**FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN CAMBODIA IN 2021**

Targeting of Journalists, Human Rights Defenders and Social Media Users

### 66 INCIDENTS RELATED TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION RECORDED, AMOUNTING TO 68 RESTRICTIONS OR VIOLATIONS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Incident</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions by the Government</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions by third parties</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*An incident can involve more than one restriction or violation.

### 18 INCIDENTS TARGETED THE PRESS

1. Journalist was arrested
2. Journalists were summoned
3. Journalist was questioned
4. Journalists were detained
5. Journalist was charged with “falsifying information” (art 425 of Criminal Code)
6. Journalist was threatened while reporting on the ground
7. Journalists were physically attacked
8. Journalist had his equipment confiscated by authorities
9. Media licenses were revoked
10. Government announcements restricted journalists’ freedom of expression

### 4 INCIDENTS TARGETED HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS (HRDS)**

1. HRDs were summoned
2. HRDs were questioned
3. HRD was made to sign or thumbprint an agreement promising he would stop his activities
4. HRD was convicted

**HRDs include environmental activists, trade unions, and CSO staff.**

### 37 INCIDENTS TARGETED SOCIAL MEDIA USERS**

1. Social media users were arrested
2. Social media users were summoned
3. Social media users were questioned
4. Social media users were detainted
5. Social media users were charged
6. Social media users were made to sign or thumbprint agreements
7. Social media user was convicted/sentenced
8. Social media user had their conviction upheld

*All data collected from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021.
Source: FFMP Media Monitoring Database

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**The difference between a restriction and a violation of a right is that a restriction can be legally permissible under certain circumstances, while a violation prima facie contravenes international legal standards.**