



PRESS CORPS

**Government
Surveillance &
Press Freedom**

25-26-27 *April* 2025



ATAYURT
MODEL UN CLUB

STUDY GUIDE : GOVERNMENT SURVEILLANCE AND PRESS FREEDOM

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RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Press Corps will operate under the Rules of procedure for the General Assembly (GA) with slight adjustments to keep its specialized nature within the conference. Delegates should familiarize themselves with standard GA procedures as well the rules outlined below

General Format

-The Press Corps will follow formal debate procedures, including moderated caucuses, unmoderated and situational semi moderated caucuses and formal speeches.

-Motions and points (Point of personal privilege, Point of information etc.) will be entertained in the standard manner

Resolution Writing:

-Delegates in the Press Corps will draft, debate and pass resolutions on assigned or involved topics, similar to a traditional GA committee.

-Delegates may work individually or in groups to draft working papers and resolutions following standard GA formatting and submission procedures.

-The resolution will be debated, amended, and voted upon following GA rules.

Voting

-The Press Corps will use standard GA voting procedures

-The resolution will require a simple majority to pass unless otherwise stated

Semi Moderated Caucuses and Crisis:

In addition to standard moderated and unmoderated caucuses the Press Corps will utilize semi moderated as needed.

Semi-moderated debate is intended to allow for faster, more dynamic discussion, particularly when addressing urgent developments or evolving drafts.

Possible Crisis Situations:

During the course of the committee, crisis updates may occur to simulate breaking news or sudden international developments.

In the event of a crisis:

-The Secretariat will introduce the update and guide the committee through immediate discussion.

-Delegates are expected to respond swiftly, adjusting their resolutions or debating emergency actions as necessary.

Directive:

The situational crisis' will be solved by writing directives and press releases. - Directives should include answers to all the questions below;

-What.

-When

-Where

-who

-Why

-Which

-How

The directives should be written in a formal language.

Press Release :

A press release is an official statement issued to the media to provide information, make an announcement, or clarify a position. In MUN, a press release is used by delegations to quickly communicate their country's stance, major actions, or responses to developments during the conference. It should be clear, formal, and concise, aiming to inform both other delegates and the public about key messages

All the press releases should be written in a formal language. The writer of the press release should answer all the upcoming questions from committee

1. Introduction to Committee:

The Press Corps Committee is a unique and dynamic committee within the Model United Nations conference, dedicated to upholding the values of journalistic integrity, role of media in shaping global discourse and most importantly protecting the press freedom and transparency.

In an era where information is a powerful tool, the role of the press undeniable in ensuring the reach to true information, holding governments accountable, ensuring transparency and informing the public. However, this responsibility comes with challenges, especially when government surveillance poses a direct threat to press freedom. The balance between national security and journalistic independence remains a contested issue, often leading to conflicts between the state and media.

The United Nations strongly upholds press freedom as a fundamental human right under Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which guarantees the right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information through any media. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been at the forefront of promoting media freedom, protecting journalists and addressing threats posed by government surveillance. Through initiatives such as World Press Freedom Day and the UN Plan of action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, the UN advocates for stronger protections against threats to independent journalism.

In this committee, participants will critically examine the impact of government surveillance on journalist practices, explore the case studies of press suppression and assess the legal and ethical dimensions of state intervention in media operations. Through investigative reporting, opinion pieces and press and press conferences, participants will navigate the fine line between security concerns and fundamental rights, contributing to a more effective understanding of the topic within the conference.

The Press Corps will not only document the proceedings of the conference but will also act as a voice for transparency. By embracing the challenges of real world journalism, delegates will experience firsthand the importance of a free and independent press in shaping international affairs.

2. Introduction to the Topic:

In the modern digital age, the relationship between government surveillance and press freedom has become a critical and contentious issue. While governments often justify surveillance as a necessary measure for national security, crime prevention and counterterrorism, the increasing use of surveillance technologies has raised concerns about privacy, press independence and freedom of expression. The ability of journalists to investigate, report and expose wrongdoing without fear of government intrusion is fundamental to democratic societies. However, in many parts of the world, government surveillance has been weaponized to suppress independent journalism, intimidate reporters and undermine the public's right to access truthful information.

Government surveillance often leads to self censorship, restricted investigative journalism and the criminalization of dissent. Journalists working on sensitive issues such as corruption, human right violations, and political dissent are frequently targeted through digital monitoring, data interception and spyware. The use of mass surveillance, phone tapping, internet restrictions and censorship made by governments has created an environment where the confidentiality of journalists' sources is at constant risk. Investigative journalists, whistleblowers and media organizations have faced growing pressure from governments that seek to control narratives, suppress criticism and manipulate public perception.

One of the most alarming aspects of government surveillance is the use of advanced digital tools to monitor and suppress press freedom. Technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data analytics and facial recognition are increasingly used to track journalists and monitor their communications.

Globally, numerous cases highlight the dangers of government surveillance on press freedom. In authoritarian regimes, journalists are often arrested under vague national security laws accused of espionage or labeled as threats to state stability. Even in democratic nations, where press freedom is constitutionally protected, governments have been found engaging in surveillance practices that violate journalistic confidentiality. The United Nations, along with press freedom organizations such as Reporters Without Borders (RSF), the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), and UNESCO, has consistently advocated for the protection of press freedom and condemned the misuse of surveillance technologies. The UN has emphasized that government surveillance, when conducted without transparency, oversight, and due process, poses a direct threat to democracy and human rights. Resolutions from the UN General Assembly and the Human Rights Council have stressed the need for states to respect and protect journalists, ensure data privacy, and regulate surveillance technologies in accordance with international human rights standards. Despite these efforts, press freedom continues to decline in many regions, with journalists facing increased risks of imprisonment, harassment, and even violence.

As this issue continues to evolve, a crucial debate arises: Where should the line be drawn between national security and press freedom? How can governments ensure security without infringing on the rights of journalists and the public's right to information? What measures can be taken to regulate surveillance practices while maintaining democratic principles? These are the pressing questions that must be addressed to strike a balance between security concerns and the fundamental freedoms that underpin open societies.

3. History of the Topic:

The relationship between government surveillance and press freedom has evolved over time, shaped by technological advancements, political ideologies and the shifting dynamics of power. While surveillance has long been used by states to maintain control and protect national security, its impact on journalism and press freedom has been a growing concern, especially in the modern digital era. From early forms of press censorship to the rise of sophisticated digital surveillance, history is filled with instances where governments have sought to monitor, suppress or even manipulate the media to maintain authority.

i. Beginning of the Government Surveillance:

The struggle between the press and government control dates back centuries. In medieval and early modern societies, rulers sought to control information by censoring publications, arresting outspoken writers, and shutting down printing presses. For instance, in 16th-century England, the Crown strictly regulated the printing industry, requiring licenses for publications under the Licensing of the Press Act of 1662. Similar restrictions were seen in France under King Louis XIV, where the monarchy suppressed dissenting voices to maintain control over public opinion.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the emergence of newspapers as a major form of mass communication intensified government efforts to monitor and restrict press freedom. The rise of revolutionary movements, such as the American Revolution (1775–1783) and the French Revolution (1789–1799), demonstrated the power of the press in mobilizing public opinion. Governments responded by introducing laws that criminalized criticism against state authorities. For example, the Sedition Act of 1798 in the United States made it illegal to publish false or malicious statements against the government, leading to the imprisonment of journalists.

ii. The 20th Century:

The 20th century saw significant developments in government surveillance, particularly during times of war and political instability. World War I and World War II marked a period of intense state control over the press, with governments justifying censorship and surveillance as necessary for national security.

iii. World War I (1914–1918):

Governments implemented strict propaganda measures and surveillance mechanisms to control war narratives. In the United States, the Espionage Act of 1917 granted authorities the power to censor publications and punish journalists who were critical of the war effort.

iv. World War II (1939–1945):

The Nazi regime in Germany and the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin heavily suppressed independent media. Nazi Germany's Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda controlled all forms of media, while Stalin's Soviet Union conducted widespread surveillance and purges of journalists who opposed state ideology.

v. The Cold War Era (1947–1991):

Further intensified government surveillance on journalists, as both the United States and the Soviet Union sought to control information during a period of ideological rivalry. The McCarthy era in the U.S. (1950s) saw journalists accused of communist sympathies being monitored and blacklisted. The KGB in the Soviet Union conducted extensive surveillance on journalists, ensuring that the press remained an arm of the state.

Meanwhile, in authoritarian regimes across Latin America, Africa, and Asia, press suppression was rampant. Governments in countries like Chile under Pinochet, China under Mao Zedong, and apartheid-era South Africa used intelligence agencies to monitor journalists, restrict publications, and eliminate dissenting voices.

4. The Digital Age: Mass Surveillance and Press Freedom Under Threat

With the advent of digital technology in the 21st century, government surveillance on journalists has become more sophisticated and widespread. The transition from traditional print and broadcast media to online platforms has given governments new tools to monitor, track, and suppress independent journalism.

i. Post-9/11 Surveillance (2001–Present): The September 11 attacks in 2001 led to a dramatic expansion of government surveillance worldwide, with counterterrorism laws used to justify increased monitoring of journalists. The USA PATRIOT Act granted intelligence agencies broad powers to collect communications data, and similar measures were adopted in countries like the UK, China, and Russia.

ii. Edward Snowden's Revelations (2013): The world was shocked when former NSA contractor Edward Snowden exposed global surveillance programs run by the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) in collaboration with intelligence agencies from the UK,

Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Snowden's leaks revealed that governments were conducting mass surveillance on phone calls, emails, and online activity—including those of journalists—raising concerns about press freedom and privacy rights.

iii. The Pegasus Spyware Scandal (2021): Investigations by media organizations revealed that governments worldwide had used Pegasus spyware, developed by Israel's NSO Group, to monitor journalists, activists, and political opponents. Journalists from countries like Mexico, India, Saudi Arabia, and Hungary were found to be targeted, showcasing the dangerous intersection between government surveillance and press suppression.

5. Russia:

Russia has a long and complex history of government surveillance and press suppression, dating back to the days of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union and continuing into the present under Vladimir Putin's leadership. From the strict censorship of Tsarist rule to the mass surveillance tactics of the modern Russian state, journalists and independent media in Russia have consistently faced restrictions, intimidation, and persecution.

Soviet-Era Press Control and Surveillance (1917–1991)

During the Soviet Union, press freedom was virtually nonexistent. Under Vladimir Lenin and later Joseph Stalin, the media was strictly controlled by the state, with Pravda (the Communist Party's official newspaper) and TASS (the state news agency) serving as propaganda tools. The Soviet government saw independent journalism as a threat to its authority and used the KGB (Committee for State Security) to monitor, arrest, and silence dissenting journalists.

Strict Censorship: The government controlled all newspapers, radio, and television stations, ensuring that only state-approved narratives were broadcast.

Surveillance of Journalists: The KGB conducted extensive surveillance on writers, reporters, and intellectuals. Those who criticized the government faced exile, imprisonment, or execution.

Post Soviet Era (1991-2000s):

After the fall of the Soviet Union, Russia initially experienced a brief period of press freedom in the 1990s, with independent newspapers and television stations emerging. However, as Putin took power in 2000, press freedom steadily decreased and surveillance of government increased.

Crackdown on Independent Media: Independent media outlets faced increasing government pressure with many overtaken state controlled entities.

Targeting of Journalists: The early 2000s saw a wave of violence against journalists most notably the murder of Anna Politovskaya, an investigative journalist known for exposing Russian military abuses in Chechnya. Her assassination remains one of the most highly secured cases of government linked press suppression.

6. The Digital Age and Government Surveillance (2010s-present):

The Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 marked a turning point for press freedom in Russia. The government imposed severe censorship measures to control war narratives and silence opposition. The new law dedicated to pressure press such as the fake news law continues to criminalize journalists

7. Türkiye:

Ottoman Empire:

Unlike in Europe, where the printing press revolutionized the spread of information in the 15th century, the Ottoman Empire was slow to embrace printing due to religious and political concerns.

Ban on Printing in Arabic and Turkish (15th–18th Century): Ottoman rulers, particularly the ulema (religious scholars), feared that printed books could spread unregulated knowledge that challenged Islamic teachings and state authority. As a result, printing in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish was largely banned for several centuries.

First Printing Press in the Ottoman Empire (1727): The first official printing press was established by Ibrahim Müteferrika, a Hungarian convert to Islam, but its output was strictly controlled. The government permitted only a few historical and scientific works to be printed—no religious or political texts were allowed.

The Emergence of Press and Early Censorship (19th Century):

The Tanzimat reforms (1839–1876) was dedicated to modernize the Ottoman Empire, leading to the rise of newspapers. However, as newspapers began influencing public opinion, the government increased surveillance and censorship.

First Ottoman Newspaper (Takvim-i Vekayi, 1831): This was the first official newspaper, controlled by the state to promote government policies.

First Independent Newspaper (Ceride-i Havadis, 1840s): The first semi-independent newspaper, founded by an English journalist, was still subject to government oversight.

Censorship Laws (1857 & 1864): As more newspapers emerged, including Tercüman-ı Ahval (1860) and Tasvir-i Efkâr (1862), the Ottoman government passed strict

press laws to suppress dissent. Journalists who criticized the state faced arrests, exile, or forced closure of their publications.

Abdulhamid II and the Peak of Surveillance (1876–1909)

The rule of Sultan Abdülhamid II (1876–1909) was one of the most repressive periods for press freedom in Ottoman history.

Strict Press Censorship: Abdülhamid II used the Yıldız Intelligence Agency to monitor journalists, censor newspapers, and imprison critics.

Banning of Critical Newspapers: Publications that criticized the government were shut down, and foreign newspapers entering the empire were carefully inspected.

Its effects on writers and Literature: Turkish literature during ottoman times mainly shaped around government surveillance. After Tanzimat the pressure increased and that situation had led the writers to make changes in the topics they wrote and even lead them to self censorship. Even Though topics such as rights, justice could be written before talking or writing about these topics became almost impossible. Topics such as love and nature became popular again after the rising surveillance.

The Turkish Republic:

With the establishment of the Turkish Republic in 1923, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk greatly modernized Türkiye but maintained strict control over the press. He valued press transparency and did many measurements to protect journalist rights. During time there were many reports against his ideas but instead of banning them Mustafa Kemal Atatürk replied them with a different name under an independent newspaper. However after few impact attempts against governments and changes in government authorities pressure on the press increased over time.

8. United Kingdom:

The United Kingdom has long been regarded as a defender of press freedom, but its history also includes significant periods of censorship, government surveillance, and restrictions on the media. From the licensing of newspapers in the 17th century to modern mass surveillance programs, the British government has often balanced national security concerns with the principles of a free press.

Early Press Control and Censorship (17th–19th Century): The earliest newspapers in England emerged in the 17th century, but the government tightly controlled their publication through licensing laws

The Licensing Act of 1662: Required newspapers to obtain government approval before publishing, allowing authorities to suppress political dissent.

Censorship and the Star Chamber: The Star Chamber, a secretive royal court, was used to punish printers and journalists who criticized the monarchy.

John Milton’s “Areopagitica” (1644): A famous early argument for press freedom, criticizing government censorship.

These strict laws remained in place until the Licensing Act expired in 1695, allowing newspapers to be published without prior approval—a significant step toward press freedom.

9. The Rise of Political Newspapers and Government Crackdowns (18th–19th Century)

By the 18th and 19th centuries, Britain saw the rise of political newspapers and radical journalism, often critical of the government.

Stamp Duty (1712–1855): The government imposed heavy taxes on newspapers to limit access to critical journalism. This was known as the “tax on knowledge” and aimed to suppress working-class readership.

Prosecution of Journalists: Writers such as John Wilkes were arrested for publishing material critical of the monarchy and Parliament.

The Peterloo Massacre (1819): The government cracked down on radical newspapers after pro-democracy protests in Manchester were violently suppressed.

As democracy expanded in the 19th century, restrictions on the press gradually eased, allowing for greater freedom of expression.

10. The 20th Century: War, National Security, and Censorship

During World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945), the British government introduced strict censorship laws to control war reporting. The Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) (1914), gave the government the power to censor newspapers, control information, and suppress anti-war journalism. Journalists were restricted from reporting military failures or criticizing the government’s handling of the war.

Despite being one of the world’s most established democracies, the UK continues to face serious concerns regarding press freedom.

11. China:

China has one of the most restrictive environments for press freedom in the world, with state controlled media strict censorship, extensive surveillance on journalists and citizens. From the Imperial eras controlled scholarship to the modern surveillance state of the Communist Party, China's approach to media has always been about controlling information to maintain political stability and authority.

Press Control in Imperial China (Ancient Times-1912):

The Early Control of Information (Before Printing Press):

For much of Chinese history the ruling dynasties strictly controlled knowledge and information to maintain their authority.

The Imperial Examination System: The ruling elite controlled education, ensuring that scholars were loyal to the emperor

Book Burning and Suppression: The Qin Dynasty famously burned books and persecuted scholars to eliminate dissenting ideas.

China's Influence on Global Press Freedom:

China has expanded its information control beyond its borders, influencing media in Africa, Asia and Western countries.

The Printing Press and Government Control:

Even before modern political ideologies, Chinese rulers understood the power of controlling information and enforced strict censorship laws to maintain social order. China was one of the first civilizations to develop printing technology but rather than encouraging free expression, rulers used it for propaganda and state communication.

The Early Republic and Communist Revolution (1912-1949):

After the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1912, the Republic of China experienced a brief period of press freedom, but this quickly faded due to political instability. The Chinese Civil War ended with the victory of Mao Zedong's Communist Party of China, leading to a new era of strict media control.

The Communist Party and Total Press Control (1949-Present):

Mao Zedong's Era (1949-1976):

When Mao Zedong established the PRC in 1949, he eliminated independent journalism and turned the press into a tool of state propaganda. During this time, dissent was not tolerated and the media existed only to promote government ideology.

The Cultural Revolution:Media was entirely dedicated to Maoist propaganda.Journalists and intellectuals were imprisoned,tortured or executed.

12. The 21st Century:Mass Surveillance and Digital Censorship:

With the rise of the Internet and Social Media China has developed one of the world's most sophisticated censorship and surveillance systems.Even today China is considered as one of the most dangerous places for journalists,with the Government using mass surveillance and police intimidation to control the media.

Facial Recognition and Tracking:CCTV cameras with Ai track reporters and dissidents in real time.

Arrests of Journalists:Investigative reporters covering corruption or human rights issues are imprisoned or suspiciously disappeared.

Press Crackdown in Hong Kong (2020-Present):The National Security Law effectively ended press freedom in Hong Kong, leading to the closure of independent outlets like Apple Daily.

13. Current Situation Worldwide:

Around the world, press freedom is facing increasing challenges, with governments using surveillance, censorship, legal intimidation, and digital control to restrict independent journalism. While some countries maintain strong protections for a free press, many others including both authoritarian regimes and democratic nations are implementing restrictive measures in the name of national security, political stability, and public order.

Authoritarian Crackdowns: Countries like China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea have near-total control over the media, using state-run propaganda, internet censorship, and mass surveillance to suppress dissent. Journalists in these countries risk arrest, exile, or even assassination for reporting on sensitive issues.

Democratic Backsliding: Even in democratic countries, press freedom is eroding. In places like Hungary, India, Turkey, and Brazil, governments have used media takeovers, harassment of journalists, and restrictive laws to silence critical reporting.

Violence Against Journalists: In countries experiencing conflict or political unrest, such as Mexico, Myanmar, and Afghanistan, reporters are often targeted, kidnapped, or murdered by both state forces and criminal organizations.

Disinformation and Media Manipulation: State and non-state actors increasingly use disinformation campaigns, social media manipulation, and deepfake technology to discredit independent journalism and control public narratives.

Despite these threats, journalists, whistleblowers, and press freedom organizations continue to fight for transparency and accountability. Global efforts, such as those led by Reporters Without Borders (RSF), the Committee to Protect Journalists, and UNESCO, are pushing for stronger protections and international action against governments that suppress the free press. However, the future of global press freedom remains uncertain, with growing concerns over the impact of surveillance, digital censorship, and political crackdowns on the role of independent journalism in society.

14. Protected Rights of Journalists:

Journalists play a crucial role in informing the public, holding governments accountable, and exposing corruption and human rights abuses. To perform their work effectively and safely, they are granted certain rights under national and international laws. However, in many parts of the world, these rights are often ignored, restricted, or violated.

Key Rights Of Journalists:

- Freedom of Expression and Press (Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – UDHR)
- The right to seek, receive, and impart information without government interference.
- Protected under Article 19 of the UDHR and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Right to Protect Sources (Confidentiality of Journalistic Sources)

Many nations have freedom of information (FOI) laws that allow journalists to request government records and public documents.

Internationally, organizations like UNESCO promote access to information as a fundamental right

15. United Nations Role in Protecting Journalist Rights And Press Freedom:

The United Nations (UN) plays a critical role in defending journalists' rights and press freedom worldwide through legal frameworks, advocacy, and direct assistance. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) guarantees freedom of expression,

including press freedom. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) further protects journalists from arbitrary censorship and persecution.

To combat rising threats against the press, the UNESCO-led UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity was established, focusing on preventing attacks, ensuring legal protections, and ending impunity for crimes against journalists. UNESCO also monitors press freedom violations and trains journalists in digital security and investigative techniques.

The UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) regularly pressures governments to uphold press freedom, while the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression investigates violations globally. The International Day to End Impunity for Crimes Against Journalists (November 2) highlights the need for stronger protections.

The UN also works with organizations like Reporters Without Borders (RSF) and the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) to provide emergency aid, legal support, and relocation assistance to at-risk journalists. Despite these efforts, press freedom remains under threat, requiring continued international cooperation and enforcement of UN resolutions.

Impact of the UN Plan of Action in the Last 10 Years

Prevention

- 1,300 advocacy events organized on the safety of journalists since 2012
- 6 Global Campaigns on the occasion of the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists
- An SDG indicator (16.10.1) in Agenda 2030 on the safety of journalists

Protection

- Creation of the UNESCO Observatory on Killed Journalists
- At least 50 National Protection Mechanisms for the safety of journalists established since 2012
- Two regional digital platforms in Europe and Africa to monitor attacks against journalists and over half a dozen of national ones

Prosecution

- Impunity rate down by 9 percentage points from 95% to 86% in ten years
- More than 30,000 judicial operators from 150 countries and more than 11,500 security forces from 160 countries trained on safety of journalists and freedom of expression
- 500 lawyers trained in 30 countries and 1,000 cases of legal assistance provided to journalists in distress over 2020 and 2021, funded by the support of the Global Media Defense Fund

16. Worldwide Statics:

As of December 2023, China, Russia, and Turkey remain among the most dangerous countries for journalists, with high numbers of imprisonments and significant threats to press freedom. China leads with 80 journalists imprisoned, including in Hong Kong, while Russia and Russian-occupied Crimea hold 40 journalists behind bars, and Turkey has jailed 41 journalists. The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) reports that 26 journalists have been killed in Turkey since 1992. While specific numbers for journalists killed in China and Russia in 2023 are not readily available, global reports indicate a troubling trend of repression in these countries. In contrast, the United States and the United Kingdom had no reported cases of imprisoned journalists in 2023, and no journalists were reported killed. However, threats to press freedom in democratic nations still exist, particularly in the form of legal pressures, surveillance, and restrictions on investigative reporting. Overall, the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) recorded 94 journalists and media workers killed worldwide in 2023, with many deaths occurring in conflict zones such as Gaza. These figures highlight the urgent need for stronger international protections for journalists and greater efforts to combat impunity for crimes against the press.

17. Questions to Ponder:

- How can governments balance national security concerns while ensuring that press freedom is not violated?
- How can independent media organizations fight against misinformation and government propaganda?
- What measures should be taken to improve the safety of journalists working in war zones?
- How to effectively use technology to prevent misleading information?
- How can investigative journalists be better protected legally and physically from retaliation?

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