CONTINUED LEGAL RESTRICTIONS, including defamation, insult, blasphemy and lèse-majesté laws.

UNESCO MEMBER STATES HAVE GIVEN SUPPORT FOR INTERNET UNIVERSALITY, for an internet that is Rights-based, Open, Accessible and Multi-Stakeholder (R.O.A.M principles).

INCREASED RECOGNITION of the public’s right to access information.

DIGITAL MEDIA have raised new challenges for privacy and journalist source protection.

NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS, states of emergency and anti-terrorism laws have curtailed freedom of expression.

INCREASE IN BLOCKING, filtering and shutdowns.


Countries with freedom of information laws:
- 90 in 2011
- 91 in 2012
- 97 in 2013
- 104 in 2015
- 112 in 2016

IMPARTING INFO: CURBED

RECEIVING INFO: ENHANCED

ALGORITHM-RANKED search results and social media news feeds have contributed to the creation of ‘echo chambers’ and ‘filter bubbles’, where people reinforce their beliefs rather than dialogue across differences.

THE AVAILABILITY OF MEDIA CONTENT has dramatically increased, largely through sharing and user-generated content on social media.

THE PRACTICE OF ‘ZERO-RATING’ has increased pluralism in terms of access, but it has raised concerns about limiting net neutrality.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION*** has fallen in all regions, except in Asia and the Pacific.

WOMEN REMAIN UNDERREPRESENTED IN MEDIA**, making up only:
- 1 IN 4 MEDIA DECISION-MAKERS
- 1 IN 3 REPORTERS
- 1 IN 5 EXPERTS INTERVIEWED

PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH ACCESS TO THE INTERNET:
- 2012: 34%
- 2017: 48%

NEARLY HALF THE WORLD’S POPULATION now has access to the internet.

TRENDS IN MEDIA PLURALISM:
- EXPANDED ACCESS
- NARROWED CHOICE

Sources: *ITU. 2017; **Global Media Monitoring Report. 2015; ***WAN-IFRA. 2017
TRUST IN NEWS MEDIA is seen to have declined in some regions.

INCREASED DEPENDENCE ON government and corporate subsidies is linked to disruptions in business models.

INCREASED SELF-REGULATORY EFFORTS BY INTERNET INTERMEDIARIES are promoting media and information literacy, counteracting ‘fake news’ and tackling online abuse.

SELF-REGULATORY BODIES, which can support the exercise of professional standards while maintaining editorial independence, have grown in post-conflict and developing countries.

BROADCAST LICENSING continues to be driven by political and commercial interests.

RISE IN RHETORIC AGAINST THE MEDIA by political figures is encouraging self-censorship and undermining media’s credibility.

TRUST IN NEWS MEDIA is seen to have declined in some regions.

VULNERABILITY/_CAPTURE

RESILIENCE/RESISTANCE
Journalists were killed, between 2012 and 2016. Impunity for crimes against journalists cases remain unpunished.

Growing threats to digital safety include cyberattacks, surveillance, hacking, intimidation and rise in online harassment, especially of women journalists.

Map of journalists killed by region, 2012 - 2016.

Impunity for crimes against journalists: 9 in 10 cases remain unpunished.

Widening attacks.

Increasing responses.

UN Plan of action on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity.

Member states have become more responsive to UNESCO’s requests on the safety of journalists, 2013-2017.