



**IFJ**  
**IFJ**  
**IFJ**

IFJ Global Mapping of  
Press Freedom and Trade Union  
Rights' Violations in Journalism 2015-2016

---

---

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without the written permission of the publisher. The contents of this publication are copyrighted and the rights to use any of the contributions rest with the authors themselves.

Published in Belgium by the International Federation of Journalists  
© 2016 International Federation of Journalists

Publisher: Anthony Bellanger, IFJ General Secretary  
Managing Editor: Ernest Sagaga, Head of Human Rights and Safety Department  
Design: © 2016 HarrisDPI [www.harrisdpi.com](http://www.harrisdpi.com)  
Cover Photograph: Nedal Eshtayah/APAimages  
International Press Centre, Résidence Palace,  
Block C, 155 rue de la Loi, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

# Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Methodology</b>	<b>6</b>
Journalists' Union of the Athens Daily Newspapers (JUAD)	7
Association Générale des Journalistes Professionnels de Belgique (AGJPB/AVBB)	8
Asociación Nacional de Periodistas del Perú (ANP)	9
Union of Journalists in Finland	10
National Union of Journalists (India)	12
National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ)	12
Croatian Journalists' Association	14
Sindicato Nacional de Periodistas (Costa Rica)	14
Federaciones españolas de sindicatos de Periodistas (FeSP)	15
Journalists' Union of Malawi (JUMA)	16
Swedish Union of Journalists (SUJ)	17
Sindicato Nacional de Redactores de Prensa -Mexico (SNRP)	17
Uganda Union of Journalists (UJU)	18
Fédération syndicale des Travailleurs de la Communication - Congo Brazzaville (FESYTRAC)	19
Syndicat national des Professionnels de la Presse - DRC (SNPP)	19
Association des Journalistes de Guinée (AJG)	20
Association des Journalistes du Burkina Faso (AJB)	21
Union Burundaise des Journalistes (UBJ)	22
Syndicat de Presse et de l'Audio-visuel de Djibouti (SPAD)	23
National Union of Journalists - UK and Ireland (NUJ)	23
Sindicato dos Jornalistas - Portugal (SJ)	25
<b>Recommendations from Success Stories and Lessons Learned</b>	<b>26</b>





# Introduction

**Anthony Bellanger and Jim Boumelha**

IFJ General Secretary and IFJ President



**The press freedom landscape can seem undeniably bleak in so many parts of the world. As our survey shows, journalists from Europe to Asia and from Africa to Latin America are suffering.**

Journalists are killed, attacked, imprisoned and intimidated, governments censor or block access to information, paramilitary and terrorist organisations seek to control the message by attacking the messenger and hate speech and propaganda - masquerading as journalism - raises its ugly head in every conflict around the world.

It can be easy to be disheartened. At a time when communications technology should be offering us greater freedom of expression, impunity for those who commit crimes against journalists is almost universal.

But beneath the headlines our survey tells another story too. It is the story of courage and bravery in the face of such threats. It is the story of professional solidarity that carves out a space for fearless, independent, quality journalism.

It is a story of an unwavering commitment to seek to bring to justice all those who threaten journalists and journalism.

Journalists' unions across the world are at the heart of this story. Every day they oppose official censorship. They campaign for the release of jailed colleagues. They lobby for new laws protecting journalists and the lifting of restrictions on media freedoms. They expose those who target journalists. They lodge com-

plaints with and demand action from human rights councils, state authorities and international bodies. They fight for safety, better wages, equal treatment and fair and decent working conditions.

And, as reports from Portugal, Belgium, Uganda, Finland, the Democratic Republic of Congo and other countries show, when we act in solidarity, act together, we can win.

Today, on World Press Freedom Day, it is right we acknowledge the reality of the global scale of the abuses of media freedom but it is also a time 'when we reaffirm our commitment to fight to defend and extend media freedom, to defend the rights and working conditions of journalists throughout the world for the media workers of today and those who will come in the future.

We will continue to build our unions, strengthening professional solidarity. We will continue to demand that the laws protecting journalists are enforced, that the authorities responsible for ensuring media freedom act to stop the abuses. We will continue to demand an end to impunity, a sickness which infects journalism. We remind all those international organisations of their responsibility to tackle this sickness, the victims of which are our colleagues around the world.

We will leave no hiding place for those who seek to attack our profession, intimidate our members, undermine our unions or deny our rights.

# Methodology

**In its first survey of press freedom and trade union rights' violations in journalism, the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) asked its affiliates to report on the following categories:**

## **Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:**

This category covers killings; abductions; threats and acts of violence against the physical integrity of the journalist, their family members and other media actors as well as attacks against journalists' sources because of their co-operation with media professionals in your country.

## **Detention and Imprisonment of Journalists:**

This section covers arbitrary, unwarranted or politically-motivated arrest, detention and imprisonment of journalists and other media actors in your country.

## **Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:**

This category covers harassment of journalists and other media institutions or actors; violence or interference causing damage or destruction of a journalist's equipment or other property; punitive and vindictive exercise of investigatory tax or administrative powers; arbitrary denial of access for journalistic coverage; threats to journalists' privacy, threats to employment status, psychological abuse, bullying, online harassment and cyber-bullying; judicial intimidation: opportunistic, arbitrary or vexatious use of legislation, including defamation, anti-terrorism, national security, hooliganism or anti-extremism law, issuing bogus and fabricated charges; political intimidation, including hate speech and

use by public figures of abusive, demeaning language against journalists or media outlets; other forms of intimidation and harassment.

## **Impunity:**

This section covers failures to promptly, independently and effectively investigate and seek to prosecute crimes and offences against journalists and other media institutions or actors in your country.

## **Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:**

This category covers acts having chilling effects on media freedom, including restrictive legislation encroaching on media freedom; censorship, interference with editorial freedom; threats to the confidentiality of journalists' sources; unjustified or indiscriminate blocking of websites or social media platforms, hacking and surveillance or interception of the communications data of journalists without due process of authorisation etc.

**Any additional information** you would like to provide pertaining to other issues affecting press freedom and trade unionism such ***as media concentration, freedom of association and collective bargaining*** in your country

**Note:** The description of these categories follows the model the IFJ, its European group the European Federation of Journalists (EFJ) and other partners agreed with the Council of Europe on its Online Platform for the promotion of journalism and the safety of journalists. While the survey covers the 2015 – 2016 period, some data from 2014 is included.

## JOURNALISTS' UNION OF THE ATHENS DAILY NEWSPAPERS (JUADN)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

#### January 8 – 2016

Journalist **Lambros Karaganis** was attacked by unidentified individuals who assaulted him during Panathinaikos vs. Malaga basketball game. The attackers entered the stadium's press section, verbally attacked the journalist using demeaning and abusive language and went on to hit him on the head and kicked him on his right leg.

Reporter **D. Perros** was covering a protest rally in the centre of Athens when he was approached by strangers who asked if he was a journalist. When he answered positively, they started to hit him with wooden planks. He suffered a severe blow to the head and his spine, for which he was admitted to hospital for treatment.

#### March 10 - 2016

Journalist **Petros Anastassiades** was attacked and kicked at the Attiki administrative region meeting held on migration. When Regional Councillor and Golden Dawn neo-Nazi Party MP Elias Panagiotaros started speaking, party members attending began intimidating those who denounced the Councillor's racist speech. They also used abusive language and insults against the journalist before attacking and hitting him.

#### March 29 - 2014

Journalist **Sotiris Vetakis** was attacked while driving with his nine-year-old son. Two unidentified men riding a motorcycle approached him, pretending to ask for road directions.

They punched him hard, seriously wounding him in the face before telling him "so that you know what you are writing about."

#### September 21 - 2015

Journalist **Thanassis Asproulias** was threatened and attacked at the airport by fans as he returned from covering the Euro basketball tournament in Lille- France.

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists

#### January 24 - 2016

During celebrations of SYRIZA-ANEL government's one year anniversary, some private TV channels broadcast on the giant TV screen messages accusing journalists of rampant corruption. These messages were also aired during ERT live coverage of the event.

#### February 23 – 2016

Members of an anarchic group forced their way into the studio of Greek public broadcaster ERT during the celebrations of its 50 years. They disrupted programmes, demanding that their demands be read during the evening news. The programmes were suspended for about 10 minutes before resuming after the group's demands were denied.

#### March 21 - 2016

Journalist **Sotiris Triantafillou** and photojournalist **Stelios Volitakis** were denied access for journalistic coverage of "Hellinikon" the ex-Olympic Venue now hosting refugees by officials from the Ministry of Immigration.

## Association Générale des Journalistes Professionnels de Belgique (AGJPB/AVBB)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

#### January 15 - 2016

Television journalists from RTL-TVI and FR3 were attacked by some residents of the commune of Molenbeek in Brussels while reporting on the aftermaths of the terrorists attacks of 13 November in Paris. The Association denounced the attack, joined the case filed by the journalists with the police (constitution de partie civile) and provided them with legal assistance.

#### November - 2014

Several photojournalists were manhandled by police while covering a protest in Brussels. The Association issued a protest statement and filed a case with the police.

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:

#### February 5 - 2016

**Esmeralda Labye**, a female presenter of the Belgian public francophone broadcaster, RTBF, was subjected to a torrent of obscene and sexual gestures by unruly individuals as she was reporting live from Cologne, Germany. The broadcaster filed a complaint over the incident.

#### October - 2015

Police banned photojournalists' from accessing slaughterhouses after the authorities in Anderlecht district, Brussels, prohibited taking pictures inside these premises during the Aïd el Kebir festivities. The Association sent a pro-

test letter to the Mayor and journalists were allowed to continue taking pictures.

#### April - 2015

Several leading Belgian media outlets, including le groupe Rossel (SudPresse, Le Soir), IPM (La Libre, La DH) and L'Avenir were victims of cyber-attacks from unidentified sources. A complaint was lodged with the authorities but the source of the attack has not been identified.

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:

The Association recorded several incidents when journalists were denied access to public information, in direct breach of the legislation which compels authorities to accede to requests for information.

There were also attempts to restrict media freedom, such the claim of bias by some Flemish politicians against the public broadcaster in Flanders VRT, threatening to cut its public funding. The editor-in-chief of the Flemish newspaper De Morgen was found guilty by a court in Anvers of 'failing to report the truth.'

#### November 2015

The Association reported an emphatic victory for the right to inform the public in the case of Médor magazine, after a court injunction banned its publication over an article by Médor journalist David Leloup about a pharmaceutical firm. The Association appealed the injunction and provided assistance with legal representation to the journalist. Together, they succeeded in lifting the injunction and the magazine resumed publication.



## Asociación Nacional de Periodistas del Perú (ANP)

### **Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:**

The Association has recorded 38 incidents of physical and verbal violence during 2015.

### **Detention and Imprisonment of Journalists:**

Four journalists and media workers were arrested and held in Peru in work-related circumstances;.

### **Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:**

There were 47 reported cases of threats, harassment and intimidation targeting journalists in the whole of 2015,

### **Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:**

The ANP said that fourteen cases of intimidation, through administrative or judicial means, were recorded in Peru, all related to frustrating journalists in their duties of informing the public. In addition, Journalists continue to face criminal litigation for press offences under the country's criminal bill, including defamation, which carries the risk of a jail term. There have been many court cases brought by those with power and influence for defamation or slander against journalists who exposed irregularities in their investigations. The law is being reviewed by Congress with a view to amending it.

### **Impunity:**

While there have been no reported killings of journalists in Peru since 2014, there are 61 cases of journalists' murders between 1983 -2014 which remain unresolved. Among them, the Uchuraccay case concerning the killing of eight journalists is being considered by the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights. The killing of another Peruvian journalist, Hugo Bustions Saavedra is before a national criminal court in Peru. There has been no progress on all other cases.

The ANP said that the sources of violence and other violations of journalists' rights and freedoms are many, including government officials who are blamed for 36 cases, security forces and vigilante groups (31), ordinary citizens (12), media owners (1) and unidentified perpetrators (25).

The Association ranks radio journalists, who have suffered 51 attacks, as the most targeted, followed by TV reporters (30), print media workers (22) and online professionals (2). Men are said the most exposed with 80 of them reporting attacks compared to 21 women.

## Union of Journalists in Finland

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

The Union reported in 2014 – 2015 four incidents of threats against journalists in the country. The authorities investigated the incidents, leading to court sentences handed down to the perpetrators of these acts.

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists

The Union recorded about 220 incidents of intimidation against journalists in 2015-2016, following a marked increase in hate speech in Finland. A survey of almost 1 400 UJF members by the union magazine *Journalisti* on their experiences of hate speech revealed that about 40% of threats and abuse against journalists surveyed concerned their coverage of immigration issues.

About 70% reported that their employers have a positive attitude to the safety of their staff. But one in five said that their employers were indifferent to threats made against journalists. Some journalists have been victims of physical attacks. Social media and anti-minority online magazines, such as *MV-Lehti*, are frequent platforms for racist and misogynist hate speech.

Commenting on the survey results, union President Hanne Aho called on all employers to take the problem of threats and hate speech seriously in terms of both how they affect individual journalists and the independence and freedom of the media.

“All too many [journalists] have had to stand by their articles on their own. The more controversial a matter is the more strongly an employer should support their employee. Otherwise there’s a risk that highly incendiary issues will go unreported.”

Freelance journalists, especially, often lack the support of employers when receiving threats due to their work. The UJF has been highlighting the availability of its legal services for all members who have experienced such outbursts. The *Journalisti* survey revealed that the police follow up only about two per cent of cases of hate speech. Many instances of severe threats and hate speech are not even subject to preliminary investigations.

One such case stands out. In justifying the lack of police follow-up on a case brought by a journalist who had received work-related threats, the Helsinki district prosecutor said in January that “violations made in response to topics that arouse strong opinions would not be subject to further action.” He argued that, since journalism is public profession, journalists should be able to endure threats.

This statement drew a sharp reaction from Aho who said that “The Prosecutor-General must rule that under no circumstances are threats tolerated. Having to endure them is not part of the profession of being a journalist. Criticism is fine, but *ad hominem* remarks are not.”

For its part, the Council for Mass Media in Finland (CMM), the press watchdog that deals with compliance with journalistic ethical standards and defence of media freedoms, held that ‘while journalists should be prepared to face robust criticism, the hate speech and direct and indirect threats made to the journalist who reported them to the police should be taken seriously. They infringe on freedom of speech. Threats affect the entire work community.’

Ultimately, at the end of March 2016 the Prosecutor-General decided to prosecute threats made against journalists.

## Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:

The UJF reported its concerns for press freedom following the precedent set by the European Court of Human Rights ruling in the case of photojournalist Markus Pentikäinen v. Finland in October 2015.

Mr Pentikäinen, a photographer for the Finnish current affairs magazine Suomen Kuvalehti was taking photographs at the 2006 Smash Asem demonstration in Helsinki when he was arrested for disobeying police orders to leave the scene. His intention was to photograph the final stages of the protest and the police's use of force. He was held unlawfully in police cells for over 18 hours.

The Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights has ruled that Finland did not violate the freedom of expression of photographer Markus Pentikäinen. This is a disappointing outcome to the nine-year legal battle and a setback both for Mr Pentikäinen and freedom of speech, the UJF said.

There are other worrying developments in the country. The Social contract, agreed by labour market organisations and approved by the government in early March is designed to promote competitiveness within the economy and boost growth.

But journalists raised concerns over the impact on labour rights for employees, including journalists. They believe that the agreement would extend working time by 24 hours per year and cut the income of employees. Workers believe the situation can be mitigated if the government cancelled its threatened legislative package, a specified package of expenditure cuts and tax increases, and implemented income tax cuts in the government programme. Individual unions would then negotiate their own col-

lective agreements within this frame. "From the point of view of employees, this would be the best it's maybe the best of a bad lot," said UJF advocacy Head Petri Savolainen.

Furthermore, the UJF fears the adverse impact on freedom of expression as transparency will be undermined under the proposed rules on securities registries. To this end, the union has opposed a proposal of the Ministry of Finance for new legislation on the securities markets.

The proposed reform is aimed at opening securities custody to competition in line with the EU regulation on central securities depositories (CSDs). These are the registries that hold securities in the form of certificates or book entries.

The aim is to make share ownership more easily transferrable when shares change hands. The problem is one of transparency, which the UJF says would suffer under the proposed new arrangement.

With the current Finnish CSD system the shares of Finnish companies are identifiable and the information is publically available. The multi-tiered system proposed would, the UJF points out, conceal information on shareholdings that are administered via foreign banks.

The UJF points out that while many Finnish shareholdings are probably already concealed in foreign administrative registers, the proposed deregulation of the national system would raise the secrecy threshold of shareholdings and undermine their being in the public domain.

The union also points out that while the Ministry of Finance depicts the change of law at national level as a compulsory measure following the entry into force of the EU regulation, the Ministry of Justice has stressed that this is not the case.

## National Union of Journalists (India)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

The Union reported eight killings of journalists (Joginder Singh, Sandeep Kothari, Sanjay Pathak, Hemant Yadav, Mithilesh Pandey, Tarun Mishra, Ragvendra Dubey, Ajay Vidrohi), including two arising from family and local disputes, in 2015. None of these cases has been resolved although many are subject to on-going investigations. The union said that in one of them, the murder of Joginder Singh, the government has made an ex-gratia payment to the journalist's dependents.

There have been at least six attacks on journalists (Haider Khan, Prasanta Kumar, Satya-jeet Sen & Sankarshan Patra, Group of Journal-

ists, Malini Subramniam, Amit Pandey, Ritika Jain, Alok Singh) between 2015 – 2016 and according to the union, two have been resolved, two are the subject of trials and one is still being investigated. These acts of violence have been blamed on the police, railway security officers, ordinary citizens, unidentified attackers and even lawyers. The case of a group of journalists, including **Amit Pandey, Ritika Jain** and **Alok Singh** made headlines because they were attacked by lawyers inside the court in February 2016.

In addition, the union deplores a climate of threats against journalists which it describes as a 'general phenomenon.

## National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

NUSOJ reported six journalists (Daud Ali Omar, Abdihakim Mohamed Omar, Mohamed Abdikarim Moallim Adam, Abdullahi Ali Hussein, Mustaf Abdi Nur, Hindiyo Haji Mohamed) killed in 2015, both in work related and other circumstances. Most of these killings were blamed on the Islamic group Al-Shabaab. The Somali authorities arrested the killers of the female journalist Hindiyo Haji Mohamed who was convicted and executed by firing squad in 2016. In addition, there were six attacks on –and closure of - media houses by security forces in Puntland and Ahlu Sunah Waljamah.

### Detention and Imprisonment of Journalists:

NUSOJ reported no fewer than 25 cases of journalists' arrests in Mogadishu, Dhusamareb, Bossaso, Garowe and Berbera. The allegations against them ranged from spreading false news, interviewing political opponents, cooperating with terrorists, slander, defamation and hate speech.

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:

56 Somali journalists reported to NUSOJ telephone calls with death threats in 2015.

### Impunity

NUSOJ deplores the culture of impunity for

crimes targeting Somali journalists. In 2015, apart from the conviction of Hindiyo Haji Mohamed's killers, the other cases remain unresolved although there were other convictions in the case of four more journalists murdered before 2015.

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:

NUSOJ remains concerned by the new Somali media law which constitutes a serious threat to press freedom in its many provisions. They include empowering courts to compel journalists to reveal confidential sources, forcing newspapers to register and be licenced, eroding the independence of the Somali Media Committee and restricting the entry into the profession to those with a university degree in journalism. The law also requires registration with the Ministry of Information before being recognised as a journalist. Worse still, the law gives the Ministry of Information powers to police journalism by setting a professional code of ethics for journalists.

Furthermore, NUSOJ recorded over 60 cases of communications interference through the interception of telephone calls by the country's authorities.

Finally, NUSOJ also scored an important victory over the government's interference in the union's activities.

In November 2015, the International Labour Organization (ILO) found that officials of the Government of Somalia were responsible for gross violations of the rights of NUSOJ members, particularly violations of freedom of association, interference in internal union affairs, intimidation of NUSOJ members & leaders and travel restrictions.

On 11 November 2015, the ILO Governing Body approved the conclusions and recommendations put forward by the ILO Commit-

tee on Freedom of Association, which asked the Somali government to "refrain from any further interference in the NUSOJ and observe the right of the union to administer its own affairs and activities without let or hindrance and in line with the principles of freedom of association and democracy, and to ensure that the elected leaders of the union are free to exercise the mandate given to them by their members and to that extent enjoy the recognition of Government as a social partner."

The ILO deplored the decision of the Somali Minister of Labour to withdraw recognition of the union's leaders without providing any information as to the legal basis for this decision, which should only be made by a judicial body.

Referring to the intimidation and death threats against the leaders and members of NUSOJ, the ILO said it deeply regretted that the government had not addressed grave matters such as threats to the safety and security of journalists and union leaders. It also requested the Somali government take all measures necessary to ensure the protection and guarantee the security of NUSOJ leaders and members, and establish a full and independent judicial inquiry into the allegations of intimidation and death threats made against them.

The ILO demanded that Somali government officials refrain from making derogatory remarks against the leaders of the unions in the future, adding: "The Government must also ensure that the right to freedom of movement is fully respected and enjoyed by the union leaders."

This was the first time the government of Somalia has been taken to the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association and the organisation's governing body since Somalia joined the ILO in 1960.

## Croatian Journalists' Association

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

The union recorded attacks by individuals on two journalists **Domagoj Margetić and Željko Peratović** which occurred in August 2015. The incidents were reported to the police who are investigating. There were also several incidents from 2015-2016 in which journalists were threatened, including Saša Leković, Drago Pilsel and Katarina Marić Banje.

### Impunity:

The Association reported the 2015 case of an attack on journalist Željko Peratović which was

resolved but four other cases of threats against Drago Pilsel, Saša Leković, Domagoj Margetić and Katarina Marić Banje remain unresolved.

The CJA also pointed to other concerns for journalists' rights in the country, citing freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining among them. While these are guaranteed under the law, there are still major challenges to their implementation mainly because employers don't support them and tend to impose their own rule in the workplace. The situation is made worse by media concentration which lacks transparency.

## Sindicato nacional de periodistas (Costa Rica)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

The syndicate reported one attack in July 2015 on journalist Álvaro Sánchez who works for Teleticias Canal 7 in San José.

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:

From March – August 2015, journalists **Nicolás Aguilar y Édgar Fonseca** working for La Nación together with **Boris Ramírez, Vilma Ibarra and Rocío Alvarez Olasso** were accused of slander and defamation but totally exonerated of all responsibility. In the same year, there were massive layoffs, with up to 140 journalists losing their jobs.

In February 2015, three politicians, Member of Congress Jorge Rodríguez, former minister Melvin Saénz and the President of the Acción Ciudadana party (PAC) Kattia Martín, allegedly hired gangs to launch abusive attacks on journalists with fabricated stories.

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:

The SNP reported over 200 cases of journalists sackings from 2014 – 2015. In addition, a number of media outlets were closed down and others went through restructuring, leading to more job losses. They included Canal 4, 6 and 11 of the Mexican-owned REPRETEL and ADN publication, part of the Nación group.

Trade unionism is also under attack, according to the syndicate which is supporting its Deputy Secretary Juan José Arce Vargas in a case against his former employers the Association of Journalists of Costa Rica over his rights and benefits as a trade unionist. The litigation process which is at the Appeal Court, is based on guarantees to workers which are protected by the ILO 135 and 143 agreements ratified by Costa Rica. Vargas is also accusing his former employers of failing to respect the independence of trade union organisations. The IFJ International Safety Fund has supported the journalist and his syndicate in this case.

## Federaciones Españolas de Sindicatos de Periodistas (FeSP)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

The Federation reported two cases of attacks on journalists in 2015- 2016, including one incident in November 2015 in which a reporter for La Luz magazine was assaulted by a group of people in Melilla and was seriously injured. The security forces were also blamed for beating up and damaging the equipment of journalists who were covering protests. Journalists were also verbally and physically threatened by police while covering political rallies. More incidents occurred in April 2016 when protesters attacked TV cameramen and stole their equipment.

### Detention and Imprisonment of Journalists:

FeSP recorded several cases where journalists were detained, charged and fined for covering protests in 2015- 2016. Between 2012 – 2013, journalists Raul Capin and Javier were detained for up to 48 hours on allegations of challenging the authorities.

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:

During 2016, FeSP recorded at least six cases of police and political intimidation of journalists over their publications or pictures taken at public events. They include the case of photojournalists Axier López and Raul Capin who were fined 601 euro and 1260 euro respectively for filming the police intervention during protests. Their colleague for Diario de Burgos was also fined 601 euro in March 2016 for refusing to hand over images he had taken at a protest, for which he was charged with civil disobedience and failure to comply with police's or-

ders. There were more cases of intimidation, including the call to take measures against media which publish stories on the royal family after communications by the Queen were leaked to the press. In Cataluña, photojournalists were banned from entering the court houses there in April 2016.

### Impunity

FeSP reported one case brought by journalist Xavier Gómez who was assaulted by police officers on 8 January 2016. The police had refused to provide footage to identify the attackers but other photojournalists were able to submit their own images and Gómez brought charges against them.

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:

FeSP said that the recent law adopted in 2015 on the protection of the public safety is a major hindrance to press freedom as it bans filming security forces during their operations in the public sphere. The new law has already led to detention of – and legal action against – journalists, according to the Federation, which warns that the new law will lead to self-censorship because of the lack of clarity about what is allowed or not. The law provides a maximum fine of 10.000 euros.

The Federation also denounces the labour reforms introduced by the government which exonerate employers facing losses from their commitments under collective bargaining agreements. They can choose whether to comply wholly or in part with their obligations. Finally, FeSP says that Spain has the European record of media concentration, with three big groups dominating the field, Mediaset, Atresmedia and Unidad Editorial.

## Journalists Union of Malawi (JUMA)

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:

JUMA reported that, in the past two years, there has been a growing anti-press attitude from politicians especially members of the governing party to an extent that journalists and media houses have been banned from covering presidential functions.

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:

JUMA denounced laws currently in the force which restrict press freedom in the country, including the following:

**Printed publications Act, 1947** which provides that “All newspaper publications must be registered by government giving details of title of publication, editor, printer and publisher.” In fact, all businesses are first already duly registered at the Registrar General.

**Official Secrets Act, 1913** which regulates disclosure of official state information. The law promotes the culture of secrecy in government business. Access to information is not only denied to journalists but also the general public

**Penal Code (Cap.7:01): Section 51 on Sedition:** The law prohibits publication of any matter that would bring into hatred or contempt or incite disaffection against the president or government. However, the union says that the definition of sedition under the law is subjective and has been used to silence legitimate criticism.

**Privileges and National Assembly Powers Act.** These allow the Speaker of the National Assembly to order a person who is not a member of parliament to leave the National Assembly. The Speaker may use it to ban media presence for news gathering purpose.

**Police Act** which prohibits officers from disclosing information to an unauthorised person. JUMA says this is just a blanket prohibition which interferes with media freedom and access to information.

**Preservation of Public Security Act** which prohibits publication likely to undermine the authority of or the public confidence in the government. The union says this is an attempt to suppress any criticism.

### Freedom of Association

Malawi is a signatory to the ILO convention on Freedom of Association and as such the country generally allows people to freely associate. However, the procedure to register trade unions can be quite cumbersome. For instance JUMA was established in 2007 and only managed to get registered as a union in August, 2015.

### Collective Bargaining

Despite collective bargaining being recognised in Malawi and expressly contained in the Labour Relations Act, the media industry has been slow to allow journalists to bargain for their labour rights. However, in 2015, JUMA in partnership with Media Council of Malawi (MCM), an independent media regulatory body and the Malawi Chapter of the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA-Malawi) managed to bring together media owners and managers, as well as media trainers, to discuss the working conditions and remuneration of Malawian journalists.

A Task Force comprising three media organisations (JUMA, MCM and MISA-Malawi) and representatives from media owners and trainers was set up to visit selected media houses to assess their working environment, cash flows and recommend a minimum entry salary for journalists.



## Swedish Union of Journalists (SUJ)

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:

SUF reported that there are no major restrictions on press freedom in the country. However, the union recorded in recent years several cases of Swedish journalists who were victims of harassment and attempts to influence journalism, primarily via e-mail, telephone and social media. In a survey conducted among mem-

bers in 2014, one in four journalists reported that they had refrained from reporting due to harassment from individuals. Some have received threats, especially when reporting on migration, but sports and culture departments are also affected. Women journalists are particularly targeted and threatened with sexual violence on social media.

## SINDICATO Nacional de Redactores de Prensa – Mexico (SNRP)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

SNRP reported several acts of violence against journalists, including the killing of six journalists since the start of 2016. Marcos Hernández Bautista, the correspondent of Noticias Voz e Imagen and a contributor to radio stations in Jamiltepec, Oaxaca was killed on 21 January 2016. 43-year-old Reinel Martínez Cerqueda, a presenter with community radio El Manantial was also killed in Santiago Laollaga, Oaxaca on 22 January. Journalist Gonzalo Alberto Manzanilla Escobedo was found dead on 8 February while Anabel Flores Salazar, a young female reporter for El Sol de Orizaba in the state of Veracruz was also found dead on 8 February. **Moisés Dagdug Lutzow**, a political journalist who also worked for radio XHVX-FM was killed on 20 February. On 25 April, Francisco Pacheco Beltrán was shot dead outside his home in Taxco, a town in Guerrero state.

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:

In 2016, there have been at least ten cases of intimidation from members of organised crime in Mexico against journalists.

### Impunity

The syndicate deplors the fact that not a single murder of a journalist has been solved in many parts of Mexico, with the states of Veracruz and Oaxaca topping the list of the most dangerous for journalists. SNRP regrets that some politicians do very little to protect journalists and, instead, attempt to minimise the crisis or seek to shift the responsibility on to journalists, accusing them of unprofessionalism. The union urges all levels of the federal system of government in Mexico to put in place protection measures for journalists who are left at the mercy of organised crime and drug traffic barons.

## UGANDA JOURNALISTS UNION (UJU)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

The union reported several attacks by police officers on journalists in 2015 – 2016, including the case of journalist Andrew Lwanga who sustained serious back injuries from a vicious assault in January 2015. Since the incident, the journalist is in need of constant care and support in his daily life. In March 2016, the Daily Monitor reporter Yasin Mugerwa was also beaten up by police while his colleague Okello Ruba was attacked by a group of individuals. All these cases were reported to the authorities. Three other journalists Robert Sempala, Ivan Mpata and Ronald Bukenya were also threatened by the police.

### Detention and Imprisonment of Journalists:

UJU said that journalist Augustine Okello spent more than two years in prison over allegations of treason and terrorism. He was released but continues to report to a police station.

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:

UJU said that journalist Pidson Kareire was the target of online threats in 2015 while his colleague Philipp Corry was subject to abusive messages and defamation. In March of the same year, over 50 journalists were removed from Parliament and prevented from covering proceedings there. The journalists sued the leadership in Parliament for violating the country's constitution which guarantees access to information. Another journalist Richard Wananbwa faced allegations of defamation in October 2015.

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:

The union revealed that in January 2015, the government's secret services hacked into the telephones of up to ten journalists - Philipp Corry, Kenneth Arereng, Daniel Bakalanguddde, Vincent Mupenzi, Sarah Zawedde, Lydia Nakiguli, Dumba Siraji, Stephen Ouma Bwire, Draga Osman and Joseph Onyango. UJU also believes that these journalists were subject to police surveillance. In February 2016, the authorities blocked internet services, including Facebook and Twitter for four days in the lead up to the Presidential elections in the country. Hundreds of journalists were affected by this measure.

UJU also cited other challenges to press freedom in Uganda. They include the threat to freedom of association from the Press and Journalist Statute 2010 Amendment Act which the government plans to implement. The law provides for registration and licensing of journalists in the country and makes it mandatory for all journalists in the country to affiliate with the National Institute of Journalists of Uganda (NIJU). The institute, established under the law, admits only university degree holders as full members.

UJU is also concerned by the working conditions of journalists in a country where there is no minimum wage which has undermined the union's efforts to negotiate collective bargaining agreements with some labour unions and organisations. As a result, Ugandan journalists, especially freelancers, are exploited as there are no safeguards to protect their interests, like a living wage.

On the positive side, the union welcomes the creation of an industrial tribunal in the country, which will help address the situation of employment contracts, mainly for freelance journalists which are often not in writing, leading to abusive verbal sackings.

## Fédération Syndicale des Travailleurs de la Communication – Congo Brazzaville (FESYTRAC)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

The syndicate reported many cases of attacks and threats against journalists by security forces in 2015- 2016. Some media offices were also targeted and destroyed. During the campaign for the presidential elections in March 2016, many foreign reporters were harassed, attacked and had their equipment damaged for having interviewed an opposition leader.

### Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:

Many journalists faced acts of intimidation and harassment from the authorities, including by the denial of broadcast licences and transfers in the case of public media staff, according to FESYTRAC.

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:

The syndicate reported that journalists have been denied access to certain areas and some officials refused to give them interviews. In October 2015, during the debate on the constitutional change, the authorities cut internet connection and online communications in the entire country for six days. The same blackout was repeated in March 2016 after the presidential poll. There is also serious lack of independence in public media and professional journalists who denounce government's propaganda are accused of supporting the opposition.

## Syndicat National des Professionnels de la Presse – DRC (SNPP)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

SNPP reported one killing of journalist Soleil Balanga in April 2015. His killer was convicted and sentenced to death by a court in February 2016. But there has been no action taken against the killers of two other journalists **Clément Ngoyi** and **Mussa Kabala** in November of the same year.

### Detention and Imprisonment of Journalists:

SNPP recorded several cases of arrests and

imprisonment of journalists in the Democratic Republic of Congo, including journalists **Mazambi Mupenge** and Lucien Kanan working for Uvira-based Radio Messenger du Peuple who were arrested on 13 October 2015, accused of colluding with a group seeking to destabilise neighbouring Burundi. Another Burundian colleague **Egide Mwemero** was also arrested in Uvira on the same day and transferred to Kinshasa for the same allegation. He is detained at the secret services' detention facility

Another journalist **Bel Beya** was arrested in

Kolwezi by the army on 6 November 2015 for filming young children who were trying to make copper-based products at the Kolwezi station. His colleague **Ndombe Muyungu** of Radio Maendeleo was detained by police in Kasongo Maniema while he covered the protest against the management of the local health centre. **Mapengo King**, journalist for Voie de Rutshuru was also held on 4 March 2016 for having published information without the approval of the army while **Willibrond Kahamwiti** of Ishangi news was arrested by secret services in Butembo – North Kivu over the publication of a photo of the former chairman of the national independent electoral commission after his resignation on health grounds.

#### **Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:**

SNPP recorded several cases of looting and closure of media offices, including Radio Liberty which was closed down for six days by police in Lisala on 1 November 2015 and Radio Eringeti which was attacked and set on fire by Ugandan rebels. Nyota TV and Radiotélévision

Mapendo in Lubumbashi were also shut down on the orders of the Information Minister on the false claim of licence fee arrears. They were reopened after two weeks. On 16 February, Radio France International was taken off air in Kinshasa and Bukavu. The programmes resumed after 24 hours and the minister said that the suspension decision was a preventive measure.

#### **Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:**

The syndicate denounced the decision in January 2015 by the authorities to bloc internet services and online communications for four days in an attempt to frustrate media coverage of protests against the constitution amendment. Furthermore, SNPP condemns the refusal by the government to review the 1966 press law which is considered repressive of press freedom as it provides for criminal litigation against journalists. The syndicate also calls for the speedy adoption of a law on access to information. There is a bill before Parliament to this effect since 2011.

## **Association des Journalistes de Guinée (AJG)**

#### **Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:**

AJP reported incidents in which journalists were attacked by unidentified individuals while they covered opposition rallies. Another journalist Cherif Diallo from the Hadafo Médias Group has been missing for seven months, feared kidnapped. Otherwise, the Association says there are no major press freedom issues in the country. AJP added that it is working on a collective agreement with employers.

## Association des journalistes du Burkina (AJB)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

The association reported several attacks on journalists and media staff during the attempted coup d'état by former members of the Presidential Guard Unit. Journalists attacked included photojournalist Jean Jacques Conombo in Sidwaya, **Cheik SIGUE**, **Adama SIGUIRE**, **Issa Sigue** and **Mousa Nagabila** (Le Pays), **Amelie GUE** (Le Reporter), **Oui KOITA** (Burkina24), photojournalist **Bonaventure Pare** (lefaso.net), **Levi Constant** and **Adama Sanou** (Observateur Paalga), driver **Moise OUEDRAOGO** (L'Observateur Paalga), sound engineer **Léon Claude KAMBOU** (Télévision nationale du Burkina), correspondent **Tindano Yempabou** and **Christien SOME** (Sidwaya) and **Dieudonné Soubeiga**. Some radio stations were set on fire such as radio Laafi and radio Manegmoo-go in Pissila.

Other journalists, including **Aissata Sanakara** (BF1), **Raissa Compaore** (du Radio Parlement), and **Newton Ahmed Barry** (Evénement), were also threatened by the pro-coup soldiers.

### Detention and Imprisonment of Journalists:

The AJB recorded two cases of journalists' arrest and imprisonment. Ouezen Louis OULON, Director of Télévision nationale du Burkina was arrested in August 2015 and served a six month jail term for complicity to fraud during the entry exam for the civil service. Another journalist Adama Ouedraogo, political editor at the independent daily l'Observateur Paalga, was detained in December of the same year and spent three months in jail for undermining state secu-

rity, complicity to murder and membership of a criminal organization but was later released on bail. His colleagues Caroline Yoda, journalist at the private TB BF1 was arrested on the same day and on the same charges. She spent four months in prison before being bailed.

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:

AJB cited the decision of the Conseil supérieur de la communication to suspend all live programmes in the country for three months. This was an attempt to suppress criticism of the government, says AJB, adding that the arbitrary measure was successfully resisted by the mobilisation of all media organisations. Another cause for concern is the new press law, as reviewed in September 2015. While AJB welcomes the decriminalization of press offences, it warns that the excessive fines provided for under the revised law will cripple media organisations or lead to self-censorship. The law also retained vague concepts such as national security breaches and military secrets.

In February 2016, the weekly Evénement was suspended by the Conseil supérieur de la communication following a complaint by the high command of the army but without providing the paper with an opportunity to defend itself. In the same month, the publisher and editor-in-chief of Le reporter were questioned by the military tribunal about their comments which called into question the statement by a senior government official concerning the arrest warrant against Guillaume Soro, Speaker of Parliament in Ivory Coast.

## Union Burundaise des Journalistes (UBJ)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

UBJ reported the killing of veteran cameraman Christophe Nkezabahizi who worked for Radio télévision nationale du Burundi (RTNB) in 2015. He was shot dead by security forces in his own home along with his wife and their two daughters. During the political crisis which broke out in April 2015, many independent journalists were threatened and attacked by pro-government militias and security forces, forcing many into exile.

Almost all independent radio and TV stations in the capital Bujumbura were destroyed or damaged, including the leading private radio in the country Radio Publique Africaine (RPA), Radio Isanganiro, Bonesha FM and TV Renaissance.

### Detention and Imprisonment of Journalists:

The Union recorded one case in 2015 involving Bob Rugurika, RPA Director who spent one month in prison on allegations of violating the secret of criminal investigation, possession of stolen material and complicity to murder.

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom:

UBJ notes that the entire independent media has been reduced to silence with the closing down of almost all private media outlets. Many were attacked following the failed coup d'état against President Nkurunziza. Hundreds of journalists working for the independent media, accused of siding with the coup leaders, fled the country and the few who remain in the country face daily threats, forcing them to live in hiding. In the meanwhile, the authorities have issued arrest warrants against leading Burundian journalists in exile, some of who are accused of having actively called for the overthrow of the regime.

The Union added that the political crisis came on the back of a major media clampdown in the country which had lasted for three years after the introduction of a repressive law on media adopted in 2013. UBJ successfully challenged the law before the East Africa Community Court which in 2015 declared the law in breach of fundamental human rights such as freedom of expression.

## Syndicat de la Presse et de l'Audio-visuel de Djibouti (SPAD)

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom

The syndicate reported a serious breach of its independence when the Ministry of Information organised a meeting at the offices of the country's public broadcaster, Radio television de Djibouti (RTD) on 14 May 2014 to dismiss the SPAD President Kenedid Ibrahim Houssein and some others leaders. The meeting was chaired by the RTD Information Director who is also an advisor to Information Minis-

ter M. Dini Aleo.

According to SPAD, the decision followed its statement issued on World Press Freedom Day 2014, calling for better working conditions for media professionals and the full implementation of the provisions for print and broadcast media personnel. Following the meeting, the SPAD does not operate as the authorities closed down the SPAD offices and froze its account, in blatant violation of their right to Freedom of Association.

## National Union of Journalists –UK and Ireland (NUJ)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

The union reported several incidents of threats, verbal and online, targeting journalists who were only doing their job. They include the 2015 case of a journalist who received death threats in Belfast, in connection with a murder investigation. In February 2016, journalists were assaulted and threatened with rape while covering violent clashes between fascists and anti-fascists when an anti-immigration demonstration turned into a confrontation. One photographer was hospitalized. There was another threat in the same month targeting Independent News and Media (INM) journalists.

Furthermore, the NUJ recorded a serious threat from an anti-feminism blogger and self-styled 'pick-up artist' to publish personal contact details and addresses of male and female journalists from around the world on his online forum. Daryush Valizadeh, who calls himself "Roosh V" announced "Operation Bull-

horn: Gathering intel on lying reporters" via his online forum and aimed to "hit back against the enemy". His online forum includes the names, pictures and contact details of journalists based in the UK, Europe, Canada and the US.

In April, the NUJ issued a warning to journalists ahead of another protest in Dover, after learning of threats from far right groups. There was also in the same month an online piece, calling on people to smash TV cameras if "image making does not meet with the approval of protesters, or if the image makers are not 'partisans and accomplices in social war.'"

### Detention and Imprisonment of Journalists:

The NUJ recorded one case of journalist Jake Hanrahan who was arrested in September 2015 for border crossing. But the union welcomed the apology from the Police made on 16 October 2015 to NUJ members who had been stopped

and searched in April 2013. The incident involved the police stopping the journalists' vehicle. Nine NUJ members and other journalists showed their press cards and informed the police officers they were not part of the protest. Seven journalists were subjected to a search for offensive weapons under Section 60AA of the Public Order Act and Section 60 of the Terrorism Act, which Sussex police later claimed was a mistake. The NUJ challenged the police and argued there had been an unlawful use of the legislation to detain and search journalists.

#### **Harassment and Intimidation of Journalists:**

The NUJ condemned attempts to intimidate journalists covering criminal cases in Northern Ireland courts after Irish News reporter **Allison Morris** had to be escorted from Belfast Magistrate's Court on 27 February 2015, having been abused by protestors present for the trial of a man accused of assaulting two police officers.

The union also called for a police investigation into another incident of 26 February 2016 in Co Louth when journalists and photographers were intimidated while assembling to photograph a politician Thomas "Slab" Murphy leaving a polling station.

#### **Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom**

The NUJ raised concerns over two draft laws being debated in Parliament, the Trade Union Bill (<https://www.nuj.org.uk/tags/trade+union+bill/>) and the Investigatory Powers Bill (<https://www.nuj.org.uk/tags/investigatory+powers+bill/>) over their impact on journalists and trade unionists.

In relation to the latter which will give police and the secret services the power to trawl through every citizen's computer and mobile phone records, the union referred to a legal action brought by its members against the Metropolitan Police Commissioner and the Home Secretary over police surveillance in 2014.

The journalists, **Jules Mattsson, Mark Thomas, Jason Parkinson, Jess Hurd, David Hoffman** and **Adrian Arbib** had worked on media reports which exposed corporate and state misconduct. They had also each previously lodged law suits or complaints arising from police misconduct. In many of those cases, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner was forced to pay damages, apologise and admit liability to them after their journalistic rights were curtailed by his officers at public events.



## Sindicato dos Jornalistas – Portugal (SJ)

### Attacks on physical safety and integrity of journalists:

The Syndicate reported three cases of attacks on journalists, including photojournalist Paulo Spranger, who was attacked by a press officer of one a political party on 2 March 2015. The official later apologized. Another journalist and a cameraman were also assaulted by protesters and football fans in September.

There were also threats recorded against several journalists, including many TV journalists and two columnists **Augusto M. Seabra** and **Vasco Pulido Valente** who were threatened in April 2017 by the Minister of Culture who had to resign.

### Acts Having Chilling Effect on Press Freedom

The SJ cited the case of former Portuguese Prime Minister who was being investigated for corruption and successfully sought an urgent injunction to stop media (newspapers, magazines and TV station) from reporting on the case in October 2015. The SJ opposed the injunction which was lifted by a higher court

in March 2016.

In another case of October 2015, a town's mayor imposed restrictions on local TV stations concerning filming during a public session, a decision which the SJ challenged. The SJ said that from 2014 – 2015, music festival organisers wanted to impose on photojournalists prior approval before they could take photos during events. The union intervened and the restrictions were removed. In 2016, the SJ recorded the case of journalist Miguel Carvalho who was sued in January 2016 by a cinema festival's organisers for defamation over a 'politically motivated story' but the court cleared him.

Finally, the SJ scored a massive victory for press freedom when it challenged the government's proposal for election coverage, which created an official committee to examine 'coverage plans' made by editors-in-chief. The SJ sought two legal opinions which were negative about the proposal and ensured that, in addition to the public outcry over the proposal, the government had no option but to withdraw the plan.

# Recommendations from Success Stories and Lessons Learned

**This survey, the first of its kind, has brought to light the many and common challenges journalists face in their day to day work and has shown that the only way to overcome them is to join forces. Journalists need to stand up together for press freedom and journalists' unions are the best hope to achieve that.**

The success stories and victories featured in this survey are the result of the unions' work to defend the interests of their members, often in the most testing circumstances. In particular, they represent the potential of journalists and their organisations to promote press freedom through means such as:

## **Mobilisation and Organising:**

Whether campaigning against impunity for journalists' killers, the release of a detained colleague, the push for access to information, the lifting of restrictions on reporting or the right to collectively bargain, success depends on the numbers. The actions taken by IFJ affiliates that contributed to this survey bear witness to the power of unions to harness the voice of the media community to foster positive change in our profession.

## **Practical Solidarity:**

The IFJ strongly believes that when a journalist is the victim of injustice or violence, all journalists are threatened. This is the basis on which many affiliates have supported their members who had to defend themselves against trumped-up accusations which only served the purpose of undermining inde-

pendent reporting. The IFJ can always be relied upon to contribute to these cases through its International Safety Fund.

## **Safety awareness:**

Contributions to this survey have shown that the safety of journalists is a top priority for all the participating organisations, which is to be welcomed. It is another area where, indeed, safety is in numbers not just in encouraging journalists to look after each other in the field. It is also the responsibility of journalists and their organisations to work out early warning mechanisms through the monitoring of risky situations and issuing timely warning to those likely to face threats and attacks.

## **Sharing Lessons Learned:**

Challenges to press freedom are similar across countries, regions and continents. While there may not be a one-size-fits-all model to address each situation, there is a need to exchange experience and share the lessons learned to determine how successful methods in one place can be tried elsewhere. In this regard, this survey provides a platform for IFJ affiliates to share strategies and best practices.

## **Have Your Say:**

The ultimate aim of this survey is to connect IFJ affiliates and give each of them an opportunity to tell stories of their struggles for press freedom, with its challenges and success. The more knowledge shared, the better the skills gained to fulfil our mission for a

professional, prosperous and safe journalism. The final recommendation would be therefore to encourage as many affiliates as possible to have their say next year and contribute to the debate on making press freedom a reality. They can also, throughout the year, send all cases of all violations covered by the survey to the IFJ Secretariat to be recorded in the Media Incident Monitoring database. In the meantime, a word of thanks and appreciation to all affiliates that responded to this survey and got the debate started.



**IFJ**  
**IFJ**  
**IFJ**

The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) is a non-governmental, non-profit organisation that promotes coordinated international action to defend press freedom and social justice through the development of strong, free and independent trade unions of journalists. The IFJ mandate covers both professional and industrial interests of journalists.