

Presented by:



United Kingdom  
National Commission for UNESCO

PRESS  
FREEDOM  
NETWORK

With the support of:

**frontline  
club**

# World Press Freedom Day 2008 UK Debate

2 May 2008

Motion:

**'New Media is Killing Journalism'**

10.00 am - 12.00 noon

Frontline Club, 13 Norfolk Place, London

Delegates Pack



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# Welcome

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**W**elcome to the annual debate organised by the UK National Commission for UNESCO and the Press Freedom Network to mark World Press Freedom Day (3 May).

We have assembled today a distinguished panel of speakers and an audience with a considerable range of specialism and interests, to debate whether “New Media is Killing Journalism”.

This year, as we mark the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it is particularly fitting that we recall its 19<sup>th</sup> Article - everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. While our commitment to freedom of expression remains unchanged, the context of this right, particularly through advances in media and communication technologies, has changed drastically over the past six decades.

There is little doubt that new media’s influence has changed the media landscape, however the nature of this change is a point of discussion and debate. Is new media edging out accountability and standards, endangering access to quality, accurate and unbiased information? Or is new media the evolution of journalism, breaking down barriers which previously restricted the flow of information and narrowed the range of debate?

We hope today’s discussion, ably chaired by William Horsley, will focus the attention of the UK public and media on this question and the issue of global press freedom more broadly.

2008 also marks the seventh year that events have been organised in the UK by the UK National Commission for UNESCO and the Press Freedom Network to mark World Press Freedom Day. Some will remember the lively debate last year entitled “World Media Freedom is in Retreat”.

Freedom of Expression and Freedom of the Press is at the heart of UNESCO’s (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; [www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)) founding philosophy of building “peace in the minds of men”. As a Specialized Agency in the UN system, UNESCO is the only UN body with a mandate to defend freedom of expression and press freedom, which it promotes as a basic human right.

We hope you find today’s debate relevant, enjoyable and thought provoking. It is intended to be just one part of our engagement in the UK on the challenges of press and media freedom, encouraging a debate on the implications of new media on journalism and what it means for press freedom in the digital age.

We would particularly like to thank the Frontline Club for their involvement and support of today’s event and their ongoing commitment to championing independent journalism.



**Tim Williams**

Chair, 2008 World Press Freedom Day  
Organising Committee

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"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless frontiers".

**Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

# Programme & Debate Format

Frontline Club, 13 Norfolk Place, London W2 1QJ

09.30 – 10.00	Tea and Coffee
10.00	All Seated
10.00 – 10.05	Presentation ceremony for the winner of the Student Journalism competition
10.05 – 10.10	Introductory remarks by the Frontline Club
10.10 – 10.20	Welcome and Introduction by William Horsley
10.20 – 10.25	<b>Proposer 1:</b> Andrew Keen, author of <i>The Cult of the Amateur: How the Internet is killing our culture</i>
10.25 – 10.30	<b>Opposer 1:</b> Robin Lustig, journalist and radio broadcaster on the BBC World Service and Radio 4
10.30 – 10.40	Reaction from the audience invited
10.40 – 10.45	<b>Proposer 2:</b> Kim Fletcher, Chairman of the National Council for the Training of Journalists
10.45 – 10.50	<b>Opposer 2:</b> Nazenin Ansari, Kayhan Publishing Iran/UK, President of the Foreign Press Association
10.50 – 11.40	Named speakers to give evidence and participation from the Floor (reaction from audience invited first, then witnesses are called upon to speak) <i>Named speakers include the following (not in speaking order)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Charlie Beckett, Director of Polis, LSE</li><li>▪ Jeremy Dear, General Secretary of the National Union of Journalists</li><li>▪ John Kelly, Reuters Institute Visiting Fellow, Washington Post</li><li>▪ Nicholas Jones, author and previous BBC industrial and political correspondent</li><li>▪ Ashley Norris, co-founder and Director of Shiny Media</li><li>▪ Umit Ozturk, Chair, Amnesty International Journalists Network and Mediterranean Resources Network</li></ul>
11.40 – 11.45	Summary by Andrew Keen and Robin Lustig
11.45 – 11.55	Vote on the Motion: New media is killing journalism
11.55 – 12.00	Conclusion of the Debate
12.00	Debate closes
12.00 -12.30	Tea and coffee served

## Debate Format

Today's debate adopts its format from an Oxford Union Debate. Proceedings aim to inform and persuade through the skills of debating on a particular view. As such, Oxford Union debates allow speakers to argue against their own personal convictions. A good deal of participation from the floor is encouraged, with the proceedings concluding with a vote on the Motion: "This House believes that **New Media is Killing Journalism**".

There will be four prepared speeches and an opportunity for six named speakers from the floor to give short statements during the debate. Interventions and contributions from the audience will be moderated by the Chair, who will also be keeping time very strictly to ensure adequate audience participation and discussion.

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# Speakers & Chair

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## Panel Speakers & Chair

### For the Motion



**Andrew Keen**

*Author of Cult of the Amateur: How the Internet is killing our culture*



**Kim Fletcher**

*Chairman, National Council for the Training of Journalists; Author of The Journalist's Handbook*

### Chair



**William Horsley**

*Journalist and Broadcaster; Chair of the Association of European Journalists, UK*

### Against the Motion



**Robin Lustig**

*BBC Broadcaster The World Tonight (Radio 4) Newshour (World Service)*



**Nazenin Ansari**

*Kayhan Publishing (Iran/UK); President, Foreign Press Association*

## Named Speakers



**Charlie Beckett**

*Polis Director, London School of Economics*



**Jeremy Dear**

*General Secretary, National Union of Journalists*



**John Kelly**

*Reuters Institute Visiting Fellow; Washington Post*



**Nicholas Jones**

*Author and previous BBC industrial and political correspondent*



**Ashley Norris**

*Co-founder and Director, Shiny Media*



**Umit Ozturk**

*Amnesty International Journalists Network and Mediterranean Resources Network*

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# About the Organisers

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The organisation of the 2008 World Press Freedom Day programme is led by Tim Williams (Projects Direct) as a member of the Freedom of Expression Working Group of the UK National Commission for UNESCO's Communication & Information Committee. The Press Freedom Network has been a partner since 2001.

## United Kingdom National Commission for UNESCO ([www.unesco.org.uk](http://www.unesco.org.uk))



The UK National Commission for UNESCO is the focal point in the UK for UNESCO-related policies and activities. As an independent body, the UK National Commission brings together a network of over 200 experts from across the UK in the fields of education, culture, sciences and communication & information. Working closely in partnership with HM Government and UK civil society, the UK National Commission aims to provide expert advice to the

Government on UNESCO related matters, develop UK input into UNESCO policy-making, promote reforms within UNESCO, and encourage support in the UK for UNESCO's ideals and work.

## Press Freedom Network



The Press Freedom Network is a loose grouping of organisations, publications and individuals who are sympathetic to or directly interested in the cause of media freedom. The Network contributes to the organisation of the annual World Press Freedom Day programme (usually including a student journalism competition and a debate) on 3 May, in addition to discussing other topical and relevant issues. The network operates mainly via an effective e-group with occasional meetings in London; and acts primarily as an information and debating forum rather than seeking to make policy decisions binding to any member.

## Frontline Club ([www.frontlineclub.com](http://www.frontlineclub.com))



The Frontline Club is aimed at supporting independent journalism. The Frontline Club now have over 1200 members - mainly journalists and photojournalists specialising in foreign news - from all major international news media including the BBC, CNN, Al Jazeera, Channel 4, CBC, all British quality dailies, The Economist, The New Yorker, Newsweek, The New York Times, and the Washington

Post, to name but a few. Since it was established three years ago the Club has become a true hub for everyone involved with foreign news, people who cover it, comment on it, write reviews, or interview political leaders. It is the place where people meet to discuss things that matter and to have fun along the way (the Club houses two bars and a restaurant).

# World Press Freedom Day (3 May)



Every year, 3 May is a date which celebrates the fundamental principles of press freedom; to evaluate press freedom around the world, to defend the media from attacks on their independence and to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives in the exercise of their profession.

3 May was proclaimed World Press Freedom Day by the UN General Assembly in 1993 following a Recommendation adopted at the twenty-sixth session of UNESCO's General Conference in 1991.

It serves as an occasion to inform citizens of violations of press freedom - a reminder that in dozens of countries around the world, publications are censored, fined, suspended and closed down, while journalists, editors and publishers are harassed, attacked, detained and even murdered.

It is a date to encourage and develop initiatives in favour of press freedom, and to assess the state of press freedom worldwide.

It serves as a reminder to governments of the need to respect their commitment to press freedom and is also a day of reflection among media professionals about issues of press freedom and professional ethics. Just as importantly, World Press Freedom Day is a day of support for media which are targets for the restraint, or abolition, of press freedom. It is also a day of remembrance for those journalists who lost their lives in the exercise of their profession.

## UNESCO and World Press Freedom Day



**Freedom of Expression, Access and Empowerment** will be the topics of UNESCO World Press Freedom Day 2008. Freedom of Expression is a fundamental human right as stated in Article 19 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights. This is especially worth recalling as we mark the 60th anniversary of that declaration. To honour UNESCO World Press Freedom Day a conference has been organised in Maputo, Mozambique.

**Press Freedom contributes to Empowerment** In order for citizens to engage in public debate and to hold their governments and others accountable, key elements of living in a participatory democracy, citizens must have access to free, pluralistic, independent and professional media. The idea that communication and dialogue between different members of society will occur naturally cannot be taken for granted, and the media provide a means of access to information and igniting dialogue.

**The role of community media** Even though many media outlets have made provisions for audience participation and have therein become more accessible to the people they serve, nowhere is accessibility and specificity of purpose so well defined as with community media. Currently radio is the most widespread form of community media in the developing world because it is cheap to produce and to access, can cover large areas, and overcomes illiteracy.

**Access to information** Information can change the way we see the world around us, our place in it, and how to adjust our lives in order to maximize the benefits available through our local resources. Fact driven decision-making can significantly alter our political, social and economic perspectives. The right to access information can be interpreted within the legal frameworks that support Freedom of Information as it applies to information held by public bodies, or in a wider sense to encompass both access and circulation of information held by other actors, where it becomes intrinsically linked to Freedom of Expression.

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# Message from Mr Koïchiro Matsuura

Director-General of UNESCO, on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day – 3 May 2008

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Freedom of expression is a fundamental human right recognized in Article 19 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, whose 60th anniversary we celebrate this year. On World Press Freedom Day 2008, UNESCO pays tribute to the courage and professionalism of the many journalists and media professionals killed and wounded while carrying out their professional activities, by dedicating this Day to the themes of empowerment and access to information.

Alongside the dangers of conflict areas and war zones, journalists often face threats, intimidation and actual violence as a direct result of their work. These acts are unconscionable, not only because they violate the human rights of individuals, but also because they impede the free flow of accurate and reliable information which underpins good governance and democracy. Too often these crimes are not adequately punished.

Press freedom and access to information feed into the wider development objective of empowering people by giving people the information that can help them gain control over their own lives. This empowerment supports participatory democracy by giving citizens the capacity to engage in public debate and to hold governments and others accountable. But this flow of communication does not happen automatically. It has to be fostered by a free, pluralistic, independent and professional media, and through national policies founded on four key principles at the heart of UNESCO's work: freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal access to information and knowledge, and respect for linguistic diversity. Indeed, the freedom to express oneself in one's mother tongue as widely and as often as possible and to master other national, regional or international languages is being highlighted by UNESCO in this International Year of Languages. Without strong policies to foster linguistic diversity in all aspects of a nation's life – in schools, administration, law and in the media - we risk denying hundreds of thousands of people around the world the basic right to engage in public life and debate.

As we celebrate World Press Freedom Day 2008, let us remember three things:

- First, the courage of those journalists who have put themselves at risk in order to provide the public with accurate and independent information;
- Second, that press freedom and freedom of information, are the founding principles for good governance, development and peace;
- Third, that new technology can provide enormous information benefits, but needs to be underpinned by measures that empower people to make use of it: quality education for all, universal access to information and knowledge, and respect for linguistic diversity.

A commitment to removing all obstacles to press freedom, to improving the conditions for independent and professional journalism, and to empowering citizens to engage in public debate is essential. On World Press Freedom Day 2008, UNESCO encourages its Member States to strengthen their efforts in this direction.

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# Speaker Biographies

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## **Nazenin Ansari, Kayhan Publishing Iran/UK, President of the Foreign Press Association**

Nazenin Ansari is the Diplomatic Editor of Kayhan (London), a weekly Persian language newspaper. The publication's writers and contributors come from across the Iranian political spectrum and Kayhan is an opinion maker for pluralism and liberalism in Iran. Nazenin's perspective of Iranian affairs has been shaped not only through her work as a journalist but also thanks to her involvement with various foundations, specifically those working with Iranian youth and women, since the 1990s. This has allowed her to gain first hand knowledge about the social aspects of Iranian politics.

Nazenin contributes regularly to BBC World's Dateline London and BBC News24 and has also taken part in programmes on BBC Radio 4. In addition, she frequently provides news analysis in relation to Iran on CNN International, Sky, Al-Jazeera, and VOA—Persian News Network.

Nazenin is the President of the Foreign Press Association (FPA) in London and has Chaired the FPA Media Awards Committee. In addition she has also been one of the Judges of the UK Parliamentary Press Gallery Awards since its inception in 2003.

## **Charlie Beckett, Director of Polis**

Charlie Beckett is director of Polis, in the department of media and communications at the London School of Economics. He has 20 years of experience as a senior journalist at the BBC, LWT and ITN. He is also the author of *SuperMedia: Saving Journalism So It Can Save The World* (Blackwell, May 2008) which outlines how the global news media must change radically to a form of 'networked journalism' which embraces public participation.

## **Jeremy Dear, National Union of Journalists**

Jeremy Dear was elected General Secretary of the National Union of Journalists in 2001 and re-elected in 2006. He has served the union at all levels from President to workplace representative for 19 years. As a staff and freelance journalist Jeremy was editor of The Big Issue in the Midlands, worked on business and public sector magazines and local newspapers and now regularly contributes as a media commentator to numerous publications.

## **Kim Fletcher, ex-Editor of the Telegraph & Independent on Sunday**

Kim Fletcher spent 25 years working in national newspapers as a reporter, editor and manager. He began his career on The Star, Sheffield, before joining The Sunday Times and going on to work for The Daily Telegraph and The Sunday Telegraph. He was editor of The Independent on Sunday, editorial director of the Telegraph website and editorial director of the Telegraph Group.

Fletcher has contributed to most national newspapers, including spells as a columnist for The Sunday Times sports section and The Guardian. He is author of *The Journalist's Handbook* (Macmillan), frequently appears on radio and television to discuss the media and recently wrote and presented a documentary series for BBC Radio 4 on the future of the newspaper industry.

Kim is chairman of the National Council for the Training of Journalists and managing director of Trinity Management Communications, a communications consultancy.

## **William Horsley, journalist and broadcaster; Chair of the Association of European Journalists, UK**

William Horsley is a journalist and writer on international affairs and the UK chairman of the Association of European Journalists, which brings together journalists from over 20 countries. He worked for many years as a BBC foreign correspondent for TV and Radio News, covering events in Asia, Russia, Europe and the USA. Later, as a BBC World Affairs Correspondent based in London, he became a regular presenter of BBC World TV programmes including Europe Direct, and reported widely for BBC Radio, the World Service and BBC News Online ([www.bbcnews.com](http://www.bbcnews.com)).

He has written many articles and essays on foreign affairs and media issues for publications such as International Herald Tribune, The Economist, The World Today, BBC World Agenda and Prospect.

William has long actively supported the cause of media freedom and independence. He was chairman of the Foreign Press in Japan and has carried out media research projects for the British Council and Cardiff University School of Journalism as well as the German public broadcasting network, ARD. He was recently appointed to be the AEJ's Media Freedom coordinator and is an active member of the Press Freedom Network in the UK.

This is the third time he has chaired the World Press Freedom Day debate, following last year's debate on the on the motion "World Media Freedom is in Retreat".

## **Nicholas Jones, author and previous BBC industrial and political correspondent**

Nicholas Jones was a BBC industrial and political correspondent for thirty years (1972-2002). He is now a freelance political commentator, author and lecturer. He writes and speaks on the way public figures seek to use the media, on the ethical standards of political reporting and suggests ways in which the flow of information from the state to the public might be improved. Nick worked on local newspapers (The News, Portsmouth and the Oxford Mail) and then The Times before joining the BBC, as a news producer at Radio Leicester. He reported extensively for BBC Radio 4 on the privatisation of Britain's state-owned industries, and the Conservatives' confrontations with the trade union movement - his first book *Strikes and the Media* (1986) examined the way both sides used the media during that period.

As a political correspondent he developed his close interest in the black arts of political manipulation and he became a thorn in the side of the spin doctors of both the British Conservative and Labour Parties. His books include *Soundbites and Spin Doctors*, *The Sultans of Spin*, *The Control Freaks* and *Trading Information: Leaks, Lies and Tip-offs*. He has also published a diary on the British general elections of 1992, 1997 and 2001.

## **Andrew Keen, author of *The Cult of the Amateur: How Today's Internet is Killing Our Culture***

Andrew Keen is a Silicon Valley author, broadcaster and entrepreneur whose provocative book *Cult of the Amateur: How the Internet is killing our culture* was acclaimed by The New York Times' Michiko Kakutani as "shrewdly argued" and written "with acuity and passion". Andrew is a prominent media personality who has appeared on the Colbert Report, McNeil-Lehrer Newsnight show, The Today Show, Fox News, CNN International, NPR's Weekend Edition, BBC Newsnight and many other television and radio shows in America and overseas. He has written for The Los Angeles Times, the Wall Street Journal, the Independent, Guardian, The San Francisco Chronicle, Forbes, The Weekly Standard, Fast Company and Entertainment Weekly and has been featured in numerous publications including Time Magazine, The New York Times, US News and World Report, BusinessWeek, Wired, the Financial Times, the Wall Street Journal, the Sunday Times, the Independent, and MSNBC. Andrew is also a pioneering Silicon Valley media entrepreneur, having founded Audiocafe.com in 1995, building it into a well known first generation Internet music company. Educated at the universities of London and California, Andrew now lives in Berkeley, California with his wife and two children.

### **John Kelly, Reuters Institute Visiting Fellow, Washington Post**

John Kelly started at The Washington Post in 1989. Since then he's edited The Post's weekly entertainment section, founded a page for young readers, been a general assignment local reporter and written a daily column in the paper's Metro section. He's spending the current academic year as a visiting fellow at the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism at Oxford University, where he's pondering citizen journalism and the democratizing effects of digital media. His blog is at [voxford.blogspot.com](http://voxford.blogspot.com).

### **Robin Lustig, radio broadcaster on the BBC World Service and Radio 4**

Robin Lustig has been a BBC broadcaster for nearly 20 years and a journalist for nearly 20 years before that. He started his career as a Reuters correspondent in Spain, France and Italy, before moving to The Observer, where he spent 12 years as a reporter, feature writer, news editor, Middle East correspondent and assistant editor. Since 1989 he has presented The World Tonight on BBC Radio 4 and Newshour on the World Service. Between 1998 and 2006 he presented the global phone-in programme Talking Point, which was transmitted simultaneously on radio, TV and online. He writes a weekly email newsletter, a blog, and is on Facebook.

### **Ashley Norris, co-founder and Director of Shiny Media**

Ashley Norris is a founder and Director of Shiny Media, the UK's leading commercial blogging company. Shiny Media is Europe's most successful commercial blog network, which now has over 30 websites and attracts over 2.5 million unique readers to its blogs. Ashley is one of the most respected UK commentators on new media and blogging in particular. He has delivered presentations on new media to Sky, BBC Radio Five Live and countless PR companies and marketing agencies. Ashley is also a freelance journalist with nearly a decade of experience of writing on technology for newspapers such as The Guardian.

### **Umit Ozturk, chair of Amnesty International Journalists Network and Mediterranean Resources Network**

Umit Ozturk is a British journalist and a linguist. He is an award winning journalist who worked for a number of newspapers and news agencies in his native country, Turkey, until the mid 1990's. He has been active in several press freedom organisations as well as environmental and human rights movements across Europe and Mediterranean countries since the mid 1980's. He is a co-founder and current chair of Mediterranean Resources Network ([www.mernet.org](http://www.mernet.org)), current chair of Amnesty International's Journalists Network (UK), member of the Freedom of Expression Panel of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (UK) and a consultant to the Writers in Prison Committee of the International PEN. He is an international patron, tactical advisor and strategic consultant to a number of environmental and human rights organisations around the world. He has recently completed his diploma course in Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP), Time Line Therapy and Hypnotherapy.

# World Press Freedom Day Student Journalism Competition

## The John Ivinson Memorial Prize for Freedom of Expression

### **The Competition**

This year, in addition to today's debate, the UK National Commission, together with guardian.co.uk ran an article and radio/podcast competition, encouraging university students in the UK to consider the challenges facing freedom of the press. This is the second year the competition has been held and has widened its scope this year to include radio/podcast entries. The goal of the UN World Press Freedom Day competition is to encourage young people to look at the issues facing journalism and freedom of expression in other parts of the world, as well as in the UK.

The task put to entrants was to write a 1,000-word article or produce a 3-minute radio/podcast package on the question: "Is new media killing journalism?" Four articles and one radio/podcast entry were shortlisted for the final adjudication panel's review.

### **The John Ivinson Memorial Prize for Freedom of Expression**

John Ivinson, an active member of the UK National Commission for UNESCO Communication and Information Committee and past president of the British Computing Society, passed away on 11 July 2007. John was involved with the UK National Commission from its very first reformation in 2000. He remained involved and committed during the period when the National Commission was abolished in 2003, played an active part in the campaign for its re-instatement and had stayed a key member ever since. In addition to the Communication and Information Committee, John was also an active member of the UK National Commission's Peace and Security cross-sectoral Working Group and had contributed significantly to the development of its remits and work programme.

This year's prize is subsequently given in his name to commemorate his indelible support for freedom of expression, peace and access to information.

### **2008 Competition Winner – Stuart James Ross**

Stuart James Ross is the winner of this year's World Press Freedom Day student journalism competition with his podcast entry arguing that new media is not killing journalism. Following a series of interviews with a media professional, blogger and campaigner Stuart concludes that "far from killing journalism, new media is helping it to flourish."

Stuart is currently reading for an MA in Broadcast Journalism at Westminster University. Between 2003 - 2007 he was a company director and a presenter on RadioReverb 97.2FM. Brighton based RadioReverb was one of the first community radio stations in the UK to be awarded a full-time FM licence. Stuart has produced material for the BBC, commercial and community radio sectors. Stuart's blogs at [www.stuartjamesross.blogspot.com](http://www.stuartjamesross.blogspot.com).

Stuart's winning entry may be heard on the UK National Commission website, [www.unesco.org.uk](http://www.unesco.org.uk).

# Press Freedom and UNESCO



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is the only UN agency with a mandate to defend freedom of expression and press freedom.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO; [www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)) is a Specialized Agency within the UN system. Its overarching goal is to “contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for [...] human rights”.

It is with this principal in mind that UNESCO aims to foster international intellectual cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. Through its work, UNESCO seeks to create the conditions for dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based upon respect for commonly shared values.

UNESCO is headquartered in Paris and supports 58 field offices and several institutes and centres throughout the world. Member States establish Permanent Delegations to UNESCO, also based in UNESCO Headquarters, which ensure liaison between Governments and UNESCO’s Secretariat.

## UNESCO and Freedom of Expression

UNESCO promotes freedom of expression and freedom of the press as a basic human right. It is the only UN agency with a mandate to defend freedom of expression and press freedom. Through sensitisation and monitoring activities, it fosters media independence and pluralism as prerequisites and major factors of democratisation by providing advisory services on media legislation; and sensitising governments, parliamentarians and other decision-makers. Programmes and activities are undertaken by UNESCO’s Communication & Information Sector.

## World Press Freedom Day Global Celebration

At this year’s international World Press Freedom Day celebration, UNESCO will explore how media freedom and access to information feed into the wider development objective of empowering people. Empowerment is a multi-dimensional social and political process that helps people gain control over their own lives. This can only be achieved through access to accurate, fair and unbiased information, representing a plurality of opinions, and the means to actively communicate vertically and horizontally, thereby participating in the active life of the community. This year’s event is being held 2-3 May in Maputo, Mozambique.

**“Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed”**

*- Preamble, UNESCO Constitution*

## Guillermo Cano Press Freedom Prize

Named in honour of the Colombian journalist Guillermo Cano, who was killed in 1986 for criticising the country's powerful drug lords, the US\$25,000 prize honours a person or organisation that has made a notable contribution to the defence and promotion of press freedom anywhere in the world. The murder of Guillermo Cano, director of the Colombian daily newspaper "El Espectador," is significant as regards unpunished crimes against journalists. Cano was a victim of drug trafficking mafias, which he fearlessly denounced and about whose harmful effects on Colombian society he cautioned. The life of Guillermo Cano, his courage, his commitment to independent journalism and the tenacity with which he fought for his country are an example for the rest of the world to follow.



**Lydia Cacho Ribeiro**  
*2008 Cano Press Freedom  
Prize recipient*

Mexican freelance investigative journalist Lydia Cacho Ribeiro has been designated the laureate of this year's UNESCO World Press Freedom Prize. Ms Cacho is a contributor to the daily newspaper La Voz del Caribe. Through investigative journalism, she uncovered the involvement of businessmen, politicians and drug traffickers in prostitution and child pornography. In 2006, Ms Cacho reported on the violent death of hundreds of young women in the northern Mexican city of Ciudad Juárez. Ms Cacho has been the target of repeated death threats because of her work. Her car has been sabotaged and she has been the victim of police harassment. In 2006, she was awarded the Francisco Ojeda Award for journalistic courage and in 2007 the Amnesty International Ginetta Sagan Award for Women and Children's Rights.

Previous recipients of the Prize included: Anna Politkovskaya (Russia, 2007), May Chidiac (Lebanon, 2006), Cheng Yizhong, (China, 2005), Raúl Rivero (Cuba, 2004), Amira Hass (Israel, 2003), Geoffrey Nyarota (Zimbabwe, 2002), U Win Tin (Myanmar, 2001), Nizar Nayyoub (Syria, 2000), Jesus Blancornelas (Mexico, 1999), Christina Anyanwu (Nigeria, 1998), Gao Yu (China, 1997).

# UNESCO Remembers Assassinated Journalists & Media Workers

The following journalists and media workers lost their lives in the exercise of their profession since the last World Press Freedom Day, 3 May 2007. Over the past decade no less than 1000 journalists and media staff have been killed while working.

Fadel Shanaa (Palestine)  
Cameraman, Reuters  
Killed on 16 April 2008 in Palestine

Teresa Bautista Merino (Mexico)  
Radio announcer, La Voz que Rompe el Silencio  
Killed on 7 April 2008 in Mexico

Felicitas Martínez Sánchez (Mexico)  
Radio announcer, La Voz que Rompe el Silencio  
Killed on 7 April 2008 in Mexico

Ilyas Shurpayev (Russia)  
Reporter, Channel One  
Killed on 21 March 2008 in Russia

Gadzhi Abashilov (Russia)  
Head of State Broadcasting Company  
Killed on 21 March 2008 in Russia

Shihab al-Tamimi (Iraq)  
President, Iraqi Syndicate of Journalists  
Killed on 27 February 2008 in Iraq

Hisham Mijawet Hamdan (Iraq)  
Journalist, Al-Siyassa wal-Karar  
Killed on 10 February 2008 in Iraq

Abdus Samad Chishti Mujahid (Pakistan)  
Photographer and columnist, Akhbar-e-Jehan  
Killed on 9 February 2008 in Pakistan

Hassan Kafi Hared (Somalia)  
Reporter, Somali National News Agency  
Killed on 28 January 2008 in Somalia

Carsten Thomassen (Norway)  
Reporter, Dagbladet  
Killed on 14 January 2008 in Afghanistan

Pushkar Bahadur Shrestha (Nepal)  
Publisher, Highway Weekly, New Season  
Killed on 12 January 2008 in Nepal

Fernando Lintuan (Philippines)  
Radio broadcaster in Davao  
Killed on 24 December 2007 in Philippines

Zubair Ahmed Mujahid (Pakistan)  
Journalist, Jang  
Killed on 23 November 2007 in Pakistan

Shehab Mohammad al-Hiti (Iraq)  
Editor, al-Youm  
Killed on 28 October 2007 in Iraq

Alisher Saipov (Uzbekistan)  
Editor, Siyosat  
Killed on 24 October 2007 in Kyrgyzstan  
Bashir Nor Gedi (Somalia)  
Chief executive, Shabelle Media network  
Killed on 19 October 2007 in Somalia

Dhi Abdul-Razak al-Dibo (Iraq)  
Freelance journalist  
Killed on 15 October 2007 in Iraq

Salih Saif Aldin (Iraq)  
Reporter, Washington Post  
Killed on 14 October 2007 in Iraq

Jasim Nofaan (Iraq)  
Reporter, Al Watan  
Killed on 14 October 2007 in Iraq

Zeyard Tariq (Iraq)  
Reporter, Al Watan  
Killed on 14 October 2007 in Iraq

Mohamed Nofaan (Iraq)  
Reporter, Al Watan  
Killed on 14 October 2007 in Iraq

Birendra Shah (Nepal)  
Correspondent, NepalFM, Dristri Weekly,  
Avenues TV  
Killed on 5 October 2007 in Nepal

Kenji Nagai (Japan)  
Photo journalist, APF  
Killed on 27 September 2007 in Myanmar

Jawad al-Daami (Iraq)  
Producer, Al-Baghdadia  
Killed on 23 September 2007 in Iraq

Salvador Sánchez Roque (El Salvador)  
Journalist, Radio Cadena Mi Gente  
Killed on 20 September 2007 in El Salvador

Abdulkadir Mahad Moallim Kaskey (Somalia)  
Regional correspondent, Radio Banadir  
Killed on 24 August 2007 in Somalia

Mahad Ahmed Elmi (Somalia)  
Director, Radio Capital Voice  
Killed on 11 August 2007 in Somalia

Ali Iman Sharmarke (Somalia)  
Managing Director, HornAfrik Radio  
Killed on 11 August 2007 in Somalia

Khalid Hassan (Iraq)  
Journalist, New York Times  
Killed on 13 July 2007 in Iraq

Namir Nour-Eldine (Iraq)  
Photographer, Reuters  
Killed on 12 July 2007 in Iraq

Louaï Souleimane (Iraq)  
Journalist, Nineveh  
Killed on 28 June 2007 in Iraq

Sarmad Hamdi Al-Hassani (Iraq)  
Journalist, Baghdad TV  
Killed on 27 June 2007 in Iraq  
Hamed Abd Farhan (Iraq)  
Journalist  
Killed on 26 June 2007 in Iraq

Rahim al-Maliki (Iraq)  
Journalist, Al-Iraqiya  
Killed on 25 June 2007 in Iraq

Filaih Wadi Mijthab (Iraq)  
Managing editor, al-Sabah  
Killed on 15 June 2007 in Iraq

Serge Maheshe (Democratic Republic of the Congo)  
Journalist, Radio Okapi  
Killed on 13 June 2007 in Democratic Republic of the Congo

Alef Ali Falih (Iraq)  
Correspondent, Aswat al-Iraq (The Voice of Iraq)  
Killed on 11 June 2007 in Iraq

Mohammed Hilal Karji (Iraq)  
Journalist, Baghdad TV  
Killed on 8 June 2007 in Iraq

Sahar Hussein Ali al-Haydari (Iraq)  
Correspondent, NINA and Aswat al-Iraq  
Killed on 7 June 2007 in Iraq

Zakia Zaki (Afghanistan)  
Director of Sada-e-Sulh radio station (Radio Peace)  
Killed on 5 June 2007 in Afghanistan

Saif Fakhri (Iraq)  
Cameraman, Associated Press Television News (APTN)  
Killed on 1 June 2007 in Iraq

Shokiba Sanga Amaaj (Afghanistan)  
Reporter and presenter, Shamshad TV  
Killed on 1 June 2007 in Afghanistan

Nizar Al-Radhi (Iraq)  
Employee of Aswat Al-Irak news agency (Voices  
of Iraq) and correspondent of Radio Free  
Killed on 30 May 2007 in Iraq

Abdel-Rahman Al-Issawi (Iraq)  
Journalism professor at Baghdad university and  
contributor to several newspapers  
Killed on 29 May 2007 in Iraq

Mahmud Hassib Al-Kassab (Iraq)  
Editor, Al-Hawadith  
Killed on 28 May 2007 in Iraq

Aidan Abdallah Al-Jamiji (Iraq)  
Head of Kirkuk television's Turkmen-language  
section  
Killed on 26 May 2007 in Iraq  
Ali Khalil (Iraq)  
Journalist, al-Zaman  
Killed on 20 May 2007 in Iraq

Saif Laith Yousuf (Iraq)  
Sound engineer, ABC News  
Killed on 17 May 2007 in Iraq

Alaa Uldeen Aziz (Iraq)  
Cameraman, ABC News  
Killed on 17 May 2007 in Iraq

Ahmed Hassan Mahad (Somalia)  
Reporter, Radio Jowhar  
Killed on 16 May 2007 in Somalia

Abshir Ali Gabre (Somalia)  
News editor, Radio Jowhar  
Killed on 16 May 2007 in Somalia

Mohammad Matar Abdo (Palestine)  
Palestine Daily Newspaper  
Killed on 13 May 2007 in Palestine

Suleiman Abdul-Rahim al-Ashi (Palestine)  
Economics editor, Palestine Daily Newspaper  
Killed on 13 May 2007 in Palestine

Ageel Abdul-Qader (Iraq)  
Journalist, al-Raad  
Killed on 9 May 2007 in Iraq

Imad Abdul-Razzaq al-Obeidi (Iraq)  
Journalist, al-Raad  
Killed on 9 May 2007 in Iraq

Raad Mutashar (Iraq)  
Owner, Al-Raad media company  
Killed on 9 May 2007 in Iraq

Dmitry Chebotayev (Russia)  
Photographer, Newsweek (Russia)  
Killed on 6 May 2007 in Iraq

Mohammed Abdullahi Khalif (Somalia)  
Journalist, Voice radio station  
Killed on 5 May 2007 in Somalia

Luiz Carlos Barbon Filho (Brazil)  
Journalist, Rádio Porto FM, Jornal do Porto, JC  
Regional  
Killed on 5 May 2007 in Brazil

Mario Rolando López Sánchez (Guatemala)  
Producer, Radio Sonora  
Killed on 3 May 2007 in Guatemala

# Press Freedom Resources

The following are some UK and international organisations and resources involved in press freedom. It is intended for reference and not as an exhaustive list.

Organisation	Overview
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization <a href="http://www.unesco.org">www.unesco.org</a>	UNESCO promotes freedom of expression and freedom of the press as a basic human right. It is the only UN agency with a mandate to defend freedom of expression and press freedom. Through sensitisation and monitoring activities, it fosters media independence and pluralism as prerequisites and major factors of democratisation by providing advisory services on media legislation; and sensitising governments, parliamentarians and other decision-makers. Programmes and activities are undertaken by the Communication & Information Sector.
Freedom House <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org">www.freedomhouse.org</a>	Freedom House is an independent NGO that supports the expansion of freedom in the world. It compiles and publishes Freedom of the Press Annual Reports. These reports provides data on press freedom rankings accessible from 1980 to date. Details of the methodology used to create this is provided. The report also considers government censorship of electronic communication and the Internet.
IFEX: International Freedom of Expression Exchange <a href="http://www.ifex.org">www.ifex.org</a>	IFEX is a global network of more than 70 NGOs that work to defend and promote freedom of expression and press freedom. It operates an Alert network, which circulates alerts on free expression violations around the world on topics covering: press censorship worldwide, Internet censorship, anti-terrorism legislation and press freedom, journalism ethics, women and the media, attacks against journalists and journalist safety.
OSCE Representative on the Freedom of the Media <a href="http://www.osce.org/fom">www.osce.org/fom</a>	The OSCE Representative on the Freedom of the Media is responsible for monitoring issues relating to media rights in OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) nations. This includes issues relating to free speech, censorship of the press, public service broadcasting, harassment of journalists, media coverage of conflicts/wars and racism in the media. He observes media developments in all 56 OSCE participating States and provides early warning on violations of freedom of expression and promotes full compliance with OSCE press freedom commitments.
Campaign for Press and Broadcasting Freedom <a href="http://www.cpbf.org.uk">www.cpbf.org.uk</a>	It is a UK based body which campaigns for press and media freedom of expression in the UK. This includes coverage of issues relating to the rights of journalists, press and newspaper freedom and public service broadcasting, censorship of the press, the future of the BBC and public service television in the UK and critical discussion of UK communications and media regulation.
Reporters sans Frontieres' Press Freedom Index <a href="http://www.rsf.org">www.rsf.org</a>	Reporters sans is an independent organisation which monitors and promotes press freedom worldwide. Issues include: press censorship, exposes of the ill treatment and imprisonment of journalists, freedom of information and state surveillance of the Internet. Its website also contains a professional section of advice for journalists on professional ethics, working in war zones and safety.  The Press Freedom Index has been compiled annually since 2002. It provides a worldwide ranking of the freedom of the press and press ownership worldwide plus regional analyses of the data. It is possible to access all copies of the report from its website. Information on how the index is compiled is available.
Reporters sans Frontieres' Handbook for Bloggers and Cyber-Dissidents <a href="http://www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=542">http://www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=542</a>	The 2005 publication is designed to help journalists set up and use web blogs for political communication and activism in an ethical way while remaining anonymous and attempting to avoid Internet censorship. Chapters include: how to set up and run a blog, technical tools and case studies of successful blogs from the USA, UK and Germany.
The Frontline Club <a href="http://www.thefrontlineclub.com">www.thefrontlineclub.com</a>	The Club is a centre for a diverse group of people united by their passion for quality journalism and dedication to ensuring that stories that fade from headlines are kept in sharp focus. It exists to promote freedom of expression and support journalists, cameramen and photographers who risk their lives in the course of their work.
Committee to Protect Journalists' Attacks on the Press Reports <a href="http://www.cpj.org">www.cpj.org</a> <a href="http://www.cpj.org/attacks05/pages05/acp05index.html">www.cpj.org/attacks05/pages05/acp05index.html</a>	The Attacks on the Press reports are compiled by the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) is a "non-partisan, non-profit organization founded in 1981 to monitor abuses against the press and promote press freedom around the world." They provide annual statistics on the number of journalists imprisoned and killed each year. They also contain case studies and essays on restrictions on the freedom of the press and press censorship in nations worldwide.
International Federation of Journalists	The International Federation of Journalists is the world's largest organisation of journalists, representing over 500,000 in more than 100 countries. It promotes international action to defend press freedom and social justice through strong, free and independent trade unions of journalists. It does not subscribe to any given political viewpoint, but promotes human rights,

Organisation	Overview
<a href="http://www.ifj.org">www.ifj.org</a>	<p>democracy and pluralism. It is opposed to discrimination of all kinds and condemns the use of media as propaganda or to promote intolerance and conflict.</p> <p>The IFJ believes in freedom of political and cultural expression and defends trade union and other basic human rights. It is the organisation that speaks for journalists within the United Nations system and within the international trade union movement.</p>
<p>Amnesty International UK's Irrepressible.info campaign  <a href="http://irrepressible.info/">http://irrepressible.info/</a></p>	<p>The Irrepressible.info campaign was launched in 2006 by Amnesty International UK. It is campaigning against Internet censorship worldwide giving examples of Internet censorship by governments and other official institutions and other types of limits of freedom of expression such as surveillance of internet websites, blogs and bloggers.</p>
<p>The Rory Peck Trust  <a href="http://www.rorypecktrust.org">www.rorypecktrust.org</a></p>	<p>The Rory Peck Trust has an ongoing commitment to the welfare and safety of freelance newsgatherers. The Trust subsidises training in hostile environments, provides financial and moral support to freelancers in need, and to the families of those killed, imprisoned or seriously injured during the course of their work. The Trust believes that by supporting the right of freelance newsgatherers to do their work freely and in safety, it is supporting the independent view, press freedom and democracy.</p>
<p>Article 19: Global Campaign For Free Expression  <a href="http://www.article19.org">www.article19.org</a></p>	<p>Article 19 is a campaign group which promotes free speech worldwide and opposes all forms of censorship. Its name is drawn from Article 19 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. It reports news on censorship and freedom of expression worldwide, with a particular focus on the interests of developing nations in Africa and Asia. Its website has a 'Virtual Freedom of Expression Handbook' which includes summaries of major cases decided in international courts since 1993. These cover a wide range of issues relating to human rights, civil liberties and freedom of expression- including issues relating to use of the Internet; national security; privacy; the rights of children and obligations of public service broadcasting.</p>
<p>Press Complaints Commission  <a href="http://www.pcc.org.uk">www.pcc.org.uk</a></p>	<p>The Press Complaints Commission (PCC) is an "independent body which deals with complaints from members of the public about the editorial content of newspapers and magazines" In the UK. Complaints are examined under the editors' Code of Practice, which "binds all national and regional newspapers and magazines". The Code "provides special protection to particularly vulnerable groups of people such as children, hospital patients and those at risk of discrimination."</p>
<p>NUJ (National Union of Journalists)  <a href="http://www.nuj.org.uk">www.nuj.org.uk</a></p>	<p>NUJ is among the biggest and best-established journalists' unions in the world, with 35,000 members, covering the whole range of editorial work – staff and freelance, writers and reporters, editors and sub-editors, photographers and illustrators, working in broadcasting, newspapers, magazines, books, on the internet and in public relations.</p>
<p>International PEN  <a href="http://www.internationalpen.org.uk">www.internationalpen.org.uk</a></p>	<p>International PEN, the worldwide association of writers with 144 Centres in 101 Countries, exists to promote friendship and intellectual co-operation among writers everywhere, to fight for freedom of expression and represent the conscience of world literature.</p>
<p>Index on Censorship  <a href="http://www.indexonline.org">www.indexonline.org</a></p>	<p>Index on Censorship is a leading repository of original, challenging, controversial and intelligent writing on free expression issues. Index on Censorship continues to log free expression abuses in scores of countries world wide in its Index Index section, reports on censorship issues from all over the world and has added to the debates on those issues.</p>
<p>Department for Culture, Media and Sport  <a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk">www.culture.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>DCMS is the UK government department responsible for all areas of policy relating to the Arts, sport, recreation, libraries, museums, art galleries, freedom of the press and tourism.</p>
<p>International Press Institute  <a href="http://www.freemedia.at">www.freemedia.at</a></p>	<p>IPI is a global network of editors, media executives and leading journalists dedicated to the safeguarding of press freedom, the promotion of free flow of news and information, and the improvement of the practices of journalism.</p>
<p>International News Safety Institute (INSI)  <a href="http://www.newssafety.com">www.newssafety.com</a></p>	<p>The International News Safety Institute is a NGO dedicated to the safety of journalists and media staff and committed to fighting the persecution of journalists everywhere. The Institute is a coalition of media organisations, press freedom groups, unions and humanitarian campaigners working to create a culture of safety in media in all corners of the world.</p> <p>The working programme of the Institute provides an information service covering all aspects of news safety and includes an extensive programme of risk-awareness training for media staff in poorer regions where news gatherers are routinely under pressure, but where economic and social conditions deny them access to basic safety services.</p> <p>The Institute is led and managed by media professionals. It supports and contributes to a global network of press freedom groups and promotes safety standards that will make journalism safer and more professional.</p>
<p>Institute for War &amp; Peace Reporting (IWPR)  <a href="http://www.iwpr.net">www.iwpr.net</a></p>	<p>IWPR builds democracy at the frontlines of conflict and change through the power of professional journalism. IWPR programs provide intensive hands-on training, extensive reporting and publishing, and ambitious initiatives to build the capacity of local media. Supporting peace-building, development and the rule of law, IWPR gives responsible local media a voice. The Institute is an international network for media development, with not-for-profit divisions in Europe, the US and Africa supporting training and capacity-building programs for local journalism, with field programs in more than two dozen countries.</p>
<p>The Commonwealth Press Union  <a href="http://www.cpu.org.uk">www.cpu.org.uk</a></p>	<p>The Commonwealth Press Union is an association whose members are newspaper groups (some with several hundred newspapers), newspapers and news agencies in 49 countries of the Commonwealth.</p> <p>The CPU has carried out extensive research and monitored many legal problems faced by journalists across the Commonwealth. Its Legal Support Programme offers assistance and advice on matters of pre publication, libel, human rights and freedom of expression. Please note that the CPU withholds the right to decide if a case will be accepted or declined at our own discretion at any time. All cases are individually considered on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>It publishes a Monthly Commonwealth Press Freedom Review which highlights all the major press freedom violations and victories.</p>