Talk to your colleagues about the topics and contributions covered on the show and about the show itself. If more of you are interested in working on a minority broadcast project, have regular meetings to discuss the topics you have broadcast and the topics you intend to cover.
- You can revisit all of the problems you reported on after a while and see if the issues were resolved and how (*follow up*).
- Make sure you cover a variety of topics in contributions - from political participation, education and existential issues to culture, tradition, and sports.
- Pay particular attention to intercultural and multi-minority events.



- Use contacts with minority members as a source of topics.
- Create a list of experts on specific topics related to national minorities.
- Create lists of topics in notes that you can gradually work on, explore, and eventually shoot.
- Devote some time for planning out a shooting, and arrange the cooperation of interlocutors beforehand, as well as for exploring the subject itself – being well-prepared for a shooting means using less time with better effect.
- While you are in the field and shooting, stick to the topics that you have come to record. If a new topic opens in the midst of this, do not use the additional material and enlarge the story into several topics, but instead leave the extra material for later use as a new topic. You will already have part of a second story, and the main story you shoot will be well rounded, undiluted, whole.
- Talk to the cameraman about the topics you are recording, explain to him what you want to achieve with your contribution and what you want to shoot - the image is a crucial part of your contribution, and because of the short recording time it is important to say how long you plan the contribution to be, how many statements you will take, etc. Before arriving for the shoot, you should inform other participants of the shortness of the time you have at your disposal and ask them to give you their statements at a time that suits you.
- When recording statements, ask specific questions - when it comes to events, and when it comes to portraits, reportage, or personal testimonies about difficult life situations, schedule more recording time so that you have enough time to talk to an interviewee as much as he/ she needs to “open up”. Keep in mind that when you are talking to the interviewee, you should stand right next to the camera lens, because this is the only way the viewer can make contact with them: by looking at you, the interview subject also addresses the viewers.
- Record the interlocutors in their daily situations. For example, if you are recording a choreographer of a folklore society, you should also record them at a folklore rehearsal, talk to members of the society about them; if you are taking a portrait of an artist, shoot some footage in his/her studio and ask him/her to paint in front of the camera or, better yet, to make a

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statement while painting; if you are capturing a portrait of a person with more interests, also shoot some footage at home, at work, at the relevant minority club, etc.

- If you are recording a conversation in the studio or in the field, keep an eye out for the time available on the show, prepare questions and inform the interviewee to the available time: arrange with the cameraman or photographer to keep you aware of how long the interview is running (half time, two minutes or one minute before the end) because you will spend less time editing to shorten the interview, save both your and the interviewee's time, studio and recording time, and editing time.

- Whenever possible, hire minority members as expert associates.

- Allow the interviewees to speak their native language.

### **No hate speech (or sensationalism), please**

When it comes to the most watched shows, those which are informative, minority topics should not be approached sensationally. Particular attention should be paid to statements that can be characterized as hate speech, which encourage stereotypes and intolerance. It is the duty of journalists to shy away from such statements, to emphasize that they are inappropriate statements, and in no way to endorse or just broadcast them in a contribution without comment, thinking that they do not bear any responsibility for the publication of the statement of the interviewee. A journalist must be aware of the power of his/her words and the impact he/she has on the viewer and must therefore avoid such statements.

All topics that are broadcasted in specialized shows can also find their way into the news cycle, treated in a different way, as shorter topics with an announcement (*for more on that, watch informational broadcasts*). Such cross promotion is always useful for shows that very often do not have an attractive broadcast time.

However, while it is very important for minorities to have their own media space, which is provided for them by specialized broadcasts, it is necessary to publish articles on minorities in programmes dedicated to culture, entertainment and sports. Various aspects of minority culture and identity may also be embedded in other specialized TV content. This gives them a place in your programming, just as they have a place in our society, thus encouraging their integration.



## V. LIST OF RELEVANT TOPICS RAISED AT THE WORKSHOPS

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- Review the proportion of minorities in public and state services, especially in the military and police
- Minorities in the perception of citizens
- Emphasize the contributions of minorities to history, culture, the Homeland War
- Traditional crafts of minorities. Economic issues of minorities.
- Warm human interest stories/ portraits. Field reportage stories.
- Problems that we all share (unemployment, poor infrastructure...)
- Historical access to minorities
- Impact of cuisine and similar minority traditions on HR
- Social questions
- Segregated education
- Pay attention to under-represented minorities. Multiple minorities (minorities within minorities). Atypical representatives of minorities.
- Repatriation (legal and political aspects, economic, cultural, psycho-social). Procedures for exercising the rights of returnees
- Minority programmes aimed at sensitizing the majority
- Role and work of councils and representatives of national minorities and minority representatives at local and regional level
- Practical rights of minorities (scholarships, employment, various benefits...).
- Cross-border cooperation and other EU funds. Life in border areas and cooperation.
- Minority education (textbook content, history of minorities, especially Roma).
- Discrimination on the basis of nationality. Racial discrimination against Roma
- Positive examples, with emphasis on colleagues, employers, friends, neighbours and teachers who talk about members



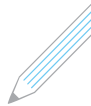
of minorities without regard for their nationality (portraying a minority members primarily as a person)

- Multilingual picture books and books
- Ways of monitoring the exercise of minority rights and their possible abuse
- Minority cooperation and joint projects
- Coordination of councils and representatives of national minorities
- Relations of minorities with their home countries
- Topics dedicated to young people
- Minority roundtable
- Educating minorities about access to media
- Nationality of celebrities and politicians (*coming out* as a support to expressing minority identity)



## VI. PRACTICAL ADVICE FOR WORKING WITH NATIONAL MINORITIES

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### **Good journalistic practices in minority reporting**

- In-depth reporting
- Providing background information
- Explaining the legislative framework
- Understanding the impact of your own work
- Giving voice to the invisible
- Showing respect
- Raising awareness of diversity
- Avoiding stereotypes
- Anti-discrimination
- Offering a broader picture

*Source: Getting the facts right: Reporting ethnicity and religion (Media Diversity Institute, 2012)*

### **Recommendations for journalists**

- Get to know anti-discrimination legislation
- Use a dialogue-oriented approach
- Use a wider network of experts
- Provide background information
- Put the facts in context
- Portray people as human beings, not as members of a minority
- Avoid negative labels
- Separate facts from opinions, but treat opinions as important

*Source: Getting the facts right: Reporting ethnicity and religion (Media Diversity Institute, 2012)*

### **Recommendations for editors**

- Organize in-house training for journalists
- Encourage more experienced journalists to support the less experienced

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- Support best journalistic practices
  - Create a culture of tolerance in your newsroom
  - Invite minority members to your newsroom
  - With the help of your HR department, keep an eye on the diversity of staff in your newsroom
  - Develop internal editorial ethical guidelines

*Source: Getting the facts right: Reporting ethnicity and religion (Media Diversity Institute, 2012)*

### **Advice for reporting on minorities**

- It is always necessary to include minority members as interlocutors in a contribution
- Watch your language (it’s an insult to call Albanians Shiptars, or Roma Gypsies, even though they sometimes use those names among themselves)
- Review the text to find any prejudices, stereotypes, or generalizations
- Beware of the terms “as is known” or “obvious” as they usually reflect the prejudice of the journalists themselves or of their social group
- Avoid using black/ white expressions and views. Especially in conflict situations, as they are often very complex
- Including members of other ethnic groups in newsrooms fosters a more balanced approach to reporting, and it also broadens audiences
- Find unusual ways to write and report on everyday issues. Spend a full day with minority members to understand their lives, customs and problems. This will help you to reduce your own prejudices as well as to use more appropriate words to describe members of that group
- Keep in touch with people from each ethnic group, stay informed
- Do not treat ethnic minorities as being monolithic. Talk to as many people as possible and present their different opinions
- Be sceptical, check the facts
- Avoid insulting statements, even from politicians or priests.

Paraphrase them. If you quote them, please note that minority members may find their words offensive

*Source: Reporting Diversity Manual (David Tuller, 2002)*

### **Advice for interviewing ethnic minorities**

- Be sensitive and thoughtful. Understand that minority members may be afraid of talking to reporters. Encourage them by talking about their jobs, family, and hobbies - to show them that you do not experience them exclusively as a minority
- Respect the terms your interlocutors impose: some do not want their name to be disclosed, others allow you to give them only their first name, but without mentioning their last name or the city where they live - so that they cannot be identified
- Arrange the recording location that best suits your interlocutor, be it their office, apartment or yard
- Let them tell their story how they want it, even if they start about how it all started 10 or 20 years ago. It is important to ensure that you have enough time to get relaxed and earnest interlocutors
- Make a list of questions in advance but be flexible. It's more important to listen carefully so you don't miss something you weren't even aware of and to ask important questions
- Given your differences, don't preach to them about how they should live. If you have a judgmental attitude, your interlocutors will close themselves off
- Try to become aware of your own prejudices about the minority you are reporting on and then cut out such questions or parts of the story you are preparing
- Remember that your interviewees are experts! Not only doctors and scientists are experts - everyone is an expert when it comes to his or her life. Don't assume you already know everything they will tell you
- At the end of the interview, ask them if they know other people who would also like to make a statement
- Above all, be careful about how information is used. When someone agrees to talk to you, they are doing you a favour. You also do him/ her a favour by reporting carefully and compassionately. It is easy to scare people by using stereotypes or

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hate speech toward others and different. Your job is the opposite - to help your audience understand and empathize with them instead of fearing them

*Source: Reporting Diversity Manual (David Tuller, 2002)*

### **Checking for respect for diversity**

1. Am I aware of my prejudices about the issues, topics, and people I am reporting on?
2. Do I know the power of the images, words, sounds and music I use in my contribution?
3. Is nationality important in the topic I am reporting on?
4. Have all the facts I publish been verified? Do I use the correct terms in the contribution?
5. Do I talk to colleagues who are more experienced in reporting on minorities and minority topics? Do I discuss this topic with my fellow journalists who are minority members?
6. How do I choose my interlocutors? Because they are relevant or because they will attract viewers?
7. Do I try to find different opinions within minority communities?
8. Are minority members in my contribution for the right reasons?
9. Do I check all sides and develop a story in that way?
10. Am I ready to take on the challenge and find new interlocutors with ideas that will offer a new perspective on the dominant thinking on the topic?
11. Do I check for stereotypes in my text?
12. Do I think about the impact my contribution will have, not only on the audience but also on the participants in it?
13. Am I trying to bring diversity to the newsroom by engaging minority members?
14. Am I interested in cultures that are different from mine and am I prepared to make contributions on other cultures and their particularities?

*Source: [www.ebu.ch](http://www.ebu.ch)*

## VII. SYNOPSIS OF BROADCASTS CREATED AT WORKSHOPS

### Split, 10 - 11 April 2015

Synopsis of a magazine broadcast (radio). Duration: 28' 10''

STUDIO (JINGLE ANNOUNCEMENTS, SIGNOFF)	SOUND RECORDING (SPEECH, MUSIC, ATMOSPHERE)	DURATION	RADIO
JINGL NAJAVNI		30''	
TOPIC ANNOUNCEMENT (DJ TALK)		30''	
SHORT BREAK		5''	
CONTRIBUTION: WORLD ROMA DAY	Introduction explains World Roma Day. We are talking to two Roma families in Split - one who lives in a barracks in Kopilica and the other who is in trade and has a booth in Pazar <sup>38</sup> (how they live, do they go to school, are they employed). SOUND: The first family members SOUND: The second family members Poll: Perception of Roma among Split citizens	3'	
SHORT JINGLE		5''	
CONTRIBUTION: ITALIAN LEGACY IN SPLIT	In the introduction, we give a historical perspective. We show data on how much Italian is taught in primary schools in Split and how much in demand it is in foreign language schools. We record the Italian Community, which organizes free Italian language courses. We talk to the course participants. SOUND: Antonela Tudor Tomas, Vice President of the Italian Society Poll: The Italian legacy in Split	3' 30''	
SHORT JINGLE		5''	
CONTRIBUTION: PORTRAIT OF SVETO PANKER	Talk about the life of Svetozar Jovanovic (Sveto Punker). We start with punk music. Sveto describes life and youth in Split. We tell the story of his forcible eviction from his apartment even though he was a Croatian veteran. Sveto is an urban legend, and other citizens of Split talk about him. SOUND: Fon Biškić, about Sveto as a friend	3' 30''	
JINGLE EURO BLACK NATION (ROMA RAP)		10''	

<sup>38</sup> Pazar – the main Market place in Split (the largest town on the Croatian coast)

<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF TOPIC: THE ROMA MINORITY (FOR WORLD ROMA DAY)</b>		20''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: THE LIFE OF ROMA IN DARDA</b>	Going to Darda <sup>39</sup> and the sound of the atmosphere of "Roma Open Museum" exhibition opening. Statement by the youngest Roma, the organizer of the exhibition and the president of the local community, talking about the number of the Roma in Darda.	2' 30''
<b>READ: EDUCATING ROMA</b>	We elaborate on statistics referring to Roma education.	45''
<b>TONE: SUCCESSFUL ROMA</b>	Statement by the school principal and a Roma student who is the most successful in the school	1'
<b>READ: ROMA EMPLOYMENT</b>	Commentary on the status of Roma education, employment statistics and occupations which Roma choose	1'
<b>TONE: DIRECTOR OF THE COUNTY CES</b>	The CES County Director speaks about Roma employment. He mentions a social entrepreneurship association and employment of Roma women	1' 30''
<b>CONTRIBUTION ANNOUNCEMENT</b>		20''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: ROMA WOMEN WHO COMPLETED SECONDARY SCHOOL</b>	We talk about the experience of Roma women who graduated high school, They are grateful to their teacher the most.	2'
<b>READ: THE TEACHER'S PROFILE</b>	The teacher's profile, description of his work, altruistic motives	45''
<b>TONE: STUDENT</b>	The teacher talks about his work and helping the Roma. The teacher mentions the band Euro Black Nation. A clip of the band's music	1' 30''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: EURO BLACK NATION</b>	At the rehearsal of a band who mentions the Gypsy Ball, which was left out from Baranya's <sup>40</sup> tourist offer. The sound of the atmosphere, music, discussion among the band members. Band members' statements	3'
<b>READ: THE GYPSY BALL</b>	We continue to discuss the Gypsy Ball, mentioning the history of this event, its cultural importance, its attractiveness to tourists	1'
<b>READ: CRITIQUE OF THE TOURIST BOARD</b>	We criticize the Baranya Tourist Board for indirectly expelling the Gypsy Ball from the tourist offer	45''
<b>BROADCAST SIGNOFF</b>		20''

<sup>39</sup> Darda - a village in Eastern Croatia, near the town of Osijek

<sup>40</sup> Baranya - a North East region of Croatia

Synopsis of a magazine broadcast (TV). Duration: 29' 55''

TOPICS (ANNOUNCEMENT, SIGNOFF, JINGLE)	OFF / SOUNDS / IMAGES	DURATION
INTRO CREDITS		30''
INTRODUCTORY ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTENTS		30''
JINGLE: UPDATED ANNOUNCEMENT FOR CONTRIBUTIØN		20''
CONTRIBUTION: WORLD ROMA DAY	We are shooting a Roma family in Split: an example of positive integration. The wife brings cakes to work for colleagues on the occasion of the World Roma Day. SOUND: The wife makes a statement at her workplace SOUND: Colleagues SOUND: Employer Not everyone is this lucky. Graphics: data on education and (un)employment of the Roma SOUND: MP for the Roma minority SOUND: Speaker of Parliament SOUND: The President of the Republic of Croatia SOUND: A child from the Roma family with his own perspectives on the future	3'
ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION		15''
CONTRIBUTION: ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NDH	We open the contribution with the placement of a wreath from the Mayor of Split under the monument to the HOS <sup>41</sup> unit named after the Ustasha captain Rafael Boban. SOUND: Ana Lebl, president of the Jewish Community in Split talks about Ustasha crimes, the Jewish community in Split and its impact on the culture and history of the city. An overview of the history and operation of the Morpurgo Bookstore. SOUND: Director	2' 30''
ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION		15''
CONTRIBUTION: ELECTION DATE FOR COUNCILS AND MINORITY REPRESENTATIVES	Poll: Do you know when the elections are and will you go to them? STAND UP: few polling stations SOUND: Minority Political Representative SOUND: Ministry of Administration	2'
STILL UNKNOWN	SOUND: An election expert	

TV

<sup>41</sup> HOS – the Croatian Defence Forces, a military unit of volunteers during the Homeland War

<b>JINGLE RESEARCH</b>		5''
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION</b>		15''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: MINORITY EMPLOYMENT IN THE MILITARY</b>	<p>A potential member of the Croatian Armed Forces (HV), a member of the Serb minority. He was unsuccessful in the entrance competition</p> <p>SOUND: the potential soldier</p> <p>Legal obligations for employment of minorities.</p> <p>SOUND: Serb political representative</p> <p>Graphics: Data on the number of minorities employed in the military</p> <p>SOUND: Expert / Analyst</p> <p>SOUND: An honorary HV member who is also a member of a minority</p>	4' 30''
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION</b>		15''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: TOURIST SEASON</b>	<p>We are exploring how the season is prepared for foreign tourists. Picture of a ferry and tourists disembarking on shore</p> <p>Survey: We ask foreign tourists if they know who they will turn to for help. We examine whether minority communities in Croatia have prepared for the arrival of their countrymen. Do they offer any assistance, and what kind? Do they co-operate with the police and tourist boards?</p> <p>SOUND: The Italian Society</p> <p>SOUND: The Tourist Board</p> <p>The picture shows the distribution of leaflets for tourists.</p> <p>SOUND: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>SOUND: A member of the Traffic Youth</p>	2' 30''
<b>JINGLE MINORITY IMPACTS</b>		5''
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION</b>		15''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: THE LEGACY OF ITALIAN CUISINE</b>	<p>A chef at a famous Split restaurant cooks and talks about Italian specialties</p> <p>SOUND: Veljko Barbieri<sup>42</sup> on Italian cuisine, its acceptance in Dalmatia</p> <p>We film a Split family while they eat Italian dishes, such as spaghetti or pizza. They talk about their menu, Italian dishes and their influence on the everyday life of the citizens of Split</p> <p>SOUND: A nutritionist talks about the impact of Italian (Mediterranean) cuisine on a healthy life</p>	3' 30''

<sup>42</sup> Veljko Barbieri - a famous Croatian writer and culinary expert of Italian origin



JINGLE CULTURE		5''
ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION		15''
CONTRIBUTION: THE CULTURAL LIFE OF THE BOSNIAK MINORITY	We shoot a rehearsal for the premiere of a play in which the screenwriter and actors are mostly members of the Bosniak Society SOUND: Actors, screenwriter We announce the premiere We shoot at the Sevdah <sup>43</sup> Lovers Club SOUND: Club members (Bosniaks, Croats and others) at the end sing a Sevdalinka together	2' 30''
JINGLE PORTRAIT		5''
ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION		15''
CONTRIBUTION: PORTRAIT OF A MACEDONIAN WHO DESIGNED POLJUD ATHLETIC TRACK	A Macedonian walks the athletic track, talking about its design, the sports club Hajduk ... SOUND: Zdravko Reic, talks about the history of Poljud <sup>44</sup> Poll: We ask the citizens of Split if they know who designed the track SOUND: Hajduk Athletic Club We film the Macedonian in his daily activities with friends. He talks about his life in Split. SOUND: Friends, talking about the Macedonian	3'
SIGNOFF		30''
CLOSING CREDITS		

<sup>43</sup> Sevdah – a traditional genre of folk music from Bosnia and Herzegovina, which mostly tells sad love stories. A Sevdalinka – a song in the manner of Sevdah

<sup>44</sup> Poljud – the main Stadium in Split

## Lovran, 15 - 16 May 2015

Synopsis on the topic of elections for councils and representatives of national minorities (radio). Duration: 30'

RADIO	STUDIO (JINGL, ANNOUNCEMENT, SIGNOFF)	SOUND RECORDING (SPEECH, MUSIC, ATMOSPHERE)	DURATION
		OPENING CREDITS	
	STUDIO ANNOUNCEMENT		1'
	STUDIO CONVERSATION: PROF. SINIŠA TATALOVIĆ	Professor Tatalović explains the meaning of elections and their process	5'
	INTERVIEW: A REVIEW OF TURNOUT FOR PREVIOUS ELECTIONS AND CANDIDATES FOR THIS YEAR		1'
	SURVEY ANNOUNCEMENT	SURVEY	1' 30''
	JINGLE		10''
	REPORT ANNOUNCEMENT		30''
	REPORT: THE MOST DISTANT VILLAGE IN OUR MUNICIPALITY	Traveling to the village, describing the road, talking to the locals, practical problems, communication, infrastructure, the work of their representatives...	7'
	JINGLE		10''
	COMMENTARY ANNOUNCEMENT		30''
	DISCUSSION IN THE STUDIO: PROF. TATALOVIĆ	Professor Tatalović gives an overview of the ways of thinking of the village people and local issues. He links this to elections through the work of councils and representatives as well as the opportunities for improvement	4'
	INTERLUDE: ELECTIONS IN LIGHT OF THE RECENTLY MADE DECLARATION ON INTOLERANCE AND ETHNOCENTRISM		30''
	READ ANNOUNCEMENT: DECLARATION		1' 30''
	INTERLUDE: COMMENTARY OF PROF. TATALOVIĆA ON DECLARATION		15''

CONVERSATION IN THE STUDIO: TATALOVIĆ	Prof. Tatalović gives a review of the Declaration	2'
JINGL		10''
INTERLUDE: SERVICE INFORMATION ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS	A third voice reads the service information	2' 15''
READ CONTRIBUTION: THE RIGHT TO VOTE	Affirmative outline of the right to vote	1' 30''
SIGNOFF		
CLOSING CREDITS		30''

Synopsis of a magazine broadcast (TV). Duration: 23' 30''

TOPICS (ANNOUNCEMENT, SIGNOFF, JINGLE)	OFF / SOUNDS / IMAGES	DURATION
OPENING CREDITS		30''
INTRO ANNOUNCEMENT		1'
JINGLE ATTUALITA		30''
CONTRIBUTION: ELECTIONS FOR COUNCILS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES	Interlocutors: Furio Radin <sup>45</sup> , the Election Commission, voters	5'
JINGLE CULTURE		30''
CONTRIBUTION: DAYS OF SERBIAN CULTURE	Interlocutors: organizers, a writer from Serbia, a painter from Serbia, an art critic, visitors	5'
JINGLE		30''
CONTRIBUTION: PREPARATIONS FOR FIRST GRADE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL	Report with children at Rin Tin Tin La Valiga Kindergarten, talking to them. Statements from the heads of social services and kindergarten teachers. Interview with the kindergarten Director	3' 2'
JINGLE		30''
CONTRIBUTION: A. SMAREGLIA ANNIVERSARY	We talk to the composer's grandson; the President of the Italian Society of Pula; a historian, and a musician	5'
SIGNOFF		

TV

<sup>45</sup> MP Furio Radin – the representative of the Italian minority in the Croatian Parliament

## Zagreb, 28 - 29 May 2015

Synopsis of a magazine broadcast (radio). Duration: 30' 25''

RADIO	STUDIO (JINGL, ANNOUNCEMENT, SIGNOFF)	SOUND RECORDING (SPEECH, MUSIC, ATMOSPHERE)	DURATION
		OPENING CREDITS	
	SOUND CONTRIBUTION: POLL	The poll yields statements from seven citizens who answer the question: "What do you think about a priest attending a prom dinner in Knin <sup>46?</sup> "	1' 30''
	ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISCUSSION		20''
	STUDIO DISCUSSION: TWO TEACHERS	We talk to teachers who were opposed to the priest's coming to the prom; why they opposed it, whether they were alone at the party, what they thought of the event...	6'
	ANNOUNCEMENT OF REPORT		20''
	REPORT: GRADUATION DINNER	Pupils, parents, teachers, and the high school principal talk about the prom dinner	5'
	JINGLE GLOSSARY OF DEMOCRACY		10''
	READ CONTRIBUTION: GLOSSARY OF DEMOCRACY	Glossary of democracy: The concept of secularism. Read by a third voice; Interlocutors: friends, parents, colleagues, fellow citizens	1' 30''
	ANNOUNCEMENT OF PORTRAIT		15''
	CONTRIBUTION: PORTRAIT OF ETHNIC CZECH SCIENTISTS	Portrait of a successful Czech scientist who returned to her Croatian homeland after defending her doctorate in Prague. Interlocutors: friends, parents, colleagues, fellow citizens	4'
	JINGLE SMALL LANGUAGE SCHOOL		10''
	READ CONTRIBUTION: THE VERB 'TO THINK'	A small language school: learning the verb 'to think'. Read contribution: We define the verb 'to think' and its use	2' 30''
	ANNOUNCEMENT OF LIVE BROADCAST		20''
	LIVE BROADCAST: REPORT FROM PROTEST IN ROMA SETTLEMENT DUE TO COMMUNAL PROBLEMS	Announcement by a reporter with an interlocutor from a Roma settlement, where a protest is ongoing because no garbage containers like the ones in the rest of the city were placed in their area	4'

<sup>46</sup> Knin - a town in Southern Croatia. It was the seat of the rebel Chetnik forces who committed numerous war crimes and massacres during the Homeland War.

<b>ANNOUNCEMENT INCLUDING LISTENERS</b>		20''
<b>LISTENERS LIVE: INCLUSION IN PROGRAMME</b>	Listeners ask questions and make comments related to what they heard on the show, as well as other issues and topics related to the lives of national minorities.	3'
<b>SIGNOFF CLOSING CREDITS</b>		30''

Synopsis of a magazine broadcast (TV). Duration: 31' 20''

<b>TOPICS (ANNOUNCEMENT, SIGNOFF, JINGLE)</b>	<b>OFF / SOUNDS / IMAGES</b>	<b>DURATION</b>
<b>OPENING CREDITS</b>		30''
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF SHOW</b>		30''
<b>JINGLE ELECTIONS</b>		10''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: ELECTIONS FOR COUNCILS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES</b>	Members of the minority talk about voting, expectations, motives... We provide basic information about upcoming elections, polling stations, procedures... Statement by the State Election Commission Poll among passers-by to see how many majority members are familiar with the election	3'
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT: STUDIO DISCUSSION</b>		20''
<b>STUDIO DISCUSSION: ALEKSANDAR TOLNAUER</b>	The President of the Council for National Minorities talks about the importance of elections, the role of councils and minority representatives, the expected turnout, invites people to vote...	3'
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION</b>		20''

TV

<b>CONTRIBUTION: DECLARATION ON INTOLERANCE AND ETHNOCENTRISM</b>	<p>The contribution begins with a statement from one of the signatories of the Declaration, explaining why they signed it and assessing the status of minorities in Croatia.</p> <p>Archival footage of violence and the destruction of Cyrillic signs in Vukovar<sup>47</sup>.</p> <p>Statements by incident participants (majority people) and members of the minority people</p> <p>Archive recordings of hate speech statements against minorities</p> <p>We bring the most important parts of the text of the Declaration together with the violence and hate speech shown above.</p> <p>Signatories' statements on expected effects</p> <p>Declarations</p>	4'
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISCUSSION</b>		20''
<b>STUDIO DISCUSSION PRIME MINISTER ZORAN MILANOVIĆ</b>	The PM talks about the Declaration and the Government's moves	3' 30''
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF REPORT</b>		10''
<b>NAJAVA REPORTAŽE</b>		20''
<b>REPORT: LITERACY COURSES FOR ROMA PARENTS AND CHILDREN</b>	<p>SOUND: A mother and a child learn Croatian</p> <p>SOUND: The mother's and the child's statements</p> <p>The mother prepares her child for school; we follow them on their way to school; we film the child on a bench at school with peers</p> <p>SOUND: Teacher on their progress in Croatian and peer acceptance</p> <p>We offer a policy overview of the Decade for Roma Inclusion and the National Roma Programme</p> <p>SOUND: Peers</p> <p>SOUND: Educator</p> <p>We follow the child after class (SOUND: bell, race) as they go home. He tosses his bag and gets a ball (like his peers)</p>	4'
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION</b>		20''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: AN ATYPICAL MINORITY REPRESENTATIVE</b>	<p>We follow one day in the life of a paediatrician from an Albanian minority. We film a father bringing his child for examination.</p> <p>SOUND: A father talks about the confidence he has in the doctor</p>	4'

<sup>47</sup> Vukovar - a town in Eastern Croatia, completely destroyed and occupied by the Chetnik forces in the Homeland War.

	<p>The paediatrician examines the child</p> <p>SOUND: The paediatrician talks about his schooling and choice of professions, and about work</p> <p>We go through the paediatrician's home, filming the interior, the details, the household...</p> <p>SOUND: His relatives (wife, brother, mother ...) talk about baking or other craft traditions in the family, traditional jobs of members of the Albanian minority and his choice to study and work as a paediatrician</p> <p>Graphics: Statistics on the education of the Albanian minority with an emphasis on higher education, employment and their types of jobs</p> <p>SOUND: The paediatrician says he would like more of his compatriots to be college educated</p>	
<b>JINGLE CULTURE</b>		10''
<b>NAJAVA</b>		20''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: PROMOTION OF BILINGUAL SONGS IN BULGARIAN AND CROATIAN</b>	<p>We record a promotional event</p> <p>SOUND: Poet, readers / event visitors, Bulgarian Ambassador/attaché, librarian</p>	2'
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT</b>		20''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: COOPERATION AMONG MINORITIES</b>	<p>We record a cultural and artistic programme involving members of different minorities. Alternatively, we capture separate events of different minorities and discuss current and future cooperation between them. Emphasis on the possibilities of using common spaces and other resources, cultural exchange, organizing joint events...</p>	2' 30''
<b>SIGNOFF CLOSING CREDITS</b>		30''

## Osijek, 19 - 20 June 2015

Synopsis of a magazine broadcast (radio). Duration: 34' 30''

RADIO	STUDIO (JINGL, ANNOUNCEMENT, SIGNOFF)	SOUND RECORDING (SPEECH, MUSIC, ATMOSPHERE)	DURATION
	OPENING CREDITS OF THE SHOW		30''
	GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF TOPICS		60''
	ANNOUNCEMENT OF FIRST CONTRIBUTION		30''
	CONTRIBUTION: ELECTIONS FOR COUNCILS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES	We talk to election participants about the results and turnout; we analyse them with experts. Interlocutors: SNV (the Serbian National Council), representatives of Russian and Hungarian national minorities; Jaroslav Pecnik (expert)	7'
	REPORT: HOW CITIZENS VIEW THE ELECTIONS	Through interviews with citizens (survey) we find out whether they went to the polls and why, what they expect from elected representatives, what they think about the role of councils and representatives, how they affect their lives	2' 30''
	JINGLE ANNOUNCEMENT FOR CONTRIBUTION		30''
	CONTRIBUTION: PORTRAIT OF DUŠKO KOSTIĆ	Kostić is the President of the first elected Council of the Roma national minority. The story of his life reflects the life of the Roma community in Baranja Interlocutors: Duško Kostić; neighbours; school-mate; colleagues in the civil sector (Vesna Nedić, Oaza)	6'
	JINGLE ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION		30''
	CONTRIBUTION: GRADUATION IN VUKOVAR	Ethnic Serbian pupils of the Economics High School are prevented from putting graduation notices on display at Vukovar shops. Interlocutors: Graduates (2 voices) talk about where they asked to put up the notices and who rejected them. We record an attempt to get answers from store owners who rejected them. Two retired professors from Vukovar High School speak about the tradition of displaying graduation notices	6'
JINGLE ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTENT		30''	



<b>CONTRIBUTION: OBSTRUCTION OF A PERFORMANCE IN BELI MANASTIR</b>	One of the few cultural events in Baranja, overshadowed by criminal charges against the organizers of the theatre festival. The Gypsy performance of the Sid Amateur Theatre was on the repertoire. Interlocutors: Festival organizer Danijela Taslidžić Herman. Deputy Chief of Police	4'
<b>JINGLE ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION</b>		30''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: MUZEUM OF THE VUČEDOL PIDGEON<sup>48</sup></b>	Sounds of a walk through the site accompanied by the museum director and architect	4'
<b>SIGNOFF</b>		30''
<b>CLOSING CREDITS</b>		30''

Synopsis of a magazine broadcast (TV). Duration: 32' 40''

<b>TOPICS (ANNOUNCEMENT, SIGNOFF, JINGLE)</b>	<b>OFF / SOUNDS / IMAGES</b>	<b>DURATION</b>
<b>CREDITS</b>		30''
<b>INTRO ANNOUNCEMENT OF SHOW CONTENTS</b>		1'
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION</b>		30''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: A ANALYSIS OF ELECTION PARTICIPATION IN THE SLAVONSKI BROD AREA</b>	We speak to minority representatives: Đef Radić, a representative of the Roma minority, which recorded a high turnout of 56%. An image of life in a Roma settlement, statements made by minorities on why they went to vote and what to expect. Radić talks to citizens on the street, after which he makes a statement how he will act on the City Council. Statement by Serb minority representative Bojan Basara on a poor turnout; a statement by the Albanian minority representative Nuri Ziberi on the turnout and on the importance of elections. All three comment briefly on future mutual cooperation. Mayor Mirko Duspara talks about the importance of elections, and the participation of minority representatives in the work of the City Council	5'

TV

<sup>48</sup> The Vučedol archaeological site, one of the most important in Europe, located on the right bank of the Danube River, four kilometres downriver from Vukovar. The findings show that location was first inhabited in about 6,000 B.C. In the period between 3,350 – 2,300 B.C. it was the most significant European centre.

<b>STUDIO DISCUSSION: REASONS FOR DIFFERENCES IN TURNOUT AMONG MINORITIES</b>	Interlocutor: Professor Siniša Tatalović (FPZG)	7'
<b>JINGLE</b>		5''
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION</b>		30''
<b>REPORT: THREE GENERATIONS OF THE BOSNIAK NATIONAL MINORITY</b>	Discussion with a grandmother, daughter and granddaughter about the similarities and differences of their lives as a minority in Croatia. We show their lives and reflections by recording a typical day of each of them: the grandmother stays home, the daughter goes to work, and the granddaughter goes to school. The report begins in the house where they live together, then shows the day at the daughter's work and the day at grandchild's school. Into their days, we interweave Grandma's stay at home. We talk about their experiences as a minority, personal experiences, integration, cultural differences... At the end of the evening we record them together again - coming from work and school, dinner, socializing, resting.	8'
<b>JINGLE</b>		5''
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION</b>		30''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: MOSQUITO PROBLEMS IN A ROMA VILLAGE</b>	We talk with residents of a village who have major problems with mosquitoes, and with representatives of the authorities and services in charge of pest control: Ante Cvitković (Department of Public Health), who gives recommendations for pest control. A City Representative, because the City issued a work order. They explain the lack of chemicals, the work plan, and the possibility of an emergency response. Through images, we follow the lives of people in the neighbourhood, especially those in overgrown mosquito-attracting areas. The imagery emphasizes the messy environment, overgrown areas, tall grass and shrubs; mosquitoes.	4'
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION</b>		30''

<p><b>CONTRIBUTION: INCLUSION OF YOUNG UKRANIANS IN THE CULTURAL LIFE OF MINORITIES</b></p>	<p>Interlocutors: Young Ukrainians, members of the KUD (Cultural and Art Association) and the head of the KUD talk about the reasons and manner of their engagement, the importance of preserving traditions and culture. Peers, members of the majority people talk about Ukrainians, passing the time together, socializing, and sharing values. KUD group rehearsal, if possible, a performance. Members of the Group at school with peers.</p>	<p>4’</p>
<p><b>SIGNOFF</b></p>		<p>1’</p>

## Zagreb, 10 - 11 July 2015

Synopsis of a broadcast on the education of all minorities (radio).

Duration: 32' 10"

**RADIO**

STUDIO (JINGL, ANNOUNCEMENT, SIGNOFF)	SOUND RECORDING (SPEECH, MUSIC, ATMOSPHERE)	DURATION
SHOW CREDITS		30"
GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT (ANNOUNCER)		30"
PRILOG: SERBIAN HIGHSCHOOL KANTAKUZINA KATARINA BRANKOVIĆ IN ZAGREB	(Reportage: students, Serbian teacher)  The responsible person from the Ministry of Education presents Model A of minority education	2'  40"
CONTRIBUTION: HUNGARIAN KINDERGARTEN IN KOPRIVNICA	Educator Žuža Zabjan and the children who attend the Hungarian programme  Responsible person presents Model B	90"  40"
CONTRIBUTION: CZECH PRIMARY SCHOOL DARUVAR	Teachers and students talk about their experiences  The responsible person presents Model C	2'  40'
CONTRIBUTION: ROMA PRIMARY SCHOOL KURŠANEC IN ČAKOVEC	A6 <sup>th</sup> grade student; the classmaster, Toni Marušić	2'
MAJOR JINGLE - ROMA		30"
INTERLUDE (TOPIC - TUTORIAL TEXTBOOKS)		5"
STUDIO DISCUSSION: VJERA VISTIDOVA AND IGOR MARKOVIĆ	Vjera Vistidova, writer, <i>Jednota</i> magazine editor Igor Markovic, Serbian Cultural Society of Education (availability, topicality, quality of translation...)	5'
MAJOR JINGLE - HUNGARIAN		30"
INTERLUDE: (ROLE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN MINORITY EDUCATION)		30"
REPORT: SCHOOLING OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY MEMBERS	Report that follows an elementary school student from Kneževi Vinogradi who lives in Kotlina. Comments of the Hungarian minority MP (on financing, support, transport, bibliography)	5'
MAJOR JINGLE - CZECH		30"

<b>INTERLUDE (HIGHER EDUCATION OF MINORITIES)</b>		30''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: HIGHER EDUCATION OF MINORITIES</b>	Interlocutors on higher education: Hungarian Student Latif Demir, Visiting Professor of Indology, Romani Language and Literature Miroslav Kolatek, Minority Advisor from the Czech Embassy (on obstacles and scholarships, international exchange...)	5'
<b>MAJOR JINGLE – SERBIAN</b>		30''
<b>INTERLUDE: (A REMINDER OF THE FIRST MINORITY NOVEL “CONSTANTINE THE GODFEARING” AND ITS AUTHOR SIME MRAOVIĆ)</b>		5''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: LITERARY REVIEW</b>	Literary review and excerpt from the novel “Constantine the Godfearing”. Interlocutor: Čedo Višnjić	3'
<b>SIGNOFF CLOSING CREDITS</b>		30''

Synopsis of a magazine broadcast (TV). Duration: 25' 55''

TV

TOPICS (ANNOUNCEMENT, SIGNOFF, JINGLE)	OFF / SOUNDS / IMAGES	DURATION
<b>OPENING CREDITS</b>		30''
<b>GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT</b>		30''
<b>JINGLE</b>		5''
<b>ANCHOR ANNOUNCEMENT</b>		30''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: ENROLLING IN SCHOOL</b>	<p>Osijek: A Hungarian elementary school student wants to enrol in high school /computers (Hungarian language)</p> <p>Anchor: Why enrol a child in a Hungarian class / student and /or parents</p> <p>Headmaster (how many children are enrolled in Hungarian education, which programmes attract students' interest); Infographic (information on enrolment of students over the last few years)</p>	6'
	<p>Hungarian Language Counsellor (Professional Supervision, Professional Training)</p> <p>Department of Hungarian Studies in Osijek - Professor (how important is schooling; students' interest in studying; inclusion in the labour market - how many Hungarian language professors do we need; where to get a job)</p>	
<b>STUDIO DISCUSSION: MINISTRY OF SCIENCE REPRESENTATIVE</b>	<p>Guest from the Ministry of Science (textbooks in minority languages for all national minorities - how to solve this problem); the question of funding - how much the State spends on such things; who in the Ministry handles this and other such educational issues; trends in student numbers; enrolment in minority schools;</p>	8'
<b>JINGLE</b>		5''
<b>ANNOUNCEMENT</b>		30''

<b>CONTRIBUTION: LIPOVLJANI - SLOVAKIAN HOUSE</b>	The story of a jewellery box that came from Slovakia from someone's great-grandmother A lady from a Slovakian household talks about immigration and explains the ornament on her great-grandmother Filip Skiljan's box – a professor talks about different minorities immigrating to Lipovljani Ukrainian Cultural Society - nurturing traditions in minority societies; the story of the first blacksmith in the neighbourhood, who was Ukrainian; folklore society - watching as they prepare for the Lipovljanl Meetings event Local government - how they prepare for the event; story about unity Poll – what such gatherins in Lipovljovani mean to citizens	4'
<b>NEWS IN BRIEF: CURRENT EVENTS</b>	News items – current events. Read over a soundtrack	2'
<b>JINGLE</b>		5''
<b>CONTRIBUTION: CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION</b>	Sports event at the river Una (Bosniaks and Croats) - Cross-border cooperation, rafting and football A Bosniak soccer player makes a statement on rafting, EU funds, co-operation Football Tournament - Statements by players in a friendly tournament FC of the First Partisan High School, Rujevac	2' 30''
<b>SIGNOFF</b>		50''

Synopsis of a series of articles (electronic publications): Segregated education in Vukovar;

A two-week rhythm

ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS	TOPICS THAT SERIES COVERS	ACTORS	PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING QUALITY AND INNOVATION	PROPOSALS TO INCREASE THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SERIES
	1/ REPORT FROM A SEGREGATED SCHOOL	Students/parents/ teachers/ employees of a segregated school	Two friends from separate classes keep a diary for a week. Presentation of different material (history, language...), presentation of shared time and topics, reflections on differences and similarities, thoughts on segregated education	Using social networks to promote content  Recording and publishing video material (brief reflections of students and parents)
	2/ POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF THE SEGREGATION	City authorities (political parties)/ representatives of minority associations and parties/ experts - political scientists, sociologists (Ozren Žunec)/ clientelism experts/ teachers	A sociologist sets the framework (guidelines) for talking to politicians - the impact of divided education on members of society. They all answer the same questions, and the sociologist eventually deciphers them. Statements by other actors to support (challenge) the theses of sociologists	Photos and quotes adapted from social networks  Celebrity statements on the subject
	3/ WHAT COMES AFTER SEGREGATED SCHOOLS	Interview with two students, one studies in Osijek the other in Novi Sad/ sociologist/ institute for migration	Questions about motivation to study in Osijek/ Novi Sad; the importance of national identity; motives; reasons; expectations; meeting expectations; would you send your children to segregated schools?	Collaboration with school and student media (srednja.hr, Global FPZG...)
	4/ INTEGRATIVE SCHOOLS	Educational freedom forum/ a Headmaster of such a school in the world/ Failed integrative school?/ Students and parents in Vukovar	Surveys among parents and children about the desirability of an integrative school/ Interview with the principals of successful (and unsuccessful) integrative schools/ presentation of the concept of integrative schools/ presentation of benefits for students, the community and society as a whole	



## VIII. ADDRESS BOOK OF RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND PERSONS<sup>49</sup>

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### **CROATIAN PARLIAMENT**

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### **Deputy Club of National Minorities**

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**Representative of the Albanian, Bosniak, Montenegrin, Macedonian and Slovenian national minorities**  
Ermina Lekaj Prljaskaj

**Representative of the Czech and Slovak national minorities**  
Vladimir Bilek

**Representative of the Hungarian national minorities**  
Robert Jankovics

**Representative of Austrian, Bulgarian, German, Polish, Roma, Romanian, Ruthenian, Russian, Ukrainian, Turkish, Vlach and Jewish national minorities**  
Veljko Kajtazi

**Representative of the Italian minority**  
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<sup>49</sup> The present list has been updated for the English edition in December 2019.

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### **Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities**

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President: Aleksandar Tolnauer

### **State Office for Reconstruction and Housing**

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### **Ministry of State Property**

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## **AGENCIES AND INSTITUTES**

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e-mail: [press@mirovinsko.hr](mailto:press@mirovinsko.hr)

### **Croatian Institute for Health Insurance**

Margaretska 3, Zagreb  
www.hzzo.hr  
Director: Lucian Vukelić  
Tel: +385 (0)1 4806 341  
Public Relations Service: Nenad Korkut  
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### **Agency for Electronic Media**

Jagićeva 31, Zagreb  
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### **Education and Teacher Training Agency**

Donje Svetice 38, Zagreb  
www.azoo.hr  
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### **Bureau of Statistics**

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www.dzs.hr  
Tel: +385 (0)1 4806 111  
e-mail: [press@dzs.hr](mailto:press@dzs.hr)

## **MEDIA AND NATIONAL MINORITIES**

## HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

### Office of the Ombudsman

Trg hrvatskih velikana 6, Zagreb  
www.ombudsman.hr  
Ombudswoman: Lora Vidović  
Tel: +385 (0)1 4851 855  
e-mail: info@ombudsman.hr

### Information Commissioner

Jurišićeva 19, Zagreb  
www.pristupinfo.hr  
Tel: +385 (0)1 4609 041  
e-mail: ppi@pristupinfo.hr  
Information Officer: Lucija Jadrijević  
Tel: +385 (0)1 4609 040  
e-mail: lucija.jadrijevic@pristupinfo.hr  
Data Protection Officer: Dubravka Bevanđić  
Tel: +385 (0)1 4609 032  
e-mail: dubravka.bevandic@pristupinfo.hr  
Ethics Officer: Ina Volmut  
Tel: +385 (0)1 4609 038  
e-mail: ina.volmut@pristupinfo.hr

## INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### European Court of Human Rights

Council of Europe  
F 67075 Strasbourg cedex, France  
www.echr.coe.int  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 41 20 18

### European Commission against Racism and Intolerance

Council of Europe  
Secretariat of ECRI  
F 67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France  
www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri  
Tel: +33 (0)3 90 21 46 62  
e-mail: ecri@coe.int

### UNHCR Hrvatska

Heinzlova 44/II, Hrvatska  
www.unhcr.hr  
Tel. +385 (0)1 3713 555  
e-mail: hrvza@unhcr.org

## **POLITICAL PARTIES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

### **Independent Democratic Serbian Party**

Trg Drvena pijaca 28, Vukovar

[www.sdss.hr](http://www.sdss.hr)

President: Vojislav Stanimirović

Tel. +385 (0)32 423 211, +385 (0)32 416 654

e-mail: [sdss@vu.t com.hr](mailto:sdss@vu.t com.hr)

### **Serbian People's Party**

Mažuranićev trg 3, Zagreb

President: Zoran Kojić

Tel: +385 (0)1 4855 631

e-mail: [sns@sns.hr](mailto:sns@sns.hr)

### **The Party of Danube Serbs**

Dr. Franje Tuđmana 11, Vukovar

President: Radivoj Leskovac

Tel. +385 32 441 527

### **New Serbian Party**

Olajnica 19, Vukovar

President: Svetislav Lađarević

Tel: +385 (0)32 445 543

e-mail: [nova.srpska.stranka@vu.t com.hr](mailto:nova.srpska.stranka@vu.t com.hr)

### **Democratic Party of Serbs**

Preradovićeva 18, Zagreb

[www.demokratskpartijasrba.hr](http://www.demokratskpartijasrba.hr)

President: Mitar Kojadinović

Tel: +385 (0)1 4921 862

### **Serbian Justice Party**

Kikićeva 5, Zagreb

[www.nvsh.hr](http://www.nvsh.hr)

President: Nenad Vlahović

Tel: +385 (0)95 3976 451

e-mail: [nvsh@nvsh.hr](mailto:nvsh@nvsh.hr)

### **Party of Democratic Action of Croatia**

Mandaličina 17, Zagreb

[www.sdah.hr](http://www.sdah.hr)

President: Mirsad Srebreniković

Tel: +385 (0)1 3772 212

e-mail: [sdahrvatske@sdah.hr](mailto:sdahrvatske@sdah.hr)

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www.bdsh.hr  
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Tel: +385 (0)51 691 732  
e-mail: info@bdsh.hr

### **Bosniak Party of Croatia**

Ulica Ivana Mažuranića 8, Sisak  
President: Alija Avdić  
Tel: +385 (0)098 1735 389

### **Croatian Roma Council**

Zadarska 93, Zagreb  
President: Sead Braco Hasanović  
Tel: +385 (0)1 3835 662

## **ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **B.a.B.e.**

Selska cesta 112 a, Zagreb  
www.babe.hr  
Tel: +385 (0)1 4663 666  
e-mail: babe@babe.hr

### **Center for Peace, Nonviolence and Human Rights Osijek**

Trg Augusta Šenoje 1, Osijek  
www.centar za mir.hr  
Tel: 031 206 886  
e-mail: centar za mir@centar za mir.hr

### **GONG**

Trg bana Josipa Jelačića 15/IV, Zagreb  
www.gong.hr  
Tel: +385 (0)1 4825 444  
e-mail: gong@gong.hr

### **HOMO - Udruga za zaštitu ljudskih prava i građanskih sloboda**

Giuseppine Martinuzzi 23, Pula  
www.udruga-homo.hr  
Tel: +385 (0)52 505 976  
e-mail: udruga.homo.zastita.ljud.prav@pu.ht.hr

### **Croatian Helsinki Committee for Human Rights**

Domagojeva 16, Zagreb

[www.hho.hr](http://www.hho.hr)

Tel: +385 (0)1 4613 630

e-mail: [hho@hho.hr](mailto:hho@hho.hr)

### **House of Human Rights Zagreb**

#### **Network of six civil society organizations from Zagreb:**

Selska cesta 112c, Zagreb

[www.kucaljudskihprava.hr](http://www.kucaljudskihprava.hr)

Tel: +385 (0)1 64 13 710

e-mail: [kontakt@kucaljudskihprava.hr](mailto:kontakt@kucaljudskihprava.hr)

Skype: hrh\_zagreb

### **Centre for Peace Studies**

[www.cms.hr](http://www.cms.hr)

### ***Documenta* – Centre for Dealing with the Past**

[www.documenta.hr](http://www.documenta.hr)

### **Civic Committee on Human Rights**

[www.goljp.hr](http://www.goljp.hr)

### **Association for the Promotion of Equal Opportunities**

[www.upim.hr](http://www.upim.hr)

### **Association for the Protection and Promotion of Mental Health Svitanje**

[www.udruga.svitanje.hr](http://www.udruga.svitanje.hr)

### **Civil Rights Project Sisak**

Stjepana i Antuna Radića 6/5, Sisak

[www.crpsisak.hr](http://www.crpsisak.hr)

Tel: +385 (0)44 571 752

e-mail: [pgp\\_sisak@crpsisak.hr](mailto:pgp_sisak@crpsisak.hr)

### **Women's Network Croatia**

Kralja Držislava 2, Zagreb

[www.zenska.mreza.hr](http://www.zenska.mreza.hr)

Tel: +385 (0)1 4551 142

e-mail: [zenskamrezahrvatske@gmail.com](mailto:zenskamrezahrvatske@gmail.com)

## **OTHER RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS**

### **National and University Library**

www.nsk.hr

Public relations department

Tel: +385 (0)1 6164 019; 6164 129

e-mail: osj@nsk.hr

### **The Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies**

Trg Stjepana Radića 3, Zagreb

www.imin.hr

Tel: +385 (0)1 6111 563; 6111 586

e-mail: imin@imin.hr

### **Institute for Ethnology and Folklore Research**

Šubićeva 42, Zagreb

www.ief.hr

Tel: +385 (0)1 4596 700

e-mail: institut@ief.hr

### **Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences University of Zagreb**

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### **Croatian Journalists' Association**

Perkovčeva 2, Zagreb

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Tel: +385 (0)1 482 8333

e-mail: hnd@hnd.hr



**STINA News Agency**

Šetaliste Bačvice 10, Split

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Tel: +385 (0)21 488 945

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**Serb National Council**

Gajeva 7, Zagreb

[www.snv.hr](http://www.snv.hr)

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e-mail: [ured@snv.hr](mailto:ured@snv.hr)

**Serbian Democratic Forum**

Draškovićeve 25, Zagreb

[www.sdf.hr](http://www.sdf.hr)

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Tel: +385 (0)1 4921 862

e-mail: [zagreb@sdf.hr](mailto:zagreb@sdf.hr)

## USEFUL LINKS

### **Ministries and government bodies:**

<https://gov.hr/ministarstva-i-drzavna-tijela/58>

### **Register of councils, coordination of councils and representatives of national minorities:**

<https://registri.uprava.hr#!/vijece-manjina>

### **Lists of associations of national minorities:**

[http://www.ddseuro.org/portal/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=54&Itemid=72](http://www.ddseuro.org/portal/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=54&Itemid=72)

<https://pravamanjina.gov.hr/nacionalne-manjine/nacionalne-manjine-u-republici-hrvatskoj/352>

<https://registri.uprava.hr#!/udruge>

### **Social welfare centres:**

[http://www.mspm.hr/adresar\\_ustanova/1673](http://www.mspm.hr/adresar_ustanova/1673)

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## IX. APPENDIX TO THE ENGLISH EDITION

The tables listed herein present the sums allocated in the last three two-year periods from the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media for programme contents intended for national minorities. Media service providers can apply to the Fund with programme contents on 16 different topics considered to be of public interest. The Council for Electronic Media has so far allocated funding to all submitted contents on national minorities.

Year 2015		
Type of provider	Allocated sum (HRK)	Number of programmes
Radio	633,884.27	36
TV	1,404,922.79	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,038,807.06</b>	<b>46</b>

Year 2016		
Type of provider	Allocated sum (HRK)	Number of programmes
Radio	965,870.75	43
TV	1,900,392.03	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,866,262.78</b>	<b>55</b>

Year 2017		
Type of provider	Allocated sum (HRK)	Number of programmes
Radio	855,193.86	34
TV	907,172.44	6
Electronic publications	90,606.99	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,852,973.29</b>	<b>41</b>

Year 2018		
Type of provider	Allocated sum (HRK)	Number of programmes
Radio	891,083.48	36
TV	907,172.44	6
Electronic publications	90,606.99	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,888,862.91</b>	<b>43</b>

Year 2019		
Type of provider	Allocated sum (HRK)	Number of programmes
Radio	740,680.08	29
TV	766,773.58	6
Electronic publications	213,173.75	4
Non-profit producers of A and AV works	38,546.36	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,759,173.77</b>	<b>40</b>

Year 2020		
Type of provider	Allocated sum (HRK)	Number of programmes
Radio	740,680.08	29
TV	766,773.58	6
Electronic publications	213,173.75	4
Non-profit producers of A and AV works	38,546.36	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,759,173.77</b>	<b>40</b>

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