

World Out of Focus

British Terrestrial Television
and Global Affairs

By Samantha Lay
and Carolyn Payne

1998

2. Good in
middle part.
C? always

Acknowledgements



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Introduction



The Importance of the World View

Television is our eye on the world. What we see informs our opinions and shapes our views of the world in which we live and the people with whom we share it. Research has shown that 82% of British people rely on television as their main source of information about countries in the developing world.¹ We are living in an era of increased globalisation and yet our main medium of information about the rest of the world has become more parochial and insular. Broadcasters must shoulder a responsibility to reflect the diversity of the planet and its peoples - their audiences rely on them for a clear perspective of what is going on in the world.

British television news and current affairs on international issues generally focus on topics of conflict, disaster and political crisis. Other factual programming about the world is vital to give balance to this diet of 'bad news' and put the rest of the world into focus.

Since 1989 the Third World Environment Broadcasting Project (3WE) has published reports comprised of original research monitoring the output of British terrestrial television on international issues. *World Out of Focus* is the fourth report in this series and looks at trends over this decade in areas of international factual programming. Since the early nineties factual output on international issues has been in decline. Our new research shows that this downward trend has at last been halted. Whilst we applaud this arrest, international factual programming output is still at a substantially lower level across the channels than at the very beginning of the decade.

This report has also analysed audience engagement with programmes filmed in the developing world and found that in a lot of cases these programmes exceed the channels average ratings. Innovative programmes, such as BBC2's *Modern Times Mangetout* performed well in the ratings as well as delivering important messages about life in Zimbabwe. In the past there were more exceptional programmes for example, Channel Four's *Beyond the Clouds*, a documentary series about life in a Chinese village that did well in the ratings. These are the sorts of programmes that should be encouraged, but our research shows they are in decline.

World Out of Focus has analysed all non news/current affairs factual programming where a significant proportion of the programmes time was devoted to footage filmed overseas. The methodology is very inclusive and recognises programmes about subjects such as wildlife, travel, and cookery. Over the decade the reports have found that it is in these 'lighter' subject areas that programming hours have increased and in the 'harder' subject areas of things like human rights, the environment and development issues that programming has decreased.

¹ World Vision UK/RSGB 1993

We welcome programme makers who think of original ways of bringing developing countries into our living rooms, through a cookery programme or a travel series. But the question remains, how balanced a view of the world are we getting?

Key Findings:

- **There is substantially less non news/current affairs factual programming output on international topics than at the beginning of the decade.** In 1989/90 there were 1037 hours, in 1996/97 there were only 790 hours
- **Non news/current affairs factual programming output on international topics has increased in 1996/97 by 204 hours since the last report which monitored programming in 1993/94.**

Certain new factors must be accounted for in this increase of 204 hours:

- The introduction of a **new terrestrial channel**, Channel Five, accounts for 68.9 of these hours.
- Channel Four began **24 hour broadcasting** on 6 January 1997 and has seen a substantial rise of 48.9 hours in its non-peak programming (since 1993/94).
- The amount of **internationally filmed wildlife programming has risen by 77%** since 1993/4. This accounts for an extra 67.9 hours of wildlife (not including Channel Five's wildlife programmes)

Specifically on coverage of the developing world:

- **BBC TV's output has increased** in the amount of programmes filmed in the countries of the developing world.
BBC 1's output in 1996/7 was at a higher level than in 1989/90.
BBC2 now broadcasts at peak-time more hours of programming filmed in the developing world than Channel Four.
- **ITV's output remains below half its 1989/90 level.**
- **Channel Four's output on the developing world has fallen more than any other channel since the beginning of the decade (1989/90).** This is particularly worrying since Channel Four's remit is to develop ideas for which the existing terrestrial services cannot find a place.
- **The new Channel Five has commissioned hardly any new programmes in the developing world** but has repackaged archive programming, largely about wildlife.
- All channels are showing **fewer peak-time programmes about the developing world** than at the beginning of the decade with the exception of ITV. However, all but one hour of ITV's peak-time output on the developing world focus on wildlife.
- **Wildlife programmes now constitute a third of all programmes filmed in the developing world.**

Audience Research

40% of peak-time programmes about the developing world on BBC2 and Channel Four enhance the average viewing figures of those channels.

The average consolidated audience for these programmes in 1997 was 2.3 million viewers, a significant increase on previous years.

Recommendations:

- **In a world of increasing globalisation, broadcasters must reassess the importance of international programming and commit to providing more programme hours in this area.** In light of television's importance as the UK's primary source of information on the world in which we live, this commitment should unambiguously be made a matter of public record.
- **These programmes must cover a broader range of issues that give a balanced view of the world.** The challenge to broadcasters is not to shy away from tackling more serious issues which confront humanity at the entry to a new millennium.
- **Some programmes from all subject areas must be shown during popular, peak-time slots so that they can reach a wide audience.** On the evidence in this study, substantial and sustained audience engagement with in-depth programmes on developing countries, their people and the environment in which they live is not only possible but fairly common.
- **Broadcasters must encourage innovations and new ideas that can transmit this information in interesting ways.** A more explicit commitment to programming on international issues would allow programme-makers to produce ground-breaking projects.

Methodology



This report is based on comprehensive original research. The Third World and Environment Broadcasting Project (3WE) examined all programming:

- broadcast on **BBC1, BBC2, ITV, Channel Four and *Channel Five** (see below)
- between **1 September 1996 and 31 August 1997**
- where a significant proportion of programme time was devoted to footage filmed outside the British Isles.

Distinctions have been drawn between three international factual programme genres, news, current affairs and all other factual programmes (e.g. documentaries). All non-news factual programming was recorded and analysed. Because news and current affairs already receive some measure of protection they are not counted in the main body of research which only deals with **International Factual Output**. News is not included in the report at all. A separate section dealing with current affairs filmed in the developing world is included on page 16 and Appendix 4. Programme details were sourced from listing magazines at the Independent Television Commission (ITC) library, and supplemented by viewing experience and information from relevant programme departments.

Our analysis makes extensive use of two geo-political areas, broadly based on those used by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank: the **South** comprises developing countries located mainly to the south of the industrialised nations which comprise the **North**. Of course there are many exceptions but the division is useful as a rule of thumb. Further details and a complete list of countries and territories included in each category are included in Appendix 2.

Our research differentiates between programmes shown at **Peak** and **Non-Peak** time slots. Peak-time is classified as between 6.30pm and 10.30pm since this is when audiences are substantially larger than at other times of the day. A programme is counted as peak when the majority of the programme minutes fall into peak time. We maintain these peak-time definitions for consistency with previous research, although 3WE acknowledges that some channels such as C4 and BBC2 now consider time slots up to midnight as attracting significant audiences.

The report also includes a section about audience engagement with programmes filmed in the developing world. Audience figures and percentage audience shares were obtained from Broadcasters' Audience Research Board (BARB) and have been reproduced with permission from the heads of research of the various channels.

Further details about the method and scope of the research are included in the Method and Scope of Research in Appendix 1.

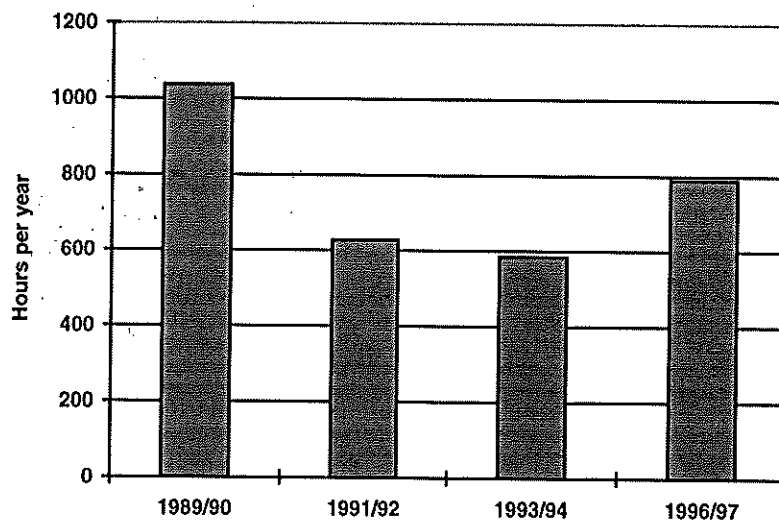
*Channel Five began on March 31st 1997 and as a result only enters five months of our research. We have included their hours of programming but it must be noted that this is only for five months and the other channels have been counted over a full twelve months.

Research Findings



Table 1 shows the total hours of international factual programming output (not including news/current affairs), filmed wholly or significantly outside the British Isles and broadcast on the five terrestrial channels for each of the years studied.

1. International Factual Output : All Channels



(1037 hours in 1989-90, 627 hours in 1991-92, 586 hours in 1993-94 and 790 hours in 1996-97)

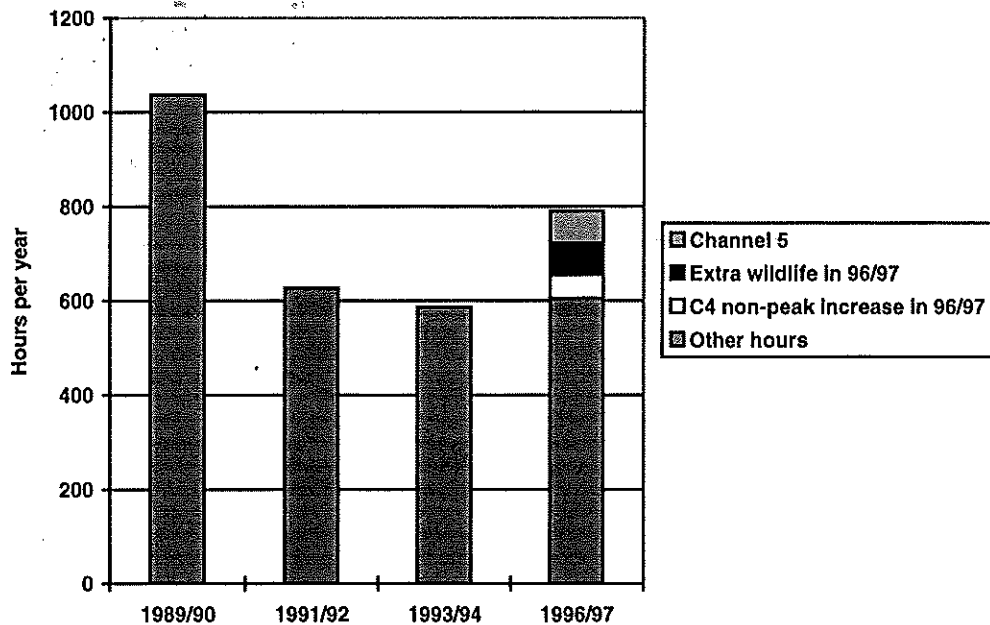
Key Points and Analysis

- The total international factual output is substantially higher than in the 1993/94 findings.
- However, the total factual output is still substantially lower than at the beginning of the decade. 1996/97 gave us 247 hours less than in 1989/90.
- Certain new factors need to be taken into consideration:
 1. The introduction of a fifth terrestrial channel, Channel Five, accounts for an additional 68.7 hours output on top of the existing four channels.
 2. From January 1997, Channel Four began its twenty four hour broadcasting through the night and therefore has a substantial increase in its non-peak programming hours (a rise of 48.9 hours of international output from the 1993/4 findings).
 3. This year sees a marked increase in the number of wildlife programming hours on previous findings. Additional wildlife programming (not including Channel Five) from the 1993/94 findings accounts for an extra 67.8 hours.

Table 1a shows the international factual output (not including news/current affairs), for 1996/97 with separate sections for the following:

- 68.7 hours of international output that Channel Five broadcast in their first five months.
- 67.8 hours of wildlife programming that is additional to the 1993/94 amount of wildlife programming (not including Channel Five's wildlife).
- 48.9 hours of non-peak programming hours from Channel Four that is in addition to their 1993/94 figure.

**1a. International Factual Output :
All Channels**



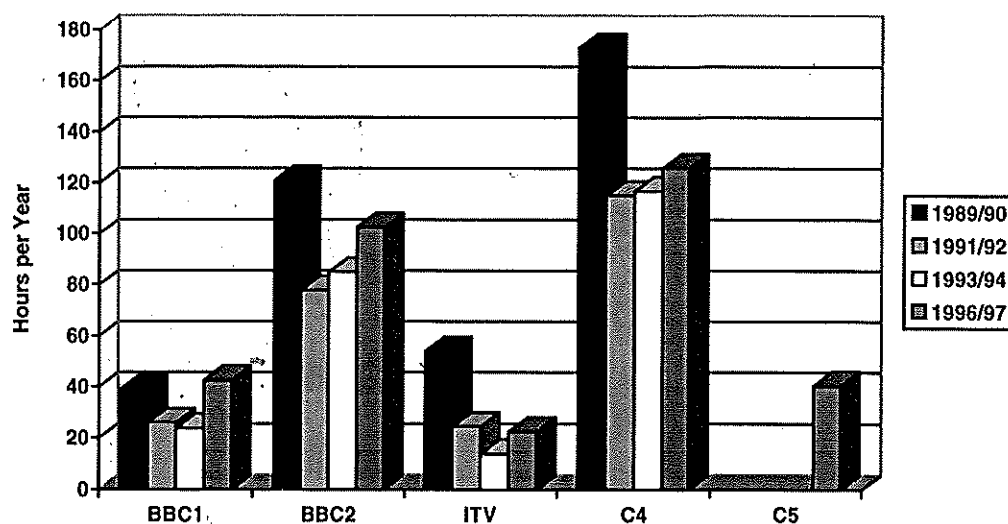
(1037 hours in 1989-90, 627 hours in 1991-92, 586 hours in 1993-94 and 790 hours in 1996-97)

Key Points and Analysis

- If these three sets of figures are removed from the total international output figure for all channels the remaining hours represent 605 hours which is a minimal increase in 1996/97 from the 1993/94 figure of 586 hours.

Table 2 shows the total hours of factual programming output (not including news/current affairs), filmed in the developing countries of the South for each of the five terrestrial channels.

2. International Factual Programming Output on the South: Channel by Channel



Hours per year	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	C4	C5
1989-90	39	121	54	173	
1991-92	26	78	24.5	115	
1993-94	23.9	85	13.8	116.8	
1996-97	42.5	102.6	22.5	125.9	40.6

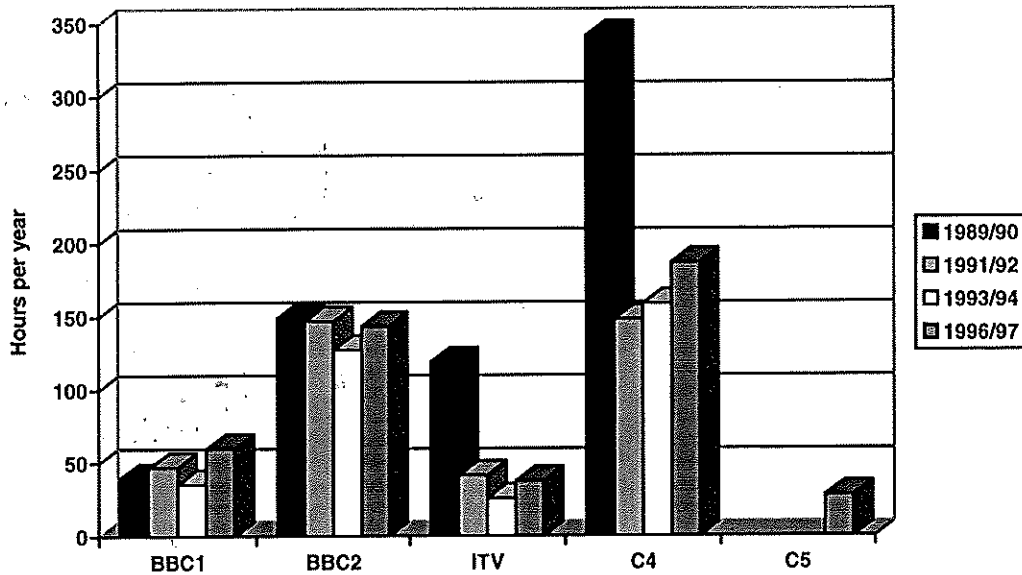
Key Points and Analysis

- Channel Four still transmits more hours of programming on the South than any other channel. At the beginning of the decade Channel Four was showing more hours than the two BBC channels combined. Now for the first time, BBC TV is broadcasting more hours than Channel Four. At the start of the decade Channel Four's output on the South stood at 173 hours. So in 1996/97 the channel is transmitting some 47.1 hours less programming on the South than in 1989/90.
- ITV's output filmed in the developing world rose by 8.7 hours on the 1993/4 figures but is still less than half its 1989/90 figure
- BBC1's output rose 18.6 hours in 1996/7, the highest figure since this research began.
- BBC2's output is up on its 1993/94 figure by 17.6 hours. However, it is almost twenty hours of programming below the 1989/90 report figure.

* Throughout this report Channel Five has only been counted for the five months it was on air whereas all the other channels have been counted for an entire year.

Table 3 shows the total hours of factual programming (not including news/current affairs), filmed in the countries of the industrialised North for each of the five terrestrial channels.

3. International Factual Output on the North: Channel by Channel



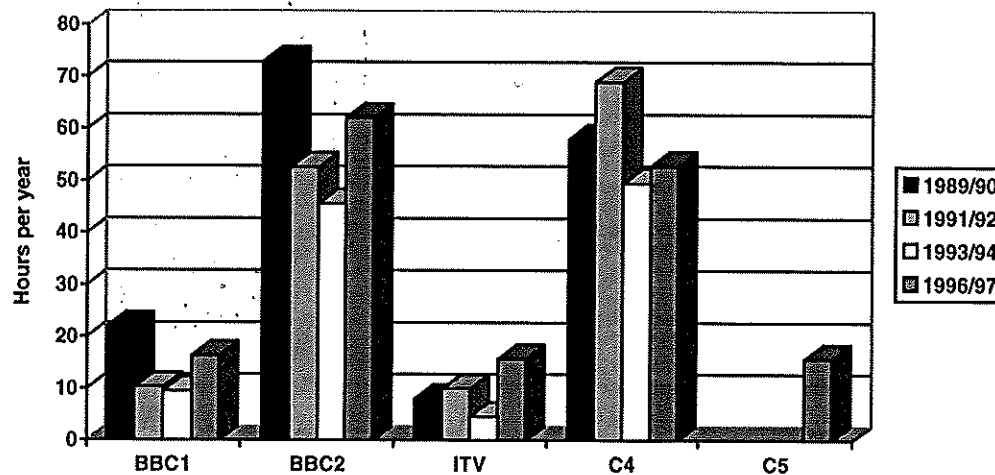
Hours per year	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	C4	C5
1989-90	40	149	119	341.5	
1991-92	47	147	41.5	148	
1993-94	35.5	127.3	26	158.5	
1996-97	59.7	143.5	37.5	186.8	28.1

Key points and Analysis

- Channel Four has the largest number of programming hours on the North and its output has risen by 28.3 hours to 186.8 hours since 1993/94. But this figure is only a little over half the level of 1989/90 when the channel covered extensively the demise of the Soviet Union and the political upheavals in Eastern Europe.
- BBC1's total has risen to its highest output level since research began in 1989. Output rose by 24.2 hours to 59.7 in 1996-97. It is an improvement of some 19.7 hours on the beginning of the decade (1989/90 findings).
- ITV's output rose by 11.5 hours in 1996-97 but at 37.5 hours is only a small fraction of the level at the start of the decade. ITV has lost 81.5 hours of programming on the North since its 1989/90 figure of 119 hours.
- BBC2's output has increased by 16.2 hours in 1996/97.

Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7 analyse peak and non-peak factual output (not including news/current affairs), on international subjects for each of the five terrestrial channels. Each channel broadcasts around 1,400 hours of peak-time programming per year.

4. International Factual Output on the South: Peak Programming



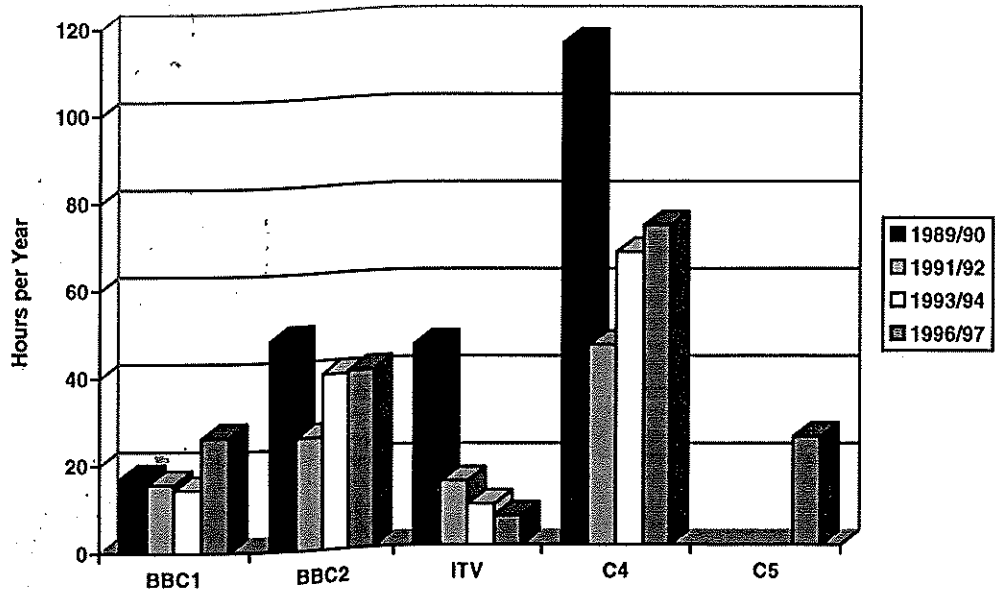
Hours per year	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	C4	C5
1989-90	22	73	8	58	
1991-92	10.3	52.6	10	69	
1993-94	9.5	45.6	4.6	49.5	
1996-97	16.4	62.1	15.8	52.8	15.8

Key Points & Analysis

- All terrestrial channels included in previous reports have seen peak output on the South increase from the 1993/94 figures but the figures are generally still below the level achieved at the beginning of the decade.
- BBC2's output has risen to 62.1 hours and has increased 16.5 hours since the 1993/94 report. BBC2 is showing more hours at peak-time than Channel Four for the first time since 1989/90. BBC2 is still 10.9 hours below its 1989/90 figure of 73 hours.
- Channel Four's output has risen slightly, by 3.3 hours, but is still below findings from both 1989/90 and 1991/92.
- ITV's peak output on the South has risen to its highest level since research began in 1989. Its output has risen by 11.2 hours to 15.8 hours since 1993-94. All but one of these hours of programming focus on wildlife.
- BBC1's output has risen by 6.9 hours but it is still 5.6 hours below its peak in 1989/90.

See Appendix 3 for a more detailed list of programmes in this category.

5. International Factual Output on the South: Non-Peak Programming

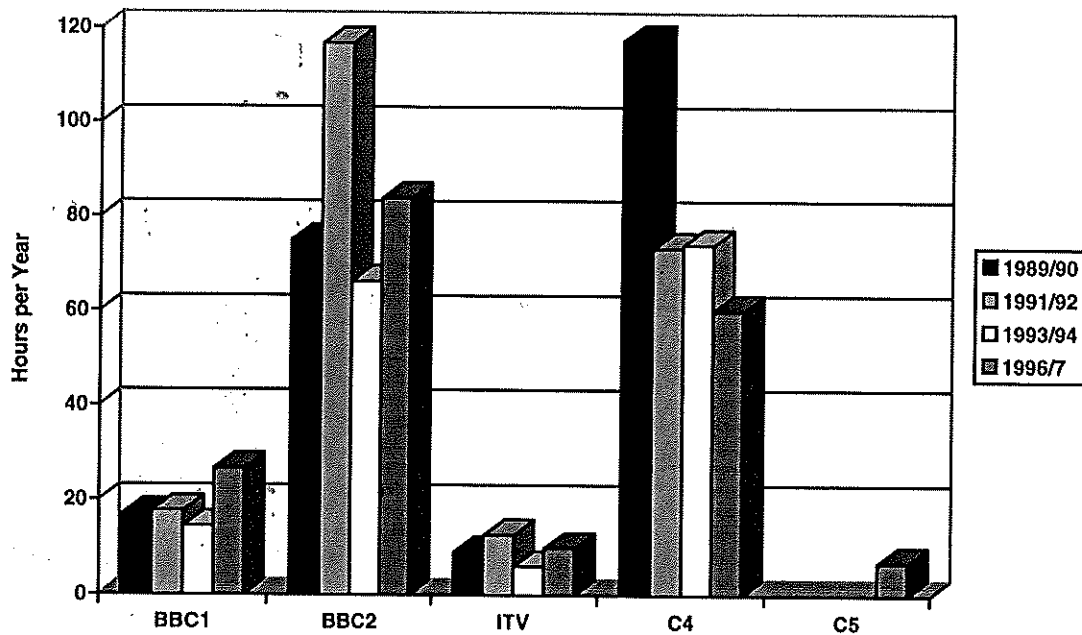


Hours per year	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	C4	C5
1989-90	17	48	46	115	
1991-92	15.5	25.6	14.6	45.7	
1993-94	14.3	40	9.3	67	
1996-97	26.2	40.5	6.7	73.1	24.8

Key Points & Analysis

- Channel Four transmits the most hours filmed in the developing world in non-peak time. Its output has risen by 6.1 hours but is still far from its 1989/90 figures of 115 hours.
- BBC1's output rose significantly by 11.9 hours to a level above its 1989/90 figure
- ITV's output has dropped from the 1993/94 figures and has dropped dramatically from the 1989/90 figures.
- BBC2's output has stayed at a level consistent with the 1993/94 findings, although it is still lower than at the start of the decade.

6. International Factual Output on the North: Peak Programming

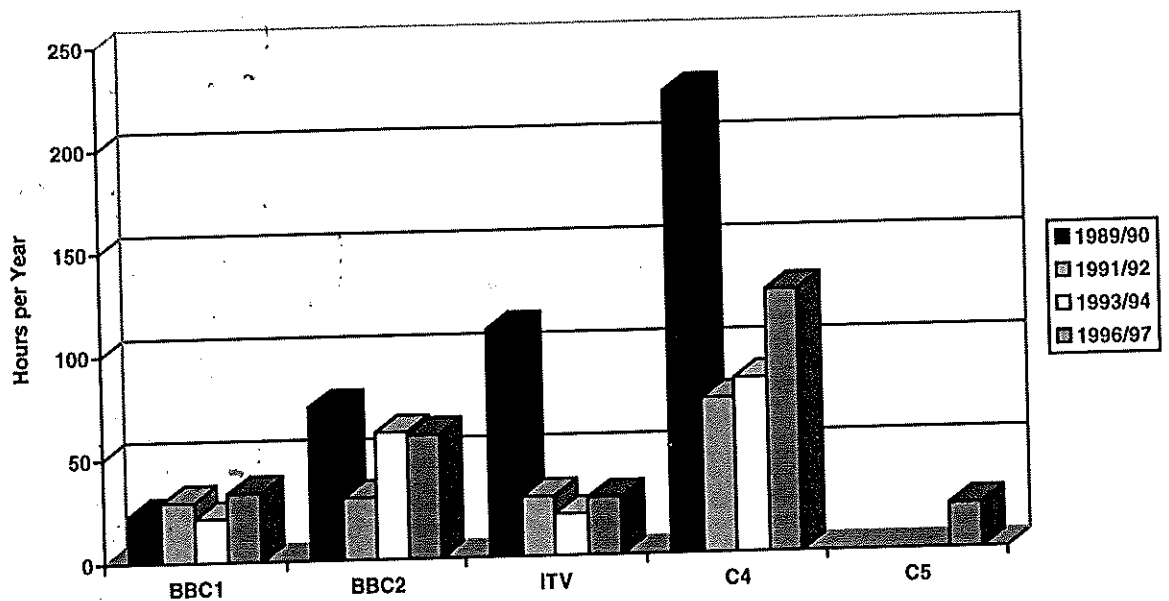


Hours per year	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	C4	C5
1989-90	17	75	9	117.5	
1991-92	17.7	116.8	12.7	73.3	
1993-94	14.5	66.3	6	74	
1996-97	26.7	83.9	9.9	60.1	6.9

Key Points & Analysis

- BBC2 has now become the largest provider of peak-time programming on both the North and the South, over-taking Channel Four.
- BBC2's peak-time output on the North has risen by 17.6 hours but is still less than its 1991/92 figure.
- BBC1's output has increased by 12.2 hours to the highest level since this research began.
- Although ITV's figures have risen by 3.9 hours this year, their total North peak-time hours have consistently stayed very low compared to other channels.
- Channel Four's figures for North peak-time programming have dropped by 13.9 hours from the 1993/94 findings. Channel Four's non-peak North programming has risen by 42.8 hours. This suggests a trend towards moving these programmes into non-peak slots, some of which are in the middle of the night.

7. International Factual Output on the North: Non-Peak Programming



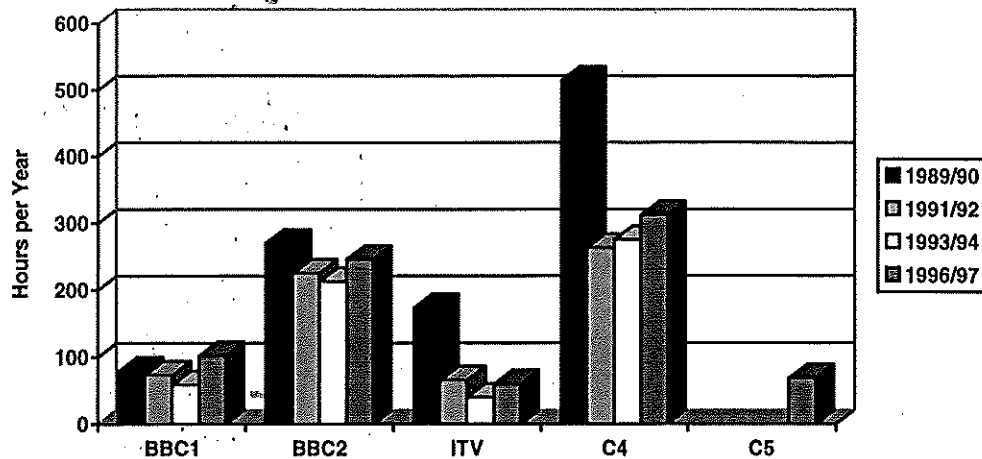
Hours per year	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	C4	C5
1989-90	23	74	110	224	
1991-92	29	30	28.8	74.5	
1993-94	21	61	20	84	
1996-97	33.1	59.6	27.6	126.8	21.2

Key Points & Analysis

- The trend identified in the 1993-94 report towards increased non-peak output on the industrialised countries of the North continues. All channels, with the exception of BBC2, have seen an increase in non-peak output on the North.
- In 1993-94 Channel Four had 84 hours of non-peak programming. In the 1996-97 findings this has increased to 126.8 hours, an increase of 42.8 hours. This may be partly due to Channel Four beginning its 24 hour programming on 6th. January 1997. This includes some 'grave yard' slots between 2-6am which attract very small audiences.
- BBC1's output has risen to its highest figure to date.
- BBC2's output has fallen by 1.4 hours from the 1993/94 figure.
- ITV's output has risen from the 1993/94 findings but is still vastly below its figure from the beginning of the decade.

Table 8 shows the total hours of factual programming filmed in both the industrialised countries of the North and the developing countries of the South combined.

8. Total International Factual Output: Channel by Channel



Hours per year	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	C4	C5
1989-90	79	270	173	514.5	
1991-92	73	225	66	263	
1993-94	59.4	212.3	39.8	275.3	
1996-97	102.2	246.1	60	312.7	68.7

- BBC1 has improved its performance in all areas compared to the 1993/94 figures and in total is the only channel to be showing more internationally filmed factual programmes than at the beginning of the decade. However, BBC1's peak-time programming on the South is still less than it was at the beginning of the decade.
- Similarly, BBC2 is improving or maintaining its performance in all areas compared to the 1993/94 figures, although it is still below its output at the beginning of the decade. BBC2 has overtaken Channel Four as the main provider of programmes in peak-time on both the North and South.
- Although ITV has improved from the 1993/94 figures in all areas apart from non-peak programmes on the South, the channel still only shows less than half of the international programmes that it showed when the research began in 1989/90
- Channel Four broadcasts the most internationally filmed programmes and has improved in all areas compared to the 1993/94 figures. BBC1 and BBC2 combined now show more internationally filmed programmes than Channel Four despite the channel's increased night-time output with the introduction of its twenty four hour through the night broadcasting. Channel Four's figures still do not come close to the level of international output that it produced at the beginning of the decade.

Issue Spread



Previous research categorised factual programming according to the following broad issue bands:

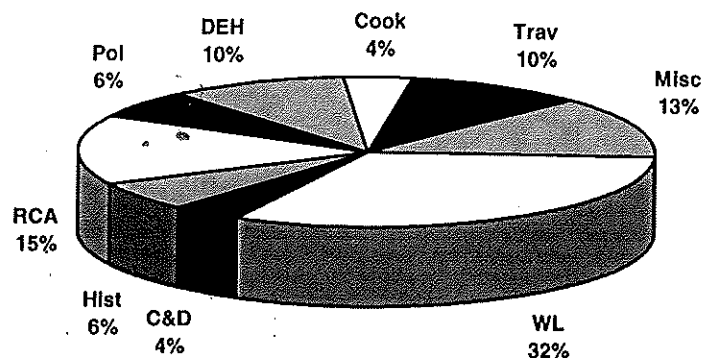
- **Conflict and Disaster**, comprising international and civil war, global security, terrorism, crime and civil unrest, natural and man-made catastrophes.
- **Politics**, comprising elections and political change.
- **Development, Environment and Human Rights**
- **Religions, Cultures and Arts** including anthropology.
- **Wildlife** and natural history
- **Miscellaneous**, comprising science, medicine and health, sport and more lightweight human interest topics.

This report has added three new categories which, in previous reports, would have been classified as part of **Miscellaneous**. The numbers of programmes in these new categories have increased to the point where they need a category of their own in order to get an understanding of the overall issue spread.

- **History**
- **Travel** and adventure
- **Cookery**

Wildlife (WL)	32%
Religions Cultures and Arts (RCA)	15%
Miscellaneous (Misc)	13%
Travel (Trav)	10%
Development, Environment and Human Rights (DEH)	10%
Politics (Pol)	6%
History (Hist)	6%
Conflict and Disaster (C&D)	4%
Cookery (Cook)	4%

9. Issue Spread: International Factual Programming on the South: All Channels 1996-97



Key Points and Analysis

- 32% of programming on the developing world is about wildlife. In a similar study in 1993/94 only 15% of the programmes filmed in the developing world focused on wildlife.
- Some of this shift towards wildlife programming can be explained by the introduction of Channel Five in 1997 who, in five months, showed 69 hours of internationally filmed programming. Of these 69 hours, 44 hours concerned wildlife. Of Channel 5's 41 hours of programming filmed in the developing world there were 32 hours of wildlife and only about 9 hours of programming that fitted other categories.
- Documentaries on Religions, Cultures and Arts programmes about the developing world make up the next largest category with 15% of documentary output in this area, including C4's *Stones of the Raj*, and BBC1's *Ramadan Journeys*.
- The history category included programmes such as BBC1 and 2's *People's Century*, BBC2's *Time Watch* series, Channel 4's *Secret History* and *Born Under the Red Flag*. History programmes about the developing world can give vital background information to understanding current news stories.
- Travel programmes included BBC1 and 2's *Pole to Pole*, and Channel 4's *Travelog* series and BBC2's *Great Railway Journeys*.
- Cookery programmes included series such as BBC1's *Carrier's Caribbean* and BBC2's *Glynn Christian Tastes Royal Thailand*.

Current Affairs



International current affairs is a crucial part of television because it gives background information to explain the stories behind the short bulletins of international news. All terrestrial television channels are required to produce some international current affairs as part of their licence agreement (in the case of ITV, Channel Four and Channel Five) or under the Royal Charter (for BBC1 and BBC2). However, there is no quota set on precisely how much international coverage counts as enough to satisfy the remit.

The number of hours of current affairs per year is very small compared to other international factual programming. There were 27 hours of current affairs programming on the developing world in 1996/97. There were 334 hours of other factual programming on the developing world in 1996/7.

BBC1, BBC2, ITV and C4 all have series that cover international current affairs, (see Appendix 4 for details of current affairs programmes about the developing world). The main strands are:

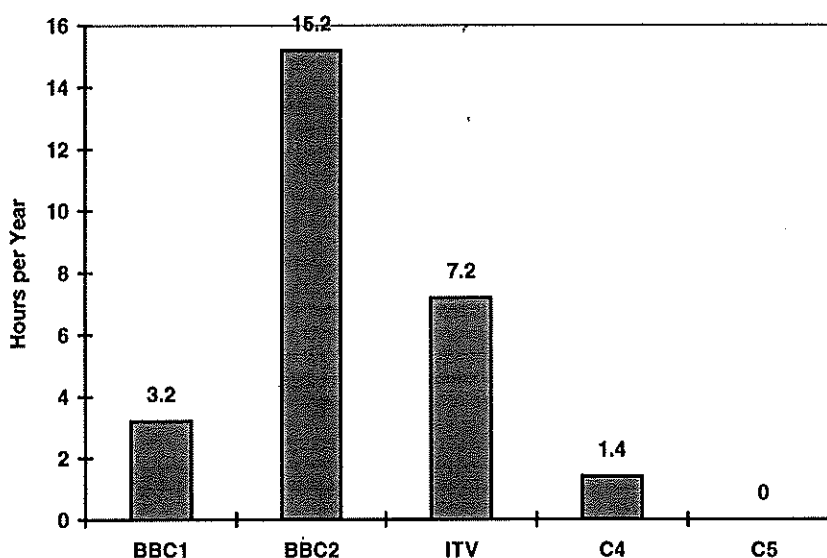
BBC1 *Panorama*

BBC2 *Assignment* and *Correspondent*

ITV *World in Action*

C4 *Dispatches*

10. Current Affairs Programmes on Developing Countries September '96 - August '97.



For full details of the programmes counted in this sample please see Appendix 4.

- BBC1's 3.2 hours included three editions of *Panorama* filmed in the developing world.
- BBC2 is the largest provider of current affairs on developing countries. In 1996/97 it had two series dedicated to international current affairs, *Correspondent* and *Assignment* (recently its name has been changed to *Correspondent Special*). Between them they covered over 15 hours of international current affairs entirely or partially concerned with the developing world.
- In 1996/97 ITV broadcast more current affairs on the South than BBC1 and Channel Four combined. It showed 7.2 hours, 4.5 hours of which was shown during the popular time slots between 7.30pm and 9pm. *World in Action* covered such issues as the Angolan mine fields and British arms deals with Indonesia.
- Channel Four showed the least amount of current affairs filmed in the developing world. Its 1.4 hours was from two episodes of the *Dispatches* series, one about Hong Kong and the other about Saudi Arabia. Channel Four's *The Weekly Planet* is a valuable late-night discussion programme which covers international affairs but it is not included in this study as the programmes are studio-based with only brief archive film inserts.
- Channel Five had no programmes dedicated to international current affairs during the period of this research.

Channel Five and International Current Affairs.

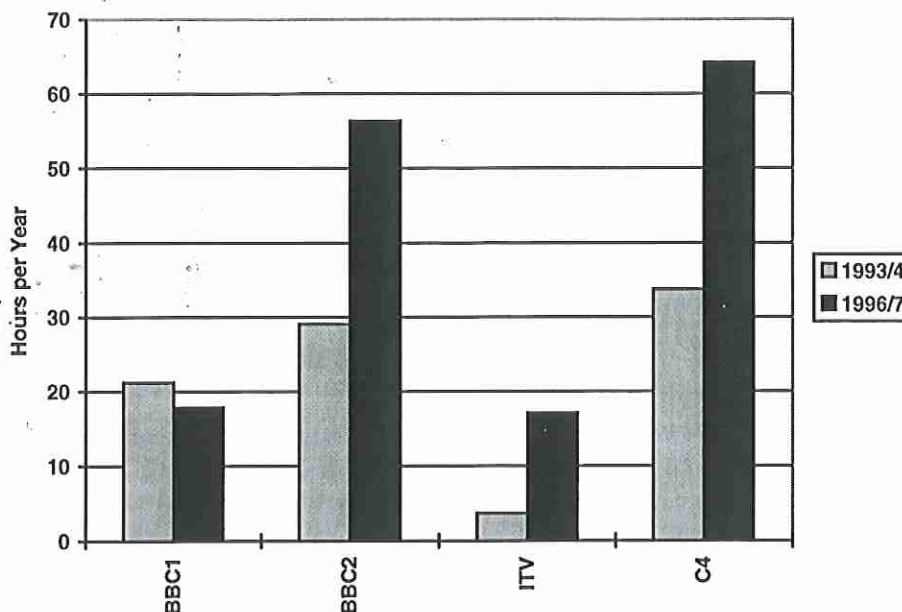
The ITC stipulate that Channel Five must produce "at least 1 hour a week averaged over a year of current affairs programmes which are of high quality and deal with both national and international matters". Channel Five covers current affairs in the weekly programmes, *Serious Money* and *What's the Story* as well as doing items that could be considered current affairs in their magazine programmes. In the five months that this report covers, Channel Five appears to have had very little (if any) international current affairs coverage and there was no evidence of any programme devoted entirely to international current affairs.

Case Study: Wildlife



Table 11 shows the hours of wildlife programming with evidence of having been filmed abroad.

**11. Hours of International Wildlife Programming per Channel
1993/94 and 1996/97**



	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	C4	C5
1993/4	21.2	29.1	3.7	33.7	
1996/7	17.9	56.3	17.1	64.2	44.4

Key Points & Analysis

- There is substantially more wildlife on television than there was three years ago.
- The vast majority of peak time television about the developing world on ITV and Channel Five is about wildlife.
- Even without including Channel Five the number of hours of wildlife programming on the BBC, ITV and Channel Four combined has risen by a considerable 77% in just three years

Data? — ||

In 1993/4 the total number of hours of wildlife programming filmed internationally was 87.7 hours. In 1996/7 that figure has risen to 155.5 hours (not including Channel Five), which equals a 77% increase in wildlife programmes. If Channel Five is included the number of hours of wildlife programming per year shoots up to 199.9 hours which equals a 128% increase from 1993/4.

In 1993/94 13% of all international factual output was wildlife. In the 1996/97 statistics this figure has almost doubled to 25%. One reason for this is the introduction of Channel Five who put out a disproportionately large amount of wildlife programming. But even discounting Channel Five, wildlife still accounts for 22% of international programming hours on the other four terrestrial channels.

If we look just at programmes filmed in the developing world, in 1993/94 15% of programming was about wildlife. By 1996/7 this figure has risen dramatically to 32% of all programming about the developing world being about wildlife (27% if Channel Five is not included).

Most wildlife programmes focus entirely on animal observation and viewers generally learn little about the country that the programme is filmed in. Instead broadcasters could use the popularity of wildlife programmes as a vehicle to discuss important issues, crucial to the future of wildlife, such as: local people and their management of wildlife as a resource; government policies on land use and environmental concerns which affect wildlife habitats as well as the human inhabitants of a region.

Wildlife programmes are often very well made and can be an educational and valuable part of the television schedule. However, viewers are not being given a balanced picture of the developing countries if a third of factual programmes are about their animal inhabitants.

Case Study: Channel Five



Channel Five started on March 31st 1997 and so only enters five months of our research.

When Channel Four started 15 years ago it had a guaranteed income tied to ITV's commercial income. Channel Five had no such initial budget with which to work. Channel Five also had the economic disadvantage of an enormous financial outlay in retuning over 9 million video cassette recorders across the country. As a consequence Channel Five has a very restricted programme commissioning budget. Internationally filmed programmes generally cost more than programmes filmed in the UK because of the extra expense of things such as travel, accommodation and insurance. As a consequence, Channel Five has commissioned very few *new* programmes that have been filmed abroad in the five months that enter this report.

In these five months Channel Five showed 68.7 hours of programming filmed in other countries. It showed 40.6 hours filmed in the developing world – 31.6 of which were about wildlife. It showed 28.1 hours filmed in the industrialised world – 12.8 hours of which were about wildlife.

Almost all of these 68.7 hours of programming were from two sources, wildlife programmes and a series called *Wideworld*. Neither of these sources of programming are new commissions, they are both made from repackaging old footage.

Channel Five shows far more wildlife than any other terrestrial channel - per month it shows more than double the amount of wildlife programmes screened by BBC2 or Channel Four. Channel Five shows such programmes as *Serengeti Safari*, *Wild States*, *Land of the Lion* and *Treasure Island*.

Wildlife programmes form a large part of Channel Five's peak time slot with a 7.30pm programme each weekday evening. In an average week Channel Five shows a half hour of wildlife every week night, and an hour and a half on Sundays, adding up to about 4 hours of wildlife a week. Not all of this programming is counted in this research since much of it was filmed within the UK.

The wildlife programmes on Channel Five are largely old Anglia TV *Survival* programmes with new music and a new commentary updating information about the species' plight or habitat. The original filming of these programmes was carried out anything up to 25 years ago.

The only other main area of international programming comes from a series called *Wideworld*, which covers subjects such as the structure of the American Government and Renaissance Italian art treasures. *Wideworld* is a co-production with Anglia and the Open University, using old footage from Open University programmes and bringing the story up to date with a new presenter, music, links and, if necessary, a studio interview. *Wideworld* is shown at 8.30am on weekdays and gets very small audiences.

Audience Research



Background

One of the main arguments advanced by broadcasters about why there are not more factual programmes about the developing world is that they are not popular with viewers. With the advent of new media technologies bringing more television channels, competition for viewers is ever increasing.

For the independent channels (ITV, C4 and C5), small viewing figures can diminish the revenue they can obtain from advertisers. At the BBC, a significant drop in television audience share would severely weaken the case for retaining the licence fee when the government reviews the Corporation's funding arrangements early next century.

Traditionally, programmes about the developing world have largely been shown on BBC2 or Channel Four, because the remit for these channels is to serve a minority audience. In order for BBC2's or Channel Four's commissioning editors to justify the expense of commissioning a programme or series they would be hoping for an audience share of at least 10% if shown in a peak time slot. The received wisdom within the industry is that factual programmes on the developing world are less popular than other kinds of programmes and, therefore, cannot compete in the ratings.

Objectives and Methodology

This research sets out to test the popularity of factual programmes on the developing world by recording the audience sizes of these programmes that are currently being shown.

An earlier audience report published by 3WE monitored a sample of programmes on all terrestrial channels during the months of February and March in 1994, 1995 and 1996. This report updates the research to contain the data for 1997 and comments on any significant trends over these four years.

In each year, the research monitored all peak-time programmes broadcast on all terrestrial channels for the months of February and March. Details were recorded for all non-news factual programmes, including current affairs programmes, filmed wholly or significantly in an area of the developing world. The competition for audiences is most fierce during peak-viewing periods so the sampling focused on programmes broadcast during the peak-time hours of 6.30pm to 10.30pm.

February and March were monitored because of the relatively high incidence of relevant programming during these months. Location details for the programmes were sourced from *Radio Times* listings, supplemented by viewing experience and information from relevant programme departments. Consolidated audience figures and audience share details were sourced from Broadcasters' Audience Research Board's (BARB) weekly *TV Audience Network Reports* with permission of the respective heads of research at BBC Television, ITV Network Centre and Channel 4.

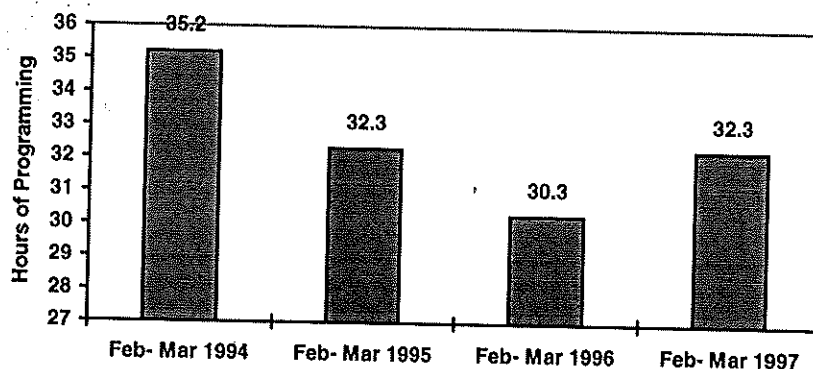
Exclusions

Mixed-genre programmes were excluded from the survey since its primary objective was to assess the level of demand for factual programmes. Special note should be made of two evenings of *BBC1's Night of Comic Relief*, broadcast on 17th March 1995, and 14th March 1997. Both programmes were entire evenings of fund-raising and comedy programmes interspersed with short documentary reports from African countries and the UK. Other Comic Relief documentaries, such as *Balls to Africa* were included in the research.

The Sample

In total 3792 hours of peak-time programming were monitored. Of these, just 130 hours were factual programmes about the developing world, representing 3.4% of total peak-time output.

12. Hours of peak-time factual programmes filmed in developing countries for a two month sample of each year.



Audiences

In 1997 78% of the sampled programmes were broadcast by BBC2 or C4. Because the majority of the sampled programmes are shown on two channels this report focuses on the viewing figures for these two channels.

The average consolidated audience for those factual programmes filmed in developing countries and broadcast on BBC2 or C4 in 1997 was 2.3 million viewers. This is a substantial increase; the average for the years 1994-96 was only 1.96 million.

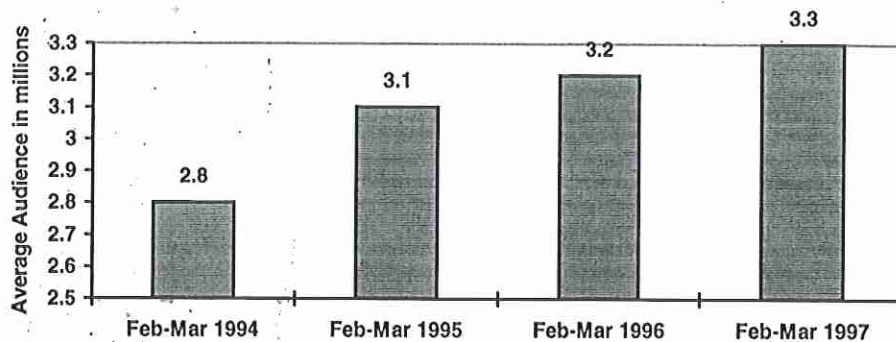
Though the number of viewers watching each channel is in constant flux, an average weekly audience share is recorded by BARB for each channel. Over the period of the survey, the weekly share for both C4 and BBC2 averaged slightly over 10%. Therefore, this report uses the figure of 10% as a bench mark against which to measure the performance of programmes shown on BBC2 and C4. For a BBC2 or C4 programme a share of 10% or more would enhance the channel's audience share.

In 1997, 15 of the 36 programmes sampled on BBC2 and C4 had an audience share of 10% or more, giving a total of 42% of programmes about the developing world

actually enhancing the channel's performance. In the 1994-96 research this figure was only 36% of programmes.

As table 13 shows, the average consolidated viewing figures for these 'more than 10%' programmes have also grown steadily over the period studied from 2.8 million viewers in 1994, 3.1 million in 1995, 3.2 million in 1996 to 3.3 million in 1997.

13. Average Consolidated Audiences for Sampled BBC2 and C4 Programmes Gaining at Least 10% of Audience Share



A particular indication of this trend of rising popularity of programmes filmed in the Third World is the increase in viewing figures for BBC2's current affairs programmes *Correspondent* and *Assignment*. In 1994 the average figures for *Assignment* over the period sampled was 1.0 million viewers with a 4.3% audience share. In 1995 average consolidated viewing figures for *Correspondent* were 0.9 million viewers and a 3.6% audience share. By 1997 the average figures for *Assignment* and *Correspondent* combined had risen substantially to 1.5 million viewers and a 6.3% audience share. Although these programmes do not reach the 10% audience share, it is very encouraging that their ratings have improved notably.

Analysis of Programmes in sample

What sort of programmes are in the sample, which are the most popular and what has changed over the last four years? (For a detailed list of programmes in this sample please see Appendix 5)

The programmes in the 1997 sample fit almost exclusively into four categories: history, travel (and adventure), current affairs and wildlife.

The most popular programmes on BBC2 came from the *Horizon* strand with episodes entitled the *Ice Mummies* filmed in the Andes and *Siamese Twins* filmed in Thailand. The most popular Channel Four programmes were the history programmes *Secrets of the Pharaohs* followed closely by *The Seven Wonders of the World*. Other history programmes included BBC's *People's Century* and *Timewatch*.

Celebrity travel programmes and adventure programmes also feature strongly in the sample with series like BBC's *Pole to Pole* with Michael Palin, *The Skeleton Coast* and *Ray Mear's World of Survival* all getting above a 10% audience share.

Interestingly only one of the top fifteen BBC2/C4 programmes was about wildlife. BBC2's *The Natural World* did well in the ratings with 4.6 million viewers and a 20% share. Channel Four's *Fragile Kingdoms* did not do so well averaging 1.4 million viewers with a 5% audience share.

Programmes that fitted a different category included the BBC1 series made by Comic Relief entitled *Balls to Africa*. Comic Relief has found a winning formula to ensure high ratings for their development films about Africa. By getting a popular comedian to present the programme they ensure that the BBC gives them a peak-time slot. The celebrity's popular following combined with a peak-time slot on BBC1 ensures large audiences. The first episode of *Balls to Africa* shown at 9.30pm received 6.5 million viewers and a 26% audience share. Unlike previous Comic Relief documentaries, *Balls to Africa* had an entire football team of celebrities which unfortunately meant their antics tended to overshadow the African stories.

Another programme that received much critical acclaim was BBC2's edition of *Modern Times, Mangetout*. The programme traced the life of the mangetout vegetable from a farm in Zimbabwe to the supermarket shelf in Britain. It did a good job of showing the lives of the farmers in Zimbabwe and how they related to British people and their dining habits. The programme enhanced BBC2's rating with 2.7 million viewers and a 12% share.

What is really missing from the sample in 1997 compared to previous years are programmes that look at the lives of people from the developing world. Previous years samples included series like BBC2's anthropology series, *Under the Sun*¹ and C4's documentary series about life in a Chinese village, *Beyond the Clouds*. The first episode of the highly acclaimed series *Beyond the Clouds* in 1994 was watched by 3.1 million viewers and had a 15% audience share. Similarly an edition of BBC2's *Under the Sun, A Time to Woo*, about marital aspirations of two Moroccan women got very good ratings. Broadcast on St. Valentine's night in 1996 the programme brought 3.3 million viewers to BBC2, comprising a 15% audience share.

¹ *Under the Sun* has reappeared in BBC2's 1998 schedule but with only half the original number of programmes

Appendix 1



Method & Scope of Research

This report is based on comprehensive original research. The Project examined all programming: broadcast on BBC1, BBC2, ITV, C4 and C5; between 1 September 1996 to 31 August 1997 and where a significant proportion of programme time was devoted to footage filmed outside the British Isles, (i.e. outside, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland). To identify core trends this research has been contrasted with previous 3WE research from 1989/90, 1991/92 and 1993/94.

Channel Five began on March 31st 1997 and as a consequence only enters five months of our research. Because of this we have included their hours of programming but it must be noted that this is only for five months and the other channels have been counted over a full twelve months.

Distinctions have been drawn between three international factual programme genres, news, current affairs and all other factual programmes (e.g. documentaries). Because news and current affairs already receive some measure of protection they are not counted in the main body of research which only deals with **International Factual Output**. News is not included in the report; a separate section dealing with current affairs is included on page 16. Open University and schools programmes were not counted.

The output was sourced from listings magazines held in the ITC's Library (Independent Television Commission) and from other media research sources. Where possible the current affairs information was checked with broadcasters because in this area the programmes broadcast are occasionally different to those advertised. Because of ITV's regional nature the Project monitored the output of the London licence holders, Carlton and LWT.

Our analysis makes extensive use of two geo-political areas, broadly based on those used by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank: the **South** comprises developing countries located mainly to the south of the industrialised nations which comprise the **North**. Of course there are many exceptions but the division is useful as a rule of thumb. Further details and a complete list of countries and territories included in each category are included in Appendix 2.

Our research differentiates between programmes shown at **Peak** and **Non-Peak** time slots. Peak-time is classified as between 6.30pm and 10.30pm since this is when audiences are substantially larger than at other times of the day. A programme is counted as peak when the majority of the programme minutes fall into peak time.

As in all previous 3WE research, programmes counted were categorised as North/South and Peak/Non-Peak and given an issue/subject. For the issue spread percentages, the information was gathered by giving each programme counted the same value regardless of length. For all other information in the research, the duration of the programmes was counted in minutes, minus 10% of the programme time to allow for commercials/trails between programmes. Commercial channels were given the same number of minutes per hour as the BBC, and were not penalised for having commercial breaks within the programme.

The report also includes a section about audience engagement with programmes filmed in the developing world and shown during peak time. Audience figures and percentage audience shares were obtained from Broadcasters' Audience Research Board (BARB). The audience figures used are consolidated figures taken from BARB's weekly TV Audience Network Report and reproduced with permission from the heads of research at the various channels. In order to stay consistent with previous 3WE research, in the audience engagement report current affairs are included and we do not take off 10% of the programme time for trails between programmes.



Appendix 2

Countries of the South and North

This reports makes extensive use of a broad geo-political distinction between the countries and territories of the developing world, or South, and those of the industrialised North. The status of emerging nations like those of the former USSR and ex-Yugoslavia make it almost impossible to find general agreement on exactly which areas count as developing countries. We have based our categories around definitions used by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, consistent with our previous research.

Countries and Territories of the Developing South

Afghanistan	Guyana	Saudi Arabia
Algeria	Haiti	Senegal
Angola	Honduras	Seychelles
Antigua and Barbuda	India	Sierra Leone
Arab Republic	Indonesia	Singapore
Argentina	Iran	Somalia
Azerbaijan	Iraq	South Africa
Bahamas	Israel	Sri Lanka
Bahrain	Ivory Coast	St Lucia
Bangladesh	Jamaica	St Vincent
Barbados	Jordan	Sudan
Belize	Kenya	Suriname
Benin	Korea	Swazi-land
Bolivia	Kuwait	Syria
Botswana	Lebanon	Tanzania
Brazil	Liberia	Thailand
Burkina Faso	Libya	Togo
Burma	Madagascar	Trinidad and Tobago
Burundi	Malawi	Tunisia
Cameroon	Malaysia	Turkey
Central African Republic	Mali	Uganda
Chad	Malta	United Arab Emirates
Chile	Mauritania	Uruguay
China	Mauritius	Venezuela
Colombia	Mexico	Western Samoa
Congo	Morocco	Yemen Arab Republic
Costa Rica	Mozambique	Zaire
Dem. Yemen	Nepal	Zambia
Dominica	Netherlands Antilles	Zimbabwe
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	
East Timor	Niger	
Ecuador	Nigeria	
Egypt	Oman	
El Salvador	Pakistan	
Ethiopia	Panama	
Fiji	Papua New Guinea	
Gabon	Paraguay	
Gambia	Peru	
Ghana	Philippines	
Grenada	Qatar	
Guatemala	Rwanda	

Countries and Territories of the Industrialised North

Most industrialised countries lie in the Northern hemisphere with some notable exceptions. As already mentioned, territories of the former Yugoslavia and USSR are increasingly viewed as developing countries but to maintain consistency with previous research they are here counted among industrialised countries of the North. The Polar regions are included here since most major territorial claims on Antarctica and the Arctic are made by industrialised nations, though such claims are held in abeyance in the case of the Antarctic Treaty.

Antarctica
Arctic
Austria
Australia
Belgium
Canada
Cyprus
Denmark
ex-Yugoslavia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Greenland
Hungary
Iceland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Romania
Russia and ex-USSR
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United States



Appendix 3

Peak-time Factual Programmes on the South: September 1993 to August 1994

Ch	Strand	Title	Date	Country	Continent	Subject	Mins
1		BIG CAT DIARY	18.9.96	AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	27
1		BIG CAT DIARY	25.9.96	AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	27
1	QED	CLOCKWORK RADIO UPDATE	25.9.96	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	DEV	27
1		BIG CAT DIARY	2.10.96	AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	27
1		BIG CAT DIARY	9.10.96	AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	27
1		THE SUEZ CRISIS	22.10.96	EGYPT	AFRICA	CON	68
1		BORN FREE	23.12.96	AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	27
1	ANIMAL SANCTUARY	A SWALLOW'S ODYSSEY	9.1.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	27
1	INCREDIBLE JOURNEYS	1949: GREAT LEAP	12.1.97	CHINA	ASIA	POL	50
1	PEOPLE'S CENTURY	FACE VALUE	20.1.96	HAITI	C & S AM	MISC	27
1	WATCHDOG	1970: HALF THE PEOPLE	26.1.97	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	HR	50
1	PEOPLE'S CENTURY	1975: WAR OF THE FLEA	2.2.97	VIETNAM/JAF	ASIA	HIST	50
1		TOMORROW'S WORLD	5.2.97	BANGKOK	ASIA	MISC	27
1		1979: GOD FIGHTS BACK	9.2.97	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	HIST	50
1	PEOPLE'S CENTURY	PYGMY CHIMPANZEE:	13.2.97	ZAIRE	AFRICA	WL	27
1	WILDLIFE ON ONE	REEF ENCOUNTER	20.2.97	BORNEO	ASIA	WL	27
1	WILDLIFE ON ONE	TOMORROW'S WORLD	26.2.97	KENYA	AFRICA	MISC	27
1		THE LION'S KING	27.2.97	TANZANIA	AFRICA	WL	27
1		BALLS TO AFRICA 1	9.3.97	BURKINA FA	AFRICA	DEV	27
1		BALLS TO AFRICA 2	10.3.97	BURKINA FA	AFRICA	DEV	27
1		HOLIDAY: FASTEN YOUR SEATBELT	13.5.97	HONG KONG	GLOBAL	TRAV	27
1		HOLIDAY: FASTEN YOUR SEATBELT	6.5.97	BAHAMAS	GLOBAL	TRAV	27
1	QED	SUPERSPECS	20.5.97	GHANA	AFRICA	MISC	27
1		LENNY'S BIG AMAZON ADVENTURE	26.5.97	PERU	S.AMERIC	MISC	54
1	WILDLIFE ON ONE	ZEBRA: THE TRAILBLAZERS	29.7.97	TANZANIA	AFRICA	WL	27
1	WILDLIFE ON ONE	PIRANHAS	12.8.97	S.AMERICA	S.AMERIC	WL	27
1		NIGHTMARES OF NATURE	18.8.97	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	WL	27
1	INSIDE STORY	SMOKE RINGS	20.8.97	FAR EAST	ASIA	MISC	50
1		999 INTERNATIONAL	28.8.97	VARIOUS S	VARIOUS	MISC	45
2	ROUGH GUIDE TO THE WOR	ISRAEL	1.9.96	ISRAEL	ASIA	TRAV	36
2	THE NATURAL WORLD	MYSTERIES OF THE OCEAN WAND	2.9.96	CROZET ISL	SOUTH	WL	45
2		THE GURKHAS	3.9.96	NEPAL	ASIA	RCA	54
2	ROUGH GUIDE TO THE WOR	THE RAINBOW NATION	8.9.96	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	TRAV	36
2	GREAT RAILWAY JOURNEYS	ALEPPO TO AQABA	11.9.96	SYRIA/JORD	MID EAST	TRAV	54
2		THE IMMORTAL EMPEROR	15.9.96	CHINA	ASIA	RCA	45
2	GREAT RAILWAY JOURNEYS	GREAT ZIMBABWE TO KILIMATINDE	18.9.96	TANZANIA	AFRICA	TRAV	50
2	FINE CUT	THE GATE OF HEAVENLY PEACE	21.9.96	CHINA	ASIA	CON	113
2	WILDLIFE ON TWO	NATURE'S NEONS	22.9.96	ASIA	ASIA	WL	27
2	THE CHEMISTRY OF ALMOST	SURVIVAL	24.9.96	INDIA	INDIA/ASIA	MISC	27
2	DECISIVE WEAPONS	THE BELL-HUEY: VIETNAM WAR HO	25.9.96	VIETNAM/US	ASIA/US	HIST	27
2	GREAT RAILWAY JOURNEYS	THE HIGH ANDES TO PATAGONIA	25.9.96	ARGENTINA	C & S AME	TRAV	45
2		THE MONEY PROGRAMME	29.9.96	KOREA	ASIA	POL	36
2	PEOPLE'S CENTURY	1947: FREEDOM NOW	30.9.96	SOUTH	SOUTH	HIST	50
2	GREAT RAILWAY JOURNEYS	MOMBASSA TO MOUNTAINS OF TH	2.10.96	KENYA/UGA	AFRICA	TRAV	45
2	PEOPLE'S CENTURY	1945 FALLOUT	7.10.96	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	CON	50
2		THE UNTOUCHABLE	12.10.96	INDIA	ASIA	POL	45
2	PEOPLE'S CENTURY	1951: ASIA RISING	14.10.96	ASIA	ASIA	POL	50
2		SADDAM'S REVENGE	16.10.96	IRAQ	MID EAST	CON	36
2		THE MIND TRAVELLER	31.10.96	GUAM	SOUTH	MISC	45
2	WILDLIFE ON TWO	GREMLINS OF THE NIGHT	6.11.96	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	WL	27
2		THE MONEY PROGRAMME	10.11.96	CHILE/N.ZEA	C&S AMA	POL	36
2	THE MIND TRAVELLER	ISLAND OF THE COLOUR BLIND	14.11.96	PINGELAP	SOUTH	MISC	45
2	1914-18	TOTAL WAR	25.11.96	TURKEY	ASIA	HIST	45
2	HUMAN RIGHTS HUMAN WRO	PRISONS	10.12.96	CHINA	ASIA	HR	9
2	HUMAN RIGHTS HUMAN WRO	MINORITY RIGHTS	11.12.96	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	HR	9
2	HUMAN RIGHTS HUMAN WRO	THE RIGHT TO A HOME	12.12.96	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	HR	14
2		BANGLADESH 25	12.12.96	BANGLADES	ASIA	HIST	45
2	HUMAN RIGHTS HUMAN WRO	THE RIGHT TO A HOME	12.12.96	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	HR	9
2	HORIZON	NOAH'S FLOOD	16.12.96	BLACK SEA	ASIA	HIST	45
2		THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WO	17.12.96	EGYPT	AFRICA	HIST	45
2	OPEN RHODES	SPICE RHODES	23.12.96	GRENADA	C & S AME	COOK	27
2		A TRIBUTE TO MOHAMED AMIN	26.12.96	ETHIOPIA	AFRICA	RCA	27
2	NATURAL HISTORY NIGHT	MALICE IN WONDERLAND	28.12.96	RED SEA	ASIA	WL	32
2	NATURAL HISTORY NIGHT	ATTENBOROUGH IN PARADISE	28.12.96	NEW GUINE	ASIA	WL	63
2		SKELETON COAST	7.1.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	TRAV	27
2		TIGER CRISIS: UPDATE	8.1.97	INDIA	ASIA	WL	45
2	TX	CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION	11.1.97	CHINA	ASIA	RCA	85
2	THE NATURAL WORLD	FIFI'S BOYS	12.1.97	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	WL	45
2	PEOPLE'S CENTURY	1949: GREAT LEAP	13.1.97	CHINA	ASIA	POL	54
2		THE SKELETON COAST	14.1.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	TRAV	27
2		THE SKELETON COAST	21.1.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	TRAV	27
2	PEOPLE'S CENTURY	1970: HALF THE PEOPLE	27.1.97	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	HR	54
2		HOME FRONT	28.1.97	MOROCCO	AFRICA	MISC	27

Ch	Strand	Title	Date	Country	Continent	Subject	Mins
2		SKELETON COAST	28.1.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	TRAV	27
2	PEOPLE'S CENTURY	1975: WAR OF THE FLEA	3.2.97	VIETNAM/AF	ASIA	HIST	54
2		SKELETON COAST	4.2.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	TRAV	27
2	PEOPLE'S CENTURY	1979: GOD FIGHTS BACK	10.2.97	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	HIST	54
2		THE SKELETON COAST	11.2.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	MISC	27
2	HORIZON	ICE MUMMIES - FROZEN IN HEAVEN	13.2.97	ANDES	C&S AMER	RCA	45
2		BRANDED	15.2.97	VARIOUS	GLOBAL	POL	36
2	HORIZON	SIAMESE TWINS	20.2.97	THAILAND	ASIA	MISC	45
2	PEOPLES CENTURY	1997: FAST FORWARD	24.2.97	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	HIST	54
2	MODERN TIMES	MÄNGETOUT	26.2.97	ZIMBABWE	AFRICA	MISC	45
2		JEREMY CLARKSON'S MOTORWOR	3.3.97	VIETNAM	ASIA	MISC	27
2	MODERN TIMES	HONG KONG	5.3.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	POL	45
2	POLE TO POLE	MEDITERRANEAN MAZE	7.3.97	TURKEY/EG	ASIA	TRAV	45
2	POLE TO POLE	SHIFTING SANDS	14.3.97	SUDAN	AFRICA	TRAV	45
2		RAY MEAR'S WORLD OF SURVIVAL	17.3.97	WESTERN S	ASIA	MISC	27
2	POLE TO POLE	CROSSING THE LINE	21.3.97	ETHIOPIA	AFRICA	TRAV	45
2		RAY MEAR'S WORLD OF SURVIVAL	24.3.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	MISC	27
2	POLE TO POLE		28.3.97	TANZANIA/K	AFRICA	TRAV	45
2		RAY MEAR'S WORLD OF SURVIVAL	31.3.97	INDONESIA	ASIA	MISC	27
2		RAY MEAR'S WORLD OF SURVIVAL	31.3.97	INDONESIA	ASIA	MISC	27
2	TIMEWATCH	FORGOTTEN ALLIES	1.4.97	BURMA	ASIA	HIST	45
2		POLITICIANS ON PARADE	3.4.97	CARIBBEAN	VARIOUS	MISC	27
2	HORIZON	SILENT CHILDREN, NEW LANGUA	3.4.97	NICARAGUA	C&S. AME	MISC	45
2	POLE TO POLE	EVIL SHADOW	4.4.97	ZAMBIA/ZIMB	AFRICA	TRAV	45
2		POLE TO POLE	11.4.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	TRAV	45
2		SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD	16.4.97	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	WL	27
2	GOLFERS TRAVELS	SOUTH AFRICA	18.4.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	MISC	27
2	BLACK BRITAIN	THE NETWORK	30.4.97	CARIBBEAN	C & S AME	MISC	27
2	EAST	THE TIGER TRAP	1.5.97	BENGAL	ASIA	WL	27
2		GOLFERS TRAVELS	2.5.97	THAILAND	ASIA	MISC	27
2	BLACK BRITAIN	A TASTE OF THE NEW SOUTH AFRI	7.5.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	HR	27
2	GREAT RAILWAY JOURNEYS	ALEPPO TO AGABA	16.5.97	SYRIA/JORD	ASIA	TRAV	45
2	EAST	BITING THE BULLET	22.5.97	VARIOUS	ASIA	MISC	27
2	GREAT RAILWAY JOURNEYS	THE HIGH ANDES TO PATAGONIA	30.5.97	ARGENTINA	C & S AME	TRAV	45
2	GREAT RAILWAY JOURNEYS	MOMBASSA TO THE MOUNTAINS	6.6.97	KENYA/UGA	AFRICA	TRAV	41
2		GREAT RAILWAY JOURNEYS	13.6.97	ZIM/ZAM/TAN	AFRICA	TRAV	45
2		THEY WHO DARE	17.6.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	MISC	14
2		CHINESE WHISPERS	17.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	HIST	36
2	VIDEO NATION	HONG KONG SHORTS	17.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	RCA	5
2	REPUTATIONS	HILLARY AND TENZING	18.6.97	NEPAL	ASIA	HIST	54
2	VIDEO NATION	HONG KONG SHORTS	18.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	RCA	5
2	VIDEO NATION	HONG KONG SHORTS	19.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	RCA	5
2	VIDEO NATION	HONG KONG SHORTS	23.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	RCA	5
2	VIDEO NATION	HONG KONG SHORTS	24.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	RCA	5
2	VIDEO NATION	HONG KONG SHORTS	25.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	RCA	5
2		LES PATTERSON'S GREAT CHINEA	28.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	POL	27
2	DAVID DIMBLEBY'S INDIA	CATCHING UP	12.7.97	INDIA	ASIA	RCA	45
2	THE TERROR AND THE TRUT	JUSTICE	13.7.97	RWANDA	AFRICA	CON	45
2	DAVID DIMBLEBY'S INDIA	GETTING AHEAD	13.7.97	INDIA	ASIA	RCA	45
2	THE DYNASTY	THE NEHRU-GANDHI STORY	16.7.97	INDIA	ASIA	HIST	45
2		WHO REALLY KILLED AUNG SAN	19.7.97	BURMA	ASIA	POL	50
2	THE TERROR AND THE TRUT	TRUTH	20.7.97	VARIOUS S	VARIOUS	CON	45
2		AINSLEY'S BARBECUE BIBLE	22.7.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	COOK	27
2	THE DYNASTY	THE NEHRU-GANDHI STORY	26.7.97	INDIA	ASIA	HIST	
2	THE TERROR AND THE TRUT	RECONCILIATION	27.7.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	CON	45
2		AINSLEY'S BARBECUE BIBLE	29.7.97	THAILAND	ASIA	COOK	27
2	ONE FOOT IN THE PAST	ONE FOOT IN THE RAJ	30.7.97	INDIA	ASIA	RCA	27
2	THE DYNASTY	THE NEHRU-GANDHI STORY	2.8.97	INDIA	ASIA	HIST	45
2		AINSLEY'S BARBECUE BIBLE	5.8.97	JAMAICA	C & S AME	COOK	27
2	THE DYNASTY	THE NEHRU-GANDHI STORY	9.8.97	INDIA	ASIA	HIST	45
2		A MIGRANTS HEART	11.8.97	INDIA	ASIA	MISC	23
2		DANCES WITH LLAMAS	14.8.97	BOLIVIA	C & S AME	RCA	45
2		JEREMY CLARKSON'S MOTORWOR	28.8.97	UAE	ASIA	MISC	27
3	IN THE WILD	GALAPAGOS MYSTERY	6.11.96	GALAPAGOS	C&S AMER	WL	54
3	SURVIVAL	MOUNTAINS OF THE SNOW LEOP	9.12.96	MONGOLIA	ASIA	WL	27
3	IN THE WILD	ASIAN ELEPHANTS WITH GOLDIE H	13.12.96	ASIA	ASIA	WL	54
3	SURVIVAL	MOUNTAINS OF THE SNOW LEOPA	16.12.96	MONGOLIA	ASIA	WL	27
3	SURVIVAL	SURVIVORS OF THE SKELETON CO	2.1.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	WL	27
3	SURVIVAL	ELEPHANTS OF THE DUNES	9.1.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	WL	27
3	SURVIVAL	LUANGWA: RETURN TO DEATH VAL	30.1.97	ZAMBIA	AFRICA	WL	27
3	SURVIVAL	LEOPARDS AND HYENAS: THE ARMI	6.2.97	ZAMBIA	AFRICA	WL	27
3	SURVIVAL	WILDERNESS WARRIORS	13.2.97	GOBI DESER	C&S AMER	WL	27
3	SURVIVAL SPECIAL	THE TIDES OF KIRAWIRA	29.6.97	TANZANIA	AFRICA	WL	54
3	SURVIVAL SPECIAL	TARANTULA	6.7.97	VENEZUELA	C&S AMER	RCA	54
3	SURVIVAL SPECIAL	BABOONS: TOO CLOSE FOR COMF	13.7.97	KENYA	AFRICA	WL	54
3	SURVIVAL SPECIAL	TIGERS NEXT DOOR	20.7.97	INDIA	ASIA	WL	54
3	SURVIVAL SPECIAL	VIRUNGA: RIVERS OF FIRE AND ICE	27.7.97	ZAIRE	AFRICA	WL	54
3			3.8.97	AMAZON	C&S AMER	WL	54
3	IN THE WILD		4.8.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	54
3	SURVIVAL SPECIAL		10.8.97	ZAIRE	AFRICA	WL	54
3	IN THE WILD		11.8.97	CHINA	ASIA	WL	54
3	SURVIVAL SPECIAL		17.8.97	ZAIRE	AFRICA	WL	54
3	SURVIVAL SPECIAL	WARTS AND ALL	24.8.97	E. AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	54

Third World and Environment Broadcasting Project

Ch	Strand	Title	Date	Country	Continent	Subject	Mins
3	SURVIVAL SPECIAL	SURVIVORS OF THE SKELETON CO	31.8.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	WL	54
4	EQUINOX	THE MYSTERY OF THE COCAINE M	8.9.96	EGYPT/S AM	AFR/C&S A	RCA	54
4	LITTLE KILLERS	VAMPIRES OF WOLF ISLAND	9.9.96	GALAPAGOS	C&S AMER	WL	27
4	WAR CRIES	NATURAL CAUSES	10.9.96	MADAGASCA	AFRICA	ENV	27
4		THE KICHEPO STICK FIGHTERS	15.9.96	SUDAN	AFRICA	RCA	27
4	CUTTING EDGE	PARADISE ISLAND	16.9.96	PANAMA	C&S AMER	MISC	54
4	LITTLE KILLERS	CAT'S KIN	23.9.96	AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	27
4	EQUINOX	THE LAST NEANDERTAL	29.9.96	VARIOUS	GLOBAL	RCA	54
4		BIRDS OF THE BURNING SODA	12.10.96	AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	27
4	EQUINOX	KILLER BEES	13.10.96	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	WL	54
4	WITNESS	DEATH IN THE FAMILY	29.10.96	S. AFRICA	AFRICA/EU	HR	54
4		IN REMEMBRANCE: KEN SARO-WI	9.11.96	NIGERIA	AFRICA	POL/HR	54
4	LEAVING HOME	THREADS	10.11.96	ASIA/EASTE	ASIA	RCA	54
4	TRAVELS WITH MY CAMERA	THE WANDERING JEW	24.11.96	VARIOUS	ASIA/VARI	MISC	54
4		LONELY PLANET	29.11.96	W. AFRICA	AFRICA	TRAV	27
4	TRAVELS WITH MY CAMERA	IN SEARCH OF SLAVES	1.12.96	MAURITIUS	AFRICA	HR	54
4		LONELY PLANET	6.12.96	JORDAN/LEB	ASIA	TRAV	27
4		LONELY PLANET	20.12.96	TURKEY	ASIA	TRAV	27
4		TRAVELOG	15.1.97	VANUATU	SOUTH	TRAV	27
4	FRAGILE KINGDOMS	KILLER CATS	18.1.97	VARIOUS	AFRICA	WL	54
4		EVITA: THE UNQUIET GRAVE	25.1.97	ARGENTINA	C & S AME	POL	54
4		FORTEAN TV	29.1.97	VARIOUS	C&S AMER	MISC	27
4	FRAGILE KINGDOMS	DRAWN TO THE WILD	8.2.97	RWANDA	AFRICA	WL	54
4	FRAGILE KINGDOMS	HEART OF BRIGHTNESS	15.2.97	ZAIRE	AFRICA	WL	54
4		TRAVELOG	19.2.97	MOZAMBIQU	AFRICA	TRAV	27
4		THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WO	24.2.97	EGYPT	AFRICA	HIST	54
4		TRAVELOG	26.2.97	MOROCCO	AFRICA	TRAV	27
4		FORTEAN TV	26.2.97	ISRAEL	ASIA	MISC	27
4	FRAGILE KINGDOMS	HEART OF BRIGHTNESS	1.3.97	ZAIRE	AFRICA	WL	54
4		THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE W	3.3.97	IRAQ/TURKE	ASIA	HIST.	54
4		TRAVELOG	5.3.97	COSTA RICA	C & S AME	TRAVEL	27
4		THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE W	10.3.97	EGYPT	AFRICA	HIST	54
4		TRAVELOG TREKS	17.3.97	MONGOLIA	ASIA	TRAV	23
4		SECRETS OF THE PHARAOHS	17.3.97	US/EGYPT	AFRICA	HIST	54
4	TRAVELOG TREKS		29.3.97	MONGOLIA	ASIA	TRAV	14
4		SURVIVAL OF THE APES	6.4.97	CAMEROON	AFRICA	WL	54
4	TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH	VOLCANIC ERUPTION	6.4.97	MONSERRA	C&S AMER	ENVI	54
4	TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH	INTERVIEW WITH A ZOMBIE	20.4.97	HAITI	C&S AMER	MISC	54
4	FRAGILE KINGDOMS	GOING APE	27.4.97	MADAGASCA	AFRICA/AS	WL	54
4		THE GRACEFUL ART OF SUCCESS	29.4.97		AFRICA	WL	27
4	BOOK CHOICE SPECIAL		8.5.97	GHANA	AFRICA	RCA	9
4	TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH	THE WRECKS OF THE CONDOR RE	11.5.97	CAMBODIA	ASIA	TRAV	54
4		FOREIGN LEGION	4.6.97	FRENCH GU	C & S AME	CON	54
4		RIDING THE TIGER	7.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	POL	54
4		RIDING THE TIGER	14.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	RCA	54
4		RIDING THE TIGER	21.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	RCA	50
4	PHARAOHS AND KINGS	A BIBLICAL QUEST	22.6.97	EGYPT	AFRICA	HIST	54
4		THE LOST FLEET OF GUADALCANA	25.6.97	PACIFIC	ASIA	HIST	54
4		FISHERS OF GALILEE	26.6.97	ISRAEL	ASIA	WL	27
4		RIDING THE TIGER	28.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	RCA	54
4	JEWELS OF THE DESERT	COAST OF LONELINESS	28.6.97	W. AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	54
4		PHARAOHS AND KINGS A BIBLICAL	29.6.97	ISRAEL	ASIA	HIST	54
4		GILA MONSTER	3.7.97	MEXICO	C&S AMER	WL	27
4		THE LEGEND OF GEORGE REX	5.7.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	HIST	54
4	JEWELS OF THE DESERT	SECRETS OF THE PLAINS	5.7.97	W. AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	54
4	PHARAOHS AND KINGS:	A BIBLICAL QUEST	6.7.97	EGYPT	AFRICA	HIST	54
4		KILLER BEES	10.7.97	BRAZIL/US	VARIOUS	MISC	54
4	INDIAN SUMMER	STONES OF THE RAJ	16.7.97	INDIA	ASIA	RCA	27
4	JEWELS OF THE DESERT	DWARFED BY THE DESERT	26.7.97	NAMIBIA	AFRICA	WL	54
4		SEVEN GO MAD IN PERU	27.7.97	PERU	C&S AMER	MISC	54
4		ABSOLUTELY ANIMALS	28.7.97	TANZANIA/U	VARIOUS	WL	27
4		WILD ISLANDS	28.7.97	PACIFIC ISL	ASIA	WL	54
4	TRUE STORIES	IN SEARCH OF LAWRENCE	29.7.97	ARABIAN DE	ASIA	HIST	77
4	JEWELS OF THE DESERT	BABOONS - AGAINST THE ODDS	2.8.97	KUSIEB RIVE	AFRICA	WL	54
4	WILD ISLANDS		4.8.97	INDONESIA	ASIA	WL	54
4		SECRETS OF THE GOBI DESERT	7.8.97	MONGOLIA	ASIA	RCA	54
4	WILD ISLANDS		11.8.97	VARIOUS S	VARIOUS	WL	54
4	SECRET HISTORY	THE FORGOTTEN FAMINE	12.8.97	BANGLADES	ASIA	HIST	54
4	SECRET HISTORY	THE CAWNPORE MASSACRES	14.8.97	INDIA	ASIA	HIST	54
4	INDIAN SUMMER	STONES OF THE RAJ	30.8.97	INDIA	ASIA	RCA	27
4	INDIAN SUMMER	MARK TULLY'S FACES OF INDIA	30.8.97	INDIA	ASIA	RCA	23
4	INDIAN SUMMER	STONES OF THE RAJ	23.8.97	INDIA	ASIA	RCA	27
4		LAST FLIGHT OF THE CONDOR	27.8.97	ECUADOR	C&S AMER	ENV	27
5	SERENGETI SAFARI	BIG BOSS	1.4.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	WL	27
5	SERENGETI SAFARI	FASTEST THING ON FOUR LEGS	2.4.97		AFRICA	WL	27
5	SERENGETI SAFARI	GIVE A DOG A BAD NAME	3.4.97		AFRICA	WL	27
5	SERENGETI SAFARI	THE LONG LEGGED MARCHING EA	7.4.97	KENYA	AFRICA	WL	27
5	SERENGETI SAFARI	NO LAUGHING MATTER	8.4.97	KENYA	AFRICA	WL	27
5	SERENGETI SAFARI	THE WAY OF THE JACKAL	9.4.97	KENYA	AFRICA	WL	27
5	SERENGETI SAFARI	SERENGETI HAS NOT DIED	10.4.97	KENYA	AFRICA	WL	27
5	SERENGETI SAFARI	BABOON	14.4.97	BOTSWANA	AFRICA	WL	27
5	FAME AND FORTUNE		6.5.97	INDIA	ASIA	MISC	27
5	ANIMAL OMENS	TREASURE BEARERS	21.5.97	AFRICA/GER	VARIOUS	WL	27
5	FLIGHTS OF FANCY		26.5.97	ARGENTINA	S.AMERIC	WL	27

Ch	Strand	Title	Date	Country	Continent	Subject	Mins
5	FLIGHTS OF FANCY		27.5.97	KENYA	AFRICA	WL	27
5	FLIGHTS OF FANCY		28.5.97	BOTSWANA	AFRICA	WL	27
5	FLIGHTS OF FANCY	WINGS OVER THE RIFT	2.6.97	KENYA	AFRICA	WL	27
5	FLIGHTS OF FANCY		4.6.97			WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION	SOLITARY CONFINEMENT	5.6.97		AFRICA	WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION		9.6.97	MALAWI	AFRICA	WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION		10.6.97		AFRICA	WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION		11.6.97		AFRICA	WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION		12.6.97		AFRICA	WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION	TRIUMPH OF EAGLES	16.6.97	MALAWI	AFRICA	WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION	AFTER THE RAINS	17.6.97		AFRICA	WL	27
5	TREASURE ISLAND	DO NOT DISTURB	2.7.97	SEYCHELLE	AFRICA	WL	27
5	TREASURE ISLAND	ALDABRA REPRIEVED	9.7.97		ASIA	WL	27
5	TREASURE ISLAND	BEACHMASTER	10.7.97	CAPE CROS	AFRICA	WL	27
5	TREASURE ISLAND	FORESTS OF GONDWANA	11.7.97	SEYCHELLE	AFRICA	WL	27
5	CLOSE ENCOUNTERS		21.7.97	ETHIOPIA	AFRICA	RCA	27
5	CLOSE ENCOUNTERS	FOLLOW THAT TIGER	23.7.97	FAR EAST	ASIA	WL	27
5	ANIMAL CALYPSO		18.8.97		C&S AMER	WL	27
5	ANIMAL CALYPSO		19.8.97		C&S AMER	WL	27
5	ANIMAL CALYPSO		20.8.97	TRINIDAD	C&S AMER	WL	27
5	ANIMAL CALYPSO		21.8.97	BERMUDA	C&S AMER	WL	27
5	ANIMAL CALYPSO		22.8.97	TRINIDAD	C&S AMER	WL	27
5	ANIMAL CALYPSO		25.8.97	TRINIDAD	C&S AMER	WL	27
5	ANIMAL CALYPSO		26.8.97	TRINIDAD	C&S AMER	WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION		9.6.97	MALAWI	AFRICA	WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION		10.6.97		AFRICA	WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION		11.6.97		AFRICA	WL	27
5	LAND OF THE LION		12.6.97		AFRICA	WL	27

Appendix 4



Current Affairs on the South: September 1996 to August 1997

Ch	Strand	Title	Date	Country	Continent	Subject	Mins
1	PANORAMA	REACE UNDER FIRE	21.10.96	MIDDLE EAST	ASIA	POL	36
1	PANORAMA	FACING UP TO GENOCIDE	10.2.97	RWANDA	AFRICA	CON	36
1	PANORAMA	THE TERROR NETWORK	19.5.97	BOSNIA/IRAN	ASIA	CON	36
1	INSIDE STORY SPEC	KARZAN'S BROTHERS	15.10.96	IRAQ	ASIA	CON	59
1	HEART OF THE MAT	DIARY OF A PRINCESS	11.2.97	ANGOLA	AFRICA	CON	27
							3.2 HOURS
2	ASSIGNMENT	PASSPORT TO NOWHERE	12.10.96	BANGLADESH	ASIA	HR	45
2	ASSIGNMENT	THE NEW SILK ROAD	26.10.96	AFGHANISTAN	ASIA	CON	45
2	ASSIGNMENT	DYING FOR LAND	23.11.96	BRAZIL	C & S AME	CON	45
2	ASSIGNMENT	EMPIRE OF THE SONS AND DAU	9.11.96	INDONESIA	ASIA	POL	45
2	ASSIGNMENT	ISLAM YEAR ZERO	7.12.96	PAKISTAN/AF	ASIA	CON	45
2	ASSIGNMENT	THE BOY MEN	12.1.97	SRI LANKA	ASIA	HR/POL	45
2	ASSIGNMENT	THE PRINCESS AND THE PLAYB	1.2.97	PAKISTAN	ASIA	POL	45
2	ASSIGNMENT	OIL AND TERROR	8.2.97	COLUMBIA	C & S AME	CON	45
2	CORRESPONDENT		15.2.97	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	POL/RC	45
2	CORRESPONDENT		22.2.97	FRENCH GUIA	C & S AM/	CON/PO	45
2	CORRESPONDENT		1.3.97	UGANDA/CAN	AFRICA/N.	MISC.	45
2	CORRESPONDENT		15.3.97	ANGOLA/ US	AFRICA/US	POL	50
2	CORRESPONDENT		22.3.97	VARIOUS	ASI/EURO	POL	45
2	CORRESPONDENT		10.5.97	ECUADOR/IND	GLOBAL	MISC	45
2	CORRESPONDENT		17.5.97	GREECE/US	EUROPE/N.	MISC	45
2	CORRESPONDENT		24.5.97	ZAIRE	AFRICA	CON	45
2	CORRESPONDENT		31.5.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	POL	50
2	CORRESPONDENT		7.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	POL	45
2	CORRESPONDENT	THE WHOLE WORLD IN HIS HAN	14.6.97	GLOBAL	GLOBAL	POL	45
2	CORRESPONDENT	BATTLE FOR JERUSALEM	21.6.97	ISRAEL	ASIA	POL	45
							15.2 HOURS
3	WORLD IN ACTION	VEIL OF FEAR	11.11.96	AFGHANISTAN	ASIA/AFRICA	CON	27
3	WORLD IN ACTION	THE YOUNG TURKS	18.11.96	TURKEY	ASIA	HR	27
3	WORLD IN ACTION	INTO THE MINEFIELD	20.1.97	ANGOLA	AFRICA	CON	27
3	WORLD IN ACTION	WHO'S BUYING THE HOLY CITY?	27.1.97	ISRAEL	ASIA	RCA/CO	27
3	WORLD IN ACTION	MAKING A KILLING	2.6.97	INDONESIA	ASIA	CON	27
3	WORLD IN ACTION	PROFIT BEFORE PRINCIPLE	9.6.97	INDONESIA	ASIA	POL	27
3	WORLD IN ACTION	BP'S SECRET SOLDIERS	30.6.97	COLUMBIA	S.AMERICA	CON	27
3	NETWORK FIRST	THE CONNECTION	15.10.96	COLOMBIA	C & S AME	CON	54
3	NETWORK FIRST	RETURN TO THE PLACE OF THE	21.1.97	BORNEO	ASIA	CON	54
3	NETWORK FIRST	THE WIDOW, THE TERRORIST	3.12.96	SOMALIA	AFRICA	CON	54
3	THE BIG STORY	THE BIG STORY	14.11.96	KASHMIR	ASIA	CON	27
3	THE COOK REPORT		6.5.97	S. AFRICA	AFRICA	ENV	27
3	FIRST EDITION	GOONER GHANA	26.8.97	GHANA	AFRICA	MISC	27
							7.2 HOURS
4	DISPATCHES		23.3.97	SAUDI ARABIA	ASIA	POL	42
4	DISPATCHES		12.6.97	HONG KONG	ASIA	POL	42
							1.4 HOURS

Appendix 5


**Peak-time Factual Programmes Filmed in the Developing World:
February to March 1997**

Channel	Date	Title	Mins	Countries	Aud (m)	%Aud Share
BBC1	5.2.97	Tomorrow's World	30	Bangkok	5.2	21
BBC1	10.2.97	Panorama	40	Rwanda	2.7	12
BBC1	13.2.97	Wildlife on One	30	Zaire	9	36
BBC1	20.2.97	Wildlife on One	30	Borneo	8.4	34
BBC1	26.2.97	Tomorrow's World	30	Kenya	4.9	20
BBC1	27.2.97	Wildlife on One	30	Tanzania/Kenya	8.4	34
BBC1	9.3.97	Balls to Africa 1	30	Burkina Faso	6.5	26
BBC1	10.3.97	Balls to Africa 2	30	Burkina Faso	3.6	NA ¹
BBC2	1.2.97	Assignment	45	Pakistan	1.8	8
BBC2	2.2.97	The Natural World	50	Madagascar	4.6	20
BBC2	3.2.97	People's Century	60	Vietnam/Afghanistan	1.2	5
BBC2	4.2.97	The Skeleton Coast	30	Namibia	2.9	11
BBC2	8.2.97	Assignment	45	Columbia	1.5	6
BBC2	10.2.97	People's Century	60	Asia/Africa/Middle East	1.1	4
BBC2	11.2.97	The Skeleton Coast	30	Namibia	2.9	NA
BBC2	13.2.97	Horizon: Ice Mummies	50	Andes	5.7	22
BBC2	15.2.97	Correspondent	45	Zaire/Brazil/Germany	1.3	5
BBC2	20.2.97	Horizon: Siamese Twins	50	Thailand	4.6	19
BBC2	22.2.97	Correspondent	45	Guyana/Russia/Germany	1.4	6
BBC2	26.2.97	Modern Times: Mangetout	50	Zimbabwe/Britain	2.7	12
BBC2	1.3.97	Correspondent	45	Uganda/Canada	1.3	5
BBC2	3.3.97	Jeremy Clarkson's Motorworld	30	Vietnam	2	8
BBC2	5.3.97	Modern Times: Hong Kong	50	Hong Kong	2	9
BBC2	7.3.97	Pole to Pole	50	Turkey/Egypt	3	13
BBC2	14.3.97	Pole to Pole	50	Sudan	2.4	10
BBC2	15.3.97	Correspondent	50	Angola/Belarus	1.3	6
BBC2	17.3.97	Ray Mear's World of Survival	30	Western Samoa	3.4	13
BBC2	18.3.97	Timewatch: The Boer War	50	South Africa	2.8	11
BBC2	21.3.97	Pole to Pole	50	Ethiopia	3	13
BBC2	22.3.97	Correspondent	45	India/Scandinavia/Russia	1.7	8
BBC2	24.3.97	Ray Mear's World of Survival	30	Namibia	3.1	12
BBC2	28.3.97	Pole to Pole	50	Tanzania/Kenya	2.6	11
BBC2	31.3.97	Ray Mear's World of Survival	30	Indonesia	3.3	12
ITV	6.2.97	Survival	30	Zambia	5.5	22
ITV	13.2.97	Survival	30	Gobi Desert	5.4	22
C4	8.2.97	Fragile Kingdoms	60	Pacific/Rwanda	1.5	5
C4	19.2.97	Travelog	30	Mozambique	1.7	7
C4	20.2.97	Dispatches	45	Saudi Arabia	1.5	6
C4	24.2.97	Seven Wonders of the World	60	Egypt/Greece	2.3	9
C4	26.2.97	Travelog	30	Morocco/Poland	2.1	9
C4	1.3.97	Fragile Kingdoms	60	Zaire	1.3	5
C4	3.3.97	Seven Wonders of the World	60	Iraq/Turkey	1.7	6
C4	5.3.97	Travelog	30	Costa Rica	2	8
C4	10.3.97	Seven Wonders of the World	60	Egypt	2.3	9
C4	17.3.97	Secrets of the Pharaohs	60	US/Egypt	2.5	10
C4	29.3.97	Travelog Treks	25	Mongolia	1.2	7

¹ These audience share figures were not available

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