



# 2025 KILLED LIST REPORT

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS





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# CONTENTS

GENERAL SECRETARY'S INTRODUCTION	4
GENDER COUNCIL INTRODUCTION	6
IFJ ANNUAL KILLED LIST REPORT: INCLUSION CRITERIA	8
IFJ 2025 KILLED LIST BY REGIONS	10
IFJ 2025 DETAILED KILLED LIST	12
REGIONS IN REVIEW	20
AFRICA	22
AMERICAS	26
ASIA-PACIFIC	32
EUROPE	39
MIDDLE EAST AND THE ARAB WORLD	46
REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SAFETY FUND AND SOLIDARITY IN ACTION	54
INTERNATIONAL CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE SAFE CONDUCT OF JOURNALISM	56
JOURNALISTS IN PRISON IN 2025	60
GLOBAL CHARTER OF ETHICS FOR JOURNALISTS	70
DONATION INFORMATION	72

# GENERAL SECRETARY'S INTRODUCTION



*Anthony Bellanger,  
IFJ General Secretary*

Since 1991, the International Federation of Journalists' (IFJ) Killed List has been

a key record of the risks associated with the profession. Year after year it shows that journalists are killed, not by accident, but because they investigate, report and make public facts that civil, business, military or criminal powers want to conceal. The 128 deaths recorded in 2025 confirm a worrying global truth: that the murder of journalists is now an accepted tool of war, repression and informational control.

The Middle East and the Arab world was the global epicentre of these crimes for the year. In Gaza, at least 56 Palestinian journalists were killed by the Israeli army – taking the gruesome total figure of Palestinian journalists killed to at least 234 since its conflict began in October

2023. These were too often targeted attacks on press tents, media outlets or in public spaces, despite being clearly identified as journalists. These repeated, documented and unpunished killings constitute a serious and systematic violation of international humanitarian law. Also in this region, journalists were killed in Yemen, Syria and Iran in similar direct attacks on media infrastructure or during military strikes.

In Africa, Sudan emerged as one of the deadliest countries for the media, with six journalists killed in 2025, mainly in attacks attributed to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Journalists were also murdered in Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Furthermore, eight accidental deaths were recorded, seven in Nigeria and one in Burundi. This brings the total number of journalists killed in the continent to 18. These crimes are part of a broader climate of repression, where the arbitrary imprisonment of journalists

**THE YEAR 2025  
CONFIRMS A WORRYING  
GLOBAL TREND:  
THE MURDER OF  
JOURNALISTS IS  
NOW AN ACCEPTED  
TOOL OF WAR.**

in Africa – particularly in Eritrea – and the criminalisation of information are regular tools of these governments.

In Asia-Pacific, 15 journalists were killed in India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Nepal. Many were investigating corruption, armed groups or human rights violations. More than half were shot dead in targeted attacks, often after threats known to the authorities and left unanswered. The region also accounts for more than half of the world's imprisoned journalists, with China, Myanmar and Vietnam leading the way in terms of journalist incarcerations.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, journalism remains a deadly profession even outside war zones. Mexico is still the most dangerous and deadly country in the region, with several confirmed murders. In 2025, 11 journalists were targeted and killed in Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, Honduras, Colombia and Guatemala, mainly for their investigation work on corruption, drug trafficking and local abuses of power.

In Europe, a further ten journalists were killed in 2025, including eight in Ukraine, mainly as a result of Russian drone strikes. These deliberate attacks on identified journalists constitute clear war crimes. Other murders were recorded in Russia and Turkey, while impunity for historic but as yet unresolved past crimes

continues to undermine the credibility of European states in protecting the press.

In response to this violence, the IFJ takes concrete action through its International Safety Fund, created in 1990, which provides vital emergency assistance to journalists and their families in the form of financial assistance, protective equipment, medical support and relocation. Needs are increasing; but resources remain limited. International solidarity is more essential than ever in these times. Supporting the IFJ Safety Fund enables journalists to survive, receive medical treatment and, in some cases, continue to report important stories that would otherwise not be told.

These crimes and the killing of journalists should not be inevitable. Since 2018, the IFJ has been strongly promoting a draft International Convention on the Safety and Independence of Journalists to the United Nations, aimed at creating binding legal obligations for states and ending structural impunity. Until this convention is adopted and implemented, the murder of journalists will remain a crime with low political and judicial costs.

The IFJ Killed List 2025 is not just an observation. It is a documented indictment. And a call to action.

# GENDER COUNCIL STATEMENT

Nine women journalists lost their lives in 2025 directly as a result of war and conflict: six in Gaza, Palestine; two in Ukraine; one in Russia.

The killing of Areej Shaheen, Fatima Hassouna, Islam Abed, Walaa Al-Jabari, Marwa Ashraf Mushallam and Maryam Abu Deqa in Gaza; Tetiana Kulyk and Olena Gramova in Ukraine; and Anna Prokofieva in Russia, highlight the devastating impact of war on women journalists. Their deaths also define the unique challenges faced by reporters and photographers who continue to report from conflict zones.

Each of these sisters was a voice for the public. Each took enormous risks to report from the frontlines. Each reported on a war involving their own country. Their killings are a stark reminder that women face the same lethal dangers as their male counterparts, while also confronting other specific gender-based threats and discrimination. Among them, sexual harassment, threats of gender-based violence, poor health and sanitary conditions and social or cultural barriers that may restrict their movement and access to sources.

Many women journalists work without adequate safety equipment, hostile-environment training, or

institutional support, particularly freelancers and local journalists.

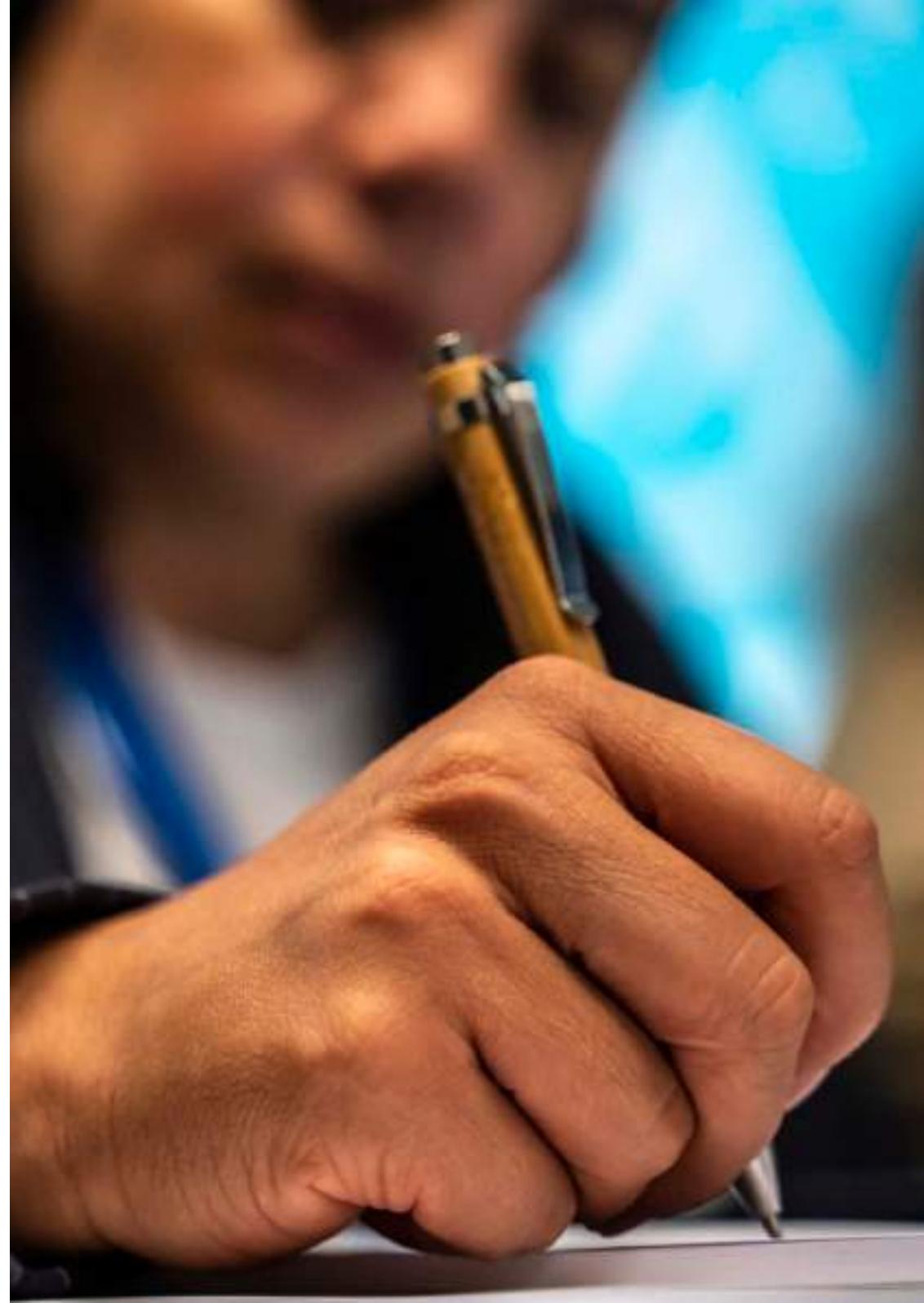
Being killed by a landmine, in a drone attack or at home with one's entire family is unacceptable.

The need for safety training and adequate equipment for women journalists reporting all fronts is crucial. But the obligation for warring parties to respect international instruments that protect journalists is another crucial step. One cannot constantly expect that journalists compensate for serious failures by states to meet their international obligations.

Women journalists' vital reporting perspective must also be highlighted. Their work is an essential part of telling the full story and providing perspectives that might not otherwise be told.

Once again this year, we remember the names of our sisters colleagues who paid the ultimate price for their commitment to journalism and to the public's right to know.

Their stories must not be reduced to statistics. They were reporters, daughters, sisters, mothers, colleagues and friends. They chose to bear witness at great personal risk so that the world would not be denied knowledge of the realities of the deadly wars in Ukraine and Palestine.



# IFJ ANNUAL KILLED LIST REPORT: INCLUSION CRITERIA

The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) documents the deaths of journalists and media staff according to two distinct categories, under the close supervision of its dedicated safety team, and in close coordination with its regional offices (Asia-Pacific, Africa, Europe, Americas and Middle East) and its head office in Brussels.

## I. WORK-RELATED DEATHS (HOMICIDES AND TARGETED KILLINGS)

This category includes media professionals killed in direct relation to their journalistic practice or those targeted simply because of their professional status. It includes:

- **Journalists and media workers:** That is any professional engaged in the gathering, production or dissemination of news information by any means of communication.
- **Support and technical staff:** Those employees killed while on assignment or in attacks on broader media infrastructure. It covers but is not limited to other media staff, technicians, drivers, fixers, news producers, administrative officers and production staff.
- **Exceptional cases:** Individuals providing essential structural support to journalism, who are targeted directly in connection to their professional engagement with media workers.

*For example, leaders of journalists' unions, heads of press freedom organisations etc.*

**> Decision: Inclusion of the above cases is subjected to validation from IFJ's General Secretary, relying on tangible evidence from the field.**

## II. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS WHILE ON ASSIGNMENT

This category tracks unintentional deaths of media professionals while exercising the course of their duties at work.

- **Transport accidents:** Including any accidental death occurring during work-related travel.
- **Natural disasters:** Deaths occurring during coverage of climatic or geological events.
- **Health hazards:** Death from the contraction of deadly diseases or pandemic-related deaths occurring whilst performing professional activities.

## VERIFICATION PROCESS AND REGIONAL NETWORK

The IFJ relies on a multi-level validation protocol to ensure the integrity of its annual list:

1. **Data collection:** IFJ's regional offices (Buenos Aires, Brussels, Dakar, and Sydney) constantly monitor violations, deaths and killings, including alerts received from IFJ's affiliated unions.
2. **Field investigation:** A preliminary investigation is conducted for each case to confirm if there is a link between the individual's death and their professional activities.
3. **Coordination at IFJ head office in Brussels:** Centrally, IFJ's verification team collates all global data, cross checks, and standardises criteria to ensure no double counting or omissions.
4. **Arbitration:** Complex cases are subject to thorough analysis (usually in direct collaboration with IFJ affiliates on the ground via investigation or fact-finding missions) to determine the motive for the killing before final publication.

The IFJ has published its killed list and compiled figures on the deaths of media workers since 1991 – it is the longest running collation of data of journalist killings globally.

# Journalists and media workers Killed List 2025

**128**  
Journalists and media workers killed in 2025

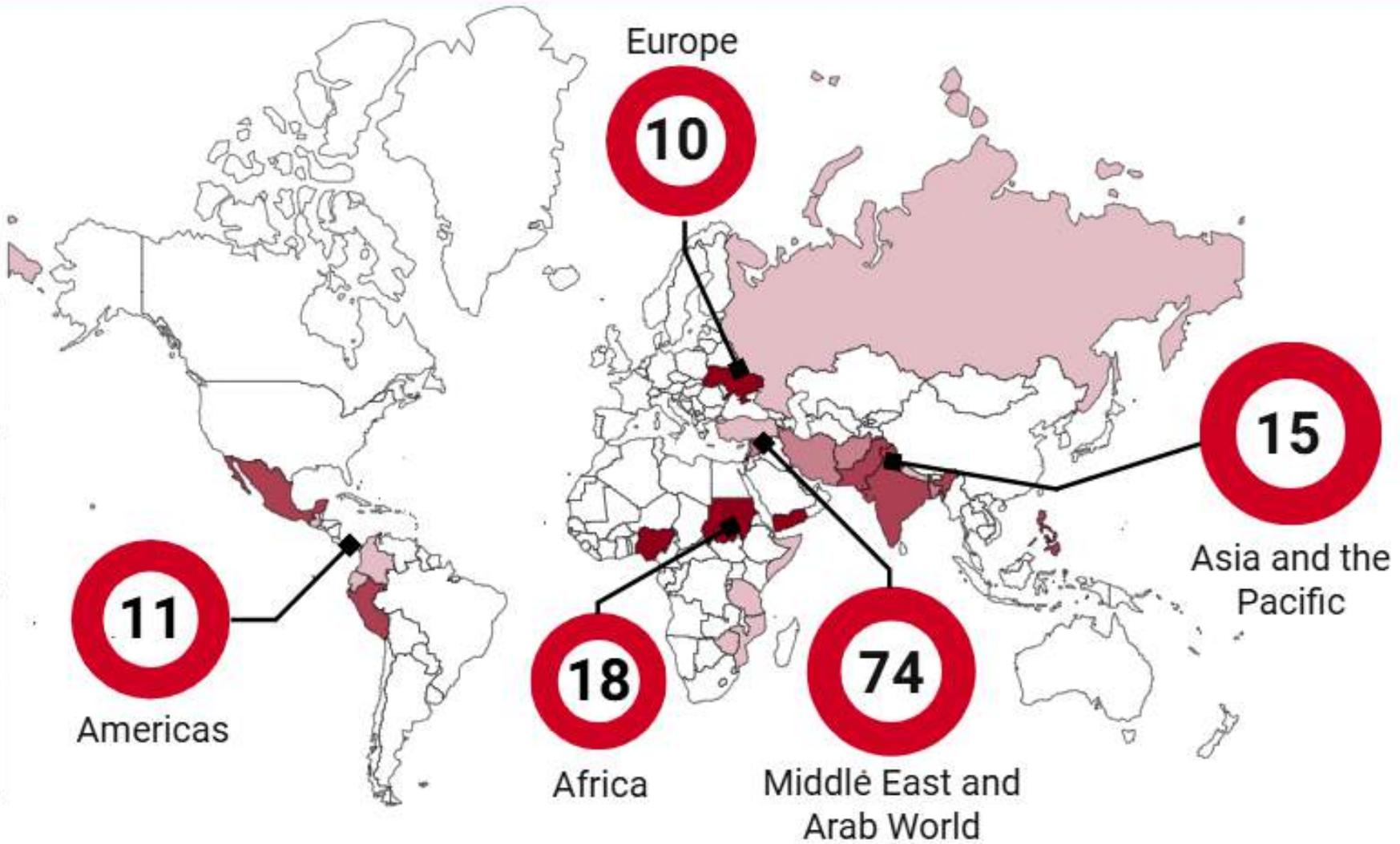
**9** accidental deaths

**11** women

**117** men

**44%**

killed in Gaza, Palestine



A photograph of a paved road in a desert landscape. The road is dark asphalt with a yellow dashed line down the center. It curves to the right and then back to the left. The surrounding terrain is rocky and arid, with sparse vegetation. In the background, there are several tall, thin cypress trees under a clear blue sky. A red brushstroke-style graphic contains the text "IFJ 2025" in white, bold, sans-serif font.

**IFJ 2025**

**KILLED LIST**

# JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA STAFF

# KILLED IN 2025

COUNTRY	EMPLOYER	POSITION	
NAME			
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>			
ABDUL GHAFOOR ABED	Paktia National Television		14/10/2025
ABDUL ZAHIR SAFI	Afghanistan state-run media	Media Worker	16/10/2025
<b>BANGLADESH</b>			
KHANDAKER SHAH ALAM	Daily Matrijaga	Journalist	25/06/2025
MD ASADUZZAMAN TUHIN	Bangla-language daily Protidiner Kagoj		7/08/2025
ÓSCAR GÓMEZ AGUDELO	Radio program: 'La comunidad por la comunidad'	Journalist	25/01/2025
<b>ECUADOR</b>			
PATRICIO AGUILAR	El Libertador	Journalist	4/03/2025
<b>GUATEMALA</b>			
JORGE AGUSTÍN ZAPETA AGUILAR	Regional television channel		19/12/2025
<b>HONDURAS</b>			
JAVIER ANTONIO SALINAS	A Todo Noticias de Canal 32		015-06-2025
<b>INDIA</b>			
MUKESH CHANDRAKAR	Cross-platform	Journalist	1/01/2025
RAGHVENDRA BAJPAI	Hindi-language daily Dainik Jagran	Journalist	8/03/2025
DHARMENDRA SINGH CHAUHAN	Fast News India	Journalist	18/05/2025
CH NARESH KUMAR		Journalist	12/06/2025
<b>IRAN</b>			
NIMA RAJABPOUR	Iran's State TV news channel Khabar	Journalist	16/06/2025
MASOUMEH AZIMI	Iran's state-run broadcaster IRIB	Media Worker	16/06/2025
<b>MEXICO</b>			
CALLETANO DE JESÚS GUERRERO	Social media platform Global Mexico	Journalist	17/01/2025
KRISTIAN ZAVALA	El Silaoense	Journalist	2/03/2025
MIGUEL ÁNGEL BELTRÁN	La Gazzetta Durango	Journalist	25/10/2025

MOZAMBIQUE			
NAME			
ARLINDO CHISSOLE	Pinnacle News	Journalist	22/01/2025
<b>NEPAL</b>			
SURESH RAJAK	Avenues Television studio	Journalist	28/03/2025
<b>PAKISTAN</b>			
ABDUL LATIF BALOCH	Rural Media Network Pakistan	Journalist	24/05/2025
KHAWAR HUSSAIN	Dawn News Channel		16/08/2025
IMTIAZ MIR	Metro 1 News	Journalist	25/09/2025
<b>PALESTINE</b>			
HASSAN AL-QISHAWI	Photographer /Indonesian news site Gaza Media		2/01/2025
OMAR AL-DERAWI	Photojournalist with several news agencies	Journalist	3/01/2025
AREEJ SHAHEEN		♀	3/01/2025
SAED NABHAN	Photojournalist at Al-Ghad TV Channel	Journalist	10/01/2024
MOHAMMED AL-TALMAS	Editor at Safa News Agency	Journalist	14/01/2025
AHMAD OMAR AL-SHAYA	Journalist and correspondent for local websites	Journalist	15/01/2025
MAHMOUD ISLIM AL-BASOS	Reuters and Anadolu	Journalist	15/03/2025
MOHAMMED MANSOUR	Palestine Today		24/03/2025
HUSSAM SHBAT	Al Jazeera Mubasher	Journalist	24/03/2025
HILMI AL FAQAWI	Palestine Today TV	Journalist	7/04/2025
AHMED ROUHI MANSOUR	Palestine Today TV	Journalist	8/04/2025
FATIMA HASSOUNA	Al-Quds Al-Youm TV	♀ Journalist	16/04/2025
YAHYA MUNIR SUBAIH	Sabaq 24 News Agency and Palestine Post	Journalist	7/05/2025
NOUR EL-DIN ABDO	Al-Shareq News Network	Journalist	7/05/2025
HASSAN BBDEL FATTAH SALEH	Alam24		13/05/2025
AHMED AL-HELOU	Quds News Network	Journalist	15/05/2025
HASSAN MARWOUA SAMOUR	Al-Aqsa Voice Radio		15/05/2025
AZIZ AL-HAJJAR		Journalist	17/05/2025
ABDUL RAHMAN TAWFIQ AL-ABADLA		Journalist	17/05/2025
HASSAN MAJDI ABU WARDA	Barq Gaza news agency	Journalist	25/05/2025
MOATAZ MOHAMMAD RAJAB	Al-Quds Al-Youm TV	Journalist	30/05/2025
SULEIMAN HAJJAJ	Palestine Today TV	Journalist	5/06/2025
ISMAIL BADAH	Al-Araby TV.	Journalist	5/06/2025
SAMIR AL-RIFAI		Journalist	5/06/2025
AHMED QALJAH	Al-Araby TV.	Journalist	6/06/2025
MOAMEN ABU AL-OUF			9/06/2025

ISMAIL ABU HATAB			30/06/2025
AHMAD SALAMA ABU EISHA	Palestine Today Channel		10/07/2025
HUSSAM AL ADLOUNI	Several Arab and international media outlets		13/07/2025
TAMER RABHI RAFIQ AL ZA'ANIN			22/07/2025
WALAA AL JABARI	♀ Gaza-based "Al-Rai" radio station.	Journalist	23/07/2025
ADAM ABU HARBID	Ronald Paz NotiExpress	Journalist	24/07/2025
IBRAHIM MAHMOUD HAJAJ		Journalist	30/07/2025
ANAS AL-SHARIF	Al Jazeera	Journalist	10/08/2025
MOHAMMED QREIQA	Al Jazeera	Journalist	10/08/2025
IBRAHIM DAHER	Al Jazeera	Journalist	10/08/2025
MOHAMMED NOUFAL	Al Jazeera	Journalist	10/08/2025
MOAMEN ALIWA	Al Jazeera	Journalist	10/08/2025
KHALED AL-MADHOUN	Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation	Media Worker	23/08/2025
MOHAMMED AL-KHALDI	Freelance journalist	Journalist	11/08/2025
MARWA ASHRAF MUSHALLAM	♀ Al-Shabab	Journalist	16/08/2025
MOHAMMED MUSTAFA AL-MADHOUN	Palestine TV		23/08/2025
HOSSAM AL-MASRI	Reuters news agency	Journalist	25/08/2025
MOHAMMED SALAMA	Al Jazeera	Journalist	25/08/2025
MARYAM ABU DEQA	♀ Associated Press, Independent Arabia		25/08/2025
MOAZ ABU TAHA	NBC		25/08/2025
AHMAD ABU AZIZ	Quds Feed, Middle East Eye		25/08/2025
HASSAN DOUHAN	Al-Hayat Al-Jadida newspaper		25/08/2025
ISLAM ABED	♀ Al Quds Today TV	Journalist	31/08/2025
RASMI JIHAD SALEM	Al-Manara TV		2/09/2025
OSAMA AHMED BALOUSHA	Siraj Media Network		02/09/2025
MOHAMMED ALAA AL-SAWALEHI	Al-Quds Al-Youm TV	Journalist	17/09/2025
YEHYA BARZAK	TRT		30/09/2025
AHMED ABU MUTAIR	Palestine Media Production (PMP)	Media Worker	19/10/2025
MOHAMMAD AL-MUNIRAWI	Palestine' newspaper	Journalist	29/10/2025
MAHMOUD WADI	Alam 24	Journalist	2/12/2025

## PERU

GASTÓN MEDINA SOTOMAYOR	Cadena Sur TV	Journalist	20/01/2025
RAÚL CELIS LÓPEZ	Radio Karibeña	Journalist	7/05/2025
FERNANDO NÚÑEZ GUEVARA	Kamila TV	Journalist	6/12/2025
MITZAR BATO CASTILLEJOS TENAZOA	Radio Latin Plus 107.7 FM		26/12/2025

## PHILIPPINES

JUAN "JOHNNY" DAYANG	Philippines Graphic magazine	Journalist	29/04/2025
ERWIN LABITAD SEGOVIA	Radio WOW FM	Journalist	21/07/2025
NOEL BELLEN SAMAR	Kadunong Internet TV		21/10/2025

## RUSSIA

ANNA PROKOFIEVA	♀ Russian State TV Channel One	Journalist	26/03/2025
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## SOMALIA

MOHAMED ABUKAR MOHAMED	Sirta TV	Journalist	18/03/2025
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## SUDAN

FAROUK AHMED MOHAMED AL-ZAHER	Sudanese National Television	Journalist	1/03/2025
IBRAHIM MOHAMED MUDAWI	Sudanese state television network journalists	Journalist	1/03/2025
MAGDY ABDEL RAHMAN FAKHR EL-DIN	Sudanese state television network journalists	Journalist	1/03/2025
WAJI JAAFAR MOHAMMED ONWAR	Sudanese state television network journalists	Journalist	1/03/2025
AHMED MOHAMED SALEH SAYYIDNA	North Darfur State Radio and Television Corporation	Journalist	13/04/2025
AL NOUR SULEIMAN	El Fasher radio		4/10/2025

## SYRIA

IBRAHIM AJAJ	Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA)	Media Worker	22/01/2025
SARI MAJID AL-SHOUFI	Suwayda24		14/07/2025

## UKRAINE

TETIANA KULYK	♀ State news agency Ukrinform	Journalist	26/02/2025
ALEXANDER FEDORCHAK	Russian State newspaper Izvestia	Journalist	24/03/2025
ANDREI PANOV	Russian State TV network Zvezda	Journalist	24/03/2025
ALEXANDER SIRKELI	Russian State TV network Zvezda	Media Worker	24/03/2025
ANTONI LALLICAN	freelance photojournalist		3/10/2025
IVAN ZUEV	RIA Novosti		16/10/2025
RYAN EVANS	Reuters	Safety Advisor	24/08/2024
OLENA GRAMOVA	♀ State-funded news organisation Freedom Media		23/10/2025
YEVGEN KARMAZIN	State-funded news organisation Freedom Media	Journalist	23/10/2025

## TANZANIA

KELVIN LAMECK MWAKANGONDYA	Baraka FM	Journalist	29/10/2025
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## TURKEY

HAKAN TOSUN		Journalist	25/10/2025
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**YEMEN**

JAMAL AL-ADHI	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
MUSAB ABDUL HAFEEZ AL-HATTAMI	26 September	Newspaper	Media Worker	10/09/2025
ALI MOHAMMED AL-AQEL	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
ABDULLAH MAHDI AL-BAHRI	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
ABDULQAWI AL-ASFOUR	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
SAMI AL-ZAIDI	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
ALI NAJI AL-SHARA'I	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
MURAD HALBOUB AL-FAQIH	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
ABDULLAH AL-HARAZI	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
MOHAMMED AL-OMEISI	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
YOUSSEF SHAMS AL-DIN AL-BAHRI	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
ABBAS AL-DAILAMI	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025
ABDULAZIZ AL-SHEIKH	26 September	Newspaper	Journalist	10/09/2025

**ZIMBABWE**

WATSON FLEXY MUNYAKA	Dug Up			17/03/2025
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**ACCIDENTAL DEATHS****BURUNDI**

PACIFIQUE NKESHIMANA	Radio Inzamba Agateka Kawe			30/11/2025
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**IRAN**

HAMIDREZA DARAJATI		Journalist		16/05/2025
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**NIGERIA**

ZARAH UMAR	♀ Nigerian Television Authority	Journalist		30/12/2025
MANU HARUNA KWAMI	Nigerian Television Authority	Journalist		30/12/2025
ISA LAWAN	Nigerian Television Authority	Journalist		30/12/2025
MUSA TABRA	Nigerian Television Authority	Journalist		30/12/2025
AMINU ADAMU	Nigerian Television Authority	Media Worker		30/12/2025
ADAMS DANLADI	Nigerian Television Authority	Journalist		30/12/2025
JUDITH KUTUS	♀ Nigerian Television Authority	Journalist		30/12/2025



A misty forest scene with sunlight rays filtering through the trees. The text "REGIONS IN REVIEW" is overlaid on a red brushstroke background.

# REGIONS IN REVIEW



The killing of journalists with impunity has continued unabated on the African continent. The year 2025 will be remembered as another cycle that claimed the lives of ten journalists and media workers in the line of duty. Six were from Sudan, but killings were also recorded in Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. In addition, eight accidental deaths were recorded in the continent, seven in Nigeria and one in Burundi.

There is no doubt that Sudan is now the epicentre for the killing of journalists in Africa. Ever since conflict started in the country on April 15, 2023, journalists attempting to report on the hostilities have been specifically targeted by the warring factions, especially the Rapid Support Force (RSF). It alone is responsible for the killing of all six journalists in Sudan in 2025 through its continued barrage of bombings. Two of the journalists killed were specifically targeted: **Al Nour Sulieman**, who was killed in a bombing at his home in El-Fasher, in North Darfur; and **Ahmed Mohamed Saleh Sayyidna**, who was targeted by the RSF and killed in a bomb attack, also in El-Fasher, North Darfur. Journalists **Farouk Ahmed Mohamed Al-Zaher** and **Ibrahim Mohamed Mudawi**, from Sudanese National Television, their cameraman **Mogdy Abdel Rahman**, and driver **Waji Jaafar Mohammed Onwar** were all killed in a drone attack launched by the RSF while on an assignment covering an event at the State House in Khartoum. These brutal killings perpetrated by the RSF must be investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice.

Somali freelance journalist **Mohamed Abukar Mohamed** was a victim of a random bomb launched by the militant

group Al Shabaab on a building in Mogadishu, while journalist **Arlindo Chissole**, of Pinnacle News in Mozambique, was specifically targeted because of his reporting on the conflict in the north of the country. He had received death threats prior to his final kidnapping by security officials, who then brutally beat him to death. Investigative journalist **Watson Flexy Munyaka** was targeted and silenced by his assailants who pushed him out of a speeding vehicle. Covering elections or post election violence in Africa is still a huge threat to journalists and media workers and is without doubt one of the most dangerous assignments you can give to a journalist in the continent. Journalists are often targeted by both supporters of the incumbent as well as opposition militants. Tanzanian journalist **Kelvin Lameck Mwakangondya** was shot dead by security forces with impunity while reporting on post-election demonstrations in Mbeya, in the south-west of the country..

All of the perpetrators of these killings are still at large. No one has been arrested or charged.

Journalists are citizens and their right to life is guaranteed by the constitutions of their nations and other international instruments. Their killings constitute a capital offence that must be investigated. Warring factions must desist from targeting journalists attempting to cover conflicts. Journalism is not a crime, and citizens have a right to be informed – which can only be fulfilled if journalists can safely cover and report.

African governments must demonstrate an unflinching political will in guaranteeing the safety and security

of journalists and media workers. They must ensure that all crimes against journalists are investigated and those culpable are brought to justice. But impunity on crimes against journalists can only end if governments take up their responsibilities by fully implementing the laws and international conventions that they have ratified guaranteeing the safety of journalists to the letter.

**IMPUNITY ON  
CRIMES AGAINST  
JOURNALISTS  
CAN ONLY END IF  
GOVERNMENTS  
TAKE UP THEIR  
RESPONSIBILITIES**

As we lament the killing of journalists with impunity across the African continent, it is also disheartening to note the number of African journalists who continue to be arrested and jailed, many under very vague charges. Jailing journalists under charges of dissemination of false information, vague cybercriminal and anti-terrorism

legislations, defamation and sedition are all orchestrated by states to force journalists into self-censorship. At the time of publication, 27 journalists languished in Africa's jails. Eretria is still the biggest jailer of journalists in the continent, with some of those incarcerated for more than a decade. What is clear is that a significant number of African countries continue to very clearly weaponise the law against journalists in order to silence them.

African governments must bring their laws in conformity with internationally recognised standards and, again, they must demonstrate the political will to implement needed changes. Laws that are discriminatory and undemocratic must be erased from the statutes book of African countries. Journalists serving jail terms under these flimsy charges must be released.



## AFRICA

### MOZAMBIQUE

**Arlindo Chissale**

**22 JANUARY**



Arlindo Chissale, a journalist and the editor of the online media outlet Pinnacle News, was confirmed dead on 22 January. The news comes two weeks after security forces were seen beating him up in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique's northernmost province.

### ZIMBABWE

**Watson Felxy Munyaka**

**17 MARCH**



Watson Flexy Munyaka, a member of the independent investigative collective Dug Up, was allegedly abducted and pushed from a moving car on 17 March, days after the group released a recording of Zanu-PF spokesperson Christopher Mutsvangwa criticizing Vice President Constantino Chiwenga.

### SOMALIA

**Mohamed Abukar Mohamed**

**18 MARCH**



Mohamed Abukar Mohamed, a freelance journalist for Sirta TV, was on his way to work when an explosion occurred. It led to the collapse of the building he was in. The terrorist group Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack, which targeted a convoy in which Somalia's President, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, was travelling in the Hamar Jajab district of Mogadishu.

### SUDAN

**Al Nour Suleiman**

**4 OCTOBER**



Al Nour Suleiman, the editor and presenter of El Fasher Radio in North Darfur, died of his injuries following a drone strike on his home one day earlier by the paramilitary group RSF.

# AMERICAS

In 2025, at least 11 journalists killed in Latin America and the Caribbean were targeted simply for doing their job. A further eight cases recorded in the year still remain under investigation or lack clear evidence linking the crimes to the victims' journalistic work. But these telling figures once again place the region as a deadly place for the practice of journalism.

Mexico again accounted for the highest number of total cases: with three confirmed killings (**Calletano de Jesús Guerrero, Kristian Zavala and Miguel Ángel Beltrán**) and five others still under investigation (**Alejandro Gallegos León, José Carlos González Herrera, Salomón Ordóñez Miranda, Ángel Sevilla and Ronald Pedro de Jesús**). According to IFJ historic data, a total of at least 97 journalists have been killed in Mexico over the past decade, a figure that quadruples that of any other territory in the region. Impunity in these cases remains well above 90 per cent. These figures put Mexico as the most consistently dangerous country in the world, outside of an armed conflict, for the practice of journalism. Beyond the alarming situation in the north of the region, Peru emerged in 2025 as the country registering some of the most troubling data. For nearly a decade, no murders of media workers have been documented in the country, yet in the past 12 months alone there were four killings directly linked by the National Association of Journalists of Peru to the victims' journalistic work: **Gastón Medina Sotomayor, Raúl Celis López, Fernando Nuñez Guevara and Mitzar Castillejos**. Numerous non-fatal attacks and threats were also recorded in the year in Peru, completing an alarming picture for press freedom in the Andean country.

Ecuador also saw a marked increase in armed violence, which claimed the life of journalist **Patricio Aguilar**. The killings of **Xavier Ramos** and **Fernando Álvarez Vera** were also recorded. These crimes were carried out by hired gunmen, but investigations have yet to make progress to clarify the motive for their murders. This growing trend of violence against the press was again also accompanied by increases in threats and non-fatal attacks.

In Honduras, Salvadoran journalist **Javier Antonio Salinas** was shot and killed by hired gunmen while working as a taxi driver, a job he relied on to supplement his monthly journalism income. His murder was condemned by UNESCO and highlighted the weaknesses for journalist protection. At the time of his murder he was under granted protection under the Honduran National System for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Operators (SNP). He'd earlier fled the country due to threats and an attempted kidnapping for his journalism.

Guatemala, with one confirmed case and another pending confirmation, and Colombia, with one recorded killing, complete the regional story. Most of the victims across the continent worked for local, community or digital media outlets and were investigating corruption, organised crime, political violence and abuses of power at local or regional level. In many cases, these journalists had previously received threats or were known to be at risk, yet no effective protection mechanisms were in place.

The lack of official confirmation or investigative progress in establishing

a clear link between the killings and the victims' journalistic work also points to a structural pattern of institutional weakness, judicial delays and lack of political will to address the killings. Ultimately, these failures prevent crimes from being solved and perpetrators from being punished. As the IFJ has warned in previous regional reports, impunity remains the main factor enabling the repetition of violence in the region. In most of the cases recorded in 2025, the masterminds of these executions have not been identified and, in many instances, no meaningful investigative advances have been made. This absence of justice sends a dangerous

message: killing a journalist in Latin America and the Caribbean remains a low-risk crime.

Beyond the journalist killings, the region also recorded a multitude of attacks and threats — fortunately without fatal outcomes. These came primarily from Mexico. Journalists were also assaulted while covering events, and exposed to violence particularly while reporting social protests. The most prominent case occurred in Argentina, where photojournalist **Pablo Grillo** was struck in the head by a tear gas projectile fired by a member of the security forces. Such attacks increased by 66 per cent compared to the previous year, according to the ['Report on freedom of expression in Argentina in 2025'](#) published in December 2025.

As well as the four journalist killings, Peru also documented a total of 458 attacks on media and journalists, including 127 cases of threats or harassment, 114 physical

and verbal assaults, 79 stigmatising statements, 50 attempts to obstruct news coverage and 46 cases of judicial intimidation.

Judicial harassment is a growing obstacle to journalistic work across the region, with notable cases in Mexico, Argentina and Peru. This form of restriction on freedom of expression not only affects those prosecuted, but also contributes to the silencing of the wider press community, with too many journalists resorting to self-censorship to avoid the professional, political and economic consequences of facing legal proceedings.

The 2025 assessment confirms that violence against journalists in Latin America and the Caribbean is not isolated, but of a structural problem sustained by the convergence of organised crime, corruption, institutional weakness and persistent impunity. When

killings, attacks, threats and judicial persecution go unanswered or are met with ineffective responses, journalism becomes a high-risk activity — particularly for those working in territories far from centres of power.

It is essential that States establish comprehensive public policies that ensure prevention, effective protection, and thorough investigations capable of identifying and sanctioning both the material perpetrators and the intellectual authors of these crimes. As long as the killing of a journalist remains a crime with low political and judicial cost, freedom of expression and the public's right to be informed will continue to be under threat in the region.

**KILLING OF JOURNALISTS REMAINS A THREAT TO THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN THE REGION.**

## COLOMBIA

### OSCAR GOMEZ AGUDELO

25 JANUARY



Óscar Gómez Agudelo was shot dead three times on 25 January in Armenia, Quindío, while on his way to host his radio program *La comunidad por la comunidad*. His reporting focused on alleged irregularities in the management of public funds in Quindío.

## ECUADOR

### PATRICIO AGUILAR

04 MARCH



Local journalist Patricio Aguilar was shot over 30 times on 4 March in Quinindé, Esmeraldas, while covering news in the Fundo Limón neighborhood. Days earlier, he had reported on social media about recurring gunfire in the area.

## GUATEMALA

### JORGE ZAPETA

16 DECEMBER



He was found dead on December 16 in a rural area known as El Aguacatal in the municipality of San Pablo Jocopilas, in Guatemala's southern Suchitepéquez department, according to Guatemalan newspaper *La Hora*. He had been reported missing since Monday, according to the report.

## HONDURAS

### JAVIER ANTONIO SALINAS

16 DECEMBER



Salinas was a salvadoran journalist living in Honduras. Shot dead while driving a taxi (he had a second job). He had left El Salvador due to threats and a kidnap attempt, and he was under the protection mechanism in Honduras.

## MEXICO

### CALLETANO DE JESUS GUERRERO

**17 JANUARY**

Armed individuals on motorcycles attacked journalist Calletano de Jesús Guerrero in the parking lot of the San Antonio parish on 17 January. The journalist was killed despite having had state protection for more than ten years.



### KRISTIAN ZAVALA

**02 MARCH**

He was shot dead in the early hours of 2 March in Silao, Guanajuato, while inside a vehicle with another person. Zavala covered local politics and public safety on his social media page El Silaoense and had been under state protection since 2021 due to threats related to his reporting.



### MIGUEL ANGEL BELTRAN

**25 OCTOBER**

The body of Miguel Ángel Beltrán, journalist and owner of the news outlet La Gazzetta Durango, was found on a section of the Durango–Mazatlán highway.



## PERU

### GASTON MEDINA SOTOMAYOR

**20 JANUARY**

Journalist Gastón Medina Sotomayor, owner and director of Cadena Sur TV, was brutally attacked in front of his home on 20 January in the city of Ica. He was shot at least eight times and died from the severity of his injuries.



### RAUL CELIZ LOPEZ

**07 MAY**

Raúl Celis López, a journalist for Radio Karibeña, was killed in Iquitos on 7 May while on his way to work. According to local media, two men on a motorcycle intercepted the mototaxi he was riding and shot him three times.



### FERNANDO NUÑEZ GUEVARA

**06 DECEMBER**

Journalist Fernando Núñez Guevara, who worked for Kamila TV, was murdered on 6 December in Pacasmayo. Núñez Guevara, who was also secretary of the Interior, Minutes and Archives of the Provincial Association of Journalists ANP Chepén, was attacked by hitmen while riding a motorcycle with his brother, after returning from a media assignment.

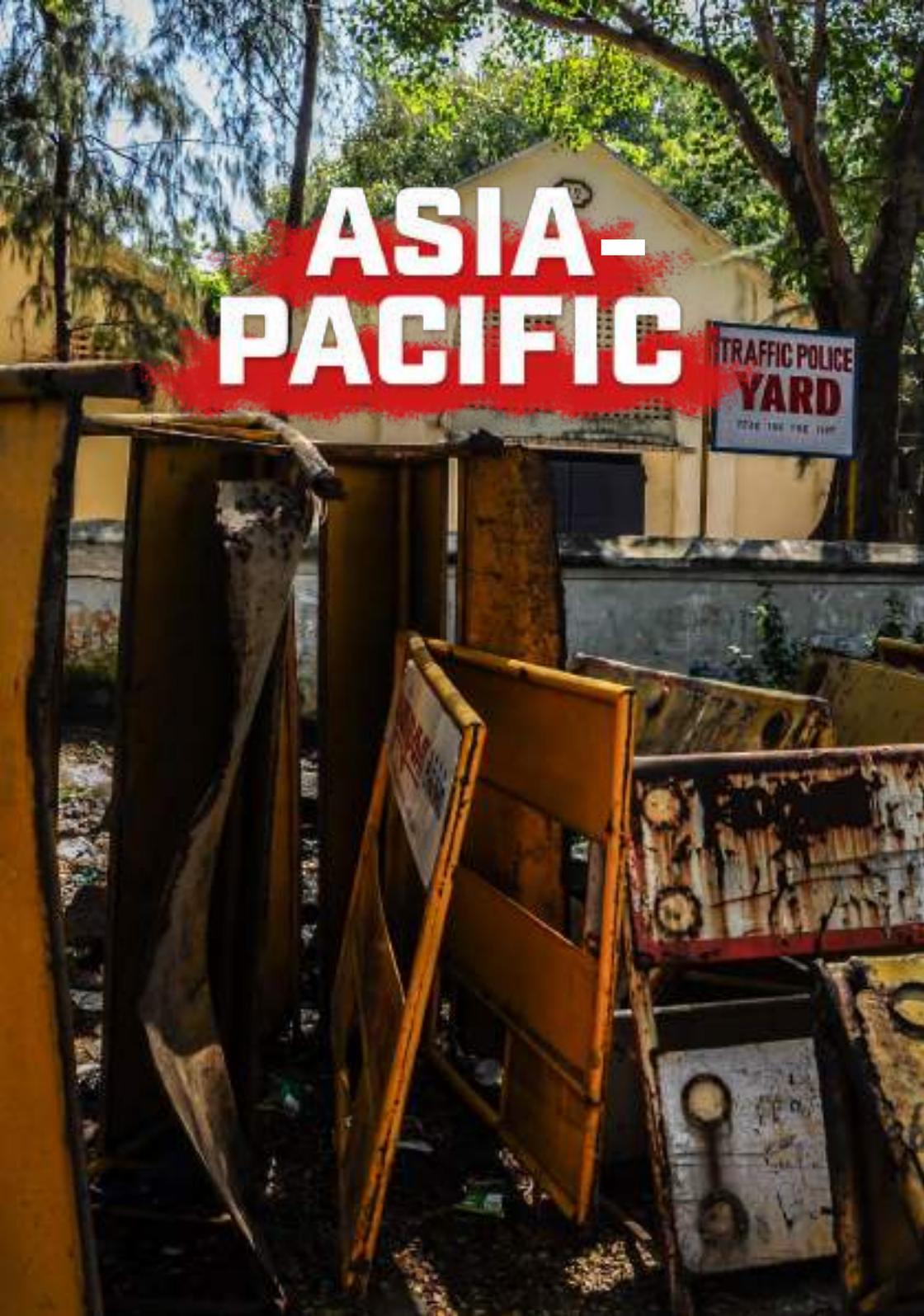


### MITZAR BATO CASTILLEJOS TENAZOA

**26 DECEMBER**

He was shot at close range by armed attackers as he was leaving his home to go host his radio program. The assailants were described as hitmen traveling on a motorcycle. Despite medical efforts, he died on 26 December as a result of the gunshot wounds.





# ASIA-PACIFIC

## THE PRICE OF TRUTH IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

In 2025, the IFJ and its affiliates bore witness to journalists and media workers across the Asia-Pacific region being routinely silenced, jailed, murdered and disappeared for simply doing their jobs. In too many cases, these colleagues were attempting to expose uncomfortable truths and expose wrongdoing. Some were simply in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Fifteen of the region's media workers faced the fiercest retribution – paying the price of their lives. All those killed in the year were men.

Most of these journalists were targeted in the usual and expected theatres of violence for the media. The “usual suspects” of the countries we continue to document year in and year out are India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Bangladesh and Afghanistan. Sadly, Nepal - also joined the list this year when photojournalist **Suresh Rajak** was horrifically burned to death, when the building he was reporting live from was set alight by protestors during violent pro-monarchy protests in the country on March 28, 2025. While the country's interim government – at the behest of the Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ) – eventually came forward with compensation for Suresh's family, it cannot erase the fact that his colleagues' desperate pleas for assistance on the day to rescue the trapped photojournalist were ignored by Nepali police. Suresh's body was found burnt beyond recognition.

At least a quarter of the journalists murdered in the Asia-Pacific in the year from January 1 to December 31, 2025, were noted for their attempts to expose corruption by governments, extortion attempts, mafia operations and dodgy and dubious business dealings. Pakistani journalist **Imtaiz Mir** was shot by a newly-emerged Shia militant group linked to the Iran-backed Zaynabioun Brigade, which reportedly targeted Mir over his views on normalisation of relations with Israel. Several of the journalists killed faced multiple threats leading up to their deaths, but a lack of action or appropriate response by authorities meant these warnings went unheeded with catastrophic outcomes.

More than half of those killed were victims of direct, targeted and brutal shootings – in broad daylight, on the streets, as they travelled by motorcycle or by car, and in their homes. In the Philippines, magazine publisher **Juan “Johnny” Dayang** was killed after being fired upon through a window of his home as he sat watching television in Western Visayas on April 29. In Pakistan, broadcast and digital journalist **Abdul Latif Baloch** was shot and killed in front of his wife and children in his home in Balochistan after a botched attempted abduction by alleged state-backed militia on May 24. Baloch, regularly wrote about human rights violations in the region, including reports on alleged enforced disappearances, extra-judicial killings and restrictions on freedom of movement due to military operations. He



had previously been abducted two times in retaliation for his reporting and numerous members of his family were also allegedly detained or killed by security forces over the past 15 years, including his brother and son. Two journalists - **Mukesh Chandrakar**, a freelancer from Chhattisgarh, India, and **Khandaker Shah Alam**, from Dhaka, Bangladesh - were both brutally beaten to death. Mukesh's crime? For exposing irregularities in a local road construction project that went on to trigger an official investigation. Khandaker was murdered by a local criminal straight after his release from prison in alleged retaliation for his reporting on the accused's earlier arrest. The remaining casualties were a result of stabbing/hacking attacks in Bangladesh and India (one each); and in drone/airstrikes in Afghanistan (2). Broadcast journalists were the highest proportion of media workers targeted (47%) in the year, followed by print (40%), then freelance and digital media workers in the remaining numbers.

Of the 15 cases, arrests were made in connection to just five of the killings - with most of these arrests made in India. Two of the suspects in the murder case of **Raghvendra Bajpai**, from Uttar Pradesh, India, were later killed in an encounter with a joint team of the Special Task Force (STF) and local police in August. Raghvendra's family suspect the journalist's killing was related to his reporting on alleged irregularities in rice paddy sales and stamp duties in the state's central-north.

While it is not yet clear on the outcome of the cases where arrests were actually made, official figures by

UNESCO indicate that of all journalist killings globally, just 13% are considered "judicially solved".

But impunity for killings has other ways of revealing itself. In the case of Karachi-based Dawn News journalist Khawar Hussain, who was found with a bullet wound to his head in his car, authorities officially ruled his death a suicide. This was despite the protestations of his family and in spite of the disappearance of one of Hussain's phones and the other phone found with him completely erased.

There was some relief at the decline in the murder tally from 27 media workers targeted and killed in the Asia-Pacific in 2024, but this must be contrasted against a spike in attacks on media workers using alternate tactics. Journalist arrests globally are at a record high. As it stands, Asia-Pacific holds the mantle of being the highest jailer of journalists with at least 277 media workers currently detained and incarcerated in the region. This is more than half of the IFJ recorded figures of 516 journalists globally who currently remain in jail.

China continues to be the world's largest jailer of journalists and media workers with at least 136 media workers behind bars. This was followed with high tallies of jailed media workers in Myanmar (49) and Vietnam (37) - both closed and authoritarian states. Journalists are also in jail in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Hong Kong, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Philippines, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. In Bangladesh, an increasing number of journalists have been rounded up by authorities since the country's interim government

was installed in 2024. According to the New Delhi-based think tank, Rights & Risks Analysis Group, by December 2025, the interim government had targeted as many as 640 journalists through criminal prosecutions, financial investigations, and physical violence. This is a claim that the country's press secretary to Chief Adviser Mohammed Yunus has rejected as an "outright lie." IFJ research shows at least seven journalists still remain incarcerated in Bangladesh on dubious charges.

Worryingly, the IFJ has noted the steady expansion by governments broadscale across the region resorting to increasingly authoritarian practices, by weaponising laws using vague definitions, by arming the courts against freedom of expression, by turning a blind eye to corruption and extremism, and by using police and military to round up

journalists and brutalise them with blunt force.

Attacks on the press should never be treated as isolated incidents or random events; they remain at the core of deliberate strategies to dismantle democracies and fundamental human rights - too often with the blessing of increasingly authoritarian regimes. The pervasiveness of corruption at every level of society continues to be one of the world's greatest evolving threats and is a key cause of declining democracy, instability and human rights violations.

Every journalist that dies, every journalist that is targeted, is a failure in the health test of stable societies and their ability to strive for a more peaceful, sustainable world. In Asia-Pacific, these deaths and the long list of incarcerations are a warning sign of a deeper, darker failure.



## AFGHANISTAN



### Abdul Ghafoor Abed

14 OCTOBER

Journalist Abdul Ghafoor Abed was killed on 14/10/2025 during cross-border fighting between Taliban and Pakistani forces.

### Abdul Zahir Safi

16 OCTOBER

Abdul Zahir Safi, a media employee of Afghanistan's state-run media, was killed in an airstrike in a civilian area of Kabul.

## BANGLADESH



### Khandaker Shah Alam

25 JUNE

Journalist killed in violent targeted attack Bangladeshi journalist Khandaker Shah Alam was violently attacked and killed on June 25 in Nabinagar Upazila, in Dhaka's northeast, in a targeted retaliation for his reporting.



### Md Asaduzzaman Tuhin

07 AUGUST

Journalist murdered in Gazipur for extortion reporting Journalist Md Asaduzzaman Tuhin was stabbed to death in Gazipur on August 7, allegedly after reporting on extortion in the local area.

## INDIA



### Mukesh Chandrakar

3 JANUARY

On January 3, the body of freelance journalist Mukesh Chandrakar was discovered in a septic tank at the home of a private contractor in the central Indian state of Chhattisgarh, with police suspecting the killing was related to a December report into irregularities in a road construction project in the state's south.



### Naresh Kumar

12 JULY

Journalist CH Naresh Kumar was hacked to death inside his car by unknown assailants in Murliguda village, Malkangiri district, Odisha.

Five unidentified men on two motorcycles attacked him with a sword and other sharp weapons before fleeing.



### Dharmendra Singh Chauhan

18 MAY

Journalist Dharmendra Singh Chauhan was shot and killed by unidentified assailants on May 18 while walking near his home in India's northern Haryana state.



### Ravghendra Bajpai

08 MARCH

Journalist killed after land sales report Journalist and Right To Information activist Raghendra Bajpai was killed in a targeted attack on March 8 while travelling near Sitapur, with the journalist's family stating they believe the killing could be related to his reporting on irregularities in rice paddy sales.

## NEPAL



### Suresh Rajak

28 MARCH

Journalist burned alive while reporting Kathmandu protest Photojournalist Suresh Rajak was burned to death on March 28 while reporting from a building in Tinkune, Kathmandu that was set alight by protestors during a violent demonstration.

## PHILIPPINES



### Erwin Labitad Segovia

21 JULY

Mindanao broadcaster murdered in targeted shooting Mindanao based broadcaster Erwin Labitad Segovia was gunned down in Bislig City on July 21 by two unidentified assailants during his commute home after recording his morning radio show.



### Juan Dayang

29 APRIL

Veteran Filipino journalist shot dead in home Senior journalist Juan "Johnny" Dayang was shot and killed when an unknown gunman fired into his Barangay Andagao residence in Kalibo, in Aklan province, on April 29.



### **Noel Bellen**

**21 OCTOBER**

Noel Bellen Samar died on October 21 after sustaining gunshot wounds in a shooting attack a day earlier on October 20 in the northern island of Luzon.

### **PAKISTAN**

### **Abdul Latif Baloch**

**24 MAY**

Abdul Latif Baloch was shot four times and killed in his home in the Mashkay Tehsil area of Awaran district in the early morning of May 24. The attack occurred in front of his wife and children when four armed men broke into his property. According to a senior police official, the assailants attempted to abduct him, but when Baloch resisted, they shot him dead on the spot.



### **Imtiaz Mir**

**28 SEPTEMBER**

Journalist Imtiaz Mir killed by militant group in Karachi Four suspects were arrested on October 27 for the killing of journalist and anchor Imtiaz Mir, who died on September 28 after sustaining critical injuries in a gun attack in Karachi the week prior.



### **Khawar Hussain**

**16 AUGUST**

Karachi-based journalist Khawar Hussain was found shot dead in his vehicle on August 16 in the city of Sanghar under suspicious circumstances. Sanghar police discovered Hussain's body inside his vehicle parked on a main road. The veteran Dawn News political correspondent had sustained a fatal gunshot wound to the head, with a licensed pistol registered in his name found in his hand.



# EUROPE

## EUROPE: STILL TOO MANY DEATHS, BUT A MORE PROTECTIVE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The IFJ and its regional organisation, the European Federation of Journalists (EFJ), recorded ten killings in Europe in 2025: eight in Ukraine, one in Russia and one in Turkey. A worrying trend identified by European journalists' organisations was the increased use of drones deliberately targeting journalists covering armed conflicts.

These figures represent the third time in the past decade that Europe has recorded such high numbers of journalists killed – first in 2015 with the Charlie Hebdo (satirical magazine) massacre in Paris, then in 2022 following the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In 2025, the war between Russia and Ukraine was particularly deadly.

Russia's war against Ukraine remains the gravest threat to journalists in Europe, with high numbers of journalists and media workers killed, injured, detained, or disappeared in Russian-controlled areas. Protest-related attacks were recorded in many other European countries, with the highest levels of physical attacks in Georgia, Serbia and Turkey. Journalists were targeted by police and political actors, prevented from reporting, or sanctioned just for doing their work.

Ukrainian journalists **Olena Gramova**, **Yevgen Karmazin** and **Tetiana Kulyk**, as well as French journalist **Antoni Lallican**, were deliberately killed by Russian drones. Russian journalist **Ivan Zuev** was reportedly also killed in a Ukrainian drone attack, in the Russian-occupied Zaporizhzhia

region, southeastern Ukraine.

In some cases, such as that of Antoni Lallican, there is no doubt that the attack was deliberate, since the journalist was the victim of an FPV drone, equipped with a camera and piloted by a human operator. In addition, the victim was wearing a helmet and bullet-proof vest marked 'press'. For the IFJ and EFJ, it is clear that this was an assassination, a war crime.

In Ukraine, a preliminary investigation was launched on October 3 on the basis of Article 438-2 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code for "war crimes". It is being conducted by the public prosecutor's office in Kramatorsk, a city in the Donetsk region. Two days later, on October 5, France's National Anti-Terrorism Prosecutor's Office (PNAT) announced it had opened a war crimes investigation, which was entrusted to the Central Office for Combating Crimes against Humanity and Hate Crimes. The IFJ and EFJ welcomed the swift opening of a war crime investigation, following the drone attack that killed Antoni Lallican.

"Today, in Ukraine, the main threat to journalists, as to all civilians, is Russian drones hunting people," said Sergiy Tomilenko, president of the National Union of Journalists of Ukraine (NUJU). These are not collateral victims of the war. By targeting journalists, the Russian army is deliberately hunting those trying to document war crimes. For journalists, every trip to the frontline zone is a deadly risk. Antoni Lallican took this risk again and again, coming to

Ukraine, traveling to Donbas, documenting what many prefer not to see. He built a visual bridge between the world and Ukrainian reality. Now he himself has become part of this tragic story".

Journalists must wear distinctive signs for their safety

The EFJ also notes that several of the journalists killed in 2025, in the context of armed conflict, were wearing clothing that did not distinguish them from military personnel. The EFJ reiterated its critical recommendation that journalists operating in conflict zones wear clearly marked blue vests (which are also body armour) to identify themselves as non-combatant civilians under international humanitarian law, primarily the Geneva Conventions.

The primary "sign" is the large "PRESS" marking, often in white letters on a bright blue background. This color is used to distinguish media personnel from military forces, who typically use camouflage. These blue vests and "PRESS" signs are a vital, internationally recognised recommendation to enhance safety, although they are not a guaranteed safeguard.

The various mechanisms for monitoring violations of press freedom in which the IFJ and the EFJ participate in Europe show that the situation deteriorated further in 2025. Statistical data from the Council of Europe Platform for the Protection of Journalism and Safety of Journalists indicated that the number of physical attacks against journalists increased

by nearly 13% in 2025 with 88 attacks recorded, compared to 78 attacks in 2024.

Another worrying finding is the accumulation of impunity cases for murders or disappearances of journalists. The Council of Europe Platform now lists the names of 50 journalists who have been victims of unpunished crimes. Just over a third of them (18) lost their lives during the Kosovo

war. Among the countries with the highest number of cases of impunity for murder are Russia, Turkey, Ukraine and Serbia. But impunity is also prevalent in other European Union member states including Greece, Poland,

ANOTHER  
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Slovakia, Malta and Cyprus. Cases as symbolic as the murders of journalists Daphne Caruana Galizia in Malta; Jamal Khashoggi and Hrant Dink in Turkey; Anna Politkovskaya in Russia; Giorgos Karaivaz in Greece; Slavko Ćuruvija in Serbia; Martin O'Hagan in the United Kingdom; Elmar Huseynov in Azerbaijan; Pavel Sheremet in Ukraine; and Ján Kuciak in Slovakia; remain scandalously unpunished.

On the other major monitoring platform, in which the EFJ participates, "Mapping Media Freedom", 218 attacks on the physical integrity of journalists were recorded in Europe in 2025. Serbia had most of the physical assaults documented in 2025 (44 cases compared to 14 in 2024), including excessive use of force by law enforcement officers, as well as arrests, mainly during anti-corruption

protests. Journalists and journalism students were affected. This was followed by Germany (28 cases in total, 16 during protests) and Ukraine (24 assaults affecting at least 39 media workers, mostly by military forces). Police violence against journalists in France, during protests, remains a concern with 19 recorded attacks, up from five in 2024.

**DESPITE UNCERTAINTIES,  
THIS AMBITIOUS  
TEXT STANDS AS A  
ROBUST DEFENSE  
AGAINST ASSAULTS ON  
JOURNALISM**

European countries and the EU are taking protective measures

Under pressure from EFJ's advocacy, some European states and intergovernmental organisations (European Union, Council of Europe, OSCE, etc.) are taking concrete action to reduce the scale of threats to journalists. These measures

reflect a growing awareness of the need for more systematic national action to protect journalists and press freedom.

The measures taken by the EU – including the European Media Freedom Act (EMFA), which came into full force on August 8, 2025, and the European anti-SLAPP directive, as well as the instruments for regulating large digital platforms – offer additional leverage to defenders of press freedom in Europe. A major step forward,

the EMFA aims to create a healthier, more democratic media landscape by harmonising fragmented national laws and strengthening protections for free press. This new EU regulation will protect media independence, pluralism, and journalists' rights by setting common rules for media services across the EU, banning state interference like spyware use, ensuring media ownership transparency, and establishing safeguards against unfair content removal by large online platforms.



## RUSSIA



**Anna Prokofieva**

**26 MARCH**

Anna Prokofieva, a Russian war correspondent for the state-controlled Channel One, was killed and her cameraman Dmitry Volkov was seriously wounded by a landmine explosion on 26 March 2025 in the Belgorod region, near the Ukrainian border.

## TÜRKIYE



**Hakan Tosun**

**13 OCTOBER**

Turkish journalist and environmental activist Hakan Tosun died from his injuries following a street assault by two individuals.

Hakan Tosun was found unconscious after being attacked as he walked through the streets of Istanbul's Esenyurt district on 11 October. According to CCTV footage published by Turkish media, Tosun was struck on the head by two individuals on a motorcycle. He suffered a brain hemorrhage and was taken to the Çam and Sakura City Hospital, where he died after two days of intensive care, on 13 October 2025.

## UKRAINE



**Tetiana Kulyk**

**26 FEBRUARY**

Tetiana Kulyk, a Ukrainian journalist and member of the National Union of Journalists of Ukraine (NUJU), was killed in a Russian drone attack that hit her home in the Kyiv region on 26 February.



**Antoni Lallican**

**03 OCTOBER**

French photojournalist Antoni Lallican was killed by a drone on 3 October in Ukraine. He was on assignment in Donbas, Ukraine, for the Carcassonne-based photojournalism agency Hans Lucas. It is the first time a journalist has been killed by a drone in Ukraine. The circumstances surrounding the incident remain under investigation.



**Ivan Zuev**

**16 OCTOBER**

Russian war correspondent Ivan Zuev was killed by a drone attack in the Russian-occupied Zaporizhzhia region, southeastern Ukraine.



**Olena Gramova**

**Yevhen Karmazin**

**23 OCTOBER**

War correspondent Olena Gramova and cameraman Yevgen Karmazin, both working for State-funded news organisation Freedom Media, were killed by a drone attack in the city of Kramatorsk, eastern Ukraine, on 23 October. A third reporter, Alexander Kolychev, was injured and taken to hospital.



**Alexander Fedorchak**

**Alexander Sirkeli**

**Andrei Panov**

**24 MARCH**

Russian state-controlled Izvestia correspondent Alexander Fedorchak was killed in a rocket attack in Luhansk, Ukraine, along with Zvezda TV cameraman Andrei Panov and driver Alexander Sirkeli.



# MIDDLE EAST AND ARAB WORLD

## THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE ARAB WORLD CONTINUE TO BE THE KILLING FIELDS OF JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA WORKERS

It was yet another painful year for the journalist community in the Arab World and the Middle East, with the loss of at least 74 colleagues during 2025. Of these, 71 were killed by the Israeli army as they worked in makeshift offices/tents, on the streets of Gaza and inside their media offices in Sana and Tehran.

The region's merciless and protracted wars sadly continue to harvest journalists' lives and devastate media communities. While the IFJ and its members unions do all they can to reduce the losses, through training and advocacy and also by providing assistance to those directly impacted, the scale of the crises and obvious decline in resources leaves a dire need for far more professional and humanitarian support.

For the third consecutive year, Palestinian journalists killed by the Israeli army constituted the bulk of the total journalists killed around the world – with at least 56 recorded during 2025 alone. The Israeli atrocities of killing journalists during the Gaza conflict is unmatched anywhere in the world and at any time in history. The Israeli government has turned Gaza into a killing field with complete disregard to all international law, norms and existing accountability mechanisms.

Unfortunately, the Israeli expectations of the level of impunity it enjoys from its backers and partners didn't fail. The brutality of the Israeli targeting of journalists was manifested acutely in two targeted attacks of tents that

were sheltering journalists. The first on April 7, 2025, in Khan Younis, saw journalist **Ahmed Mansour** burned to death whilst sitting on a chair inside a tent. It was a scene that can only be described as apocalyptic. The second attack, on August 10, targeted Al Jazeera reporter **Anas al-Sharif** killing him and five other journalists and media workers.

In other countries across the region, journalists paid the ultimate price in covering conflicts and civil wars. In Yemen, one lethal attack by the Israeli army on the office of 26th September Newspaper killed 13 journalists and media workers. It is now considered one of the worst attacks on media offices in the region. In Syria and Iran as well, journalists were targeted and killed because of their work.

Wars are not the only nemesis to journalists in this region. State violence against critical journalists and media is regularly manifested through threats, employment of existing or new laws, or economic strangulation. Governments broadscale are determined to muzzle press freedom. Critical journalists are too often viewed and treated as the enemy.

In Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen, Algeria, Iran and Palestine (at the hands of the Israeli occupation) journalists are jailed, prosecuted or threatened or forced to flee their countries. However, in most of these countries, the journalists and their unions are showing remarkable courage, commitment and resilience in their fights to defend their mission and profession.



## Middle East and the Arab World

### IRAN

#### Hamidreza Darajati

16 MAY

Hamidreza Darajati, a well-known Iranian photographer, was killed on 16 May in Tehran when a race car went off the track and collided with a group of media professionals covering the event.

#### Nima Rajabpour

#### Masoumeh Azimi

16 JUNE

At least two journalists have been killed in an Israeli attack targeting the headquarters of the IRIB on 16 June. The deceased journalists are Nima Rajabpour, editor-in-chief of Iran's state TV news channel Khabar, and Masoumeh Azimi, secretary at the IRIB. Local media reported that a dozen others were injured.

### PALESTINE

#### Saed Nabhan

13 JANUARY

Journalist Saed Abu Nabhan, who worked for Alghad TV and was a freelance photographer for Anadolu Agency, was killed by an Israeli sniper, while he was working in central Gaza's Nuseirat area. .

#### Mohammad Emad Mansour

24 MARS

Journalist Mohammed Mansour, working for Palestine Today, was killed when his apartment in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza, was hit by an Israeli strike.

#### Hossam Shabat

24 MARS

Journalist Hossam Shabat, who worked as a contributor for Al Jazeera Mubasher, was killed when an Israeli airstrike hit his car in Jabalia refugee camp, northern Gaza.



#### Ahmed Rouhi Mansour

08 APRIL

Journalist Ahmed Mansour, who worked for Palestine Today, succumbed to his injuries and severe burns, one day after an Israeli airstrike hit a media workers' tent in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza.

#### Fatima Hassouna

16 APRIL

Freelance photojournalist and PJS member, Fatima Hassouna, lost her life in an Israeli bombardment that hit her home in Gaza City.

#### Yahya Munir Sabih

07 MAY

Journalist Yahya Subaih was killed in an Israeli bombing in western Gaza City

#### Hassan Abdel Fattah Islayyeh

13 MAY

Journalist Hassan Aslih was killed in an Israeli bombing at Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza.

#### Aziz Al-Hajjar

18 MAY

Freelance photojournalist Aziz Al-Hajjar was killed, along with his wife and children in Beit Al-Naaja, northern Gaza.

#### Abdulrahman Tawfiq Al-Abadleh

18 MAY

Journalist Abdul Rahman Tawfiq Al-Abadla, who worked as a freelance reporter and photographer, was killed in an Israeli airstrike on the town of Al-Qarara, southern Gaza,

#### Ismail Jamal Badah

05 JUNE

Ismail Badah, a cameraman for Palestine Today; and Samir Al-Rifai from Shams News Agency was killed in an Israeli attack targeting journalists in Gaza City.





### **Ahmed Alaa Qaljah**

**06 JUNE**

Journalist Ahmed Qaljah, who worked as a freelance cameraman for Al-Arabiya, was critically injured as a result of the attack targeting the Al Ahli Hospital and succumbed to his injuries.



### **Ismail Hussein Ismail Abu Hatab**

**30 JUNE**

An Israeli airstrike hit the Al-Baqa seafront cafe, west of Gaza City, killing freelance photojournalist Ismail Abu Hatab, who worked for several media platforms and news outlets.



### **Walaa Mohammad Hassan Al-Shaer**

**23 JULY**

An Israeli airstrike killed journalist Walaa Mohammad Hassan Al-Shaer along with her entire family in Gaza City. Al-Jabari, who was pregnant, was killed when her home in Tal Al-Hawa neighbourhood in southwest Gaza City was bombed.



### **Ibrahim Mahmoud Rajab Hajaj**

**30 JULY**

Photojournalist and PJS member, Ibrahim Mahmoud Hajaj, was killed as a result of Israeli shelling in the Al-Daraj neighbourhood in Gaza City..



### **Mohammad Qasem Qreiqqa**

**10 AUGUST**

Israeli forces killed Al Jazeera correspondent Mohammed Qreiqqa in a targeted attack on a tent housing journalists located outside Al Shifa Hospital in Gaza City..



### **Anas Jamal Mahmoud Al-Sharif**

**10 AUGUST**

Israeli forces killed Al Jazeera journalist Anas al-Sharif in a targeted attack on a tent housing journalists located outside Al Shifa Hospital in Gaza City.



### **Khaled Mohammad Mustafa Al-Madhoun**

**23 AUGUST**

Was killed by a direct attack from Israeli forces while covering events in Zikim, northern Gaza Strip.



### **Hassan Youssef Mustafa Douhan**

**25 AUGUST**

Journalist and director of the investigative reporting unit of Al-Hayat Al-Jadida newspaper Hassan Douhan was shot by Israeli forces in his tent in Mawasi, Khan Yunis.



### **Ahmed Salameh Suleiman Abu Aziz**

**25 AUGUST**

Freelance journalist Ahmad Abu Aziz, who worked for media outlets such as Middle East Eye and was based in Khan Yunis, succumbed to the injuries he sustained from Israel's attack on Nasser Hospital.



### **Maryam Riyad Mohammad Abu Daqah**

**25 AUGUST**

Maryam Abu Deqa a journalist working for several media such as Associated Press and Independent Arabia, was killed by an Israeli airstrike on Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza.



### **Muath Mohammad Mustafa Abu Taha**

**25 AUGUST**

Moaz Abu Taha, a journalist working for NBC news, was killed by an Israeli airstrike on Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza.



### **Mohammad Saber Ibrahim Salameh**

**25 AUGUST**

Mohammed Salama, a journalist working for Al Jazeera, was killed by an Israeli airstrike on Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza.



### **Hossam Atiyah Abdelrahman Al-Masri**

**25 AUGUST**

Hossam Al-Masri a photographer working for Reuters, was killed by an Israeli airstrike on Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza.



**Islam Muhareb Abdullah Abed**  
**31 AUGUST**

Journalist and correspondent for Al Quds Al Youm channel Islam Abed was killed alongside with her husband and children in an Israeli airstrike that hit her apartment in Gaza City.



**Rasmi Jihad Mohammad Salem**  
**02 SEPTEMBER**

Rasmi Jihad Salem, photojournalist for Al-Manara Media Company, was killed in an Israeli airstrike on Gaza City.



**Mohammad Alaa Al-Swalhi**  
**17 SEPTEMBER**

Mohammed Alaa Al-Sawalehi, cameraman for the Al-Quds Today channel, was killed in an Israeli airstrike on Gaza City.



**Yahya Barzaq**  
**29 OCTOBER**

Yehya Barzak, freelance photojournalist working for TRT was killed in a shelling in Deir Albalah.



**Mahmoud Essam Wadi**  
**02 DECEMBER**

Photojournalist Mahmoud Wadi was killed by an Israeli drone strike in central Khan Yunis, southern Gaza.

**SYRIA**



**Sari Majid Al-Shoufi**  
**14 JULY**

Photographer Sari Majid Al-Shoufi of Suwayda24 was ambushed during a sudden attack by transitional government forces, while he was covering armed clashes in his village of Ta'ara, western Sweida. He entered the village to report on the events, the likes of which he had been covering for the past few years, and was caught in gunfire.

**Ibrahim Ajaj**  
**22 JANUARY**

Unidentified armed individuals abducted photographer Ibrahim Ajaj, who had been working for the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA), from his home in the city of Hama in western Syria. His lifeless body was found riddled with bullets on 22 January, his relatives told AFP.

**YEMEN**

**10 SEPTEMBER**

Israeli airstrikes hit the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, as well as the northern province of Al-Jawf. The attack targeted the offices of the newspaper 26 September, leaving at least 13 media professionals and bystanders killed or injured.



**< Jamal Al-Adhi**



**< Ali Mohammed Al-Aqel**



**Abdullah Mahdi Al-Bahri >**



**< Abdullah Al-Haraz**



**Ali Naji Al-Shara >**



**< Murad Halboub Al-Faqih**



**Mohammed Al-Omeisi >**



**< Youssef Shams Al-Din Al-Bahri**



**Abbas Al-Dailami >**



**< Abdulaziz Al-Sheikh >**



**Musab Abdul Hafeez Al-Hattami >**



# REPORT ON THE IFJ INTERNATIONAL SAFETY FUND FOR 2025

In 2025, the IFJ's International Safety Fund (ISF) continued to provide vital emergency assistance to journalists in danger, with a total of €89,830 disbursed.

As in previous years, Palestine represented the largest share of this support, with €68,460 sent to journalists through the Palestinian Journalists' Syndicate, reflecting the ongoing war and the extreme conditions under which journalists continue to work in Gaza. Beyond Palestine, ISF pursued its core mission of solidarity by allocating more limited but essential assistance to journalists facing serious difficulties elsewhere.

Support was provided to colleagues in Yemen, Myanmar, Argentina, Burundi, Cameroon, Namibia, Turkey, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Canada, where journalists were confronted with repression, insecurity or severe economic hardship. These figures once again underline the central role of the IFJ Safety Fund and the urgent need to secure its long-term sustainability in order to continue assisting journalists wherever they are under threat.

## **MAKE SECURE ONLINE DONATIONS ON DONORBOX**

The International Safety Fund can also be used on a case-by-case limited basis to assist in legal fees for journalists/media staff that again cannot find sufficient support from their

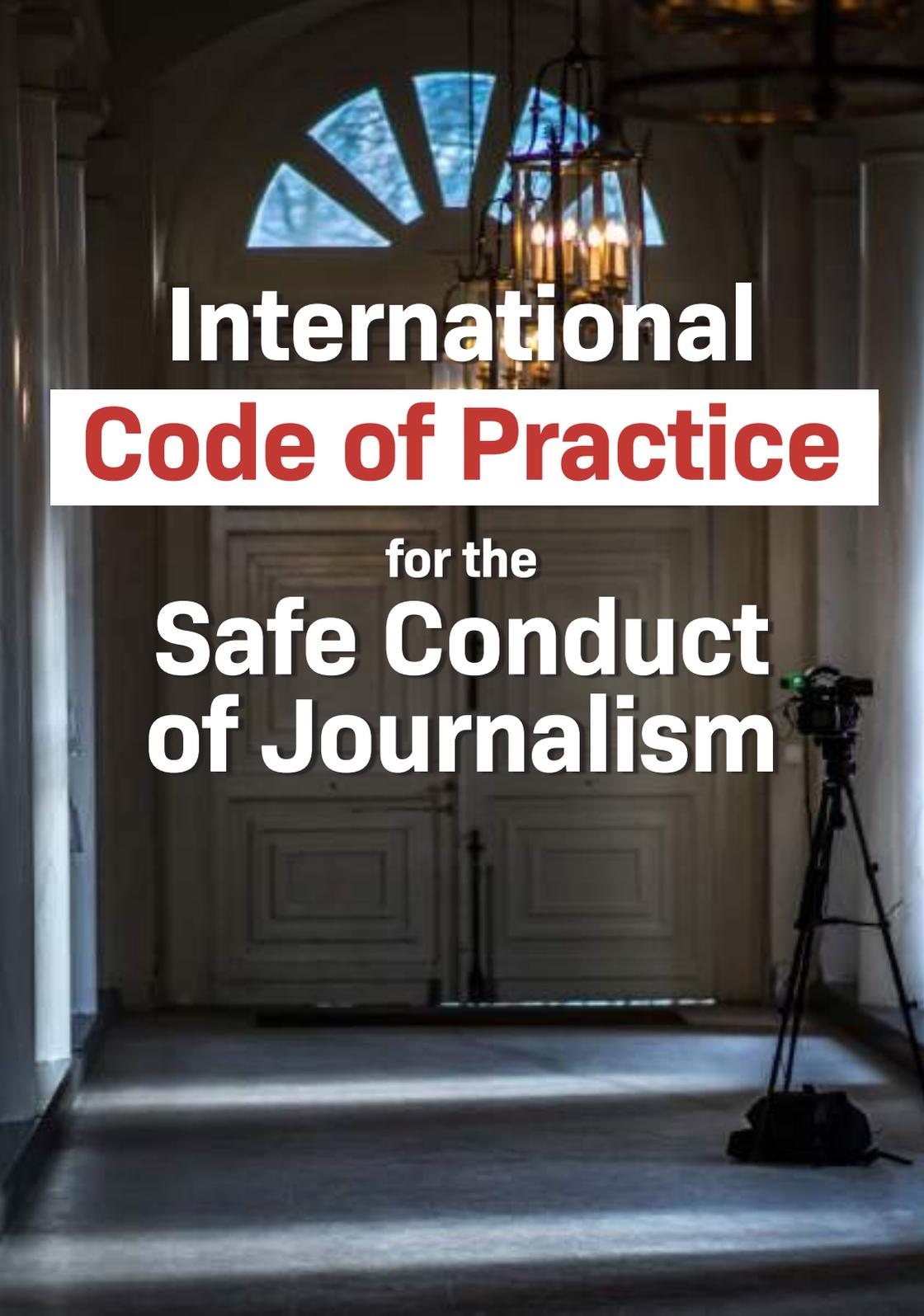
employer. Finally, the Safety Fund can provide immediate assistance for the families of journalists and media staff whose 'bread-winner' has been killed and who have no means to sustain themselves. Whenever the IFJ gives assistance there is a monitoring and reporting process to ensure that the money goes to where it is intended. In 2010 the IFJ revised the Safety Fund rules. These are available on request from the IFJ secretariat. The IFJ Safety Fund can only continue to assist journalists if its future is secured. In

order to help journalists, money must come in. But, most importantly, it is a Fund that must provide help to those who need it most. It is now possible to make secure online donations (donorbox).

Please visit our website – [ifj.org](http://ifj.org) – and donate to ensure that we get the message out to those who have suffered and face a bleak future: you are not alone – the IFJ Safety fund is here to help.

**THE IFJ SAFETY FUND  
CAN ONLY CONTINUE TO  
ASSIST JOURNALISTS IF  
ITS FUTURE IS SECURED.**





# International Code of Practice

## for the Safe Conduct of Journalism

The dangers posed to journalists and media staff working in dangerous situations and conflict zones are the subject of extensive record. Since 1990 and the launch of its annual Killed List, the IFJ has recorded 3,173 deaths worldwide, an average of 91 deaths per year, and 876 in the last ten years.

Many journalists are killed, injured or harassed in war zones, either targeted by one side or another or caught in the crossfire of violence. Others are the victims of premeditated assault and intimidation either by criminals, terrorists or by agencies of the state — the police, the military or the security forces — acting secretly and illegally.

Very often there is little that journalists or media organisations can do to avoid casualties. There will, inevitably, be accidents, no matter how much care is taken to provide protection and there is little one can do when those targeting media use ruthless and brutal methods to crush journalistic inquiry.

However, there are steps that journalists and media organisations should take to minimise the risks to staff. In particular, the following are vital considerations in providing protection: Adequate preparation, training and social protection is vital. It is essential that journalists and media staff be in a state of readiness when difficulties arise. There should be a framework for providing individuals with health care and social protection.

Media professionals must be informed

and inform themselves about the political, physical, and social terrain in which they are working. They must not contribute to the uncertainty and insecurity of their conditions through ignorance or reckless behaviour.

Media organisations must guard against risk-taking for competitive advantage, and should promote

**THROUGH ADEQUATE  
PREPARATION,  
TRAINING  
AND  
SOCIAL PROTECTION,  
JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA  
STAFF CAN BE IN A  
STATE OF  
REDINESS  
WHEN  
DANGER  
ARISES**

co-operation among journalists whenever conditions exist which are potentially hazardous.

Governments must remove obstacles to journalism. They must not restrict unnecessarily the freedom of movement of journalists or compromise the right of news media to gather, produce and disseminate information in secure and safe conditions.

Journalists should be allowed to gather news without interference.



Physical interference with filming or other journalistic work must be prohibited.

With these considerations in mind, the IFJ calls on journalists' groups, media organisations and all relevant public authorities to respect the following International Code of Practice for the Safe Conduct of Journalism:

1. Journalists and other media staff shall be properly equipped for all assignments including the provision of first-aid materials, communication tools, adequate transport facilities and, where necessary, protective clothing;

2. Media organisations and, where appropriate, state authorities shall provide risk awareness training for those journalists and media workers who are likely to be involved in assignments where dangerous conditions prevail or may be reasonably expected;

3. Public authorities shall inform their personnel of the need to respect the rights of journalists and shall instruct them to respect the physical integrity of journalists and media staff while at work;

4. Media organisations shall provide social protection for all staff engaged in journalistic activity outside the normal place of work, including life insurance;

5. Media organisations shall provide, free of charge, medical treatment and health care, including costs of recuperation and convalescence, for

journalists and media workers who are the victims of injury or illness as a result of their work outside the normal place of work;

6. Media organisations shall protect freelance or part-time employees. They must receive, on an equal basis, the same social protection and access to training and equipment as that made available to fully employed staff.

The IFJ is the world's largest organisation of journalists with members in more than 150 countries. Today the IFJ spans the world with a range of programmes and solidarity activities that help to strengthen journalists' trade unions. IFJ Offices around the world highlight the need for safety of journalists. The Federation in the past opened offices in Afghanistan, Algeria, Colombia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka to provide local support for journalists most in need.

Find out more and about what you can do to help:

### **The International Federation of Journalists**

Residence Palace, Block C,  
155 Rue de la Loi  
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

tel. +32 2 2352207  
fax. +32 2 2352219  
email: [safety@ifj.org](mailto:safety@ifj.org)  
<http://www.ifj.org>

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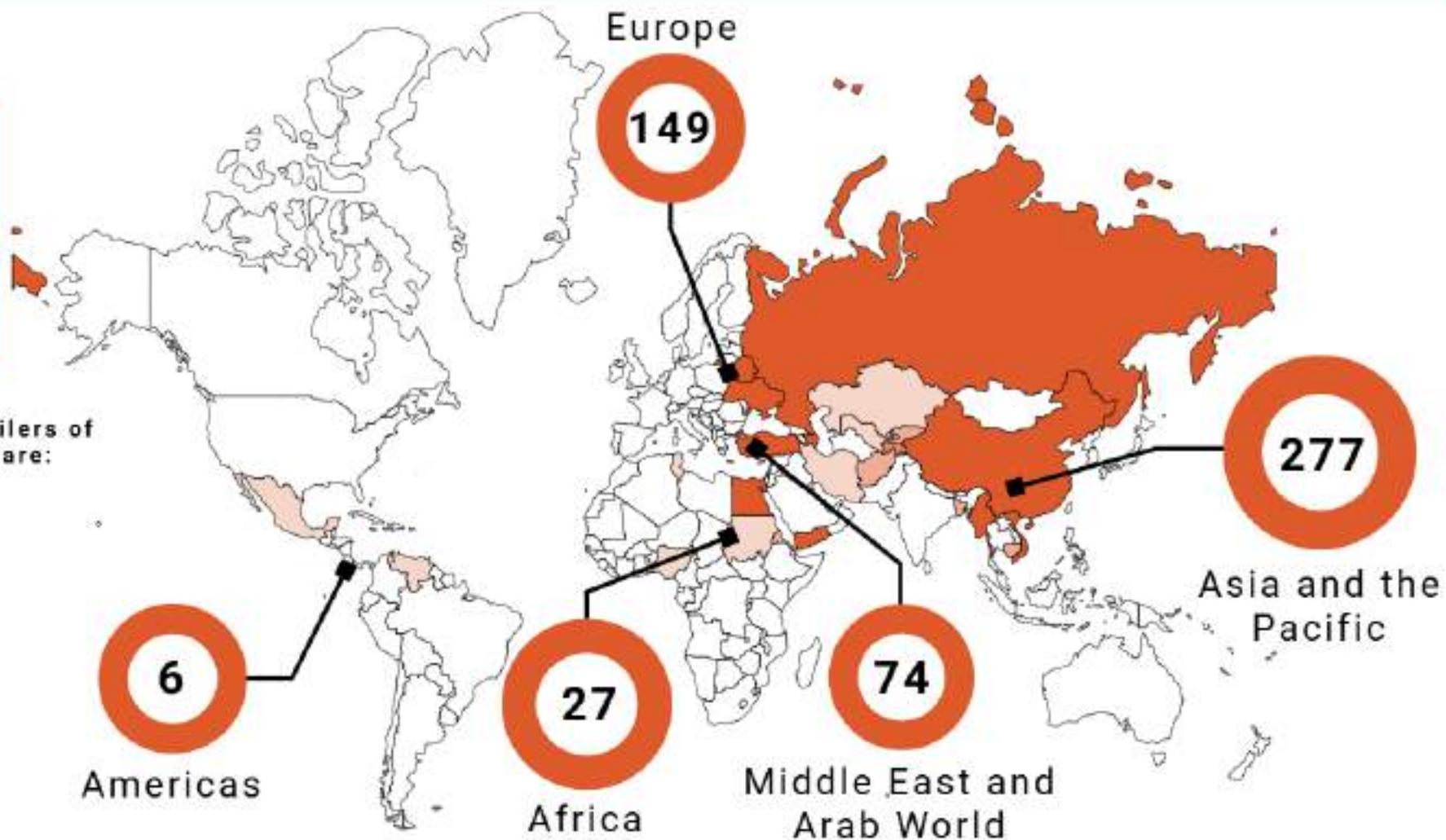
# Journalists and media workers in jail in 2025

**533**

Journalists and media workers in prison in 2025

The biggest jailers of journalists are:

1. China: 143
2. Myanmar: 49
3. Israel: 41





# LIST OF JOURNALISTS IN PRISON FOR THEIR REPORTING

## EUROPE / 149 JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA STAFF IN PRISON

### AZERBAIJAN (37)

Ahmad Mammadli  
Akhmad Mukhtar  
Akif Gurbanov  
Alasgar Mammadli  
Ali Zeynal  
Arshad Ibrahimov  
Aslan Gurbanov  
Aynur Elgunesh  
Aysel Umudova  
Aytaj Ahmadova  
Aziz Orujov  
Bahruz Samadov  
Elnara Gasimova  
Elnur Shukurov  
Farid Ismayilov  
Farid Mehralizada  
Fatima Mövlamli  
Hafiz Babali  
Ibrahim Humbatov  
Ilkin Amrahov  
Imran Aliyev  
Khayala Aghayeva  
Mahammad Kekalov  
Musfiq Cabbar  
Nargiz Absalamova  
Natig Javadli  
Nurlan Gahramanli  
Osman Narimanoglu Rzayev  
Polad Aslanov  
Ramil Babayev  
Ramin Jabrayilzade  
Rashad Ramazanov  
Sevinc Vaqifqizi  
Shamshad Agha  
Teymur Kerimov  
Ulvi Hasanli  
Ulviyya Ali

### GEORGIA (1)

Mzia Amaglobeli

### TURKEY (21)

Ahmet Metin Sekizkardeş  
Ali Ahmet Böken  
Ali Barış Kurt  
Ali Ünal  
Can Taşkın  
Cengiz Oğlağı  
Doğan Pehlivan  
Erdal Süsem  
Erol Zavar  
Fatih Altaylı  
Furkan Karabay  
Gültekin Avcı  
Hatice Duman  
Hidayet Karaca  
Mehmet Baransu  
Murat Çapan  
Murat Verim  
Mustafa Gök  
Şeref Yılmaz  
Zafer Aknar  
Ziya Ataman

### UKRAINE (26)

Amet Suleymanov (a)  
Anastasiya Glukhovska (a)  
Asan Akhtemov (a)  
Aziz Azizov (a)  
Ernes Ametov (a)  
Heorhiy Levchenko (a)  
Iryna Danilovich (a)  
Iryna Levchenko (a)  
Kostiantyn Zinovkin (a)  
Maksym Rupchov (a)  
Marlen Asanov (a)  
Oleksandr Malyshev (a)  
Osman Arifmemetov (a)  
Remzi Bekirov (a)  
Ruslan Suleymanov (a)  
Rustem Osmanov (a)  
Rustem Sheikhaliev (a)  
Serhiy Tsyhipa (a)  
Server Mustafayev (a)  
Seyran Saliev (a)  
Timur Ibragimov (a)  
Vilen Temeryanov (a)



Vladyslav Hershon (a)  
Yana Suvorova (a)  
Yevhenii Ilchenko (a)  
Zhanna Kyselova (a)

#### BELARUS (32)

Aleh Supruniuk  
Ales Lyubyanchuk  
Ales Marchanka  
Ales Sabaleuski  
Aliaksandr Ignatsiuk  
Aliaksandr Ziankou  
Andrei Aliaksandrau  
Andrei Famin  
Andrei Tolchyn  
Andrzej Poczobut  
Anton Kazelski  
Daniil Palianski  
Dzianis Ivashyn  
Dzmitry Navazhylau  
Dzmitry Semchanka  
Ihar Ilyash  
Kanstantsin Zalatykh  
Katsiaryna Andreeva  
Kiryl Pazniak  
Lyudmila Chekina  
Maryna Zolatava  
Palina Pitkevich  
Pavel Dabravolski  
Siarhei Chabotska  
Siarhei Satsuk  
Uladzimir Yanukevich  
undisclosed  
undisclosed  
Valerija Kastsiuhova  
Volha Radzivonava  
Yauhen Hlushkou  
Yauhen Nikalayevich

#### RUSSIAN FEDERATION (32)

Abdumumin Gadzhiev  
Aleksandr Dorogov  
Aleksandra Bayazitova  
Aleksei Slobodenyuk  
Alexander Nozdrinov  
Andrei Novashov

Antonina Favorskaya  
Artem Kriger  
Denis Shaikin  
Dmitry Ivanov  
Eduard Shmonin  
Igor Kuznetsov  
Ivan Safronov  
Konstantin Gabov  
Maria Ponomarenko  
Mikhail Afanasyev  
Mikhail Lebedev  
Nika Novak  
Parvinakhan Abuzarova  
Roman Ivanov  
Ruslan Ushakov  
Sasha Alexandrova  
Sergey Karelin  
Sergey Kustov  
Sergey Mikhaylov  
Svetlana Khustik  
Vadim Kharchenko  
Veronika Orlova  
Vladislav Malushenko  
Yan Katelevskiy  
Yevgeny Kurakin  
Yevgeny Moskvina

#### MENA / 74 JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA STAFF IN PRISON

##### YEMEN (11)

Wahid al-Sofi  
Nabil al-Sadawi  
Naseh Shaker  
Mohammed al-Mayahi  
Walid Ghaleb  
Abdulaziz Al-Noum  
Abdul-Jabbar Ziad  
Hassan Ziad  
Abdul-Majeed Al-Zila'i  
Asim Mohammed  
Ali Al-Qadi

##### TUNISIA (3)

Chadha Belhaj Mbarek  
Mourad Zeghidi  
Borhen Bsaies

##### ALGERIA (1)

Christophe Gleizes

##### EGYPT (15)

Karim Ibrahim Sayed Ahmed  
Mustafa Ahmed Abdel Mohsen  
Hassan Al-Khatib  
Ahmed Mohamed Mohamed Ali  
Sbeih  
Badr Badr Mohamed Badr  
Mahmoud Saad Kamel Diab  
Yasser Sayed Ahmed Abou El-Ela  
Safaa Mohamed Hassan *Connu sous le nom de* Safaa Al-Korbiji  
Hamdi Mukhtar Ali (Hamdi Al-Zaim)  
Tawfiq Abdoul Wahid Ibrahim  
Ghanem  
Mohamed Saeed Fahmy  
Mohamed Abou Al-Maati  
Mustafa Mohamed Saad  
Abdallah Samir Mohamed Ibrahim  
Moubarak  
Medhat Ramadan Ali Barghouth  
Ahmed Khaled Mohamed Al-Toukhy  
Ahmed Abou Zeid Al-Tanoubi  
Karim Ahmed Mohamed Omar Karim  
Al-Shaer  
Ramadan Gweida Shehata  
Khaled Mamdouh Mohamed Ibrahim  
Achraf Omar Mohamed Sedky  
Hussein Ali Ahmed Karim  
Mohammed Ibrahim Radwan  
(Oxygène)

##### IRAN (3)

Azhdar Piri Sarmanloo  
Reza Valizadeh  
Mostafa Nemati

##### PALESTINE (41)

Abdel Nasser Al-Lahham  
Abdullah Shatat  
Mohammad Hleileh  
Amer Abu Arafah  
Ibrahim Al-Zuhairi  
Adeeb Al-Atrash  
Dr. Mahmoud Fatafteh

Hamzeh Jaber  
Hazem Nasser  
Assem Al-Shannar  
Ramez Awwad  
Mujahid Al-Saadi  
Jihad Al-Badawi  
Maher Hawarn  
Samer Abu Eisha  
Hassan Imad Abu Al-Hasan  
Yaseen Abu Lafeh  
Samer Khweira  
Ibrahim Abu Safieh  
Ali Al-Samoudi  
Mujahid Mardawi  
Ahmad Al-Khatib  
Mujahid Bani Mufleh  
Farah Abu Ayyash  
Moaz Ammarneh  
Aseed Ammarneh  
Mohammad Anwar Muna  
Nidal Al-Wahidi  
Haitham Abdel Wahid  
Moamen Al-Halabi  
Osama Rushdi Dabbour  
Mohammad Arab  
Waseem Saeed Mohammad  
Al-Amawi  
Ihab Dhiab  
Samer Yousef Mustafa Abed  
Amjad Arafat  
Nidal Alyan  
Osama Al-Dreini  
Tawfiq Al-Sayyed Saleem  
Hani Issa  
Islam Ahmad

#### ASIA-PACIFIC / 277 JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA STAFF IN PRISON

##### MYANMAR (49)

Nyein Chan Wai  
Myo Win Aung  
De Myat Nyein Ko (Myint Myat Aung)  
Khaing Myint Tun (Shwe Lin Thit)  
Htet Htet Khine  
Sithu Aung Myint  
Moe Min Oo

Myo San Soe  
Hmu Yadanar Khet Moh Moh Tun  
Aung San Lin  
Than Lwin Thu (Ma Nwe)(Win Win Nwe)  
Thurein Kyaw  
Zarni War  
Nay Naw (Myo Naung Naung Zaw)  
Aung Lwin (Kan Pauk Thar)  
Min Theik Tun  
Maung Maung Myo  
Si Thu (Yay Pearl)  
San Lin Phyo  
Thaung Moe (Thaung Win)  
Myat Kalay (Naing Win Tun)  
Sai Zaw Thaike (Sai Zaw)  
Myo Aung  
Shin Daewe  
Yan Naing Soe  
Htet Aung  
Soe Win Aung  
Thura Aung  
Aung San Oo  
Myo Myint Oo  
Hla Myo Aung  
Htoo San Ko (Thet Tun Aung)  
Sai Lwin (Moe San)  
Soe Linn Aung  
Than Htike Myint  
Tin Nwe Tun (Janimar)  
Ye Naing Swe  
Yu Wai Myint  
Zaw Min Oo  
Aung Win Htay  
Ko Ko Oo  
Kyaw Lin Naing  
Lwin Than Htike (Than Htike)  
Mu Dra  
Wai Lin Yu  
Htet Htet Aung  
Win Naing Oo  
Myat Thu Kyaw  
Zin Naing

CHINA (136)

Abdulla Memetjan

Ehmet Tursun  
Tursun Mehet  
Gulmira Imin  
Kahar Niyaz  
Memetjan Abdulla  
Hailaite Niyazi aka Gheyrat Niyaz  
Liu Wei'an  
Hu Yazhu  
Mutellip Imin  
Ilham Tohti  
Abduqeyum Ablimit  
Atikem Rozi  
Lü Gengsong  
Dawa Tsomo  
Chen Shuqing  
Qin Yongmin  
Zhang Haitao  
Gui Minhai  
Sidiq Mehmutjan  
Es'et Eziz  
Tursunjan Memet  
Omerjan Hasan  
Nurmambet Osmon  
Qin Chao  
Yalqun Rozi  
Huang Qi  
Qutluq (Nezeri) Enwer  
Qutluq (Nezeri) Enwer  
He Linxia  
Abdulla Abdurehim  
Tahir Nasir  
Khoja (Ümidwar) Mehmutjan  
Khoja (Ümidwar) Mehmutjan  
Tahir Talip  
Wahitjan Osman  
Qurban Mamut  
Qurban Mamut  
Abdushukur Qawul  
Zeydin Ablet  
Zulpiqar Koresh  
Zunun Osman  
Dilshat Oralbai  
Baktgul Oralbaikizi  
Erkin Tursun  
Ekber Polat  
Afarat Polat

Dilshat Perhat Ataman  
Abdurahman Abey  
Ebey Abdurakhman  
Ilham Weli  
Chen Jieren  
Juret Haji  
Abliz Boriyar Memetjan  
Ablajan Siyit  
Ömer Abliz  
Zunun Osman  
Siyit Ablajan  
Emet Erkin  
Yang Henjun  
Enwer Omer  
Abdurehim Abdurahman  
Achchiq Eysajan Turdi  
Adiljan Ayit  
Aqan Maqadas  
Ayshem Peyzulla  
Enwer Emrulla  
Erkin Muhemmet  
Hekim Anargul  
Hekim Hamutjan  
Ibrahim Ebeydulla  
Kazim Perhat  
Mahibeder Mekhmut  
Mirza Muqeddes  
Quadir Alsan  
Quadir Nurbaqit  
Tehran Ablikim  
Tiemuer Guihahan  
Yasin Hamut  
Qadiri Telet  
Ekber Sirajidin  
Jarup Shirmuhemmet  
Sadiq Qabilquan  
Eli Hebibulla  
Dai Zigeng  
Xu Zhiyong  
Ren Zhiqiang  
Tuniyaz Ilyas  
Pema Rinchen  
Ou Biaofeng  
Gangkylé Drubpa Kyab  
Ruan Xiaohuan  
Huang Xueqin (Sophia Huang)

Yang Maodong (Guo Feixong)  
Abdusemet Abdureshit  
Yuyu Dong  
Yanhe Li  
Esqer Ghenni  
Lu Jianhua  
Lü Hua  
Yunkai Shangguan  
Yunkai Shangguan  
Li Yanhe (Fu Cha)  
Yang Zewei  
Abduhelil OBULQASIM  
Akbar Imin  
Chen Pinlin  
Zhang Zhan  
Li Weizhong  
Abliz Boriyar Memetjan  
Wang Linlin  
Chai Xiaoming  
Li Xinde  
Anargul Hekim  
Hamut Mahinur  
Halide Israyil  
Mömin Ekhmetjan  
Qasim Guzelnur  
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Memtimin Obul  
Mirkami Ablimit  
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Kuandyk Koben  
Luo Yuwei  
Perhat Halmurat  
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Yu Wensheng  
Yang Shaozheng

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Fung Wai-Kong (Frankie Fung)  
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Avazmat Gurbatov (Abdullo Gurbati)  
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So Sambo  
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Le Minh The  
Nguyen Lan Thang  
Le Manh Ha  
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Y Wo Nie  
Lê Van Dung (Lê Dung Vova)  
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Le Huu Minh Tuan  
Truong Duy Nhat  
Tran Thi Xuan  
Nguyen Van Tuc  
Nguyen Trung Ton  
Le Dinh Luong  
Tran Huynh Duy Thuc  
Nguyen Van Hoa  
Nguyen Van Oai  
Duong Van Thai  
Huynh Ngoc Tuan  
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Tran Duc Thach  
Quach Duy  
Do Van Nga

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**WORLD / 533 JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA STAFF IN PRISON**

# IFJ

# GLOBAL CHARTER OF ETHICS FOR JOURNALISTS

## GLOBAL CHARTER OF ETHICS FOR JOURNALISTS

*The IFJ Global Charter of Ethics for Journalists was adopted at the 30th IFJ World Congress in Tunis on 12 June 2019. It completes the IFJ Declaration of Principles on the Conduct of Journalists (1954), known as the "Bordeaux Declaration"*

**The right of everyone to have access to information and ideas, reiterated in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, underpins the journalist's mission. The journalist's responsibility towards the public takes precedence over any other responsibility, in particular towards their employers and the public authorities. Journalism is a profession, which requires time, resources and the means to practise – all of which are essential to its independence. This international declaration specifies the guidelines of conduct for journalists in the research, editing, transmission, dissemination and commentary of news and information, and in the description of events, in any media whatsoever.**

1. Respect for the facts and for the right of the public to truth is the first duty of the journalist.
2. In pursuance of this duty, the journalist shall at all times defend the principles of freedom in the honest collection and publication of news, and of the right of fair comment and criticism. He/she will make sure to clearly distinguish factual information from commentary and criticism.
3. The journalist shall report only in accordance with facts of which he/ she knows the origin. The journalist shall not suppress essential information or falsify any document. He/she will be careful to reproduce faithfully statements and other material that non-public persons publish in social media
4. The journalist shall use only fair methods to obtain information, images, documents and data and he/she will always report his/her status as a journalist and will refrain from using hidden recordings of images and sounds, except where it is impossible for him/her to collect information that is overwhelmingly in the public interest. He/she will demand free access to all sources of information and the right to freely investigate all facts of public interest.
5. The notion of urgency or immediacy in the dissemination of information shall not take precedence over the verification of facts, sources and/or the offer of a reply.
6. The journalist shall do the utmost to rectify any errors or published information which is found to be inaccurate in a timely, explicit, complete and transparent manner.
7. The journalist shall observe professional secrecy regarding the source of information obtained in confidence.
8. The journalist will respect privacy. He/she shall respect the dignity of the persons named and/or represented and inform the interviewee whether the conversation and other material is intended for publication. He/she shall show particular consideration to inexperienced and vulnerable interviewees.
9. Journalists shall ensure that the dissemination of information or opinion does not contribute to hatred or prejudice and shall do their utmost to avoid facilitating the spread of discrimination on grounds such as geographical, social or ethnic origin, race, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, disability, political and other opinions.
10. The journalist will consider serious professional misconduct to be
  - plagiarism
  - distortion of facts
  - slander, libel, defamation, unfounded accusations
11. The journalist shall refrain from acting as an auxiliary of the police or other security services. He/she will only be required to provide information already published in a media outlet.
12. The journalist will show solidarity with his/her colleagues, without renouncing his/her freedom of investigation, duty to inform, and right to engage in criticism, commentary, satire and editorial choice.
13. The journalist shall not use the freedom of the press to serve any other interest and shall refrain from receiving any unfair advantage or personal gain because of the dissemination or non-dissemination of information. He/she will avoid - or put an end to - any situation that could lead him/her to a conflict of interest in the exercise of his/her profession. He/she will avoid any confusion between his activity and that of advertising or propaganda. He/she will refrain from any form of insider trading and market manipulation.
14. The journalist will not undertake any activity or engagement likely to put his/her independence in danger. He/she will, however, respect the methods of collection/dissemination of information that he / she has freely accepted, such as "off the record", anonymity, or embargo, provided that these commitments are clear and unquestionable.
15. Journalists worthy of the name shall deem it their duty to observe faithfully the principles stated above. They may not be compelled to perform a professional act or to express an opinion that is contrary to his/her professional conviction or conscience.
16. Within the general law of each country the journalist shall recognize in matters of professional honour, the jurisdiction of independent self-regulatory bodies open to the public, to the exclusion of every kind of interference by governments or others.



**International Federation of Journalists**



The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) is the world's largest organisation representing journalists, bringing together 600,000 media professionals from 187 trade unions and associations across more than 148 countries. Established in 1926 in Paris as the Fédération Internationale des Journalistes (FIJ), the organisation underwent several transformations throughout the twentieth century. Relunched in 1946 as the International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ), it later re-emerged in its present form in 1952 in Brussels following Cold War divisions. Today, the IFJ stands as the global voice of journalists within the United Nations system and the international trade union movement. Through advocacy, solidarity campaigns, capacity-building programmes, and safety initiatives, the Federation works to strengthen journalists' unions, defend press freedom, and promote the protection and rights of media professionals worldwide. Its regional and national offices actively highlight and address the urgent need for journalists' safety across all regions.



Find out more about what you can do to help:

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