Aequum ius
null
in European commercial law, the righthower law is functional, 2006 r. 31-7.

The European Court of Justice has recognized that the right to freedom of expression under Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights includes the right to impart information and ideas through the media regardless of the means of expression used. The Court has held that public authorities may only interfere with the right to freedom of expression if they act in accordance with the law and in the public interest, and that such interference must be proportionate to the objectives pursued. The Court has also held that the public interest in regulating the broadcasting industry must be balanced against the right to freedom of expression.

The right to freedom of expression is a fundamental right that is essential to democratic society. It allows individuals to express their ideas and opinions, and to engage in public debate, without fear of discrimination or retaliation. This right is protected by law, and public authorities must respect it. The Court has held that the prohibition on exercising the right to freedom of expression in public authorities is not in accordance with the law, and that the ban on exercising this right in public authorities is therefore unlawful.
null