

Current Challenges to Media Freedom in the Republic of Rwanda

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1. Overview

According to Reporters Without Borders (RSF 2018a), Rwanda has been near the bottom of World Press Freedom Index for years and it is ranked 156th out of 180 countries in the 2018 Index. And the President Paul Kagame has been on the RSF's list of "Predators of Press Freedom" for several years (RSF 2011).

One of the most important principles in Rwandan media law is to guarantee the freedom of the media, but this does not mean that it will be implemented in reality. This study will point out the Rwandan media's difficulties and challenges, which are mainly from government threats and economic pressures. It is worth mentioning that in 1994 Rwanda experienced a deadly massacre, which was later confirmed to be related to media incitement (Chalk 2007). Even though it has been 24 years since the massacre, it still has a great influence on the level of freedom of the press in this country. In addition, the current dictatorship of the government in power is the main threat to Rwanda's media freedom. In addition to politics, the economy is another threat to the freedom of development of Rwandan media. Due to the relatively backward economy of Rwanda, journalists are not effectively trained, and their wages are low, so "brown envelope journalism" often appears, which may lead to the emergence of fake news.

This study will compare the existing media law provisions with the actual implementation results, focusing on the challenges that Rwanda's independent media freedom and journalist security may face in the future, as well as the government's media regulatory system. These challenges come from multiple sources, but this study pays more attention to the economic and political aspects.

2. Legal Framework

The current constitution of Rwanda is the Nation's Constitution of 2003. Freedom of the press and freedom of information are confirmed and guaranteed by the state according to Article 34 of the constitution. Article 34 also prescribes that "freedom of speech and freedom of information shall not prejudice order and good morals, the right of every citizen to honour, good reputation and the privacy of personal and family life". Article 33 grants that freedom of thought, opinion, conscience etc., in addition, "no one shall be subjected to prosecution, arrest, detention or punishment unless provided for by laws in force at the time the offence was committed under Article 24. Besides, Article 100 points out that fair and free elections should be guaranteed. There is a fundamental principle that needs attention, the crime of genocide should be prevented and punished (Nation's Constitution 2003).

Furthermore, in order to ensure development and freedom of the media, Rwanda enacted the Rwanda National Media Policy 2013, which is in consonant with the Nation's Constitution of 2003. But what needs to be explained is that in 2009, Rwanda enacted the Rwanda National Media Policy 2009, and the 2013 media law modified some of regulations to satisfy the current society, such as modifying specific regulations on the Internet, and to some extent, the restrictions on the media are reduced.

First of all, the media law emphasises definitions of necessary terms, it is worth mentioning that internet means linking up various information networks from the globe and journalists can spread information to educate and inform the public. The media law follows four fundamental principles (Ministry of Local Government 2013). First, freedom to hold and express opinion. Second, freedom of the press and of the media which enables the media to hold office holders accountable and act as watchdogs. Third, access to information and informed citizenry. Fourth, access to a variety and perspectives. According to the four central principles, freedom of expression, the right to information, editorial independence, journalists' right to protect their sources and the public and civil society of organisations (CSOs) participate in shaping public policy towards the media are guaranteed in law and respected in practice. Firstly, as for freedom of express, every journalist has the right to get freedom of opinion and expression and this right includes the right to seek, receive, give and broadcast

information and ideas through any media in Article 8. But Article 6 and Article 9 also mention significant limitations, for example, the right to know the judicial proceedings and parliamentary sessions is limited, and the freedom of opinions and information shall not jeopardize the public order and good morals which is enshrined in the Nation's Constitution of 2003. Besides, in Article 3, it states that a Rwandan journalist no matter belongs to the local company or a foreign media company shall be given accreditation by the Media Self-Regulatory Body (Rwanda Media Commission, RMC). And for the right to information, Articles 12 and 14 make specific provisions, they guarantee that journalists' right of access to sources of information and the right to inquire into all aspects of public life, and the censorship of information is prohibited. But when the information is about international practise such as national security, related information should not be published according to Article 4. With regard to journalists' right to protect their sources, Article 13 on "respect of a journalist confidentiality" says that professional journalist shall be guaranteed in respect of his/her sources of information no matter the channels of sources. But besides, it also states that the court has the right to order a journalist to reveal the sources of information when conducting investigations or criminal proceedings. Article 10 also refers that the material of a journalist shall not be seized, if there is an offence in media, seizure shall be recorded, and exercised on documents and audio-visual recordings which are questionable. While as for editorial independence and the public and CSOs, there are no more specific articles. In addition, there are also some related regulations in the Rwanda National Media Policy 2013. In terms of the regulatory system for broadcasting, there are two specific indicators. First, independence of the regulatory system is guaranteed by law and respected in practice. Specifically, it requires that before setting up a new media organ, its owner or any other competent person shall apply in writing to the competent public organ according to Article 16. And Article 4 says the daily functioning of media and the conduct of journalists shall be regulated by RMC which is established by journalists themselves to ensure compliance with the principles governing media, but the national utilities (the director of national utilities shall be appointed by a presidential order) shall also regulate audio, audio-visual media and internet. Second, regulatory system works to

ensure media pluralism and freedom of expression and information and RMC is responsible for regulating the conduct and daily functioning of the media.

Apart from the constitution and media law, the Penal Code 2012 also has related stipulations especially legal restrictions on journalists (Official Gazette 2012). Article 699 defines press offence which means any illegal act committed by a print, audio or audio-visual media or media using information, communication technology or internet. Then specific penalties on the media are confirmed in Article 700, for example, the competent Court shall order the suspension of such press enterprise until official authorization is granted. And from Article 701 to Article 705, specific punishments on journalists are emphasized, for example, journalists who refuse to publish a correction, a reply or a rectification shall be liable to a fine. But the judgement of right or wrong is not referred. Article 234 which is relevant to news media threatens prison of up to a year for insulting “by words, gestures, threats, writings or drawings” (Freedom House 2017), however the definition of defamation is unclear. Additionally, TV reporters still feel threatened because under Article 156, when editing photos or video unclearly, there has been editing is punishable by up to a year in prison (Freedom House 2017).

3. Reality

It is well known that one of the most important principles in Rwanda’s media law is to guarantee freedom of the press and freedom of the media. This principle is central not only because it enables the media to hold office holders accountable and act as watchdogs, but also empowers citizens through providing information and education. And to further ensure development and freedom of the media, the Rwanda National Media Policy 2013 was enacted. Although the laws grant media freedom, but it does not mean it will be realised. As the country’s leader, President Kagame’s attitudes and practices in respecting freedom of the press are unexpected.

Although freedom of the press is recognised and guaranteed by the Nation’s Constitution of 2003, it still can be found that the president and the government in power play an important role in media

restriction especially during key political periods such as during the presidential election (RSF 2010a). Besides, the authorities can also utilise the loopholes of related laws to restrict freedom such as unclear definitions of terms. To further explain how the Kagame administration restricts the media freedom, this study will give some specific realities on politics and economy to prove this restriction.

3.1 The impact of Rwanda's relatively backward economy on media

Rwanda's economy suffered heavily after the 1994 genocide, the infrastructure was destroyed seriously including different kinds of media equipment. But recent years, the economy of Rwanda is improving steadily, which gets a high rank in East Africa. But in general, the economy is still small, so there is still not enough money for the development and management of the local media.

CPJ (2014) states that “The financial situation also makes media vulnerable to political pressure” Specifically, most of potential advertising is from the government and commercial advertising is hard to find. Besides, these advertisements seldom appear in independent media, so lacking advertising revenue is a major problem in the aspect of economy. And because of the lack of commercial advertising, independent media cannot get enough money to operate, sometimes they even write fake news to earn money. In addition, some people who invest the media do not have any clean commercial plan. just as the director general of the public broadcaster, Asimwe, said: “most papers were run by school dropouts” (CPJ 2014b), which means a serious credible business is nearly impossible and the quality of this paper could not be guaranteed.

Because of the Rwandan relatively backward economy, not credible media business, and little advertising revenue, limited money can be invested in the media, which leads to employers' financial constraints, among these constraints, one of the most serious effects is the crisis of salary. According to a survey (CPJ 2014b), 43 per cent media workers earned less than \$293 a month, barely enough to rent a house without basic amenities in the capital. And due to the crisis of salary, “brown envelope journalism” is popular in Rwanda. Specifically, when the media cannot properly remunerate their staff, these staff will have to look for another way to get enough money to earn themselves. For

example, one person who manages a website said that some journalists threatened him that they would compile some bad stories or comments to attack him if he didn't give them money (CPJ 2014a). It can be said that the lower salary results in "brown envelope journalism", and this phenomenon could make the quality of journalism become poorer because of the fake news and misunderstanding reports. And it needs to be mentioned that nearly half of Rwandan families cannot pay for the normal educational fees, so the level of education in Rwanda is low and some of journalists have no professional journalism attainments and related journalism skills, so to some extent, it is difficult to guarantee the quality of news and provide accurate information. In addition, lower level of education and limited money also lead to lack media equipment and appropriate training for journalists. The fact is that skills gaps, uncoordinated training and undesirable training still exist. Although the 2013 media law points out the measures of training journalists, lacking money still needs to be emphasised. Besides, it is difficult to develop the investigation journalism because journalists have no enough funds to investigate one event.

In conclusion, because of the not good economy of Rwanda, the media especially the independent media cannot adequately develop. In order to get enough funds, it can be speculated that some of media may be controlled by the government in power or other important organisations, and the freedom of media cannot be guaranteed completely.

3.2 The impact of Rwanda's politics on media

3.2.1 The Kagame administration's restriction on independent media

According to Waldorf (2007), the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) was in power after 1994 genocide, the RPF began to criticise independent media of inciting ethnic "divisionism". Every year several Rwandan independent journalists decide to go into exile, but this does not affect President Kagame, who regards journalists as "mercenaries" or "bums". The authorities target any local or foreign journalist who publishes news they do not like or journalist who violates the taboos of the society

rebuilt by the ruling party-RPF, which came to power after overthrowing the genocidal Hutu regime and ending its massacres (RSF 2016).

In the late 2000s in advance of presidential elections, the RPF started cracking down on the independent press (CPJ 2014a). During the 2010 presidential election, the actions of the presidential allies and government agencies in dealing with the media were sufficient to prove the plight of the news media. In particular, the government launched a series of attacks in restricting the content of independent newspapers. On 13 April 2010, the Rwanda's Media High Council (MHC) decided to suspend two independent weeklies-Umuseso and Umuvugizi-immediately before the presidential election, so this six-month suspension made it impossible for the two independent newspapers to report on the August presidential election. It is worth mentioning that both weeklies are known for critical coverage of the RPF.

Using Umuseso as a specific example, MHC as only a nominally independent institution pointed out that Umuseso which was the nation's once-leading independent weekly insulted the head of state, incited the police and the army to disobey the Kagame administration's orders, which had caused public fear (CPJ 2010). As for the specific reason why the council decided to shut down Umuseso, according to RSF's report, Umuseso as an independent weekly often reported some sensitive news. In 2009, Umuseso linked the Kagame administration to the government in power to the 1994 Rwanda genocide in its article. Specifically, it compared the Kagame administration to the government which was immediately prior to the genocide. Its title of this article was "Impanga? Kagame arusha Habyarimana ikoranabuhanga mu gitugu gusa", which means the Kagame administration is like the prior government-Habyarimana administration- both of them have the same dictatorship. Because of this article, the MHC accused Umuseso of "insulting the president... sowing confusion in the population... spreading rumours... defamation... and excessive sensationalism" (RSF 2009) through utilising the constitution's fundamental principle that the reports about crime of genocide should be prevention and the related media should be punishment. So before 2010 presidential election, to ensure that this independent weekly's criticism would not affect citizens' opinions on the government,

the better measure is to close it. Although Article 100 of the constitution points out that the fair and free elections should be ensured, according to Freedom House (2017), during the election, the RPF controlled almost all of media and when the independent media or journalists criticised the RPF, they might face threaten and arrest. Before 2010 presidential election, the council also criticised Umuvugizi. Besides, the third biggest private weekly, Umurabyo, was also suspended a month before the election.

And actually, that was not the first time to be sued. According to RSF's report (2004), in recent years, Umuseso staff were arrested in an arbitrary fashion and issues had been confiscated. For example, Umuseso was sued for libel because this weekly reported a government minister's extra-marital affair with the mayor of Kigali in February 2010. "The journalist claimed in the report, which was accompanied by photos of the minister and the mayor, that he caught them together in a hotel" (RSF 2010b). But the litigant talked to the council that this report was a slander. Because of this report, related media workers were sentenced to one year. Besides, Umuseso was also asked to pay a fine of 5 million Rwanda Francs. From this case, it can be concluded that the council utilised the Article 34 to restrict Umuseso because it disobeyed the rule that freedom of media shall not prejudice the right of every citizen to honour, good reputation and the privacy of personal and family life, and the council pointed out that the Umuseso's report was a libel. Through this example, it also can be found that the current constitution is not specific and clear, such as the clear definitions of prejudice and defamation.

It can be said defamation, invasion of privacy and insulting the president are the charges preferred by the information ministry and the MHC. As a result, only a few independent newspapers were able to continue reporting before the election. "This decision clearly aims to gag Rwanda's main sources of independent news in the run-up to the August 2010 presidential election", and "It suppresses all critical journalism and deprives Rwandans of an alternative to the state newspapers. The MHC, which takes its orders from the highest level of government, is ensuring that the election campaign will be tightly controlled and monolithic." Reporters Without Borders said (RSF 2010c).

In addition, according to 2009 and 2013 media laws, “the right to establish a media enterprise is recognized to any person or entity with legal personality”, and although its owner shall file a written application to the MHC before launching any media organ, the specific orders do not refer the registered capital. In July 2010, the MHC ordered all media outlets to register with the government within eight days (CPJ 2011a). And on 21 July, the council even ordered security forces to close newspapers and radio stations, saying they failed to meet the registration requirements. More strictly, anyone who wanted to launch a new newspaper, radio station or TV station needed to show too much start-up money (41,000 euros for a newspaper, for example) to obtain a permit (CPJ 2009). So these practices of the government obviously aimed at preventing the diversity of the media.

3.2.2 The Kagame administration’s control of accessing to online contents

With the gradual popularisation of the Internet, the form of media that people can access has expanded, and the amount of media information has increased. However, the government’s regulation of media information does not seem to have diminished, and Rwanda’s media freedom still has a long way to go. Although citizens' freedom of the press is mentioned, and the right to freedom of expression and access to information is recognized and guaranteed by the state in Article 34 of the Constitution. According to Freedom House (2018), the space for free private discussion is partly limited means that the government is monitoring personal communications and social media are widely believed to be monitored. The authorities reportedly use informants to infiltrate civil society, further discouraging citizens from expressing dissent.

In this part, it is mainly the government's restrictions on online media. The government strictly restricts information sources at home and abroad, especially related news reports in the Rwandese. Also, the government strictly controls the negative news reports on the President Kagame and the strict control over the diversity of the information field. And in this media environment, the persecution of online independent journalists often happens.

First, in terms of information sources, the government restricts the types of online contents that users can access, especially those that deviate from official government lines. Block and filter information that is unfavorable to the government. In 2017 and 2018, numerous independent news outlets and opposition blogs that have been blocked for years remained inaccessible (Gwagwa 2017). Independent regional news outlets and websites of the Rwandan diaspora are also blocked and only accessible via web proxy. In addition, there is no transparency behind the government's blocking decisions and no avenue for appeal. For example, during the presidential election in 2017, the independent media website Inyenyeri News was shut down. This is because in the past few years the Inyenyeri News has been highly critical of the Rwandan government and has extensively covered the Rwandan army, often publishing interviews with Rwandan soldiers in exile. Inyenyeri, the founder of Inyenyeri news online, was also shot dead by attackers in 2011 (CPJ 2011b).

In terms of international sources of information, international reports which are about criticising the Rwandan government can be found on the Internet. These websites remain unblocked may because most Rwandans engage with content with the local language, Kinyarwanda. The data shows that although Rwanda has implemented 12 years of compulsory education, the dropout rate is still high, with only 58% of the population completing primary education (World Bank 2011). As a result, Rwandans have a low level of education, which makes it impossible for most people to understand and read reports written by newspapers and communicate on social media. And until now, 49% of Rwandans speak only Rwandese, not English or French, the official language. And some traditional media do not have an electronic edition and do not have English or French section. As a result of the above characteristics, the coverage of local media on the public is unbalanced in levels and groups. In May 2015, Rwanda announced an indefinite ban on BBC broadcasting in the local Kinyarwanda language. This is due to the genocide in the documentary "Rwanda, The Untold Story" broadcast on BBC Television in October 2014. It accused Paul Kagame and the Rwandese Patriotic Front of participating in mass murder and stifling the government and some people. According to RSF (2015), after three months of deliberation, the Rwandan Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA), the

media regulator in fact, said in a report released on 28 February: “The BBC, in general, abused press freedom and free speech, violated its own editorial guidelines, transgressed journalistic standards, and violated Rwandan law, with particular reference to genocide denial and revisionism, inciting hatred, and divisionism among Rwandans” (RSF 2015a). However, according to the results of the BBC internal investigation, the documentary did not breach its editorial standards and constituted “a valuable contribution to the understanding of the tragic history of the country and the region” (RSF 2015a). President Paul Kagame, who refused to be interviewed for the documentary, accused the BBC of trying to deny the facts of the 1994 genocide and smear Rwanda’s image. BBC pointed out that he often used these accusations when he wanted to silence criticism (RSF 2015b). It can be seen that the government is still strictly controlling international reports with the local language

Second, the government's control over Internet media is reflected on the mandatory requirement to delete the content of the website. Similar to the restrictive traditional media environment, editors of online news sites often receive calls from the authorities with demands to delete content that is critical of government officials. According to journalists interviewed anonymously (Freedom House 2018b), authorities regularly order editors to remove critical stories from online outlets, otherwise they will face blocked. Local journalists refer to the practice as “kunyonga” which means “shooting down anonymously.” For example, Office of the Government's Spokesperson (OGS) and Rwanda's propaganda office have administrative access to the websites of some nominally independent newspapers. Government employees regularly remove stories deemed to be critical of the Kagame administration.

The third point is government repression of the media greatly limits the diversity of the information field, both online and offline. The media law refers to the access to a variety of views and perspectives also facilitates informed and active citizenship critical to democratic and accountable governance. But in reality, independent critical online news produced by opposition supporters overseas-mainly in Europe, the United States, and South Africa-are blocked in Rwanda (Freedom House 2018a). Rwandans are active on Facebook and Twitter which have become popular social tools with the rise

of internet-enabled mobile phone use, while self-censorship has become more pervasive among both online journalists and ordinary users due to increasing government repression, social pressure to toe the government line, and fear of reprisals. For example, security officials often check online news journalists' stories and photos before they are published to ensure they toe the government line. During the 2017 presidential campaign, editors of Igihe, an online news outlet, were not allowed to publish articles on candidates who were challenging President Kagame. Another point is that authorities have tightened their control of the media by ensuring that each news organization employs a government representative to monitor editorial contents.

4. Conclusion

There is no doubt that the 1994 genocide has affected heavily in laws and practices, and there is less media freedom and media pluralism in Rwanda after 1994 genocide. Although the freedom of press is guaranteed by the constitution, the operation of independent media and the safety of journalists are clearly recognised by the media law, the fact is that the development and freedom of the media is still restricted, especially in the aspect of politics, but the effect of economy should be concerned.

In terms of politics, the Kagame administration controls independent media and online information seriously especially during some important political periods such as during the presidential election. The Kagame administration will utilise related laws to punish independent media and the most commonly used reason is about defamation, but actually, the definition of defamation in laws is not clear. As for online information, negative information on the president will be deleted by the government and some websites are even closed although according to Article 12 of the 2013 media law, the censorship of information is prohibited. With regard to economy, because of Rwandan relatively backward economy, the salary of journalists has been at a lower level for a long time and most of journalists cannot receive professional training, Rwanda lacks good investigation journalism and the most serious thing is that "brown envelope journalism" still exists and this phenomenon can let journalists give up accuracy and objectivity of journalism.

This study shows that although Article 34 of the constitution grants the freedom of media and information, the government still threatens and attacks this freedom, some media cannot develop and some journalists even escape from Rwanda especially in the area of independent media. Besides, journalists in Rwanda also face safety problems such as being threatened and arrested suddenly although Article 10 of the media law refers that a journalist shall not be seized without being recorded. So in conclusion, current laws cannot protect journalists and promote the development of media especially for independent media and journalists.

To ensure the real freedom of media in Rwanda, there are some specific suggestions. First, in the Penal Code 2012, some regulations about media are too strict (RSF 2018b), for example, Article 234 states insulting others by words, gestures should be thrown into the prison, but how to define insulting is unknown, so similar regulations should be modified or deleted. Second, related definitions such as defamation should be defined clearly, and according to Article 34 of the constitution, independent journalists should report freely. Third, obeying Article 13 of the media law that every journalist's sources of information shall be ensured, so that they can play a role as a watchdog. Fourth, RMC should be granted more rights to protect the freedom of media, such as investigating accusation of journalists and communicating with the government, and not only as a self-regulation body. And Article 100 of the constitution should be obeyed, so as to ensure fair and free elections through reporting articles including some complaints. Besides, investigating more money is also vital to the development of media.

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Appendix A

Group members

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Appendix B

The roles of each member

Xueyan Gao: liaison; harmoniser

Be responsible for the reality, especially the 3.2, and help to finish the overview

Sijie Liu: recorder; facilitator

Be responsible for the reality, especially the 3.1, and help to finish the legal framework and conclusion

Menghan Zhao: innovator; prioritiser

Be responsible for the legal framework, overview and conclusion

Appendix C

Group rules

- (1) Set group goals, divide group tasks, and make small-phase plans
- (2) Strengthen group solidarity and actively organise group discussions
- (3) Everyone should attend meetings on time, actively communicate with other group members, and exchange excellent methods and experience in our group
- (4) Complete the tasks stipulated in the group on time
- (5) Reflect on the completion of periodic group tasks and make a summary, so that to help the subsequent tasks.

Appendix D

Meeting records

The First Meeting 23/10/2018

Attendance: Sijie Liu; Xueyan Gao; Menghan Zhao

Agenda:

1. Confirm our timetable.

Our own deadline is before December, and then work together to complete the Part 1 Overview and Part 4 Conclusion.

2. Confirm our roles

Sijie Liu as a recorder: keep all necessary records

Xueyan Gao as a liaison: group spokesperson and summarize important records

Sijie Liu and Xueyan Gao will work together to finish Part 3

Menghan Zhao will focus on Part 2

Other roles still need to be confirmed

3. Arrange next week's task

(1) Everyone needs to search related information about Rwanda

(2) Our next meeting is on Tuesday

(3) Next Tuesday, we need to exchange our information and then collect key information to prepare our outline of this group work

The Second Meeting 30/10/2018

Attendance: Sijie Liu; Xueyan Gao

Agenda:

1. Sharing data with each other

We have searched some related information, so this week we shared it with each other. And now we have a primary understanding of Rwandan media.

We reached an agreement: Rwanda genocide is very important, so we decided to focus on this period to find out why media affected genocide as a specific case study.

We are sure in Rwanda, it has national media law and self-censorship, but specific information still needs to be explored.

2. Arrange next week's task

(1) According to this week's information, next week we need to search Rwanda constitution, its media law, self-censorship and related regulations.

(2) Search related articles about Rwandan media and Rwanda genocide

The Third Meeting 16/11/2018

Attendance: Sijie Liu; Xueyan Gao; Menghan Zhao

Agenda:

1. Regulate current information;

Including the Constitution; the Media Law; Rwanda genocide and other important information.

2. Affirm the writing frame (Part 2&3)

(1) Legal frame: constitution (especially the Article 34), media law (four general principles, self-regulation, establishment of RMC and so on)

(2) Reality: The media and Rwanda genocide (media as a weapon joined the genocide, and then it's important to the future's law about the media) and the news coverage during the election (most of

media support the President and two media organisations were closed because of their reports)

3. Affirm the timetable again and subsequent week's task

We plan to finish the Part 2&3 before 27th November and then modify it.

At last, we will finish the last parts together.

The Fourth Meeting 23/11/2018

Attendance: Sijie Liu; Xueyan Gao; Menghan Zhao

Agenda:

1. Modify Part 2 (Legal Framework), some details need to be confirmed again and some related regulations are not written in the previous version.

2. We find some problems on the reality. We cannot write the history clearly because history is not the reality, so we decided to change it through further information.

The Fifth Meeting 25/11/2018

Attendance: Sijie Liu; Xueyan Gao

Agenda: In terms of the reality, we discussed our opinions and shared our information to ensure our specific cases which are about effects of economy and politics, and both of the two elements could influence press freedom currently.

The Sixth Meeting 08/12/2018

Attendance: Sijie Liu; Xueyan Gao; Menghan Zhao

Agenda:

1. In the part of reality, we decided to describe more details of economy, and searching related information together;

2. Discuss and record the contents of overview and conclusion;

3. Finish the overview and conclusion together;

4. We have finished the first version, and then modify this version.

The Seventh Meeting 11/12/2018

Attendance: Sijie Liu; Xueyan Gao; Menghan Zhao

Agenda: Confirm our last version, add the appendix and submit it together.