

**EPRA Board Consultation on the draft
EPRA Strategy for 2020-2022**

Sharing knowledge to embrace change
13 March 2020

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Foreword: from reviewing performance to developing a new Strategy

This is the second time that EPRA draws up a three-year Strategy. EPRA’s performance against its strategic objectives for 2017-2019 [has recently been reviewed](#) further to a consultation with member organisations. The review found out that setting up a three-year Strategy with a roadmap had been instrumental in the delivery of major achievements for the period.

In this context, the Executive Board presents a new draft three-year Strategy document for discussion in the open spirit with which our debates take place.

The draft is composed of three main parts: the introductory section provides background, context and highlights challenges, the second section sets out the Vision, Mission and Values Statement and the third part lists the envisaged Strategic Objectives for the period 2020-2022.

The content of the draft has been generated by the members of the Executive Board and the Secretariat based on our understanding of the work of EPRA and our knowledge of EPRA members and their current experiences and challenges. We also took into consideration the inputs provided by the membership during the review of EPRA’s past performance and the brainstorming debate on the new Strategy which took place in October 2019 in Athens.

Compared to the Strategy for 2017-2019, we have modified the introductory section to reflect the contextual changes and update the challenges faced by EPRA members and EPRA as an organisation and we have set out new Strategic objectives for 2020-2022. In contrast, our Vision, Mission and Values Statement remains largely unchanged as we believe these remain fully relevant and appropriate for EPRA’s future Strategy.



We would very much welcome **feedback and input** into the refinement of this draft. In order to do so, it might be helpful to consider a number of questions, such as:

- Do you think that the draft accurately captures and reflects the **challenges faced by media regulators and EPRA as an organisation** for the next three years?
- Do you agree with the Board's analysis that the **Vision, Mission and Values Statement** remains fully relevant and appropriate for EPRA's future strategy?
- Are the draft **Strategic Objectives and the envisaged key actions and concrete outputs** appropriate given the nature of the challenges facing EPRA?

We welcome your consideration of these issues. However, please feel free to respond in any way that you deem appropriate.



Please send your feedback to the [EPRA Secretariat](#) by 15 April at the latest



Time line

- **15 March - 15 April:** Consultation with members and stakeholders on draft Strategy
- **15-30 April:** Board to consider consultation responses and amend draft if necessary
- **15 May:** Consideration and decision on EPRA Strategy at Plenary meeting in Antwerp

1. Background, context and challenges

EPRA over 25 Years

With 25 years of existence and 53 member authorities from 47 countries, EPRA is the oldest and the largest network of audiovisual regulators. As a European forum, it supports common values of the Council of Europe and the European Union, such as the protection of human rights, democracy, rule of law and equality. EPRA serves both EU and non-EU members who share not only a common mandate and common goals, but common regulatory challenges as well. EPRA members have the opportunity to learn from and support each other in responding to such challenges.

EPRA is a voluntary, independent network which is non-political in its approach and operations. This approach is strengthened by the fact that EPRA is a self-financing, non-policy making body and provides a high degree of transparency in its processes and procedures.

EPRA organises twice-yearly meetings bringing together all its members. In parallel, it functions as an “always-on” source of knowledge and advice. Over its lifetime, EPRA has been guided by the belief that research is key to better understanding the issues faced by regulators and enabling appropriate responses to be developed. Consequently, EPRA has developed and compiled a significant, relevant and high-quality set of resources, which are available to the members mostly through dedicated tools on the EPRA website.

While remaining firmly focussed on serving its members, EPRA is outward-looking to the fields of industry, academia, and audiovisual expertise and to both governmental and non-governmental organisations. EPRA’s deliberations have been strengthened by regular participation by, and engagement with, the European Commission, the Council of Europe, the European Audiovisual Observatory and the Office of the OSCE Representative for Freedom of the Media (RFoM) – all of whom act as permanent observers at EPRA meetings.

The Current Environment

Since EPRA’s foundation in 1995, the media sector in Europe has undergone profound changes which have been shaped by a number of political, economic, technological and social factors.

Political change has redrawn the map of Europe as well as the footprints of the EU and the Council of Europe respectively. Significant economic cycles, as well as rapid technological developments, in particular digitisation, have revolutionised the audiovisual industry challenging it to find new ways of serving audiences while preserving its core values and remaining economically viable. Traditional broadcasting has moved from the analogue world to more complex digital forms of delivery, with content being offered on both a linear and non-linear basis. Far-reaching social changes are reflected in the increasingly multi-cultural composition of communities, and the way in which both individuals and communities have access to and use media and generate content.

While the early phase of the period was fraught with optimistic pioneer spirit and resulted in the establishment of many media regulatory authorities, the more recent years saw the emergence of increasing concerns about the state of democracy in Europe. Reports from the EU and the Council of Europe have documented the deterioration of freedom of expression in Europe as well as threats to the safety of journalists. In parallel, there has been an intense focus on the role that media – off- and online – plays in the distribution of disinformation (wittingly or unwittingly), and on the impact on democratic and electoral processes. Moreover, from the growth of global players such as video-sharing platforms and the shift in media consumption have emerged new types of harms, such as cyberbullying or contact-related risks, as well as a wide range of new ways in which children can be exposed to potentially harmful content. At the national level, fears for children’s online safety have given rise to increased concern from the audience and pressure from governments to introduce robust regulatory responses.

All of the above changes present challenges for traditional media, including public service media organisations, who must find appropriate new responses, while holding firm to their essential purpose. Consequently, finding appropriate legal and regulatory responses to developments in the changing audiovisual sphere has been a significant focus for both governments and regulators in order to achieve the goals of providing diverse, sustainable, culturally-relevant and pluralistic content with which to serve European audiences on the one hand, and in order to confront the online threats and harms it can propagate, and protect those who are vulnerable to them on the other hand. Increasingly, meanwhile, these responses are held to include the promotion of media literacy measures, which help users to gain a better understanding of the functioning, the opportunities and risks of the dynamic media sector, and which recognize that all stakeholders have a role to play (the public, educators and industry alike).

Faced with the magnitude of the changes, the EU has opted for a holistic approach based on a major overhaul of the European rules applicable to the media and communication sector. Within the last three years, new legal frameworks have been put in place in the field of data protection (GDPR), telecommunications (European Electronic Communications Code), copyright (Directive on copyright in the Digital Single Market and on television and radio programmes) and audiovisual regulation with the review of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD).

The revised AVMSD will have far-reaching consequences for EPRA members - from the EU but also beyond the EU owing to association or bilateral agreements - notably as:

- its scope of application has been extended to also cover, to a certain extent, video-sharing platforms,
- the text enshrines the independence of regulators as a mandatory requirement by ensuring that they are legally distinct and functionally independent from the industry and government,
- new provisions formalise the role of the European Regulators Group for Audiovisual Media Services (ERGA) as an independent, expert adviser to the Commission, and as a forum for the exchange of experiences and best practices between EU regulators and assign some new responsibilities to ERGA and its members.

Ever since its creation in 2014, ERGA has played a key role on regulatory cooperation in Europe – and thus became an important partner for EPRA.

Future Challenges

Turning to future challenges **facing EPRA members** over the next three years, they include:

- **Embracing the complexity of online media ecosystems:** the growing number of services and level of activity results in an increased regulatory workload and a consequent requirement for EPRA members to stay abreast of developments in the wider media environment also including emerging challenges in adjacent regulatory areas such as data protection, e-commerce and copyright.
- **Documenting changes in consumption patterns and audience behaviour:** changing consumption patterns, particularly amongst young people, driven by the development of global players and the continuing refinement of algorithmic and AI developments, are resulting in fragmentation of audiences, and traditional television viewing is beginning a pattern of decline in most European countries. In order to understand the implications for the sector and support evidence-based regulation, EPRA members are increasingly expected to conduct, commission or source robust research on the changing trends and to potentially expand the scope of research to new areas such as online harms.
- **Ensuring a sustainable audiovisual sector:** because of the challenges faced by traditional players in the audiovisual field from new and wide-ranging sources of content, regulators are becoming increasingly involved in having to find policy solutions to ensure a sustainable ecosystem for the delivery of content of democratic, social and cultural relevance to national and European audiences. This of course comes even more sharply into focus in the case of public service media organisations, whose regulation is not coordinated at EU-level.
- **Acting independently:** building on the introduction of mandatory provisions in the AVMS Directive on the independence of NRAs, regulators will have to foster a real culture of independence – at arm’s length from both political and market forces – to support the independence of media players under their jurisdiction. Given the far-reaching changes in the political climate in Europe, this will not be an easy task everywhere and EPRA will continue to be an open forum for debate.
- **Implementing EU Legislative changes:** further to the AVMS Directive, one of the key challenges for the Strategy period will be the establishment of a functioning (co-)regulatory system applicable to video-sharing platforms while duly preserving freedom of expression. The process could potentially result in some tension around jurisdiction and the country of origin principle and will require greater cooperation between regulatory authorities in the EU and beyond. The Commission has also recently announced its intention to address the question of intermediary liability, by increasing and harmonising the responsibilities of online platforms and information service providers and to reinforce the oversight over platforms’ content policies in the EU.
- **Adapting in a time of flux:** as a consequence of the far-reaching sectoral changes and the likelihood of expanding missions, audiovisual regulators will need to adapt to new tasks and responsibilities and develop new approaches to regulation. This process is likely to require some strategic planning, the setting of priorities for compliance and enforcement policies, the development of new tools as well as the hiring or training of staff.

Consequent upon the challenges facing EPRA members, the challenges for **EPRA as a network** arising over the three-year period of this strategy will be:

- **Providing support:** how can EPRA best position itself to continue to support its members in responding and adapting to change in the audiovisual sector in ways that are relevant and future-oriented?
- **Finding resources:** how can EPRA harness the ability of its members to participate in and contribute to the activities of the network (acting as content producers; presenting papers at meetings; responding to questionnaires etc.), given the different pressures on members' resources – time, personnel and finance – from other regulatory activities at the national and European levels, including participation in other regulatory networks?
- **Adding value:** through the breadth of its activities, how can EPRA add value both for its members and for other participants in the wider European audiovisual field?
- **Ensuring complementarity with ERGA:** how to optimise synergies between the EPRA and ERGA Work Programmes to avoid overloading respective members with duplicative work and achieve meaningful complementarity?
- **Fostering cooperation:** how can EPRA foster further meaningful cooperation between its members and especially between EU and non-EU members? Should EPRA develop further cooperation with external parties, stakeholders and other networks of regulators?
- **Encouraging innovative formats and outputs:** how can EPRA develop innovative formats of discussion, practical interaction and new forms of outputs for its members?
- **Building on EPRA support structures:** how best to make use of the newly reinforced Secretariat to contribute to the delivery of EPRA's strategic objectives?

The overall aim of EPRA's draft Strategy – presented below – seeks to respond to the challenges of EPRA as a network and to the challenges facing individual members in the period 2020-2022.

2. Vision, Mission and Values

Vision

The European Platform of Regulatory Authorities (EPRA) promotes freedom of expression as well as a culturally diverse, sustainable and pluralistic media environment through its support for independent, professional and effective regulation of the audiovisual media.

Mission

EPRA provides an independent and transparent forum for audiovisual regulators to share relevant information, best practice, experience and expertise and to learn about new technical and policy developments affecting the audiovisual ecosystem. It explores innovative means of regulating and analysing the audiovisual sector and sharing that with a wider audience of stakeholders.

Values

The following core values of EPRA have been developed and reinforced over many years and are central to its success to date. They remain as relevant going forward as they have been for the past 25 years.

- **Independent:** EPRA is non-political and impartial in its approach and operations and is strengthened by the fact that it is a self-financing, non-policy making body. EPRA respects the independence of the members it serves.
- **Informal:** informality characterises EPRA's deliberations and interactions and facilitates a safe, free-flowing discourse and the exchange of a frank and diverse set of views, which ultimately contributes to a sense of community amongst members. EPRA values the opportunity which informal engagement brings to its members' understanding of each other's history, culture and traditions.
- **Transparent and Accountable:** EPRA is transparent and accountable in its processes and procedures as is reflected in its open and consultative approach to developing and implementing its Work Programme and activities, and in the annual and three-year reporting to its members.
- **Expert, Informed and Learning:** EPRA stays committed to being an expert and informed voice in European audiovisual regulation. EPRA's twice-annual fora for regulators aim to demonstrate an openness to listen and a willingness to learn and share.
- **Collaborative:** EPRA builds strong internal and external links, both formal and informal, and stays connected with its membership and other networks, the audiovisual industry, governmental and non-governmental organisations, academia, and sectoral interest groups.

3. Strategic Objectives 2020-2022

Below, we set out our high-level objectives for the period of the Strategy. Once the Strategy is adopted, a Work Plan will provide a roadmap of the envisaged key actions and concrete outputs over the three-year period.

Strategic Objective 1: Accompanying EPRA members in the changing media paradigm

Towards this objective EPRA will:

- *help EPRA members understand the changes of the media ecosystem, notably in terms of technology, markets, players and consumption*
- *help EPRA members analyse the impact of these changes on regulation and on the evolution of practices of regulators*

Envisaged key actions and concrete outputs:

- Be future-oriented in the selection of themes, topics and approaches in the yearly Work Programmes
- Win inspiring and charismatic speakers and panellists
- Develop a database of external experts on specific subjects
- Develop contact points within EPRA members on specific topics
- Develop knowledge-building outputs

Strategic Objective 2: Creating value for EPRA members

Towards this objective EPRA will:

- *provide opportunities for networking with colleagues and stakeholders, facilitate exchange of information and produce a broad range of outputs*
- *stimulate members' involvement and interaction during meetings and in-between meetings with an incentive-based approach*

Envisaged key actions and concrete outputs:

- Improve the EPRA website, based on an audit
- Develop and test incentive tools and strategies to boost members' involvement
- Develop and test incentive tools and strategies to encourage interaction during meetings
- Develop and test practice-oriented outputs

Strategic Objective 3: Interacting with others

Towards this objective EPRA will continue to:

- *cooperate with a wide range of stakeholders (including academia, industry, consultants and other umbrella organisations of the audiovisual sector and other related sectors)*
- *encourage cooperation with regulators from other sectors*
- *build on cooperation with other networks of audiovisual regulators*

Envisaged key actions and concrete outputs:

- Develop and set out a programme of engagement with other organisations and stakeholders
- Provide representation at external events on the basis of clear priorities and criteria consistent with EPRA's remit, strategy and annual Work Programme
- Make EPRA's activities more visible, by:
 - reporting more actively on EPRA's representation at events
 - improving the user-friendliness of the EPRA website and continue to develop EPRA's social media presence
- Concretise the relationships with ERGA and develop cooperation processes

Strategic Objective 4: Being sustainable as an organisation

Towards this objective EPRA will continue to:

- *ensure the stable functioning of the EPRA Secretariat and Board*
- *secure/facilitate the hosting of future meetings*
- *make sure that EPRA work processes and rules are efficient, transparent and accountable*

Envisaged key actions and concrete outputs:

- Assess the available resources (financial, human and IT) of the EPRA Secretariat and reflect on their optimal use
- Continue to review the form and content of EPRA meetings
- provide information on the role and expectations of Board members
- Identify future hosts, assess practical difficulties
- Review and update EPRA Statutes
- Review the existing Strategy and prepare and consult on the new EPRA Strategy

Annex: Strategy review and measuring performance

Commitment to Review

EPRA commits to assessing the implementation of its Strategy in the final six months of the Strategy period. A key element of this will involve consultation with members and other relevant stakeholders in order to assess EPRA's performance.

EPRA recognises that it exists in a dynamic and shifting audiovisual landscape and, therefore, commits to revisiting its current Strategy, in whole or in part, within the Strategy period, should external circumstances change and should such a review be deemed appropriate. This would be done in a way that is transparent and comprehensible to the EPRA members.

Measuring EPRA's Performance

EPRA commits to taking measures to assess its performance. In measuring its performance against the Strategy, EPRA will endeavour to answer the following questions:

- **Vision:** has EPRA's adequately pursued its Vision, as set out in the Strategy Statement?
- **Mission:** has EPRA's Mission been reflected in practice? Has it provided direction for the organisation and guided its strategic decisions?
- **Values:** have EPRA's Values been reflected in its day-to-day conduct and been a guiding light in decision-making for the organisation?
- **Achievement of Goals and Objectives:** has EPRA achieved its goals and objectives – in full, in part or not at all? In its activities, has EPRA been future-focussed and responsive to change? What was instrumental in achieving EPRA's objectives; what hindered or impeded their achievement? What have been the particular highlights over the period of the strategy? What do we need to work on and what could we do better over the next strategy period?

Assessment metrics:

The assessment of EPRA's performance will notably involve satisfaction surveys and be based on a number of relevant indicators such as:

- the analysis of the content output produced during the strategy period,
- the review of EPRA's procedures and work processes during the strategy period,
- the consideration of key quantitative elements (such as the number of participants during meetings, the quantity of news items on the EPRA website, the number of representation activities etc.),
- the consideration of key qualitative elements (such as the level of interaction during meetings, cooperation and interaction in-between meetings etc.).