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## Reporters without borders ranking 2013

India dropped nine places to 140 on the list of 179 countries in the 2013 World Press Freedom Index, which its authors, Reporters Without Borders, say is the lowest for the world's largest democracy since 2002. In Asia, India (140th, - 9th) is at its lowest since 2002 because of rising impunity for violence against journalists and because internet censorship continues to grow, Reporters Without Borders said. China (173, +1), said it showed no sign of improvement. His prisons still hold many journalists and nebulae, while increasingly unpopular internet censorship remains a major obstacle to access to information. Three European countries – Finland, the Netherlands and Norway – remain at the top of the list compared to last year. The Press Freedom Index, published by Reporters Without Borders, does not directly take into account the one type of political system, but it is clear that democracies provide better protection for the freedom to produce and disseminate accurate news and information than countries where human rights are ignored, said Christophe Deloire, Secretary General of Reporters Without Borders. In dictatorships, news providers and their families are subjected to relentless retaliation, while in democracies news providers have to deal with economic crises and conflicts of interest in the media. While their situation is not always comparable, we must pay tribute to all those who resist pressure, whether they are aggressively focused or diffuse, he said. According to the report, influential countries, including India, regarded as regional models in almost every part of the world, have fallen in the index. Considering the general decline in freedom of information in South Asia, the report said the Indian subcontinent was the Asian region with the sharpest deterioration for news and information participants in 2012. Dear reader, we've been keeping you up-to-date with information about developments in India and the world that affect our health and well-being, our lives and our livelihoods, in these difficult times. In order to widely distribute news that are in the public interest, we have increased the number of articles that can be read free of charge and extended free trial period. However, there is a request for those who can afford to sign up: please post. As we fight disinformation and disinformation and keep up with what is happening, we need to commit greater resources to news gathering operations. We promise to bring quality journalism that stays away from interest and political propaganda. Support Quality Journalism Dear subscriber, Thank you! Your support for our journalism is invaluable. It's a support for truth and fairness in journalism. It helped us to keep the events and events. The Hindu has always championed journalism, which is in the public interest. In this it becomes even more important to have access to information that affects our health and well-being, our lives and our livelihoods. As a subscriber, you are not only the beneficiary of our work, but also its facilitator. We also reiterate here the promise that our team of reporters, copy editors, fact-checkers, designers, and photographers will deliver quality journalism to stay away from earned interest and political propaganda. Suresh Nambath # Country Note Diff 1 Finnsország 6,38 0 (1) 2 Hollandia 6,48 +1 (3) 3 Norvégia 6,52 -2 (1) 4 Luxemburg 6,68 +2 (6) 5 Andorra 6,82 - 6 Dánia 7,08 +4 (10) 7 Liechtenstein 7,35 - 8 Új-Zéland 8,38 +5 10 Svédország 9,23 +2 (12) 11 Észtország 9,26 -8 (3) 12 Ausztria 9,40 -7 (5) 13 Jamaica 9,88 +3 (16) 14 Svájc 9,94 -6 (8) 15 Írország 10,06 0 (15) 16 Cseh Köztársaság 10,17 -2 (14) 17 Németország 10,24 -1 (16) 18 Costa Rica 12,08 +1 (19) 19 Namibia 12,50 +1 (20) 20 Kanada 12,69 -10 (10) 21 Belgium 12,94 -1 (20) 22 Lengyelország 13,11 +2 (24) 23 Szlovákia 13,25 +25) 24 Ciprus 13,83 -8 (16) 25 Zöld-foki-szigetek 14,33 -16 (9) 26 Ausztrália 15,24 +4 (30) 27 Uruguay 15,92 +5 (32) 28 Portugália 16,75 +5 (33) 29 Egyesült Királyság 16,89 -1 (28) 30 Ghána 17,27 +11 (41) 31 Suriname 18,19 -9 ( 22) 32 United States 18,22 +15 (47) 33 Lithuania 18,24 -3 (30) 34 OECs 19,72 -9 (25) 35 Slovenia 20,49 +1 (36) 36 Spain 20,50 +3 (39) 37 France 21,60 +1 (38) 38 El Salvador 22,86 -1 (37) 39 Latvia 22,89 +11 (50) 40 Botswana 22,91 +2 (42) 41 Papua New Guinea 22,97 -6 (35) 42 Romania 23,05 +5 (47) 43 Niger 23,08 -14 (29) 44 Trinidad and Tobago 23,12 +6 (50) 45 Malta 23,30 +13 (58) 46 Burkina Faso 23,70 +22 (68) 47 Taiwan 23,82 -2 (45) 48 Samoa 23,84 +6 (54) 49 Haiti 24,09 +3 (52) 50 South Korea 24,48 -6 (44) 51 Comoros 24,52 -6 (45) 52 South Africa 24,56 -10 (42) 53 Japan 25,17 -31 (22) 54 Argentina 25,67 -7 (47) 55 Moldova 26,01 -2 (53) 56 Hungary 26,09 -16 (40) 57 Italy 26,11 +4 (61) 58 Hong Kong 26,16 -4 (54) 59 Senegal 26,19 +16 (75) 60 Chile 26,24 +20 (80) 61 Sierra Leone 26,35 +2 (63) 62 Mauritius 26,47 -8 (54) 63 Serbia 26,59 +17 (80) 64 Croatia 26,61 +4 (68) 65 Central African Republic 26,61 -3 (62) 66 Tonga 26,70 -3 (63) 67 Mauritania 26,76 0 (67) 68 Bosnia and Herzegovina 26,86 -10 (58) 69 Guyana 27,08 -11 (58) 70 Tanzania 27,34 -36 (34) 71 Kenya 27,80 +13 (84) 72 Zambia 27,93 +14 (86) 73 Mozambique 28,01 -7 (66) 74 Armenia 28,04 +3 (77) 75 Malawi 28,18 +71 (146) 76 Republic of the Congo 28,20 +14 (90) 77 Kuwait 28,28 +1 (78) 78 Nicaragua 28,31 -6 (72) 79 Benin 28,33 +12 (91) 80 Dominican Republic 28,34 +15 (95) 81 Lesotho 28,36 -18 (63) 82 Bhutan 28,42 -12 (70) 83 Togo 28,45 -4 (79) 84 Greece 28,46 -14 (70) 85 Kosovo 28,47 +1 (86) 86 Guinea 28,49 0 (86) 87 Bulgaria 28,58 -7 (80) 88 Madagascar 28,62 -4 (84) 89 Gabon 28,69 +12 (101) 90 East Timor 28,72 -4 (86) 91 Paraguay 28,78 -11 ( 80) 92 Bissau-Guinea 28,94 -17 (75) 93 Seychelle-szigetek 29,19 - 20 (73) 94 Northern Cyprus 29,34 +8 (102) 95 Guatemala 29,39 +2 (97) 96 29.77 +63 (159) 97 Liberia 29,89 +13 (110) 98 Mongolia 29,93 +2 (100) 99 Mali 30,03 -74 (25) 100 Georgia 30,09 +4 (104) 101 Lebanon 30,15 -8 (93) 102 Albania 30,88 -6 (96) 103 Maldives 31,10 -30 (73) 104 Uganda 31,0 6 9 +35 (139) 105 Peru 31,87 +10 (115) 106 Kyrgyzstan 32,20 +2 (108) 107 Fiji 32,69 +10 (117) 1 08 Brazil 32,75 -9 (99) 109 Bolivia 32,80 -1 (108) 110 Qatar 32,86 +4 (114) 111 Panama 32,95 +2 (113) 112 Israel 32,97 -20 (92) 113 Montenegro 32,97 -6 (107) 114 UAE 33,49 -2 (112) 115 Nigeria 34,11 +11 (126) 1 1 6 Republic of Macedonia 34,27 -22 (94) 117 Venezuela 34,44 0 (117) 118 Nepal 34,61 -12 (106) 119 Ecuador 34,69 -15 (15 10 4) 120 Cameroon 34,78 -23 (97) 121 Chad 34,87 -18 (103) 122 Brunei 35,45 +3 (125) 123 Tajikistan 35,7 1 -1 (122) 124 South Sudan 36,20 -13 (111) 125 Algeria 36,54 -3 (122) 126 Ukraine 36,79 -10 (116) 127 Honduras 36,92 +8 (135) 128 Afghanistan 37,36 +22 (150) 129 Colombia 37,48 +14 (143) 130 Angola 37,80 +2 (132) 131 Libya 37,86 +23 (154) 132 Burundi 38,02 -2 (130) 133 Zimbabwe 38,12 -16 (117) 134 Jordan 38,47 -6 (12 8) 135 Thailand 38,60 +2 (137) 136 Morocco 39,04 +2 (138) 137 Ethiopia 39,57 -10 (127) 138 Tunisia 39,93 -4 (13 4) 139 Indonesia 4 1,05 +7 (146) 140 India 41,22 -9 (131) 141 Oman 41,51 -24 (117) 142 Congo DK 41,66 + 3 (145) 143 Cambodia 41,81 -26 (117) 144 Bangladesh 42,01 -15 (129) 145 Malaysia 42,73 -23 (122) 146 Palestine 43,09 +7 (153) 147 Philippine s 43,11 -7 (140) 148 Russia 43,42 -6 (142) 149 Singapore 43,43 -14 (135) 150 Iraq 44, 67 +2 (152) 151 Burma 4 4,71 +18 (169) 152 Gambia 45,09 -11 (141) 153 Mexico 45,30 -4 (149) 154 Turkey 46,56 -6 (148) 155 Swazi land 46,76 -11 (144) 156 Azerbaijan 47,73 +6 (162) 157 Belarus

48.35 +11 (168) 158 Egypt 48.66 +8 (166) 159 Pakistan 51.31 -8 (151) 160 Kazakhstan 55.08 -6 (154) 161 Rwanda 55.46 -5 (156) 162 Sri Lanka 56.59 +1 (163) 163 Saudi Arabia 56.88 -5 (158) 164 Uzbekistan 60.39 -7 (157) 165 Bahrain 62.75 +8 (173) 166 Equatorial Guinea 67.20 -5 (5 161) 167 Djibouti 67.40 -8 (159) 168 Laos 67.99 -3 (165) 16 Yemen 69.22 +2 (171) 170 Sudan 70.06 0 (170) 171 Cuba 71.64 -4 (167) 172 Vietnam 71.78 0 (172) 173 China 73.07 +1 (174) 174 Iran 73.40 + 1 (175) 175 Somalia 73.59 -11 (164) 176 Syria 78.53 0 (176) 177 Turk menistan 79.14 0 (177) 178 North Korea 83.90 0 (178) 179 Eritrea 84.83 0 (179) Somalia (175, -11) 18 journalists were killed, who have been caught in bomb attacks or direct murder targets, 2012 is the deadliest for the country's media. Horn of Africa state was the second most dangerous country in the world for those with news and information behind Syria. In Eritrea (the last site of the index for the sixth year in a row), no journalists were killed, but some were left to die, which means the same thing. There are at least 30 people behind bars, africa's largest prison for journalists. Of the 11 people imprisoned since 2001, 7 have died from prison conditions, or and themselves. As independent media are more than 10 years ago, there are no independent Eritrean news outlets, except outside the country, and terror reigns. East Africa is also a region of censorship and oppression. Omar al-Bashir's Sudan, where several newspapers were seized and journalists' arrests continued over the summer, is firmly on its 170th birthday. Djibouti (167, -8), which has no independent media, detained a correspondent for foreign news website La Voix de Djibouti. Despite the release of two Swedish journalists in 2011, Ethiopia (137th) has dropped ten seats due to the repressive application of the 2009 Anti-Terror Act and the continued detention of several local journalists. In Mali and the Central African Republic, Mali (99, -74) political unrest, which has long been presented as the continent's star rapporteur on democracy and freedom of the press, has fallen victim to the political events that preceded it during the year. The military coup in Bamako on 22 March and the capture of the north of the country by Touareg separatists and Islamic fundamentalists have put news organisations under censorship and abuse. Several northern radio stations have stopped broadcasting, while several Malian and foreign journalists have been attacked in the capital. This was before the external military intervention in January 2013. In 2012, the Central African Republic was the 65th country to be replaced by the Central African Republic. Events after the year-end outbreak of the Seleka uprising (the looted radio stations, the death of a journalist) were not taken into account in this index, thus preventing the country from falling more than 50 places. These will be included in the 2014 version. Guinea-Bissau (92, -17. Africa's predatory censorsYahya Jammeh, King Mswati III, Paul Kagame, and Teodoro Obiang Nguema, as well as other heads of state such as Issaias Afeworki (Eritrea) and Ismael Omar Guelleh (Djibouti) are members of an exclusive club of authoritarian African leaders, some eccentric others stern others who hold their country in a grip of iron and keep solid news and information. Their countries and Gambia (152), Swaziland (155), Rwanda (161) and Equatorial Guinea (166) are all among the lower 30 in the index. Media pluralism was abolished and discouraged by criticism from the head of state. The biggest losses chad (121, -18) saw journalists harassed and ruded up, the publication of the newspaper N'Djamena Bi-Hebdo temporarily halted, and the publisher was sentenced to suspended prison sentences and a heavily repressive bill kept secret. The formation of zimbabwe's Government of National Unity (133rd, -16) in 2009 and the issuing of publishing licences to several independent newspapers appeared to have been left in the way. The violence and arrest of journalists is still In 2013, the media climate promises to be tense. In 2011-2012, South Sudan (124th) ranked relatively high after the murder of the columnist - the first such murder in the new country - as news organisations and journalists awaited the approval of three new media laws. Despite a national media conference in Cameroon (120, -23), the future of the sector remains uncertain and worrying. At the top of the index, Niger (43rd) nevertheless fell 14 seats because of the irresponsibility of some journalists who sn given in to the temptation to abuse the freedom they enjoyed. In the space of four months in Tanzania (70, -36), a journalist was killed while covering a protest and another was found dead, clearly a victim of murder. Burundi (132) fell only two places but remains in a low position. Quoting journalists declined, but the case of Hassan Ruvakuki, who was reduced to three years on appeal, has raised fears in the media. Returning to normal After a terrible year in 2011, characterised by the dictatorial behaviour of late President Bingu Wa Mutharika, the violent showdown of protests and the murder of blogger Robert Chasowa(75) recorded the biggest jump in the overall index, 71 seats close to his position in 2010. Similarly, Côte d'Ivoire rose 63 places to 96th place. In the previous index, the post-election crisis, the murder of a journalist and another media worker, and the civil conflict that erupted in Abidjan in April, plummeted. Uganda (104th) was up to 35 places thanks to a better year, but things were far from satisfactory as far as the media was concerned. The year ended when President Yoweri Museveni openly threatened several radio stations. Promising profitsSenegal (59th, +16), 2012 was a year of hope. The presidential election took place in a peaceful atmosphere for the media, despite some regrettable attacks on journalists, and President Macky Sall, who has declared his willingness to decriminalise press crimes, took office. Much remains to be seen in 2013, as evidenced by a prison sentence imposed on a journalist. In Liberia (97th, +13th in 2012, the mood improved significantly. In the summer, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf became the second African head of state, Mahamadou Issoufou, to sign the Table Mountain Declaration, making a commitment to promote media freedom. Namibia (19th), Cape Verde (25th) and Ghana (30th) held the record as the highest ranking African countries in Middle East/North Africa2012 - Year two new Arab world Arab Spring uprisings caused a lot of movement in the Press Freedom Index in 2011, and the situation is still In 2012, they were mixed with countries where governments have lost, countries where they are still alive, but are facing uprisings, and countries where compromises and promises have managed to calm demand for change. Syria and Bahrain are at the bottom of the index Syria is 176. Of all the ranked countries, this was where the most attacks on freedom of information were made. Journalists are targeted by all parties to the conflict – the regular army and various opposition factions – who are engaged in an information war. Bahrain (165th) rose eight places after limited improvement. Government repression continued in 2012, but was slightly less violent than the previous year, when the country plunged 29 seats. All in all, Bahrain has fallen to 66 places in the space in four years and is now in the bottom 20. Fertile revolutions for freedom of information? After the fall of dictators, promises of media pluralism and independence are not always sufficiently realized. Libya (131st, +23) rose in more than 20 places. This leap was due to the overthrow of Muammar Gaddafi's 42-year-old regime and its positive impact on freedom of information. Libya's ranking was influenced by all violations a year earlier in 2011, when Gaddafi was still clinging to power. However, the improvement should be strengthened by incorporating freedom of information into the Constitution and by adopting legislation guaranteeing this freedom, as well as by genuinely protecting journalists and safeguarding media pluralism and independence. Two years after the fall of Ben Ali, Tunisia (138th) slipped four places after jumping more than 30 seats in 2011. Why? Because in the first quarter of 2012, the number of attacks on journalists increased, and because the authorities, by delaying the implementation of the regulations governing the media, had judicially de-judicialized the court.' This allowed them to arbitrarily appoint people to run state-owned media. Moreover, politicians often refer to journalists and the news media with contempt or hatred. Egypt (158th) rose eight places, two years after Hosni Mubarak's departure. This was a slight improvement on 2011, when violence against media staff caused the country to plummet 39 seats to 127. Journalists and nets continue to be the target of physical attacks, arrests and lawsuits, and one fatally injured in December. Shortly after winning the elections, the Muslim Brotherhood appointed new leaders and editors to run state newspapers, which had a significant impact on their editorial policies. The constitution adopted at the end of 2012 contains vaguely worded provisions that clearly threaten freedoms. The news media can still be closed or seized at the bet of a judge. Yemen (171, +2) continues to lain in the bottom ten. Not change in the law in the year since Abd Rab Mansour Hadi took over as president. Journalists are still vulnerable to physical attacks, attacks, and even prison sentences. The bill on private broadcasts and electronic media, which denies a number of draconian provisions, which was submitted to parliament in 2012, has not been completely abandoned. The countries spared by Arab sources, revived by social and economic protests, the Sultan of Oman (141) sank 24 seats, the biggest decline in the Middle East and North Africa in 2012. In 2012, some 50 net users and bloggers were indicted on charges of lèse-majesté or cybercrime. No fewer than 28 were convicted in defense rights lawsuits in December. The authorities have pledged but not implemented them in response to demands for political, social and economic change. The repressive royal decree in September was one of the reasons jordan (134th, -6th) fell. The regulation changed the press law and drastically restricted freedom of information, especially online media, brushing aside any reform promises that the government gave at the height of popular unrest in 2011. Journalists have been tried in a military court, especially when criticising the royal family. Algeria (125th, -3) fell in some places because journalists were the target of both physical attacks and court proceedings, as well as increasing economic pressure from independent media. More than a year after parliament passed a law aimed at abolishing the state broadcasting monopoly, there are still no privately owned TV stations because the regulator, which is a substantial preliminary condition, has still not been established. So, for now, the new law is nothing more than a showcase. Morocco's ranking (136th, +2) is stable. His media reform was announced after Prime Minister Abdelilah Benkirane took office in November 2011, but his government is dragging its feet on promised changes, particularly the decriminalization of media crimes. Decisions on issues such as the granting and withdrawal of accreditation are often arbitrary and not transparent. Palestine (146th) was still in the lower quarter but rose eight places. The improvement in relations between the Palestinian Authority and Hamas has had a positive impact on freedom of information and the working environment for journalists. Iraq (150th) rose two places, but that followed a decline of 22 places last year. The security situation of journalists remains very worrying: three people died in 2012 and seven people died in 2011 in connection with their work. Journalists are constantly being hampered. Saudi Arabia (163rd, -5th), Kuwait (77th, +1) and United Arab Emirates (114th, -2. Lebanon (101) has dropped eight seats after media became more polarized by the neighboring Syrian civil war. Journalists are subject to arbitrary detention and mistreatment. Israel's 20th fall (112) is due to israeli defence forces actions in the Palestinian territories – actions that have previously been ranking of the index under the label of Israel outside the territory. During Operation Defence Pillar, in November 2012, the IDF deliberately targeted journalists and buildings supporting media linked to or supporting Hamas. And the arbitrary arrest and detention of Palestinian journalists is still commonplace. Israeli journalists, meanwhile, enjoy real freedom of expression, but military censorship remains a structural problem. Relatives held hostage in Iran Somalia has allowed Iran (174th) to rise by one place due to the fall in the index due to many deaths of journalists in 2012. Its print and broadcast media and news sites are controlled by the Ministry of Intelligence and the Revolutionary Guard. Authorities have internationally made their repression international by taking hostages from relatives of Iranian journalists working as foreign media abroad or in Iran. The Islamic Republic is one of the world's five largest prisons for news and information providers. Asia-PacificBurma Spring is an exception to the freedom of information decline in Asia Only three Asian countries are in the top 25 percent of the table, while 15 countries are among the bottom 45 places. Not surprisingly, one-party authoritarian governments are among the predators of press freedom more than ever and languish at the bottom of the table. Burma's paper revolution undertook dramatic changes in 2012, rising to 151st place, rising to 18 seats, ahead of its usual concubines in the repression of the media. In the prisons of the old military dictatorship, there are no longer journalists or cyberdissidents. Legislative reform has only just begun, but the steps taken by the government in favour of the media, such as ending previous censorship and returning media organisations from exile, represent significant steps towards real freedom of information. China, Vietnam, Laos, North Korea: there is no sign of improvement North Korea (178th), China (173rd), Vietnam (172th) and Laos (168th), all of which were ruled by authoritarian parties, still refuse to give their citizens freedom of information. Checking news and information is a key issue for this government, which is horrified by the possibility of criticism. North Korea's leader Kim Jong-un, who succeeded his father Kim Jong-il on December 30, 2011, appears to rule in line with the military junta. In Vietnam and China, those involved in online news and information, such as bloggers and ne internet users, have to deal with increasingly harsh repression. Many Tibetan monks have been convicted or kidnapped for sending information abroad on the disastrous state of human rights in Tibet. Commercial news agencies and foreign media organisations are still regularly censored by the propaganda department. Faced with the growing strength of social networks and their capacity to support, authorities have re-200ed their efforts to monitor the their ability to do so. their ability to do so. content and delete it from the web immediately. In less than a year, Vietnamese courts sentenced 12 bloggers and cyber-defectors to up to 13 years in prison, which made the country the second largest netizens prison in the world after China. The overall decline in freedom of information in South AsiaThe Indian subcontinent was the Asian region, where in 2012 the climate of those involved in news and information experienced the sharpest deterioration. In the Maldives, which crashed on the 103rd day of the 1990s, the City of Maldives was the first to be hit by a car crash. Attacks on freedom of the press have since intensified. Many journalists have been arrested, abused and threatened during anti-government protests. On June 5, freelance journalist and blogger Ismail Hilath Rasheed barely survived the first attempted murder of a journalist in the archipelago. In India and Bangladesh, four journalists were killed in 2012, which was 140th and 144th respectively in the index. In India, the world's largest democracy, the authorities insist on censoring the Internet and imposing more and more taboos, while violence against journalists remains unpunished and the regions of Kashmir and Chhattisgarh become increasingly isolated. Bangladesh is not far away. His journalists are often the target of police violence. When they are not acting as aggressors, the security forces are passively on standby, while enemies of the media enjoy impunity and rarely go to trial. The killers of journalists Sagar Sarowar and Meherun Runi, and those behind the double murder, remained at large and the investigation was cynically entrusted to the Rapid Response Battalion, where it remained bogged down. Journalists' ability to work freely in Pakistan (159, -8) and Nepal (118th, -12) continued to deteriorate as there was no government policy to protect media workers. Despite its diverse and vibrant media, Pakistan remains one of the world's most dangerous countries for reporters. Japan resorts to press restrictionsjapanese, demoted from 22 to 53. This was because the authorities banned the ban on independent reporting on topics directly or indirectly related to the accident at the Daiichi nuclear power plant in Fukushima. Several freelance journalists who complained that the public debate was being suppressed have been subjected to censorship, police intimidation and judicial harassment. The continued existence of a discriminatory system for kisha clubs, exclusive press clubs restricting access to information for their own members, is a key element that could prevent the country from significantly higher in the index in the near future. Afghanistan: a real but fragile improvement Afghanistan (128, +22. violence against journalists has not disappeared completely and the government has neglected to address the problem of impunity. No journalists were killed in 2012, and arrests of media workers declined. The withdrawal of some foreign troops from the international coalition and deteriorating conditions in neighboring Pakistan meant that these developments were uncertain. Cambodia and Malaysia: drift toward authoritarianism Conditions for the media critical in Cambodia, which has fallen to 26 places in the 143rd since 2011 as news organizations, especially independent local and foreign radio stations, are subject to censorship policies organized by the increasingly ruthless Ministry of Information. On October 1, 2012, Mam Sonandō, the owner of an independent radio station, was sentenced to 20 years in prison for insurrection and inciting others to take up arms against the state. The decline in Freedom of Information included deadly attacks and death threats targeting journalists who have revealed government corruption and illegal activities harmful to the environment. Malaysia (145th) also presented a sad record, falling to 23 places in a situation during which it was in 2002. Despite an outright battle between rights activists and online media, the government's crackdown campaign, illustrated by the crackdown on the Bersih 3.0 protest in April and repeated censorship efforts, continues to undermine fundamental freedoms, particularly the right to information. Papua-New Guinea and Fiji: threats to journalists who threaten the media and are indubitably welcomed should not be taken lightly in these two Pacific archipelagoes. In Papua-New Guinea (41, -6. In Fiji (107), despite the 10-seat rise explained in part by the decline of other countries at this stage of the index, news organizations are threatened by the Media Industry Development Regulation with excessive fines or even prison sentences, as in the case of the recently convicted editor of the Fiji Times. AmericasViolence, polarization still hinder reporting in AmericaAs the emergence of major protest movements (and subsequent crackdowns) had a big impact on the rankings of some countries in 2011, so the decline in protests logically also affected a year later. Chile, for example, rose 20 places to 60th in the index after student marches the previous year eased in 2012. The raids were concentrated in the Aysen region, where large protests erupted in the first quarter. Chile's improvement, however, needs to be put in a different light. The media landscape is skewed, social broadcast media is criminalized, especially in the Mapuche region, and journalists have encountered difficulties when trying to investigate the 1973-90 military dictatorship. For similar reasons, the United States rose 15 places to 32 and won a more appropriate ranking for the First Amendment country. A the fall of the year was due to the fact that the raid on the Occupy Wall Street movement did not spare reporters in the field. Canada, on the other hand, dropped ten positions to 20th, losing the status of western hemisphere leader in Jamaica (13th). This was because journalists obstructed the so-called Maple Spring student movement and continued to threaten the confidentiality of journalists' sources and internet users' personal information, particularly from the C-30 on cybercrime. The clearest new trends should be seen in the South. Brazil fell again, this time 9 places to 108th, having dropped 41 places in 2011. The media landscape is also badly distorted. Heavily dependent on political authorities at the state level, regional media are vulnerable to attacks, physical violence against staff, and judicial censorship orders, which are also the target of the blogosphere. These problems were exacerbated by violence during the october 2012 local elections campaign. Media wars and coups in Paraguay fell 11 seats in the 91st century. The full purge of employees of state-owned media by the Lugo government has been accompanied by frequent program censorship. The few community radio stations that also had radiation frequencies were afraid of losing them. Despite the high level of physical violence against journalists, Peru rose to 10 places in the 105th, now at the top of Brazil, itself a place above Bolivia (109th), where several media outlets have been the targets of spectacular arson or dynamite attacks and both national and local polarization are having an impact. Ecuador fell to 15th place after a year of extreme tension between the government and the privately held media. This left two places in Venezuela where several media were arbitrarily shut down, one journalist was killed and more than 170 cases of violence were reported in the atmosphere of media war. Although less dramatically, polarization is a growing concern in Argentina, which has slipped to some places in 54 amid rising tension between the government and certain privately held media, above all the Clarín group, which resists the full implementation of the 2009 Ley de Medios, a law regulated by broadcast media. On the other coast of the River Plate, Uruguay continued to climb, this time to the 27th. There has been little change in the significant contrasts in Central America in 2011. The lack of pluralism, intermittent tension with political authorities, harassment and self-censorship are the main causes of the changes in Nicaragua (78), Guatemala (95) and Panama (95) and Panama (111), where attacks on journalists have tripled in a year, local unions said. On the other hand, El Salvador owes its enviable 38. efforts to combat violent crime, even if journalists and the media often complain about a lack of access to state-run crime. The Dominican Republic has risen 15 places to 80th because of reduced violence against journalists and freedom of information court proceedings. But it still lags far behind its neighbour Haiti (49), where the situation is still largely unchanged, although some journalists have accused President Michel Martelly of being hostile to them. Caribbean turmoil, the same countries of lower political tension and judicial harassment make up the rankings of other countries in the Guyanas and the Caribbean. Trinidad and Tobago (44) have still not stopped illegal monitoring of journalists' phone calls and attempts to identify their sources, although they pledged to stop in 2010. In Surinam (nine places to 31st), the often turbulent relations between President Desi Bouterse and many journalists are likely to improve after the amnesty law passed on the killings of some 15 government opponents, including five journalists, three decades ago, when bouterse was surinam's dictator. He returned to power in 2010 through the polls. The seven-member organization of eastern Caribbean states dropped eight seats to 34th because political authorities often put direct pressure on media pressure and failed to move forward by decriminalising defamation. Similar pressures have been reported in Guyana (69th), whose ranking continues to suffer from the state's monopoly on radio shows. In the lower third, Honduras was 127th. There has never been any thaaking in the pursuit of opposition media and social radio stations, or in criminalising human rights activists and grassroots movements that provide information on sensitive issues such as land disputes, police abuses and minority rights. Although recent negotiations between the government and FARC guerrillas have raised hopes, colombia (129th) still has semi-war drug traffickers who are enemies of those involved in the provision of news and information. In 2012, another journalist was killed, although the number of physical attacks decreased slightly. The deaths of six journalists, Mexico (153) retained its status as the most dangerous country in the hemisphere for the media. Violence and censorship were particularly striking during the contested July 2012 elections, which restored the presidency to the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). Cuba, the hemisphere of a single country tolerating non-independent media (or with a few exceptions), has the region's lowest ranking - 171. In the past year, there has been another crackdown on discontent, and the island now has two journalists in prison, one of whom is an employee of state media. Outside the European Union, information is collapsing. Within its Hungary and Greece slumped. The Balkans remain rooted in the oppressive practices of the past. The status quo has persisted in many countries of the European Union. Sixteen of them were in the top 30. At first glance, this was encouraging, but it masked the slow erosion of the European model as a result of inconsistencies and worrying developments among the other 11 countries, some of which are in the 80th century. The legislative bleeding that began in 2011 continued in 2012, especially in Italy (57, +4), where defamation has not yet been decriminalised and where institutions are dangerously using stopping laws. The effects of stagnant advertising and budget cuts, which are constantly undermining the business model, have also become felt. France (1 to 37) has given time for progress on the good intentions voiced by the new government. Hungary (56, -16) still pays the price for repressive legislation that has had a noticeable impact on the practice of journalism. Even more worrying, however, is the fall of Greece (84, -14), whose journalists operate in a disastrous social and professional climate. Exposed to the people's anger and constantly confronting violence on the part of both extremists and police, reporters and photojournalists now have to deal with the ultra-violent neo-Nazi activists of the Golden Dawn party. The country has moved closer to Bulgaria (87, -7), whose promises of reform have not led to nothing and where the Internet has ceased to be a safe place for freelance journalists. For Croatia (64, +4), which joins the EU in June this year, and Serbia (63rd, +17), the picture is mixed. Legislative reforms have brought improvements, but it should be borne in mind that many obstacles still need to be overcome and old habits detrimental to independent journalism still exist. Albania (102, -6), Montenegro (113, -6) and, in particular, Macedonia (116, -22), the grey economy dominates vital parts of the media. All obstacles to the right to report the news and people have the right to know. Hungary the dangerous examples of The Netherlands and Italy, the Macedonian Parliament is preparing to legalise censorship, constantly blowing cold and warmth towards a profession that is often alone. Race to the bottom by Eastern Europe and Central AsiaThe wrong models for the region Despite its diverse and vibrant media, Turkey (154th, -6) lies in an undignified position as a regional model that seeks to be. In the name of the fight against terrorism, democratic Turkey is now the world's largest prison for journalists. A paranoia about security, which tends to be all criticism as a conspiracy hatched by various illegal organizations, intensified even in a year marked by rising tensions over the Kurdish issue. Will the announcement of reform of the repeatedly promised but always rejected anti-terror laws and the resumption of negotiations between the authorities and rebels of the Kurdish PKK lead to a real change of approach? Russia (148, -6) placed increased repression in the former Soviet Union in 2012. Opposition protests on an unprecedented scale have shown that civil society is louder than ever. The state responded with a wholesale raid: the re-criminalization of defamation, tighter control of the Internet, foreign funding of human rights organisations constituted criminal offences. It marked the beginning of a new era of relations between the state and society, which is creating huge challenges for freedom of information. As he took over the rotating presidency of Ukraine (126th, -10th) of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which set the worst record for the media since the Orange Revolution in 2004. Chronically high levels of violence against journalists have reached a new high, while impunity has remained complete. Such an unhealthy atmosphere only served to increase the vulnerability of independent news outlets to ever-increasing pressure. Kazakhstan (160th, -6) reached a turning point in 2012. President Nursultan Nazarbayev's government, along with its crackdown policy, has moved closer to the ultra-authoritarian model of its neighbours in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. During the year, assassinations, arrests and intimidation were carried out against independent journalists, which ended with the permanent closure of major national opposition news agencies. Tajikistan (123rd, -1), struggling to catch up with its neighbors in the cyber censorship stakes, recruited a host of volunteers to monitor the Internet and blocked independent news sites as well as Facebook more and more often. Azerbaijan and Belarus: a partial return to the status quoThe rise of Azerbaijan (156, +6) and Belarus (157, +11) offers little cause for celebration. This represents a partial return to the status quo before the violent action against the 2011 protests. Dozens of journalists were arrested and beaten, squeezing the two dictatorships to the bottom of the index. But the horizon is still obscured by the shadows cast by the huge eyes of Alexander Lukashenko and Ilham Aliyev. Independent journalists and internet users remain at high risk in fulfilling their duty to inform the public. In Azerbaijan, opposition media and several journalists remained in prison, scolding the noose in terrible circumstances without trial. 2013 began with new arrests and widespread violence, suggesting a further downward slump in the next index. At the bottom of the list: Turkmenistan and remains nightmare nightmare Uzbekistan (164, -7) and Turkmenistan (177, 0), with little change from one year to the next. The sinister dictatorship of Uzbek President Islam Karimov refined internet control, strangled the media and kept a dozen journalists in prison in horrific circumstances. The formal proclamation of the multi-party system and freedom of expression have not made any difference to the totalitarian rule in Turkmenistan, which rubbed shoulders with North Korea and Eritrea in the world index compared to previous years. In February 2012, with 97 percent of the vote in February 2012, Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdimukhamedov, now defending the nation, was triumphantly re-elected and advanced by establishing his own cult of personality. Leading group dispersed, but faces common challenges despite a wide dispersion in this edition of the index, Moldova (55th, -2), Armenia (74th, +3), Georgia (100th, +4) and Kyrgyzstan (106th, +2) have a number in common. These countries face widespread media pluralism and low-level state censorship, but still face important challenges in terms of media independence and the working environment for journalists. The latter are often in the line of fire in highly polarized societies and are treated as easy prey by different pressure groups. Groups.

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