



*Capacity Building for and Promotion of Human Rights and Democratic Institutions in the
Transnistria Region of Moldova*

RESEARCH

**THE MEDIA MARKET AND THE ACCESS TO MEDIA
ON THE LEFT BANK OF NISTRU/2011**

Promo - LEX

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Within the framework of this research, an analysis of the media market on the left bank of Nistru for 2011 is performed. Main media sources, both audio-visual and print media are presented. The research also refers to the access to media for main ethnic groups in the region. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used for performing the research, as they are of investigative nature according to the type of approach.

The data used in the research were collected through direct observations during those 6 visits in the region (post offices, news stalls, media outlets were visited) in cities like Tiraspol, Tighina, Dubasari, Ribnita. Several unstructured interviews were performed with journalists from the region, who are representing diverse media outlets (those funded from the local budget resources, private media and the media of the third sector).

Introduction

Numerous international normative acts, which Republic of Moldova is party at, include key provisions that guarantee the right to information and the freedom of expression. Therefore, according to *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights* „Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers¹.”(art. 19)

The same provisions are clearly defined in the art. 19 par. (1), (2) of *The International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights*: „Everyone shall have the right of freedom of expression, this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice².”

The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms also provides: „Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers³.” (art. 10 par.(1)

The right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to information are expressed through art. 32 and art. 34 of The Constitution of the Republic of Moldova⁴. The article 32 guarantees the freedom of opinion by stating that „every citizen is guaranteed the freedom of thought, opinion, as well as the freedom of expression in public through word, image or any other possible means”. Referring to the right of citizens to be informed, the Supreme Law provides that „the right to have access to any information of public interest can not be restricted. Public authorities, according to the competences they have, are obliged to ensure the correct information of citizens about the public affairs and matters of personal interest.[...]”.

There are also some laws that regulate the activity of mass media, according to which, the right to freedom of expression of ideas and opinions, to freedom to impart information through mass media outlets, as well as the right to full and truthful information are guaranteed by law. The pluralism of opinions and the copyrights are guaranteed by the state and the media outlets are not subject to censorship.

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/index.shtml#a19>

² <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/ccpr.htm>

³ <http://www.echr.coe.int/nr/rdonlyres/d5cc24a7-dc13-4318-b457-5c9014916d7a/0/englishanglais.pdf>

⁴ <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=311496>

A large category of citizens of Republic of Moldova, namely the inhabitants of the Transnistrian region are deprived of these rights, which remain only declarative and observed in a discriminatory manner.

The administration of the region violates not only the international law, but also „laws” applicable in the region and which form the basis of the alleged state.

The situation of mass media in 2011 / general aspects

According to the Freedom House report, in 2011 the mass media from the Republic of Moldova changed its status from „not free” to „partly free”, thus making a significant progress in terms of media freedom⁵. The same report refers to the mass media on the left bank of Nistru and states that it remains extremely limited and politicized. Most local media outlets are controlled by the so-called authorities of the region or by companies like Sheriff, which has some links with the separatist regime. Any criticizing information about the regime is promptly removed and the journalists harassed⁶.

The year 2011 should be also viewed in the light of the election campaign for the leader of the region, due to which pressure and censorship in the media increased. On the one hand, the „state” media promoted the image of the leader I. Smirnov, on the other hand, the media financed by the „Obnovlenie” party promoted its own candidate. Due to this, the media battle was accompanied by the use of administrative resources, by the promotion of a negative campaign, as well as by the presence of the control and pressure from the State Security Committee (KGB)⁷. There were also documented cases of abuses against journalists⁸.

The phenomenon of censorship among journalists continues to persist in media outlets financed from the region’s budget, as well as those private, which do not hurry to take a critical position towards the administration of the region⁹.

The information of people about the events which take place in the rest territory of Republic of Moldova continues to be selective, unilateral and biased, focusing on negative events. Here we also speak about a high degree of subjectivity, as well as about the violation of the ethical norms by journalists¹⁰.

Also in 2011 the community of journalists from the left side of Nistru continues to face many problems such as limited access to information. In most cases the requests for information are completely ignored without any explanation, formal or delayed answers are sent without reasons until the deadline. There are cases when certain fees are requested to be paid for information. However the journalists working in the so-called state media, compared to those from the private media have to some extent an advantage in this respect, although they are subject to a tighter control and censorship¹¹.

The employees of the television faced problems related to filming a series of buildings. Filming even in public spaces can be forbidden by the guards of companies or commercial

⁵ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2011/moldova>

⁶ Idem

⁷ At that moment The Ministry of State Security (MGB).

⁸ Report on the situation of the media in Republic of Moldova in 2011, pp. 21-23,
http://ijc.md/Publicatii/mlu/RAPORT_FOP_2011_rom_final.pdf

⁹ Information gathered based on interviews with journalists from the left side of Nistru, performed during the research.

¹⁰ Idem

¹¹ Information gathered based on interviews with journalists from the left side of Nistru, performed during the research.

centers. In such situations, journalists are suggested to go to the court, to submit requests and to react according to the reply received.

A number of important problems are related to the low level of professionalism of journalists and lack of opportunities for professional development, a fact recognized by the guild of journalists and which needs involvement and solutions of short and long term nature¹².

The elections of December 2011, many electoral promises and the transformations initiated, such as those for the management unit of the „republican” television TV-PMR, made journalists to see openness from the new power and an opportunity for the development of mass media in the region. For others this period continues to represent a transition under the influence of the new leader¹³.

According to local journalists, the access to mass media from Moldova in the Transnistrian region would be simplified comparing to previous years, especially after December 2011 elections. Therefore, the formalities are reduced to the necessity of obtaining a request/accreditation from the *service for communication, information and mass media in the region*¹⁴. According to the same source, the process can be facilitated even more if the journalists are assisted or the request is made by their local colleagues¹⁵. A similar opinion is supported by some journalists from the right bank of Nistru.

Nevertheless, the majority of contacted journalists¹⁶ said that only one out of three/four requests to go to the region with the shooting team is approved. The accreditation process is quite difficult, it can last more than one week, and the request can be rejected with the mentioning that the visit is contrary to some local „rules”. Also, while requesting accreditation, one should clearly state the reason of the visit, its duration, what places/buildings/institutions etc. will be filmed. It is also obligatory to attach the photos of journalists who are going to be part of the team.

The access of journalists on the left side of Nistru (especially if we talk about TV journalists) is to some extent facilitated in the case of high officials’ visits. However, once arrived in the region the journalists are monitored and limited in actions by the representatives of militia and KGB¹⁷.

The media market and the access to media on the left bank of Nistru

With the fast development of information technologies, the significant increase of the offer on the audio-visual market, as well as with the increase of the access to information in Republic of Moldova, this segment remains very narrow in the Transnistrian region. For more than 20 years the media market is under continuous control of the authorities of the region and is subject to an artificial development.

According to the data of the *service for communication, information and mass media of the region*, there are at the moment 60 registered media outlets, out of which 40 are newspapers, 5

¹² Information gathered based on interviews with journalists from the left side of Nistru, performed during the research.

¹³ <http://dnierster.ru/content/gostelekanalpmrpokazalimidzhevoeintervyupervymlitsom>

¹⁴ The full name in Russian: Государственная служба связи, информации и СМИ Приднестровской Молдавской Республики, <http://www.mininfocompmr.idknet.com/>

¹⁵ Information gathered based on interviews with journalists from the left side of Nistru, performed during the research.

¹⁶ It’s about the journalists from the right bank of Nistru, who work at television and made materials in the region.

¹⁷ Idem

radio stations and 4 TV channels. The share for the private media is very low, of 10-15% of the media market in the region. There are also many media outlets that are registered but don't work¹⁸.

The control of media outlets from the left side of Nistru is determined primarily by the funding factor, as most of them receive funding from the budget of the region. The data on the allocation of budget sources for 2011 show that the share for media outlets within the budget is of 1,43%¹⁹, which represents 42 057 771,11 MDL²⁰. Other information on how the amount is divided is presented in the chart below.

Subdivisions of the budget²¹	The amount in lei²²
Expenditure for wages / in total for all media outlets	18 122 397,78
TV – PMR and Radio PMR	34 199 043,33
The amount allocated to perform state orders for rebroadcast	16 649 227,77
The public agency „Pridnestrovscia gazeta” / ГУ „Приднестровская газета” – representing („Pridnestroviu” (Приднестровье), „Adevarul Nistrean” (Адеварул Нистрян) and „Gomin” (Гомин))	7 719 228,88
The Economic Review of Transnistria „Экономика Приднестровья”	169 498,88

There is the need to information at the basis of the social life, and mass media has the main function of satisfying this need. The impact of the media product on the public and private life is to a certain extent determined by the editorial policy of each media outlet. According to the census of November 2004²³ the population of the region was estimated at 555,5 thousand inhabitants, out of them 31,9% (177 thousand) identified themselves as ethnic Moldovans, 30,4% (168 thousand) – ethnic Russians, 28,8% (160 thousand) – ethnic Ukrainians, the rest of 8,9% (approx. 50 thousand) – ethnic Belarusian, Bulgarian, Gagauz, German and Hebrew. Although there are three official languages, the editorial policies of the main media outlets in the region are not as fair to all categories of citizens.

¹⁸ Information presented by *the head of the service for communication, information and mass media in the region*, E. Zubov, in the framework of the round table organized by the OSCE Mission to Moldova, 26 April 2012

¹⁹ About the „republican” budget for 2011,

<http://www.minjust.org/pv/pravoved.nsf/0416bcb9f6db569ac2257980002d4283/987476df58110a53c225796c004d2d2d!OpenDocument>

²⁰ The amount is of 37 851 994 rubles, the conversion of rubles was made at the rate of 1 ruble = 1,11 lei.

²¹ About the „republican” budget for 2011,

<http://www.minjust.org/pv/pravoved.nsf/0416bcb9f6db569ac2257980002d4283/987476df58110a53c225796c004d2d2d!OpenDocument>

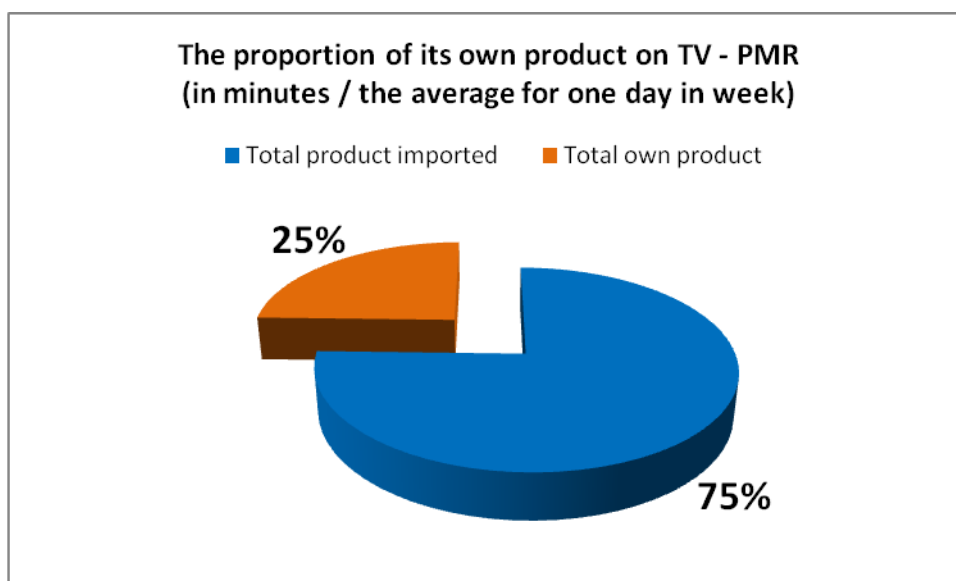
²² 1 ruble = 1,11 lei.

²³ Complete information on the 2004 census could not be found, the only reference is the information presented by the news agency Olvia Press, <http://www.olvia.idknet.com/ol37-09-05.htm>

Television²⁴

The main local TV channel is the „republican” television TV-PMR, with the coverage over the whole region. Created at the beginning of ‘90s and financed from budget sources, it was over the years one of the tools to promote policies, the vision and the image of the so-called authorities of the region. In 2011 the main socio-political events were represented by a series of electoral campaigns for the election of the leader of the region, held in two rounds, as well as elections for the State Duma of the Russian Federation, which was reflected in details by the TV channel. Other events that have influenced the activity of the TV channel were the „anniversary” of 20 years since the establishment of the so called institutions and structures, as well as the 20 years since the establishment of the separatist regime.

The program schedule of TV-PMR includes 25% of its own product, formed of news and TV shows, and 75% of imported product.

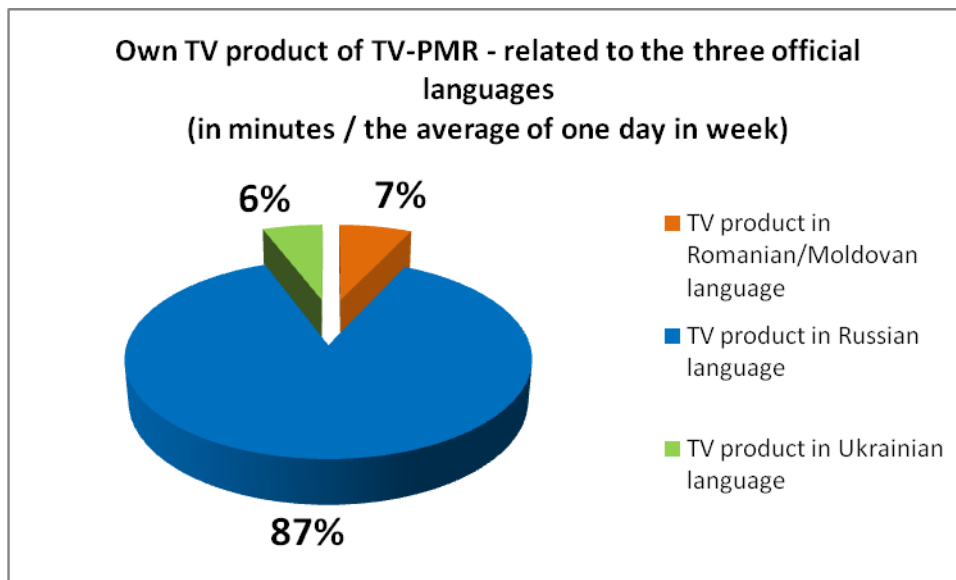


This is also the only TV channel that broadcasts in three official languages in the region: „Moldovan”, Russian and Ukrainian. Although it claims to be a television which reflects the traditions and the culture of Moldovan people²⁵, as well as Ukrainian people (which would represent a third of region’s population)²⁶, the share of the air time given to products in these two languages is extremely low, 6% for the Ukrainian language and 7% for the Moldovan language, comparing with 87% for the Russian language.

²⁴ See the Annex 1.

²⁵ <http://www.tv-pmr.com/art.php?cat=tvprogramms&name=mold>

²⁶ <http://www.tv-pmr.com/art.php?cat=tvprogramms&name=ukr>



Promin „Промінь” and „Actualitati” „Актуалитэць” are the only informative programs in the Ukrainian and „Moldovan” languages, with the duration of 20 minutes. According to the schedule of broadcasting²⁷, the informative program Promin „Промінь” is broadcasted on Monday – 19:00, on Wednesday – 19:00, on Thursday – 13:30 and on Friday -19:00. The informative program in the „Moldovan” language, Actualitati „Актуалитэць” is broadcasted on Tuesday - 19:00, on Wednesday - 13:30, on Thursday - 19:00, on Friday – 13:30 and on Saturday - 19:00.

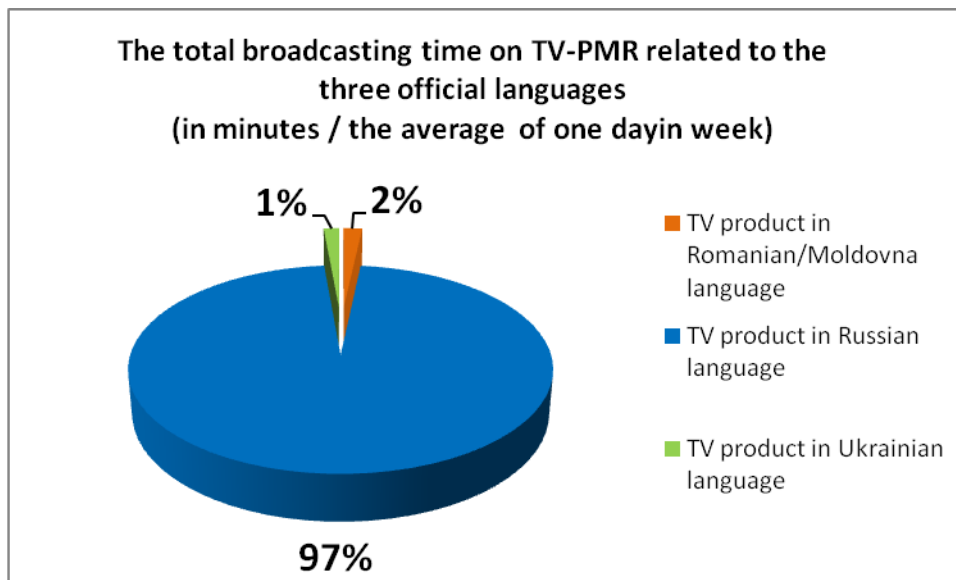
Information and analytic programs in Russian are: „Deni” „День”²⁸, „Novosti” „Новости”²⁹ – broadcasted daily from Monday until Saturday and „Nabliudateli” „Наблюдатель” – broadcasted on Sunday. The duration of these is from 15 to 60 minutes. In addition to informative programs, there are also thematic programs in Ukrainian and „Moldovan”, although their number and frequency is lower comparing to those in Russian.

Imported products at TV-PMR are in Russian. Therefore, imported products are added to TV channel’s own products in the Russian language, and by this, the share of the broadcasting time in this language is predominantly higher comparing to „Moldovan” and Ukrainian. Therefore, TV-PMR broadcasts 97% in Russian whether products are of their own or imported. For TV products in other two languages an average of 20 minutes per day is reserved.

²⁷ <http://tv-pmr.com/tv.php>

²⁸ <http://tv-pmr.com/art.php?cat=tvprogramms&name=novosti>

²⁹ Idem



Other over-the-air TV channels are: TV Bender (local TV channel) and TSV (owned by Sheriff Company), ORT (Russian Public Television), NTV (HTB) Russia, „1+1” and 5th channel (Ukraine). Although, there are 4 TV channels with national coverage on the right bank of Nistru, they are not available in the region, but only locally and of very poor quality because of the interference. An example is the national TV channel Moldova 1, which is broadcasted only in Ribnita and Dubasari districts.

According to the statement of the head of *the service for communication, information and mass media*, the national TV channel Moldova 1 is broadcasted in the Transnistrian region in a testing regime beginning with March 2012.

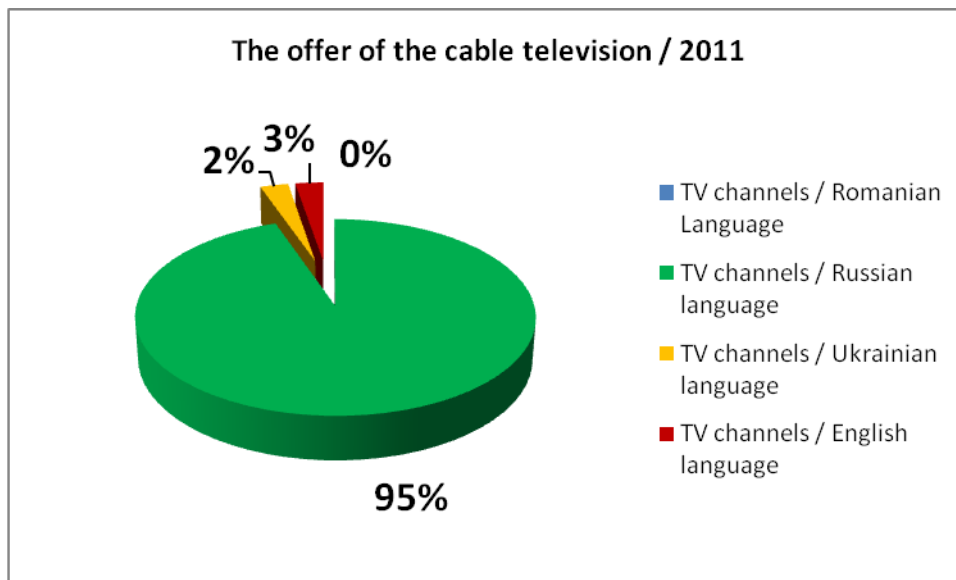
Cable television³⁰

In 2011, Sheriff Company continues to have the monopoly over the cable television market. The closed venture „Interdnestrcom” (TM IDC) – is the biggest telecom operator in the Transnistrian region and part of the holding „Sheriff”³¹.

Although at the first sight service packages for 2011 had a wide offer of approximately 70 TV channels, they included a share of 85% and respectively 2% of either re-broadcasted Russian and Ukrainian channels, or subtitled in these languages. Only 3% were in the English language.

³⁰ See Annex 2.

³¹ <http://idknet.com/about/>



Periodically some TV channels from the right side of Nistru are broadcasted on the left bank. Therefore, from December 2011 ProTV Chisinau and PublikaTV are broadcasted³².

Radio³³

The main radio station is the local Radio PMR established in the early '90s and funded from budget sources of the region. The radio station broadcasts on diverse frequencies in 6 languages: „Moldovan”, Russian and Ukrainian, English, French and German.

Other radio stations are: „Radio Jelannoe” („Радио Желанное”)³⁴ – Ribnita district, „Novaia Volna” („Новая волна”) – Tighina city, „Tiraspol FM” (Радио "Тирасполь - FM"), „Inter FM” („Интер-FM”) and „Radio Shanson” („Шансон”) – Tiraspol.

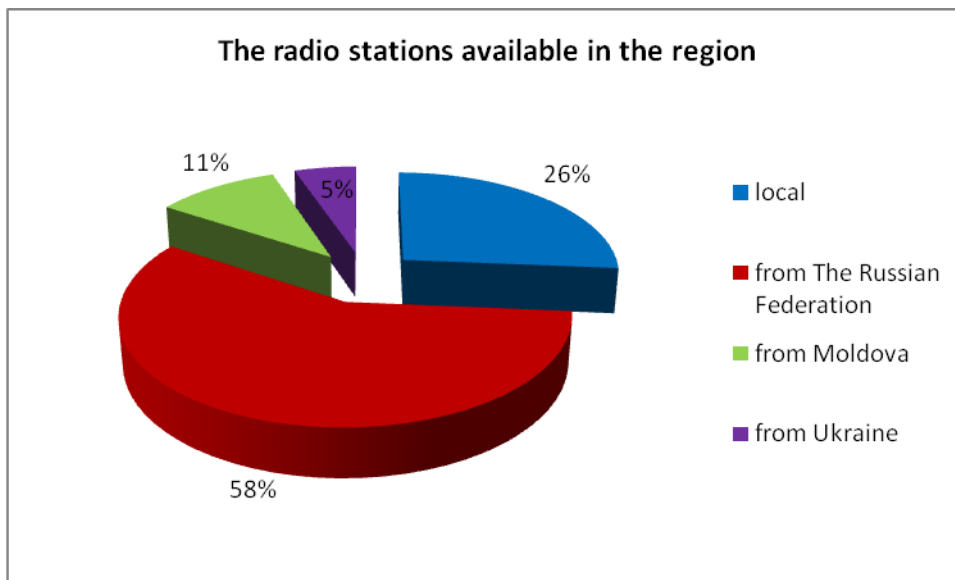
The radio stations broadcasted from Russia have the largest audience: „Retro FM” („Ретро-FM”), „Radio Maiak” („Радио-Маяк”), „Iumor FM” („Юмор-FM”), „Radio Rossii” („Радио России”), „Dorojnoe radio” („Дорожное радио”), „Love Radio” („Love Радио”), „Radio Echo Moscvii” („Радио Эхо Москвы”), „Gold Radio” („Голд Радио”), „Nic FM” („НИК-FM”), the majority of them being broadcasted on FM frequencies. Among the Ukrainian radio stations, „Pershii canal” („НРКУ Перший канал”) is available.

The situation of radio stations from the right bank of Nistru is similar to that of the TV channels. They are available only locally and of a poor quality. Radio Noroc and Hit FM are available locally in Tiraspol. Prime FM, Radio Moldova and Radio Vocea Basarabiei (radio stations with national coverage) are available in localities situated in the far western region.

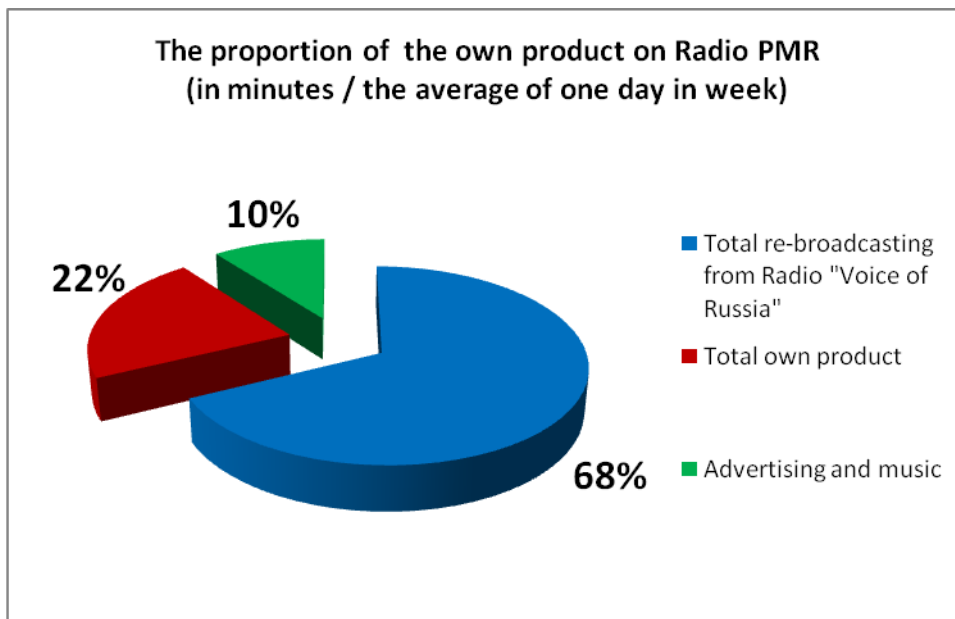
³² <http://unimedia.md/?mod=news&id=42326>

³³ See Annex 3.

³⁴ <http://www.radio987.org/>



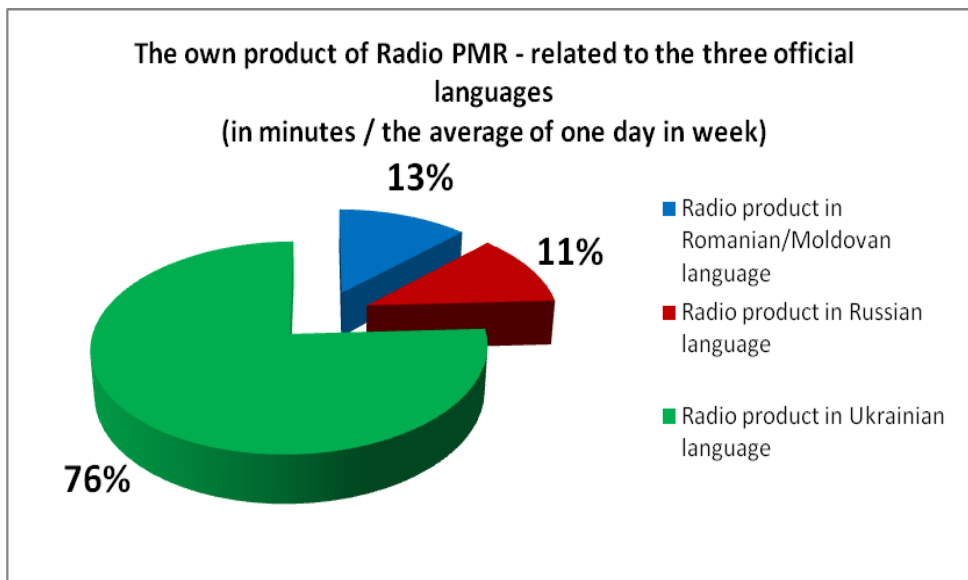
The main radio station from the left side of Nistru „Radio PMR” has the same editorial policy towards the main ethnic groups as the TV channel TV-PMR. The Russian radio station „The Voice of Russia” is broadcasted 68% of the air time.³⁵



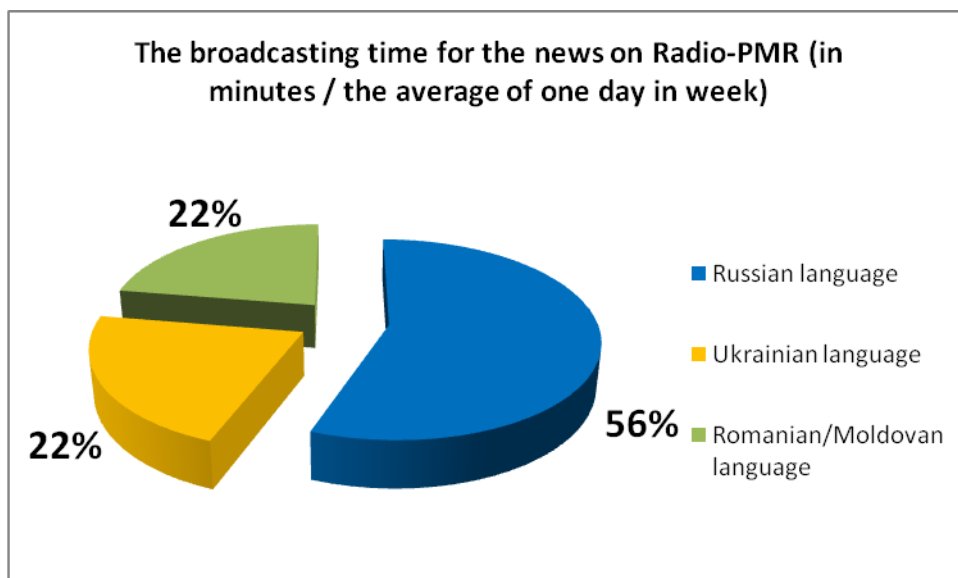
The program schedule of own products in the „Moldovan” and Ukrainian languages is very limited and consists of newscasts of 5 or 10 minutes, and the radio transmissions “La popas cu moldovenii”, Sunday Sermon and „We are Ukrainians” („Ми – українці”). However there are more thematic radio transmissions like „Medical Journal” („Медицинский вестник”), „Sports Journal” („Спортивный вестник”), „Transnistria in the mirror of times” („Приднестровье в зеркале времен”), „In the interest of the family” („В интересах семьи”), „Culture, spirituality and we” („Культура, духовность и мы”).

Therefore, from the total air time the radio station broadcasts in „Moldovan” and Ukrainian less than two out of 21 hours per day.

³⁵ <http://rus.ruvr.ru/>



In 2011 the number of newscasts in Russian (including the re-broadcasting) was twice bigger comparing to those in Ukrainian and „Moldovan”, and with a double given air time.



In the period 2004-2008, Radio PMR broadcasted 24 hours of 24 and the share of the own products was much larger. There were many radio transmissions in all three languages and also the possibility to have live broadcast. Since 2008, after the floods, the Radio PMR headquarters was moved to *the service for communication, information and mass media*. The program schedule changed completely; there is no live broadcast; at the Moldovan and Ukrainian editorials only daily newscasts and a weekly transmission are broadcasted, all of them being recorded and then broadcasted.

Both editorial offices face a shortage of personnel. If there are approximately 32-35 journalists at the editorial office in the Russian language, only 5 and 2 people work at the editorial offices in Ukrainian and „Moldovan”. There are no journalists on the ground, and the first news are those received from the press service of the main state institutions like the Supreme Soviet or the institution of the leader of the region, this news being compulsory.

Visits and cooperation with journalists from the right bank of Nistru are forbidden, especially if it is about projects with the financial support of European institutions. On the other hand, the cooperation with institutions from Russian Federation is encouraged, which is useless for the editorial office in “Moldovan” language.

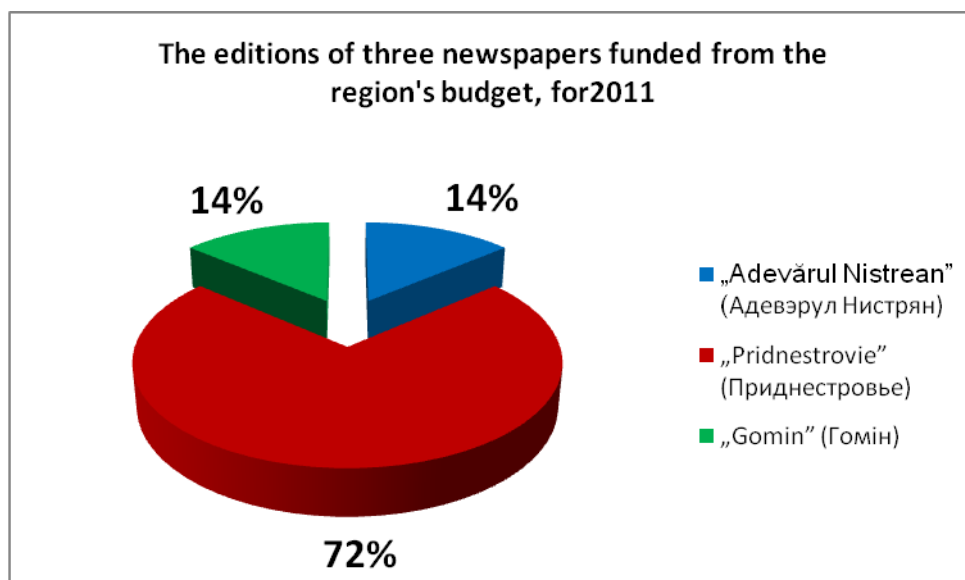
Print media³⁶

The print media market can be divided into two categories, the media financed from the region’s budget and the private media. According to The Association of Independent Press, the first category includes 3 local daily newspapers – available throughout the region, newspapers of the local public administration – distributed at local/regional level and newspapers of ministries and institutions³⁷. Within the private media, two categories are distinguished: the media funded by political parties and self-funded publications.

The media funded from the region’s budget

The three *local daily newspapers* are the newspaper „Pridnestrovie” („Приднестровье”) a daily publication, published in Russian with approximate circulation of 4500 copies, the number of copies being double for Friday’s edition. The newspaper „Adevarul Nistrean” („Адевэрул Нистрян”) is a weekly publication in the Romanian language (“Moldovan” language in local terminology, written with Cyrillic script), with the circulation of 800 copies. „Gomin” („Гомін”) is a weekly newspaper in the Ukrainian language with the circulation of 2400 copies.

Therefore, according to the data of *the service for communication, information and mass media from the region*, 279 editions of the newspaper „Pridnestrovie” („Приднестровье”) and 53 editions of the newspapers „Adevarul Nistrean” („Адевэрул Нистрян”) and „Gomin” („Гомін”) were published in 2011³⁸.



Referring to the editorial policy, the newspaper „Pridnestrovie” („Приднестровье”) continued to have a pro-eastern vision, the Russian Federation being in the spotlight, as well as the vector Ukraine-Belarus and the relations of the Transnistrian region with these countries. A special attention is paid to the bilateral relationship between Russia and the

³⁶ See Annex 4.

³⁷ The evolution of the local media in Moldova in the period 1990-2010, p.29, <http://api.md/files/evolutie.pdf>

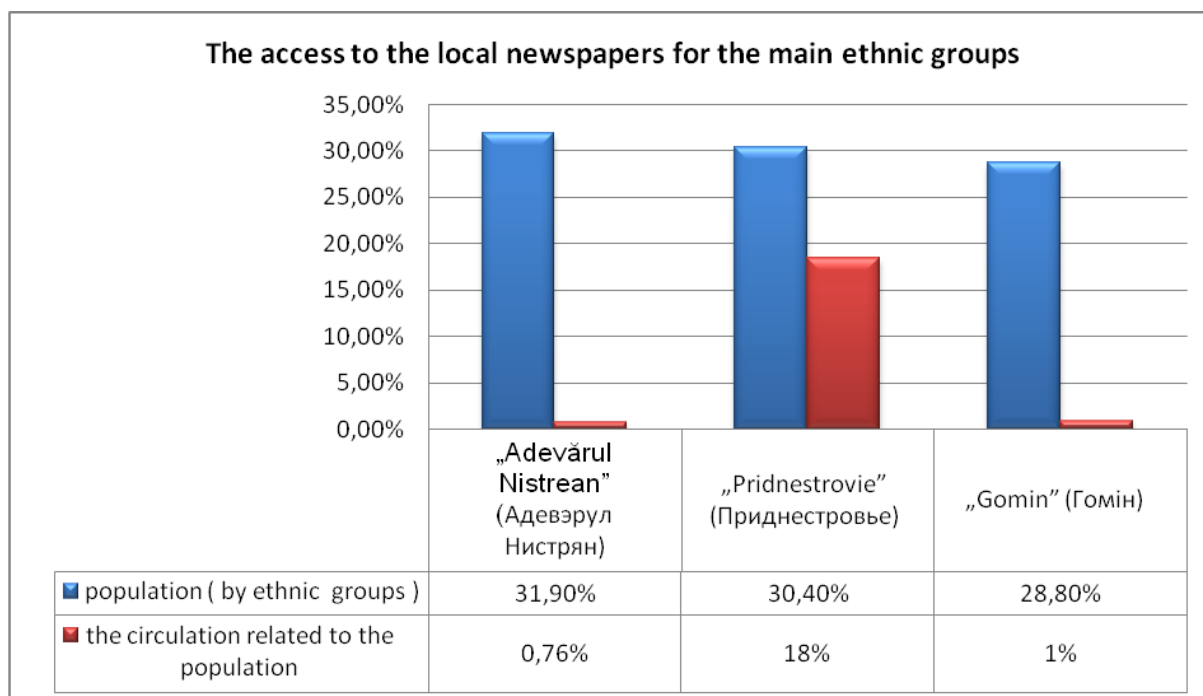
³⁸ <http://www.mininfocompmr.idknet.com/index.php/deyatelnost/otchet/178-otchet-o-deyatelnosti-v-2011-godu>

authorities of the region at the “diplomatic” level, as well as to the peacekeeping forces of the Russian Federation in the region.

The same policy can be observed on the pages of the newspaper „Adevarul Nistrean” („Адевэрул Нистрян”), where a considerable space is dedicated to the topic of Russian-Transnistrian relationship at the political, economic, social and cultural levels. In 2011, 20% of the newspaper’ space was dedicated to reflect the activity of the leader of the region and other structures and institutions. Therefore, these articles were present in every edition of the newspaper, within the columns „The working day of the President”, „The equestrian day by day”, „Parliamentary news”, „The life of soviets”, „The local power – the basis of the state”. Approximately 5% of the articles were included in the columns dedicated to the activity of the so-called army forces and legal institutions of the region. However, it should be mentioned a more pronounced social character of the publication.

In addition to usual articles about the social and political activities in the region of the newspaper „Gomin” („Гомін”), the year 2011 was marked by the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the publication. The column “Health” was created to reflect the activities related to „The year of health”³⁹ in the region. A greater attention was paid to cover the policies, called extremist, of the Moldovan leadership in a special column „What’s going there in Moldova?” („Що там, у Молдові?”).

Taking into consideration the results of the 2004 census⁴⁰ and the circulation of the main regional newspapers „Pridnestrovie” („Приднестровье”), „Adevarul Nistrean” („Адевэрул Нистрян”) and „Gomin” („Гомін”), the publications in the Russian language, „Moldovan” and respectively Ukrainian (all funded from the budget of the region), a newspaper in Russian is available for every sixth person of Russian ethnicity, while only one Moldovan of 221 people and respectively only one Ukrainian of 70 people have access to newspapers in these languages.



³⁹ <http://www.president.pmr-gov.org/zakon/?category=2&id=2034>

⁴⁰ <http://www.olvia.idknet.com/ol37-09-05.htm>

According to the unofficial data, the circulation for 2011 of three “republican” newspapers were: „Pridnestrovie” („Приднестровье”) – 3800 (daily newspaper) and 12 000 (Saturday edition) „Adevarul Nistrean” („Адевърул Нистрян”) – 1300 copies and „Gomin” („Гомін,”) – 1500 copies.

It should be noted that the only newspaper in the “Moldovan” language is edited in the Cyrillic script, as the Latin script is still forbidden in the Transnistrian region.

The newspapers of the local public administration are:

Tiraspol – „Dnestrovscia pravda” („Днестровская правда”), the circulation of 1300 copies,
Tighina – „Novoe Vremea” („Новое время”), the circulation of 3900 copies,
Ribnita – „Novosti” („Новости”), besides the printed version of the newspaper with the circulation of 5000 copies (according to some sources it doesn’t exceed 1800 copies), the electronic version of the news can be found on the web page of the local administration⁴¹, as well as on the web site of the newspaper⁴²,
Dubasari – „Zarea Pridnestrovia” („Заря Приднестровья”) – according to the data on the official web page of the local administration, the newspaper is a weekly publication in Russian and “Moldovan”⁴³, but in fact it is edited only in the Russian language with the circulation of 3500 copies,
Slobozia - „Slobodzeiskie Vesti” („Слободзейские вести”), 1500-2000 copies,
Grigoriopol – „Drujba” („Дружба”), the circulation of 3150 copies,
Camenca – „Dnestr” („Днестр”), the circulation of 1700 copies.

Most of these newspapers is a heritage of the communist period, although over the years they were subject to some changes and adjustments. The editorial policy is limited to the weekly publication of the information about the activity of the city/district’s public administration and the publication of decisions and provisions of the supreme soviet and the leader of the region. A small share is dedicated to the social topic. The newspapers also include advertisement. It should be mentioned that all the newspapers of the local public administration are edited only in the Russian language.

Among publications of the ministries and institutions, there are „Za Pridnestrovie” („За Приднестровье”)⁴⁴, the newspaper of the „ministry of defense” of the region with the circulation of 900 copies; the periodical „Diplomaticeskii Vesnik Pridnestrovia”⁴⁵ (Дипломатический вестник Приднестровья), the publication of the „foreign ministry” edited periodically in 2010 (two editions) and 2011 (four editions) with the circulation of 500 copies; „Vestnik Nauki Pridnestrovia” („Вестник науки Приднестровья”)⁴⁶, a periodical published under the aegis of the „ministry of education” with the first edition in December 2011; „Militia Pridnestrovia” („Милиция Приднестровья”) and „Tamojennie Vesti” („Таможенные вести”) publications of the “ministry of interior”⁴⁷ and the „customs service”.

Another publication from the same category is „Soveti Naroda” („Советы народа”), a bimonthly newspaper of the supreme soviet, established in March 2007 with the circulation of 4500 copies. This is one of the few coloured publications and of a better quality of the paper.

⁴¹ <http://rybnsovet.idknet.com/>

⁴² <http://r-novosti.idknet.com/>

⁴³ <http://www.dubossary.ru/page.php?41>

⁴⁴ <http://president-pmr.org/material/133.html>

⁴⁵ http://vestnik.mfa-pmr.org/journal_3/

⁴⁶ http://minpros.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=845&Itemid=29

⁴⁷ <http://www.mvdpmr.org/>

Another weekly publication is „Rodina” („Родина”), which defines itself as being an independent informational publication of the patriotic associations⁴⁸.

Special editions are the publications with a thematic character: „Economica Pridnestrovia” („Экономика Приднестровья”), a periodical of the “ministry of economy” which in 2011 had 6 editions with the circulation of approximately 200 copies; „Biliuteni Ekonomiceskih i Pravovih Informatii” („Бюллетень экономической и правовой информации”) is edited once in two months with the circulation of 500 copies; „Partnior” („Партнер”), a monthly publication of the chamber of commerce and industry of the Transnistrian region with the circulation of 999 copies. The target group of the last one is the medium and the small business, big enterprises, the central and local administration of the region, as well as the economic departments of the consulates and embassies in the Republic of Moldova.

The newspaper and the periodicals are published exclusively in the Russian language, cover the activity of institutions and are usually distributed among the employees. An exception is the newspaper „Za Pridnestrovie” („За Приднестровье”), which is available for subscription at post offices. It should be also mentioned that the external information is selective in these newspapers, with the predominance of news from Russia and Ukraine.

Other publications owned by organizations and institutions are: „Pridnestrovskii Universitet” („Приднестровский университет”), the newspaper of the state university and „Pravoslavnoe Pridnestrovie” („Православное Приднестровье”), which belongs to the Eparchy of Tiraspol and Dubasari⁴⁹, with the circulation of 3000 copies.

Publications of non-governmental organizations can be included in a separate category. The newspapers are edited in the framework of projects funded by foreign donors, which determines the frequency of appearance and the fact that they are distributed for free. The content of the newspaper is non-political and reflects the events and activities of the editing organizations. Several examples are the newspaper „Grajdanscoe Obshestvo” („Гражданское общество”)⁵⁰, edited by the Media Center of Transnistria (Медиа Центр Приднестровья) with the circulation of 999 copies in four editions in 2011; „Agora” (“Агора”)⁵¹, the newspaper of the organization Interaction (Взаимодействие) with the circulation of 999 copies and the first edition in November 2011; „Vzglyad” (Взгляд) is the publication of the Doctors for Ecology (Медики за экологию)⁵².

Private media

An important share of the media market is held by the media funded by political parties. The limited access of political parties’ representatives to mass media determined the creation of their own sources of information, almost for every political party. Some of them are issued only during election campaigns, for example the newspapers “Rodina” („Родина”) and „Pridnestrovie Segodnia” („Приднестровье сегодня”) were issued during the election campaign for the leader of the region in 2011. Other publications are issued monthly or even weekly⁵³.

As in other electoral years, the number of **newspapers of political parties** increased, although their quality remains the same. The information lacks originality, the biggest space being

⁴⁸ <http://www.rodinapmr.ru/index.php>

⁴⁹ <http://diocese-tiras.org/index.php>

⁵⁰ <http://mediacenter.hostink.ru/gazetagrajdanskoeobcestvo>

⁵¹ <http://ngointeraction.org/main/gazetaagora/>

⁵² <http://dr-ecology.blogspot.com/>

⁵³ The evolution of local media in Moldova in the period 1990-2010, p.29, <http://api.md/files/evolutie.pdf>

covered by official press-releases, statements and interviews of the party representatives and the description of activities performed by party members. The intolerance towards the political opponents, the lack of objectivity and the publication of biased materials are the main characteristics of the political parties' mass media.

The newspaper „Obnovlenie” („Обновление”)⁵⁴ of the party with the same name is a monthly publication on four coloured pages, which include a lot of visual materials about the activity of the party. The newspaper claims to have an impressive circulation of up to 100-130 thousands of copies in May and August 2011, which is doubted by some experts.

The newspaper „Pravda Pridnestrovia” („Правда Приднестровья”)⁵⁵ which is owned by the Communist Party of Transnistria is a weekly publication (edited every Thursday) on 12 pages and with the circulation of 3500 copies.

The newspaper „Ruskii Proriv” („Русский Прорыв”) is the publication of the national-democratic party „Proriv” („Прорыв”)⁵⁶ and was established as result of merging three periodicals: „Dnestrovskii Curier” („Днестровский курьер”), „Proriv!” („Прорыв!”) and „Ruskii rubej” („Российский рубеж”). It is a weekly publication and the data about the circulation are unknown.

Other newspapers and magazines owned by *organizations* are: „Kazacie vesti” („Казачьи вести”), a monthly publication owned by the organization „The Black Sea Cossacks Community” with the circulation of approximately 1000 copies⁵⁷; „Za Respubliku” („За Республику”)⁵⁸, the newspaper of the socio-political republican organization „Respublica”.

The media funded from own sources (advertisement, subscriptions and selling newspapers) can be divided into advertisement newspapers and magazines and publications with a socio-political content.

The main advertisement and information newspapers and magazines from the left side of Nistru are:

Makler („Маклер”)⁵⁹ in Tiraspol and Ribnita – the circulation of 15000 and respectively 14750 copies in the Russian language,

Vsio („ВСЁ”) – the circulation of 12 000 copies in Russian,

Iarmarka („Ярмарка”) – the circulation 11 945 copies in Russian,

Caravan⁶⁰ („Караван”) – the circulation of 6 000 copies, the newspaper is edited daily; according to their own assessments, the circulation is of 22 000 copies with all supplements; the newspaper is edited in Russian,

Happy-End⁶¹ („Хэппи-Энд”) – the circulation of 710 copies in Russian,

Stroica PMR⁶² („Стройка ПМР”) – the publication is owned by the LTD „InfoStroiService”, it is distributed for free to enterprises and organizations from Tiraspol, Tighina, Ribnita; it is edited in Russian,

Afisha⁶³ („Афиша”) – a monthly magazine with the circulation of 1700-2000 copies, which reaches the main organizations and enterprises in the region; it is edited in Russian.

⁵⁴ <http://obnovlenie.info/text.php?cat=123>

⁵⁵ <http://www.kp-pmr.ru/index/0-12>

⁵⁶ <http://proriv.wordpress.com/>

⁵⁷ <http://president-pmr.org/material/135.html>

⁵⁸ <http://ropo-respublika.com/?m=3&s=16>

⁵⁹ <http://makler.md/>

⁶⁰ <http://www.karavan.md/>

⁶¹ <http://happyendcamen.ucoz.ru/>

⁶² <http://stroyka-pmr.ucoz.ru/>

The revenue from selling advertising space allowed a greater development of this sector, by this the circulation of these newspapers is several times bigger comparing to the socio-political publications. In order to be more attractive, some newspapers have coloured pages for advertising. The newspapers Caravan („Караван”), Iarmarka („Ярмарка”) and Vsio („ВСЁ”) have a version of the publication which includes a supplement with the TV program. They are all in the Russian language.

Socio-political newspapers

The share of private newspapers with a socio-political content is extremely reduced in the Transnistrian region. It is about the publications which are edited due to the revenues from selling the newspapers and grants.

Among the oldest publications which are edited until today are the newspapers „Dobrii deni” („Добрый день”) and „Dobrii vecer” („Добрый вечер”), which are informative and entertainment newspapers from Ribnita district and have the circulation of 4500 copies.

Other newspapers are „Celovek i evo prava” („Человек и его права”) with the circulation of 3000 copies and the newspaper of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Transnistrian region, „Profsoiuznie vesti” („Профсоюзные вести”), a weekly publication with the circulation of 2000 copies. The newspaper has a web site⁶⁴ where one can access the news.

The competition between private publications and the publications funded from the region’s budget is unhealthy, the last ones prevailing on the small advertising market. The financial security allows them to have prices much lower than the edition costs of newspapers. Therefore, private publications are disadvantaged in this respect⁶⁵.

The lack of a network for distribution of newspapers is one of the problems the private media faces. The post office from the left side of Nistru has the monopoly in this fields and it often intentionally prevents the distribution of private media. Later, unsold newspapers are returned; meanwhile editorial offices receive complaints from the population that newspapers are missing at news stall⁶⁶.

The publications in the Transnistrian region available on the right bank of Nistru through subscription

The citizens from the right bank of Nistru can subscribe to 6 newspapers from the Transnistrian region through Moldova Post Office: „Pridnestrovie” (Приднестровье), „Adevarul Nistrean” (Адеварул Нистрян), „Gomin” (Гомін), „Dnestrovskaiia Pravda” („Днестровская правда”), „Profsoiuznie vesti” („Профсоюзные вести”), „Ruskii Proriv” („Русский Прорыв”) and „Pravda Pridnestrovia” („Правда Приднестровья”).⁶⁷ Although for the distribution of these newspapers no additional fees are charged, the price of monthly subscription is 3 to 5 times higher for the subscribers from Moldova, comparing to those from the Transnistrian region.

⁶³ http://afisha-pmr.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=48&Itemid=66

⁶⁴ <http://profvesti.org/>

⁶⁵ Information gathered based on interviews with journalists from the left side of Nistru, performed during the research.

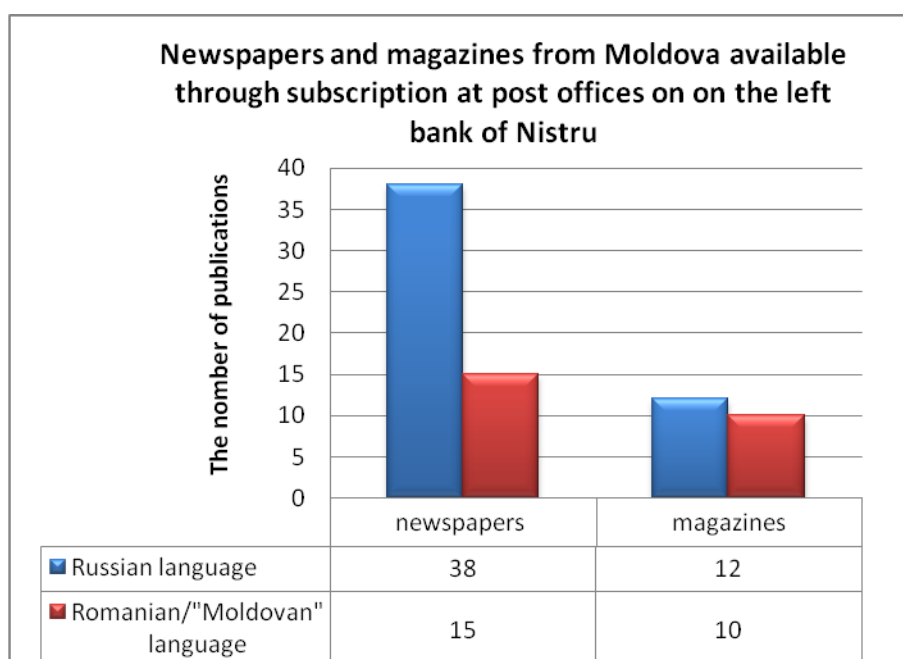
⁶⁶ Idem

⁶⁷ The catalog of subscription to periodicals (republican editions) / Periodicals of the territorial-administrative unit of the left bank of Nistru, <http://www.posta.md/ro/catalog2012.html> , although on the web site of Moldova Post Office the catalog is updated for 2012, according to the representatives of the institution the information is valid for 2011 as well.



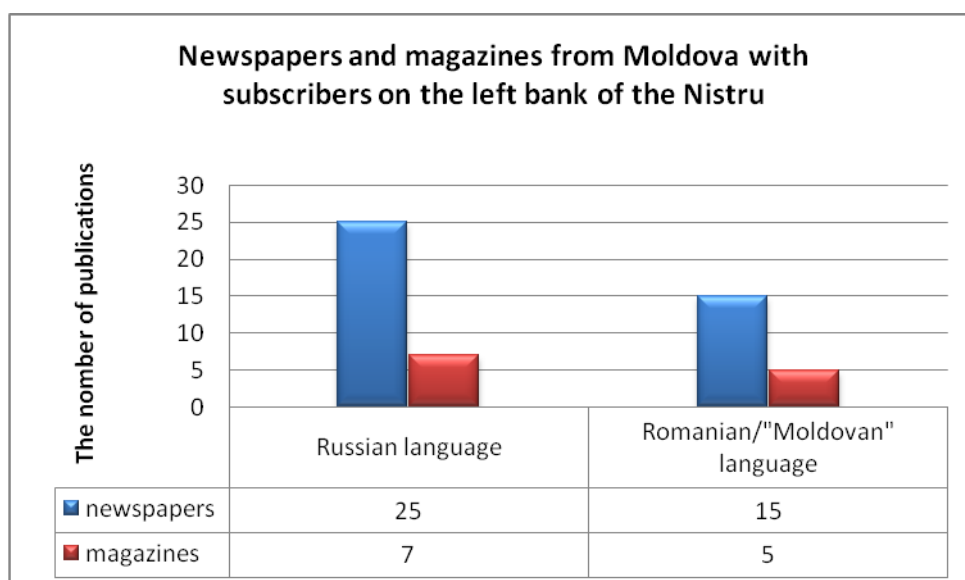
Publications from the right bank of Nistru available in the Transnistrian region through subscription

The inhabitants of the region can subscribe to at least 75 publications, newspapers and magazines from the right bank of Nistru. According to the representatives of Moldova Post Office the subscription to any publication in Moldova can be made upon request.



Although the offer is quite extensive, this information being available on the web page⁶⁸ of the post office from the region, within the institutions themselves the lists of media from Moldova are selective and incomplete. Moreover, in some post offices from the rural area this information is almost unknown. In the post offices in Tiraspol, people who wish to subscribe to publications from the Russian Federation have entire catalogs at their disposal, while there is no information about the offer to subscribe to newspapers from the right bank of Nistru. A list of newspapers (2 A4 pages) is offered only on demand and with the request to be returned after consultation.

⁶⁸ <http://postapmr.idknet.com/Acceptance%20of%20Subscription.html>



Out of the total number of publications, 58% (44 newspapers and 32 magazines in Russian and 12 in Romanian) of them have subscribers in the region. However, the number of subscribers is very low: approximately 363 subscribers per month for all publications, while many publications have less than 5 subscribers.

The number of subscribers for one month for publications from Moldova⁶⁹		
	<i>Newspapers</i>	<i>Magazines</i>
<i>Less than 5 subscribers/Romanian</i>	6	3
<i>Less than 5 subscribers/Russian</i>	8	7
<i>More than 5 subscribers/Romanian</i>	1	2
<i>More than 5 subscribers/Russian</i>	17	0

The most popular newspapers among the subscribers are „Sport Curier” („Спорт курьер”) and „Nezavisimaya Moldova” („Независимая Молдова”) with 47 and respectively 46 subscribers. Among the publications with only one subscriber are the newspapers: „Moldova Suverana”, „Saptamina”, „Expert Novostei” („Эксперт новостей”), „Vocea Poporului” and „Natura”. There are also 10 subscribers for the „Monitorul Oficial” of the Republic of Moldova.

Newspapers from the right side of Nistru, like the national daily newspaper „Timpul” or „Jurnal de Chisinau” are present in the offer of publications. The subscription to these newspapers can be made on request, although in the period of the research only several cases were registered when citizens from the left bank of Nistru (Grigoriopol district) subscribed to the newspaper „Timpul” for 2011, but didn’t receive it. Being asked for explanations, the employees of the post offices couldn’t explain clearly the reason the newspapers were not delivered.

⁶⁹ According to the data offered by Moldova Post Office for one month.

Foreign media

„Komsomolskaya Pravda” („Комсомольская правда”), „Argumenti i Facti” („Аргументы и факты”) and „Trud” („Труд”) are newspapers from the Russian Federation printed in Chisinau. They are delivered directly to the left bank of Nistru and are available through subscription, as well as at news stalls. Post offices representatives from the region encourage the subscription to these newspapers. According to the data provided by the representatives of the newspaper „Argumenti i Facti” („Аргументы и факты”), it has approximately 1500 subscribers and another 1300 copies are distributed monthly to news stalls. Another two publications refused to disclose this information, saying that it is a trade secret. Taking into consideration the subscription prices posted by the Moldova Post Office and the post office of the Transnistrian region, as well as their retail prices at news stall from both banks of the river, there are no major differences between these three newspapers⁷⁰.



Other examples of publications printed in Russian Federation and Ukraine and available at news stalls are: the newspaper „Zdorovii obraz jizni” – Vestnik „ZOJ”, the periodicals „Tvoi malish”, „Liubliu gotoviti” and „Sadovod i ogorodnik” (and many periodicals with the same topic), the periodical „OOPS”.

On-line media

The leading actors of the on-line media are news agencies. Besides the official news agency founded by the local administration, Olvia-press (Ольвия-пресс)⁷¹, there are news agencies in the region like Novyi Region 2 – Pridnestrovie (Новый регион 2 - Приднестровье)⁷² and REGNUM – Pridnestrovie (REGNUM — Приднестровье)⁷³, which are branches of news

⁷⁰ The prices are in lei. For the newspapers from the left bank of Nistru the conversion from rubles was made at the exchange rate 1 ruble=1,11 lei.

⁷¹ <http://www.olvia.idknet.com/>

⁷² <http://www.nr2.ru/>

⁷³ <http://regnum.ru/news/fd-abroad/transdnistria/>

agencies from Russia, Lenta PMR (Лента ПМР)⁷⁴, Transnistrian news agency and DNIESTER (PIA Днестр)⁷⁵, a project appeared in 2009.

Media outlets which are funded from the region's budget and which are available on-line are TV-PMR⁷⁶, Radio PMR⁷⁷ and the newspaper „Pridnestrovie” (Приднестровье)⁷⁸, as well as daily regional newspapers „Adevarul Nistrean” (Адевэрул Нистрян) and „Gomin” (Гомін).

Among the on-line media sources it should be mentioned the electronic version of the newspaper „Novaia Gazeta”⁷⁹. Being established in 1998 by Grigorii Volovoi and Andrei Safonov, the weekly newspaper „Novaia Gazeta” („Новая Газета”) introduced itself as the first independent newspaper in the region. The critical position towards the local administration and the rating of the newspaper lead to several lawsuits filed against the newspaper in the period 2001-2005. Facing several attempts of forbiddance and closure of the newspaper in 2010, the founders decided to suspend the edition of the newspaper for financial reasons. Therefore, from 2011 the publication is available only on-line.

Other two media outlets which should be mentioned are the on-line TV channels DnestrTV⁸⁰, founded by the company „Novaya Volna” (Tighina) and LikTV⁸¹, which is owned by the company „Lik” (Ribnita), both being established in 2010. Although they don't realize live TV shows, there are video reportages on the political, economic and social life of the region posted daily on their web pages, as well as other media products, such as journalistic investigations. It is also important to mention that the number of consumers of information through on-line media increased significantly in recent years.

Social Media

Social media can be simply defined as the entirety of technologies used by people in order to socialize and communicate. This type of media is located in the virtual space, and the internet network is the one that gives it such a pronounced social character. Actually, the term of „social media” was invented to underline the extremely interactive qualities of new forms of digital media, which allow much more methods of communication and exchange of information comparing to the traditional media, such as the television, radio or newspapers⁸². At the opposite side, there are opinions, according to which social media represent simple instruments of marketing or an interactive form of public relations⁸³. However, one can not deny that this form of media has an important place as source of information along with traditional media.

If at the level of traditional media the situation remains unchanged, the social media have made considerable progress, becoming to some extent a positive phenomenon, and their role in creating the public opinion increased significantly. Therefore, according to a report of the Center for Independent Journalism, social media were often leaders in terms of the speed of

⁷⁴ <http://tiras.ru/en/>

⁷⁵ <http://dniester.ru/>

⁷⁶ <http://tv-pmr.com/news.php>

⁷⁷ <http://www.radiopmr.org/>

⁷⁸ <http://www.pridnestrovie-daily.net/gazeta/default.aspx>

⁷⁹ <http://novaia gazeta.org.ru/>

⁸⁰ <http://dnestr.tv/>

⁸¹ <http://liktv.org/>

⁸² Andreas Kaplan and Michael Haenlein, *Users of the world, unite! The challenges of the Social Media*, *Business Horizons* 53, 2010, p. 59-68, <http://www.slideshare.net/studente1000/kaplan-andreas-m-haenlein-michael-2010-users-of-the-world-unite-the-challenges-and-opportunities-of-social-media-business-horizons-vol-53-issue-1-p-5968>

⁸³ <http://heidicohen.com/social-media-definition/>

information presentation, comparing to other media. Although this information is not always objective, the social media succeed much more better than the traditional media to set the pace of discussions between representatives of different segments of society and between those of different political opinions⁸⁴.

More and more people choose to be informed from on-line sources. *The discussion forums*⁸⁵ and the exchange of information register more visitors than the circulation of some publications, from several hundred to several thousand (primarily due to the accessibility of these sources), and the political, economic and social problems are most discussed. Members of the forum can create here their own discussion topics, therefore important social and political problems are often addressed. One of the most popular forums is the Transnistrian Social Forum (Приднестровский социальный форум), where the most important topics are internal politics, 2011 elections and social problems.

Blogs should be also mentioned as part of the social media. The culture of the on-line journal almost doesn't exist in the region. There are some news blogs⁸⁶, some of the representatives of power in the region⁸⁷, but there are very few people who manage such a page in order to express himself, to share his experience, ideas, thoughts etc. On the web page Social network "Transnistrian blogs"⁸⁸ (Социальная сеть „Блоги Приднестровья”), several examples of blogs can be found, but these are rarely updated.

Among active blogs are those of nongovernmental organizations from the region. Blogs are often the most available and the only media source through which NGOs can make visible their activity. Among NGOs which manage a blog are Doctors for ecology (Медики за экологию)⁸⁹, The Youth Center for Development from Grigoriopol⁹⁰, the personal blog of Olga Ushurelu from the Information Centre "Navigator"⁹¹, the Initiative group "Evrika Pro"⁹².

There are other examples of active blogs⁹³, but it should be mentioned that there is a certain control or, better said, a certain supervision of all what is published on-line, whether if it is a blog or a forum.

An example is the case of Alexandr Akimov⁹⁴. After he published on his blog an article «Друзья, ималь и Дед мороз, три кума подросткового счастья. Не было это – не было детства», he was contacted at the cell phone and „invited” to Tiraspol militia headquarters for a discussion, without explaining the purpose of this visit. The meeting with the representatives of militia is described in another post on his blog⁹⁵. In January 2011, based on a „decision” of

⁸⁴ http://ijc.md/Publicatii/mlu/RAPORT_FOP_2011_rom_final.pdf

⁸⁵ <http://forum.pridnestrovie.com/>, <http://forum-pmr.net/>, <http://forum-pmr.com/>, <http://forum.pmr.su/>, <http://tisam.ru/>, <http://www.nistru.net/>, <http://pmrforum.org/>

⁸⁶ <http://pmrblog.ru/newspmr/>

⁸⁷ <http://e-shevchuk.livejournal.com/>
<http://soin.livejournal.com/>

⁸⁸ <http://pmrblog.ru/>

⁸⁹ <http://dr-ecology.blogspot.com>

⁹⁰ <http://cdt-grigoriopol.blogspot.com/>

⁹¹ <http://ushurelu.wordpress.com/>

⁹² <http://www.evrika-pro.blogspot.com/>

⁹³ <http://konoplev.livejournal.com/>, <http://vnpopov.wordpress.com/>, <http://sivakovds.wordpress.com/>, <http://ikrizhanovsky.wordpress.com/>

⁹⁴ <http://psiholog-akimov.livejournal.com/>

⁹⁵ <http://psiholog-akimov.livejournal.com/2011/01/31/>

the „court” of Tiraspol, he was obliged to pay a fine⁹⁶, because according to militia the posted material would spread information about drug trafficking.

According to a report of the Center for Independent Journalism⁹⁷, the social media had an important role on the results of elections in the region, and information and ideas within the social media are taken into consideration by local administration.

Conclusions

In 2011 the mass media funded from the region’s budget continued to be under the control of the local public administration. With the change of the leader, there were several changes initiated which for the moment do not correspond to genuine reforms, but rather to a period of transition.

Although there are three official languages in the Transnistrian region: Russian, Moldovan/Romanian and Ukrainian, the access to media for the Moldovan/Romanian and Ukrainian ethnic groups is extremely limited compared to the Russian ethnic group.

Apart from two newspapers, „Adevarul Nistrean” (Адевэрул Нистрян) and „Gomin” (Гомін), edited in Moldovan/Romanian and Ukrainian in small circulations, there are no other publications in these languages at the level of institutions or local public administration. Referring to the electronic media, a small share of the broadcast is dedicated to products in these two languages, either at the “republican” TV channel, or at the radio station.

Although all citizens from the left side of Nistru have access to many newspapers and magazines from Moldova due to the postal subscription, this information is hardly available.

It is difficult to establish communication with the journalists from the Transnistrian region, especially if it is about the media outlets funded from the region’s budget. The refusal to give interviews or to answer simple questions about the activity of the mass media in the region is grounded with the need to have an agreement from the administration of the institution. The case of the journalist Ernest Vardanean, sentenced to 15 years of prison and released in May 2011, left a heavy mark on the journalists’ activities in the region.

If journalists from the right side of Nistru are interested in covering the events taking place in the Transnistrian region and have the freedom of doing this, they don’t always have the possibility to go to the Transnistrian region in order to develop materials. Instead, although the journalists from the left bank of Nistru have free access, they face the forbiddance of the so-called authorities⁹⁸.

The new representatives of the service for communication, information and mass media from the region have repeatedly stated about the openness and the desire to communicate and solve the problems of mass media from the region. According to some journalists, they have presented unprecedented initiatives in this area. At the same time, attempts to subordinate the media to the Committee of State Security are undertaken, by insisting upon “*cooperation*” between media outlets and the representatives of this structure⁹⁹.

⁹⁶ <http://psiholog-akimov.livejournal.com/2011/02/05/>

⁹⁷ http://ijc.md/Publicatii/mlu/RAPORT_FOP_2011_rom_final.pdf

⁹⁸ When referring to journalists of media outlets funded from the region’s budget.

⁹⁹ <http://dniester.ru/node/6964>

ANNEX 1

TV channels from the left bank of Nistru

Nr.	The name of the TV channel	Sources of funding	Autochthon or re-broadcasted channel	Language of broadcasting
1	TV – PMR	Local budget	Autochthon channel	Russian/”Moldovan”/Ukrainian
2	TV Bender	Local budget	Autochthon channel	Russian
3	TCV	The company “Obiectiv”	Autochthon channel	Russian
4	ORT (Russian Public Television)		Re-broadcasted channel	Russian
5	NTV (НТВ) Russia		Re-broadcasted channel	Russian
6	Ukraine 1 / ТРК Украина		Re-broadcasted channel	Ukrainian
7	„1+1” Ukraine		Re-broadcasted channel	Ukrainian
8	5 th channel (Ukraine)		Re-broadcasted channel	Ukrainian

ANNEX 2

TV channels available through the cable network IDC (from January 2011)

The name of the TV package/ Nr	„Basic” Пакет «Базовый»	„Explore” Пакет «Познавательный»	„Sport” Пакет «Спорт»	„Movie” Пакет «Кино»	„Entertainment” Пакет «Развлекательный»	„For children” Пакет «Детский»	„Music” Пакет «Музыка»
1	TSV/TCB	356 dnei TV/ 365 дней ТВ	Россия 2/ Russia 2	Kinoclub/ Киноклуб	NST/ НСТ	CartoonNet work	The Music of the First/ Музыка Первого
2	TV-PMR/ Первый республикан ский канал	Nostalgia/ Ностальгия	Sport on- line/ Спортон- лайн	Neshenovikino/ Наше новое кино	Iumor TV/ Юмор ТВ	Bibigon/ Бибигон	Muz TV/ МузТВ
3	ORT/Первый канал	24 Doc/ 24 Док	NTV Sport/ НТВ Спорт	Premiera/ Премьера	Domashnii/ Домашний	TeleNiania/ ТелеНяня	Shnason TV/ ШансонТВ
4	Russia 1 Россия1	Russia K/ РоссияК	Boet/ Боец	Kinohit/ Кинохит	Bulivar TV/ Бульвар ТВ	Nicke Lodeon	Music box Ru

5	NTV/ НТВ	SovershenoS ecretno/ Совершенно Секретно	Ruskii Expert/ Русский Экстрим	TV 1000	Kuhnia TV Кухня ТВ	Jetix	Bridge TV
6	Ren TV/ Рен ТВ	National Geographic Channel	Eurosport	MNOGOs eriinoe TV/ МНОГОс ерийное ТВ	Comedy TV/ Камеди ТВ	Detskii Детский	VH1 Classic
7	TV Centru/ ТВ Центр	National Geographic Wild	NTV Tennis/ НТВ Теннис	India TV/ Индия ТВ	Park razvleceni/ Парк развлечений		A-One
8	TNT/ТНТ	Discovery Travel & Living	NTV nashfotbo l НТВ Наш Футбол	Comedia TV/ Комедия ТВ	Draiv/ Драйв		
9	STS/СТС	Discovery World	Ohota i Ribalka/ Охота и рыбалка	SciFiRuss ia	DTV/ ДТВ		
10	Inter+	Discovery Science					
11	AnimalPlanet -						
12	DiscoveryRu sia/ Discovery Россия						
13	NTV Fotbal/ НТВ Футбол						
14	NTV Lumea copiilor/ НТВ Детский Мир						
15	NesheKino Наше Кино						
16	MTV						
17	Canal 5 5 канал						
18	EN-1						
19	Ucraina 1 / ТРК Украина						
20	Spas / Спас						

The 8th TV package includes two TV channels for adults.

ANNEX 3

Radio stations from the left bank of Nistru

Nr.	The name of the radio stations	The frequency of the broadcasting	Sources of funding	Autochthon or re-broadcasted station	Language of broadcasting
1	Radio - PMR	74.00 MHz/UUS	Local budget	Autochthon station	Russian/ „Moldovan”/ Ukrainian
2	NovaiaVolna (Новаяволна)	89.30 MHz/FM	Foreign donors	Autochthon station	Russian
3	„Radio Jelannoe” (РадиоЖеланное)	98,70 MHz/FM	Company „Lik”/Self- financing	Autochthon station	Russian
4	Tiraspol FM (Радио "Тирасполь - FM")	88.30 MHz/FM	Local budget	Autochthon station	Russian
5	Inter FM (Интер-FM)	107,70 MHz/FM	Company „Obiectiv”	Autochthon station	Russian
6	Radio Shanson („Шансон”)	88.80 MHz/FM		Re-broadcasted station	Russian
7	Retro FM (Петро-FM)	90.10 MHz/FM		Re-broadcasted station	Russian
8	Radio Maiak (Радио- Маяк)	105,80 MHz/FM		Re-broadcasted station	Russian
9	Iumor FM (Юмор- FM)	90.50 MHz/FM		Re-broadcasted station	Russian
10	Radio Russia („РадиоРоссии”)	100,10 MHz/FM		Re-broadcasted station	Russian
11	Dorojnoe radio („Дорожноерадио”)	105,40 MHz/FM		Re-broadcasted station	Russian
12	Love Radio („Love Радио”)	90.50 MHz/FM		Re-broadcasted station	Russian
13	Radio EhoMoscvı („РадиоЭхоМосквы”)	104,60 MHz/FM		Re-broadcasted station	Russian
14	Gold Radio („ГолдРадио”)			Re-broadcasted station	Russian
15	Nic FM ("НИК-FM")	102,50 MHz/FM		Re-broadcasted station	Russian
16	Pershii canal („НРКУ Першийканал)			Re-broadcasted station	Ukrainian

ANNEX 4

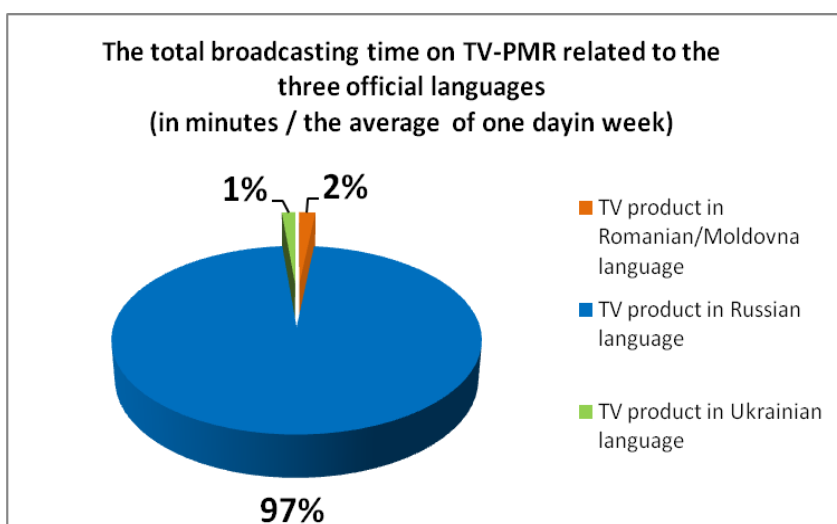
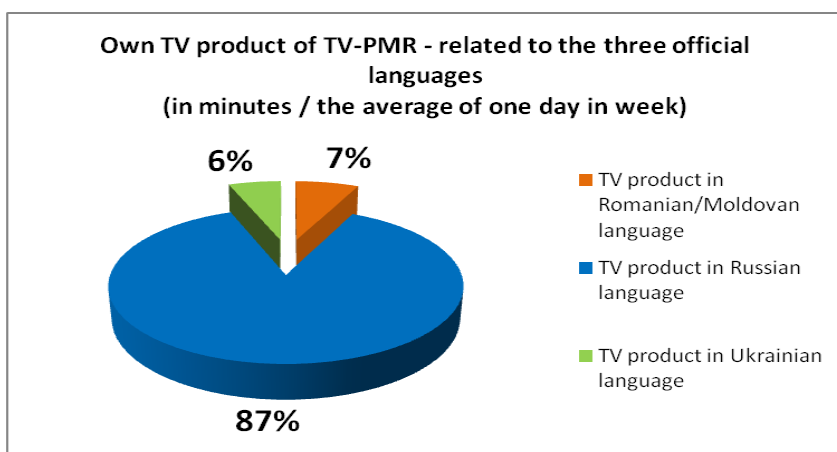
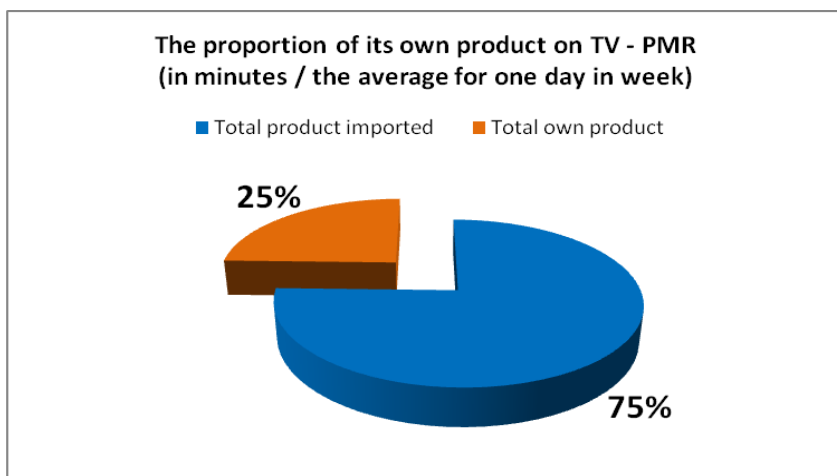
Newspapers and magazines from the left bank of Nistru

Nr.	The name of the publication	Type of the publication	Circulation	Sources of funding	The language of publication
1	„Pridnestrovie” (Приднестровье)	newspaper	13 500	The region’s budget	Russian
2	„Adevarul Nistrean” (АдевэрулНистрян)	newspaper	800	The region’s budget	Moldovan/ Romanian (in Cyrilic script)
3	„Gomin” (Гомін)	newspaper	2 400	The region’s budget	Ukrainian
4	„Dnestrovsciaia pravda” („Днестровская правда”)	newspaper	1 300	The region’s budget	Russian
5	„Novoe Vremea” („Новоевремя”)	newspaper	3 900	The region’s budget	Russian
6	„Novosti” („Новости”)	newspaper	1 800	The region’s budget	Russian
7	„Zarea Pridnestrovia” („ЗаряПриднестровья”)	newspaper	3 500	The region’s budget	Russian
8	„Slobodzeiskie Vesti” („Слободзейские вести”)	newspaper	1500-2000	The region’s budget	Russian
9	„Drujba” („Дружба”)	newspaper	3 150	The region’s budget	Russian
10	„Dnestr” („Днестр”)	newspaper	1 700	The region’s budget	Russian
11	„Za Pridnestrovie” („ЗаПриднестровье”)	newspaper	900	The region’s budget	Russian
12	„Diplomaticeskii vestnik Pridnestrovia” (Дипломатический вестник Приднестровья)	magazine	500	The region’s budget	Russian
13	Vestnic nauki Pridnestrovia („Вестник науки Приднестровья”)	magazine		The region’s budget	Russian
14	„Militia Pridnestrovia” („Милиция Приднестровья”)	newspaper		The region’s budget	Russian
15	„Tamojenie Vesti” („Таможенные вести”)	newspaper		The region’s budget	Russian
16	„Soveti Naroda” („Советы народа”)	newspaper	4500	The region’s budget	Russian
17	„Rodina” („Родина”)	newspaper			Russian
18	„Economica Pridnestrovia” („Экономика Приднестровья”)	magazine	200	The region’s budget	Russian
19	„Biliuteni economiceskikh i pravovih informatii” („Бюллетень экономической и правовой информации”)	magazine	500	The region’s budget	Russian
20	„Partnior” („Партнер”)	magazine	999	The region’s budget	Russian
21	„Pridnestrovskii universitet” („Приднестровский университет”)	newspaper		The region’s budget	Russian

22	Pravoslavnoe Pridnestrovie „Православное Приднестровье”	newspaper	3000	The Russian Patriarchate through the Eparchy of Tiraspol and Dubasari	Russian
23	Grajdanscoe obshestvo (Гражданское общество)	newspaper	999	Foreign donors	Russian
24	Agora (Агора)	newspaper	999	Foreign donors	Russian
25	Vzglead (Взгляд)	newspaper			Russian
26	Rodina („Родина”)	newspaper			Russian
27	Pridnestrovie Segodnia („Приднестровье сегодня”)	newspaper			Russian
28	Obnovlenie („Обновление”)	newspaper		„Obnovlenie” Party („Обновление”)	Russian
29	Pravda Pridnestrovia („Правда Приднестровья”)	newspaper	3 500	The Communist Party of Transnistria	Russian
30	Ruskii proriv („Русский Прорыв”)	newspaper			Russian
31	National-democratic party „Proriv” („Прорыв”)	newspaper			Russian
32	Cazacie vesti („Казачьи вести”)	newspaper	1 000	The organisation „The Black Sea Cossacks Community”	Russian
33	Za republicu („За Республику”)	newspaper		The republican socio-political organisation „Republica”	Russian
34	Makler („Маклер”) Tiraspol	newspaper	15 000		Russian
35	Makler („Маклер”) Ribnita	newspaper	14 750		Russian
36	Vsio („ВСЁ”)	newspaper			Russian
37	Iarmarka („Ярмарка”)	newspaper	11 945		Russian
38	Caravan („Караван”)	newspaper	6 000		Russian
39	Нарру-End („Хэппи-Энд”)	newspaper	710		Russian
40	Stroica PMR („Стройка ПМР”)	newspaper		LTD „InfoStroiService”	Russian
41	Afisha („Афиша”)	magazine	1700-2000		Russian
42	Dobrii deni („Добрый день”)	newspaper	4 500	LTD Kambrig „Комбриг”	Russian
43	Dobrii vecer („Добрый вечер”)	newspaper	4 500	LTD Kambrig „Комбриг”	Russian
44	Chelovek i evoprava („Человек и его права”)	newspaper	3 000	Foreign donors	Russian
45	Profsoiuznie vesti („Профсоюзные вести”) publication	newspaper	2 000	Self-financing	Russian

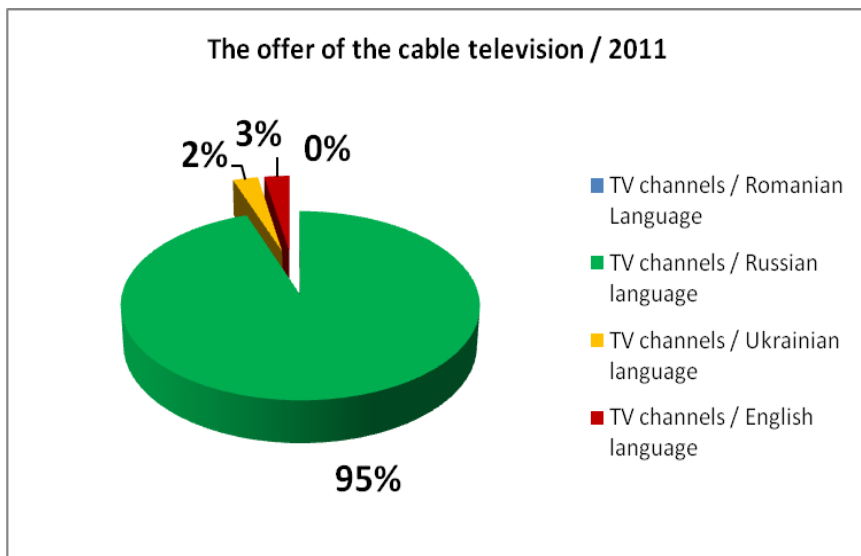
Charts

Television

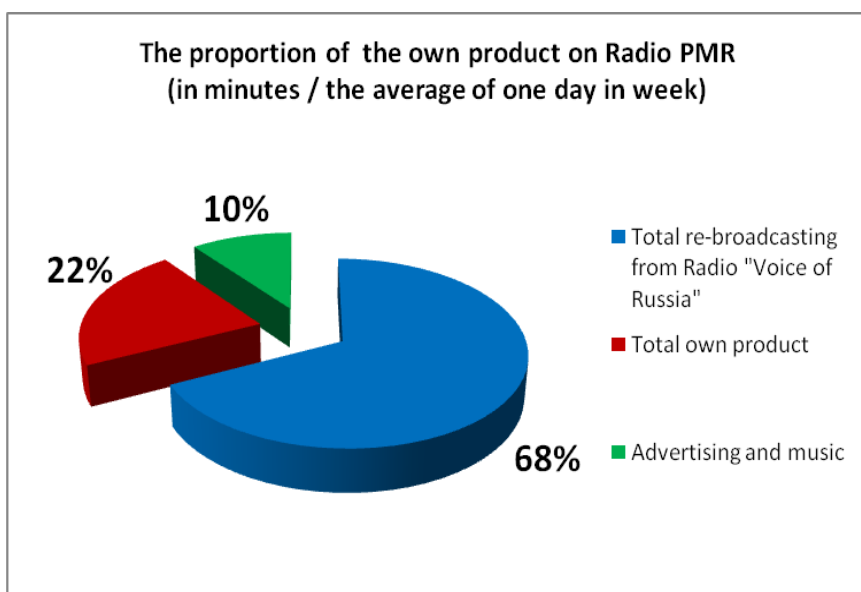
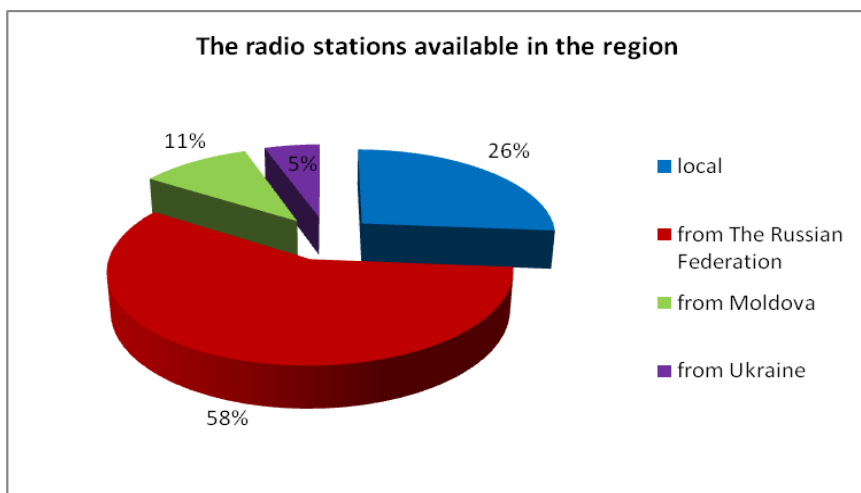


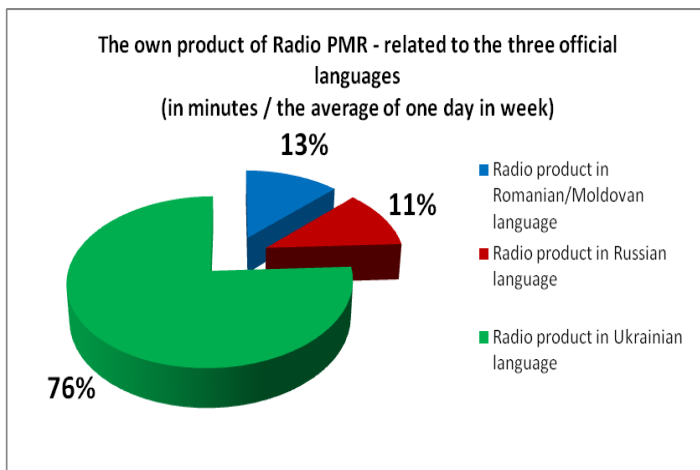
Calculations were made according to the TV schedule / TV-PMR for one week. Ten weeks of 2011 were randomly selected. The broadcasting time for every program is calculated in minutes.

Cable television

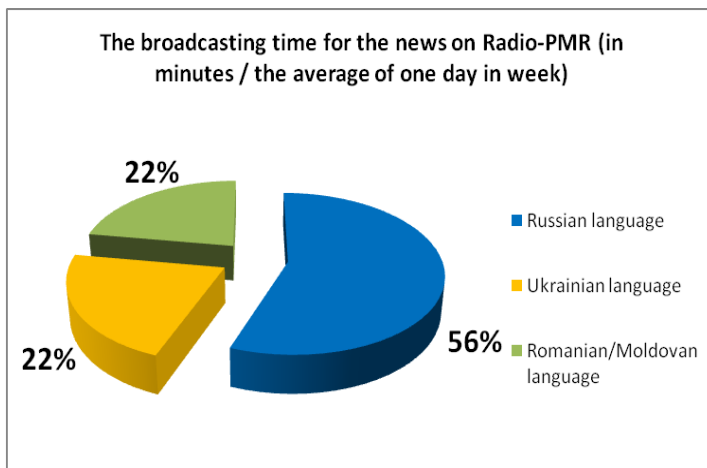


Radio

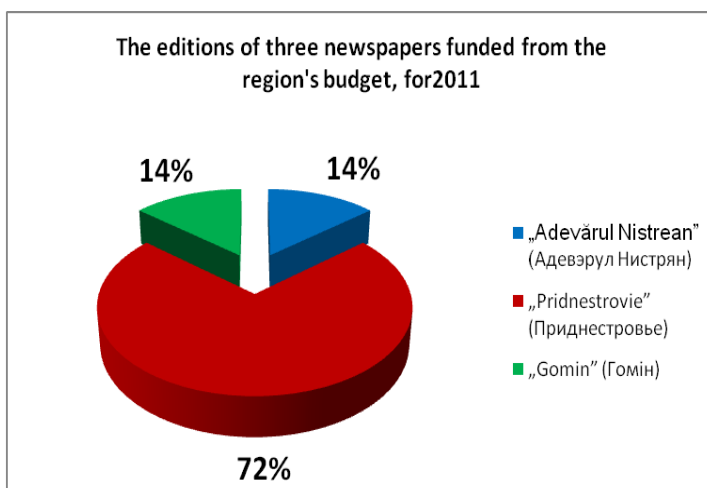




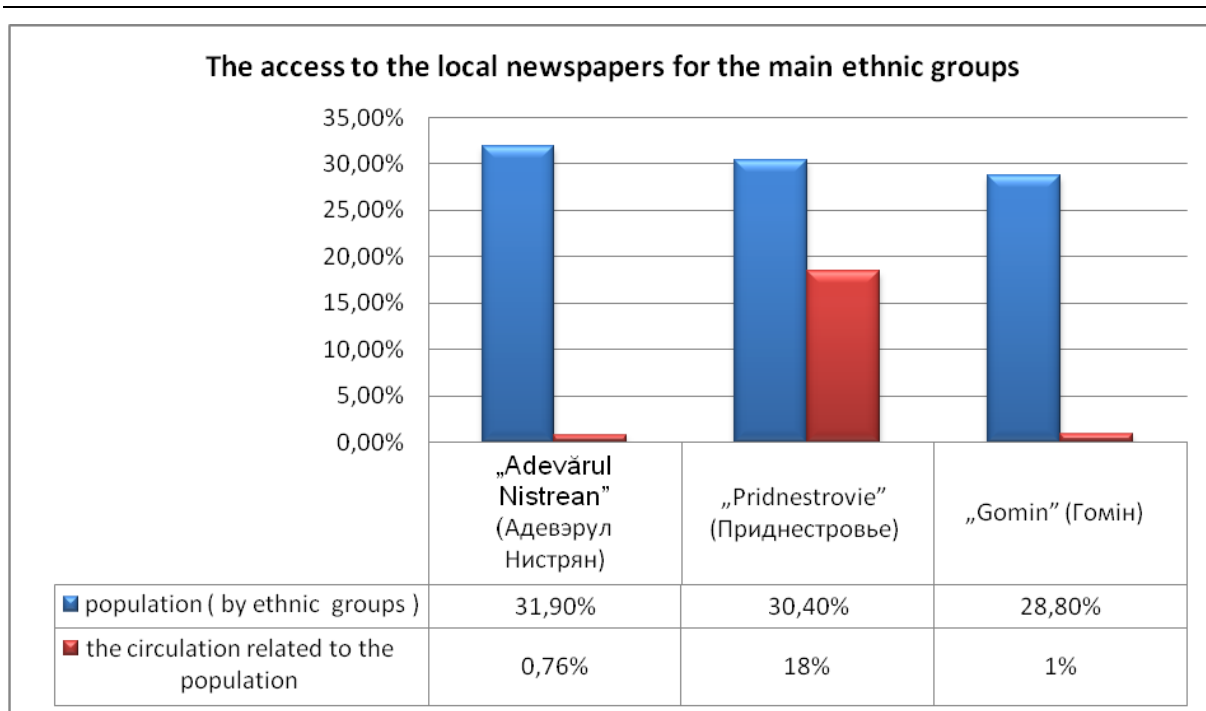
Calculations were made according to the schedule of the radio station / Radio-PMR, for one week. Nine weeks of 2011 were randomly selected. The broadcasting time for every program is calculated in minutes.



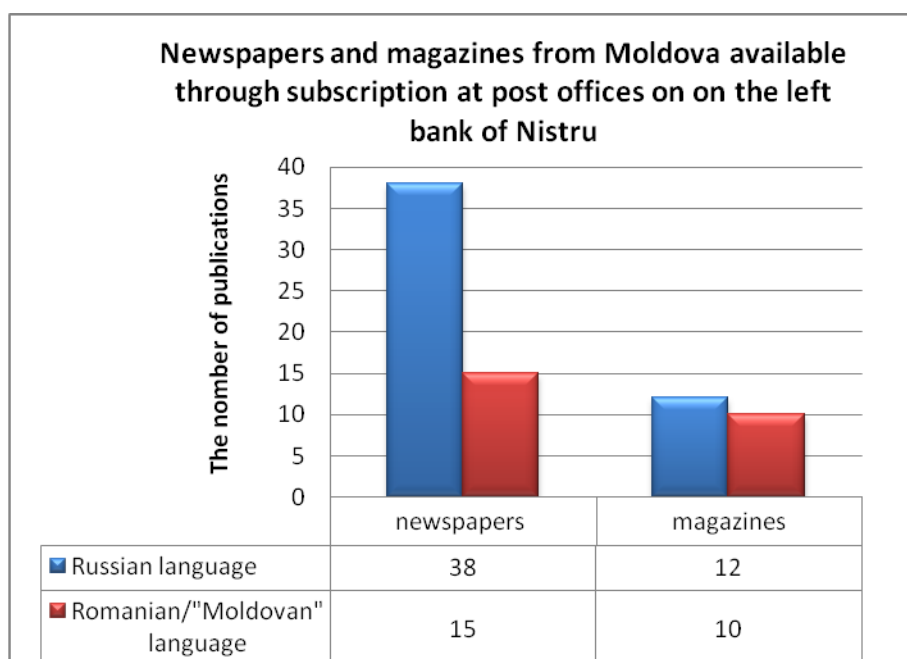
Print media



The data for calculating the ratio of the number of published editions of those three local daily newspapers were taken from the web page of *the service for communications, information and mass media from the region*.

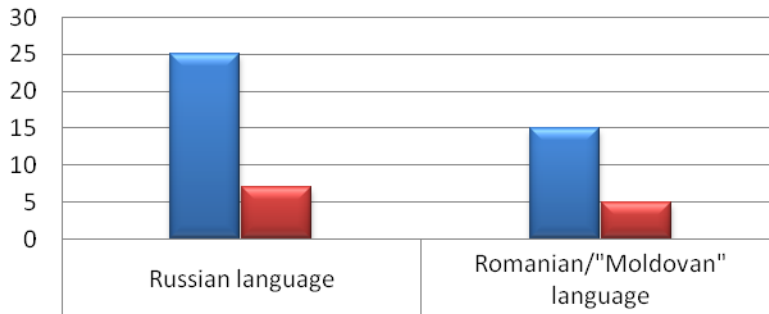


The data on population and the percentage representing the main ethnic groups are data of the 2004 census. The circulation related to the population is the quotient between the number of population and the circulation of those three local daily newspapers.



Newspapers and magazines from Moldova with subscribers on the left bank of the Nistru

The number of publications



■ newspapers	25	15
■ magazines	7	5

Comparative prices of Russian newspapers printed in Chisinau (on both banks of Nistru)

