

EDITORS' CODE OF PRACTICE COMMITTEE

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The Press Complaints Commission is charged with enforcing the following Code of Practice with the press and periodical industry and was ratified by the PCC in October 2010 to include changes which

THE CODE

All members of the press have a duty to maintain the highest professional standards. The preamble and the public interest exceptions below, sets the benchmark for those ethical standards of the individual and the public's right to know. It is the cornerstone of the system of self-regulation that the press has made a binding commitment.

It is essential that an agreed code be honoured not only to the letter but in the full spirit. It must not be narrowly construed as to compromise its commitment to respect the rights of the individual, nor so as to cause unnecessary interference with freedom of expression or prevents publication in the public interest.

It is the responsibility of editors and publishers to apply the Code to editorial material in all their publications. They should take care to ensure it is observed rigorously by all editorial staff including non-journalists.

Editors should co-operate swiftly with the PCC in the resolution of complaints. Any publication of the Code must print the adjudication in full and with due prominence, including headline reference to the PCC.

1 Accuracy

- i) The Press must take care not to publish inaccurate, misleading or distorted information, including:
- ii) A significant inaccuracy, misleading statement or distortion once recognised must be corrected promptly and with due prominence, and - where appropriate - an apology published. In cases involving the Commission, the PCC in advance.
- iii) The Press, whilst free to be partisan, must distinguish clearly between comment, conjecture and fact.
- iv) A publication must report fairly and accurately the outcome of an action for defamation to which an agreed settlement states otherwise, or an agreed statement is published.

2 Opportunity to reply

A fair opportunity for reply to inaccuracies must be given when reasonably called for.

3 *Privacy

- i) Everyone is entitled to respect for his or her private and family life, home, health and correspondence.
- ii) Editors will be expected to justify intrusions into any individual's private life without their consent.
- iii) It is unacceptable to photograph individuals in private places without their consent.

Note - Private places are public or private property where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy.

4 *Harassment

- i) Journalists must not engage in intimidation, harassment or persistent pursuit.
- ii) They must not persist in questioning, telephoning, pursuing or photographing individuals on their property when asked to leave and must not follow them. If requested, they must identify themselves.
- iii) Editors must ensure these principles are observed by those working for them and take care to ensure they are not breached from other sources.

5 Intrusion into grief or shock

- i) In cases involving personal grief or shock, enquiries and approaches must be made with sympathy and handled sensitively. This should not restrict the right to report legal proceedings, such as inquests.
- *ii) When reporting suicide, care should be taken to avoid excessive detail about the method used.

6 *Children

- i) Young people should be free to complete their time at school without unnecessary intrusion.
- ii) A child under 16 must not be interviewed or photographed on issues involving their own or a custodial parent or similarly responsible adult consents.
- iii) Pupils must not be approached or photographed at school without the permission of the school.
- iv) Minors must not be paid for material involving children's welfare, nor parents or guardians interviewed, unless it is clearly in the child's interest.
- v) Editors must not use the fame, notoriety or position of a parent or guardian as sole justification for intrusion into private life.

7 *Children in sex cases

- 1. The press must not, even if legally free to do so, identify children under 16 who are victims of sexual offences.
- 2. In any press report of a case involving a sexual offence against a child -
 - i) The child must not be identified.
 - ii) The adult may be identified.
 - iii) The word "incest" must not be used where a child victim might be identified.
 - iv) Care must be taken that nothing in the report implies the relationship between the accused and the child.

8 *Hospitals

- i) Journalists must identify them-selves and obtain permission from a responsible executive before approaching hospitals or similar institutions to pursue enquiries.
- ii) The restrictions on intruding into privacy are particularly relevant to enquiries about individuals in hospitals or similar institutions.

9 *Reporting of Crime

- (i) Relatives or friends of persons convicted or accused of crime should not generally be identified unless they are genuinely relevant to the story.
- (ii) Particular regard should be paid to the potentially vulnerable position of children who witness a crime. The press should not restrict the right to report legal proceedings.

10 *Clandestine devices and subterfuge

- i) The press must not seek to obtain or publish material acquired by using hidden cameras or clandestine intercepting private or mobile telephone calls, messages or emails; or by the unauthorized removal of material by accessing digitally-held private information without consent.
- ii) Engaging in misrepresentation or subterfuge, including by agents or intermediaries, can generate public interest, and then only when the material cannot be obtained by other means.

11 Victims of sexual assault

The press must not identify victims of sexual assault or publish material likely to contribute to their identification unless there is adequate justification and they are legally free to do so.

12 Discrimination

- i) The press must avoid prejudicial or pejorative reference to an individual's race, colour, religion, sex, age, any physical or mental illness or disability.
- ii) Details of an individual's race, colour, religion, sexual orientation, physical or mental illness or disability should only be included if genuinely relevant to the story.

13 Financial journalism

- i) Even where the law does not prohibit it, journalists must not use for their own profit financial information obtained in the course of their work, nor should they pass such information to others.
- ii) They must not write about shares or securities in whose performance they know that they or their family have a financial interest without disclosing the interest to the editor or financial editor.
- iii) They must not buy or sell, either directly or through nominees or agents, shares or securities recently or about which they intend to write in the near future.

14 Confidential sources

Journalists have a moral obligation to protect confidential sources of information.

15 Witness payments in criminal trials

i) No payment or offer of payment to a witness - or any person who may reasonably be expected to be made in any case once proceedings are active as defined by the Contempt of Court Act 1981. This prohibition lasts until the suspect has been freed unconditionally by police without charge or otherwise discontinued; or has entered a guilty plea to the court; or, in the event of a not guilty verdict.

*ii) Where proceedings are not yet active but are likely and foreseeable, editors must not make any payment or offer of payment to a witness, unless the information concerned is in the public interest and there is an over-riding need to make or promise payment for this to be done; taken to ensure no financial dealings influence the evidence those witnesses give. In no circumstances shall any payment or offer of payment be conditional on the outcome of a trial.

*iii) Any payment or offer of payment made to a person later cited to give evidence in proceedings for prosecution and defence. The witness must be advised of this requirement.

16 *Payment to criminals

i) Payment or offers of payment for stories, pictures or information, which seek to exploit a particular crime in general, must not be made directly or via agents to convicted or confessed criminals. It may include family, friends and colleagues.

ii) Editors invoking the public interest to justify payment or offers would need to demonstrate that the public interest would be served. If, despite payment, no public interest emerged, then the material is not in the public interest.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST

*There may be exceptions to the clauses marked * where they can be demonstrated to be in the public interest.*

1. The public interest includes, but is not confined to:

- i) Detecting or exposing crime or serious impropriety.
- ii) Protecting public health and safety.
- iii) Preventing the public from being misled by an action or statement of an individual or organisation.

2. There is a public interest in freedom of expression itself.

3. Whenever the public interest is invoked, the PCC will require editors to demonstrate fully that they reasonably believe that any activity undertaken with a view to publication, would be in the public interest.

4. The PCC will consider the extent to which material is already in the public domain, or will become so.

5. In cases involving children under 16, editors must demonstrate an exceptional public interest to over-ride the general prohibition.