

2nd NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CAMBODIAN JOURNALISTS

“Code of Ethics for Cambodian Journalists”



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

October 27, 2009
Juliana Hotel, Phnom Penh

Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)
No. 14A, Boeung Kengkang I, Chamkarmon
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

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PROCEEDINGS

AT 8:15 a.m., the emcee announced the opening of the conference and it began with the singing of the national anthem and followed by the welcome remarks and introduction.

Welcome Remarks and Introduction

By Mr. Pa Nguon Teang, Director of Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)



Mr. Pa Nguon Teang welcomed the guests and participants of the conference. He described briefly the program of activities of the conference as indicated in the conference program. He also mentioned that a press conference will follow right after the end of the conference.

After the welcome remarks, the emcee called on the next speaker to give the opening speech.

Opening Speech

By Mr. Seth Van Doorn, Political Advisor to the European Commission's Delegation to Cambodia



Mr. Seth Van Doorn expressed his support to the conference which is part of the project funded by the European Union. He said that the project of CCIM is funded for a period of two years and this project focused on promoting independent media.

Speech: Value of Having Common Code of Ethics for Cambodian Journalists

By Mr. Om Chandara, President of Press Council of Cambodia (8:25-8:40)



After the opening speech, the emcee called on Mr. Om Chandara to give his talk on the code of ethics. Below is the edited transcription of his speech which was delivered in Khmer language.

“Mr. Seth Van Doorn, Representative of the EC, the main funding organization of this conference, the UNHCHR, the CCIM and other agencies. I also would like to express my respect to the US embassy representative and representative of the Ministry of information for participating in this conference, especially president and vice president of journalists associations and journalists who are from the provinces, from the rural areas so that this is the journalist’s interest and they have to participate in this conference. We know that our journalists need support and they also need to live independently and for themselves.”

“As president of the Press Council of Cambodia, I would like to say a few words. In Cambodia, so far we have produced a lot of media articles, newspaper articles, we have more than 370 newspapers, 39 bulletins, magazine more than 150, 9 TV stations, radio stations more than 40, TV cable network nearly 100 stations and 19 journalists association and these have been approved by the government to operate in Cambodia. Here I’m not just talking about media outlets example in the internet.”

“The Cambodian media is only 16 years old now. According to articles 31-41 of the 1993 Constitution it supposes the freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, association by Cambodian people and also forbids any expression that can affect the owner, the refutation of some of the individuals and national security.”

“From 1992 to 1997, more than ten journalists have been murdered and these dangers were evaluated as terrible in some forces. First, because the security could not be ensured and the country was still at war that time and the armed forces and the companies was very in disarray also that’s why some of our journalists could have been protected. Second, and because the journalists themselves they used their freedom and when the readers they don’t understand they didn’t understand the principles of media and because they thought our journalists insulted them and some of the journalists they don’t interview anyone but just wrote the articles. For example like one of our senior journalists was attacked in his office because of writing an article that was effect to individual. So this is something about how dangerous for the journalists during that time. “

“From 1995, the Press Law was adopted and also a lot of professional training for the journalists was conducted one after the other and also because of the win-win policy of the government in 1998 to promote peace in our country so the media community started to improve its image from that time and like Mr. Seth Borisoth he was a founder of an institute (CCI) and also trainer. Mr. Puy Kea, Mr. Mann Bunthoeun, and Mr. Pay Heak are their own and their old journalists too they have lot of experience in journalism and trainers for many journalists which has been lot of contribution from well-known journalists. In order for the media sector to become another power in addition to three other powers like the executive, legislative and judicial powers, the media serve specter its code of ethics and some of it is stipulated in the press law in order to, for example like Buddhist monks in order for the people to respect them show their respect they need to they need to learn how to respect themselves first and so likewise for journalists they need to have their code of ethics they need to follow their code of ethics. You can go beyond your code of ethics you cannot just accused anyone and you need to find the true source of information because before you published before as you write an article you cannot just plunder you cannot just saying that is untrue. This is something about ethics or precepts, or dharma, of the journalists.”

“Of course the code of ethics is not a law but it is just a kind of internal rules that require that some group of professional associations, professional groups, are supposed to follow. What about morality, ethics, even though it is not a law. For women in the past we call this “Chbap Srey” (women’s law.). And the people respect in the past but now not at all. Before if you propose a marriage you need to look around in the kitchen of that house whether the girl or the woman takes good care of the parent’s kitchen in the house or not. Safer for our journalists if we breach other ethics it means that we breach our professionalism and so they have to force us to implement under the law. Indeed the strong journalist and supported from the people is not only have skill in writing but also have their own responsibility and morality in professional journalism.”

“According to the press law, it requires all media outlets or associations to develop it own code of ethics. And the code of ethics developed by each media association. So whether it is good or better or not so good so we will see, but now today we have our common code of ethics here so we will try to stick to middle way it doesn’t mean we try to eliminate the code of ethics of other associations or media associations.”

“In additions or practice or compliance of code of ethics, we will not just bring only journalists respect from the society but also contribute to help the journalist to avoid the legal actions of the state. We will bring them benefits for their professionalism. Nonetheless, respect for code of ethics is not something about coercion, it is not about kidnapping, it is something we stick to the precepts, the dharma, and you do your self-censorship. But in the press law there is no self-censorship and so that’s why we have freedom to write but we need to follow our professionalism, we need to respect the code of ethics.”

“Every journalists need to work together in order to create a unit or an association to help monitor and evaluate the practice or compliance with code of ethics by the journalists as well as those who work in the same profession. When we have code of ethics and if we need to have the dharma in ourselves so we should have someone to control the implement of the discipline you will follow, like any monks who follow their Buddhist rules and they are also subject to punishment. This is something about the code of ethics.”

“May I express my thanks to our colleagues, his excellencies, participants to this national conference on code of ethics of the journalists in cooperation between Cambodian Center for Independent Media, Press Council of Cambodia and Cambodian Press Working Group. The code of ethics is not yet done and we will see how good it is for our own value. Thank you very much.”

Speech: “The Lack of Ethics Practice of Cambodian Journalists”

Mr. Puy Kea, Member of Executive Director Committee of Club of Cambodia Journalists (8:40-8:55)



At around 8:57 a.m., Mr. Puy Kea, was called on by the emcee to deliver his topic. Below is an excerpt of the edited transcription of his speech which was delivered in Khmer language.

“I think that in fact some of you here you have a lot of experience than I do, and so you are more senior. In fact I have been involved in the media sector for about like 15 years only. Internationally, I have some more experience than you but it terms local experience I have less, I am sure that may be I have lack of understanding deeply about local media and code of ethics but I have heard from other colleagues. “

“I have been with a lot of discussions with Mr. Pen Samithi, Mr. Kola, Mr. Chandara and they are all experienced journalists and people like Mr. Mann Bunthoeun, Mr. Khoun Blaivy and Mr. Borisoth, in the past about the challenges in the implementation of the code of ethics here in Cambodia.”

“I also discussed with my friends in other countries like in Philippines, Thailand, Japan and US and they said that the code of ethics is the same as what they called yellow journalism, this is something which means writing a report without respect for the code of ethics.”

“Yellow, is just like a cartoon, in order to attract the public or readers they put something in yellow, So, now they still use parts of the articles like more about the scandals and sometimes it is wrong, so in order to attract the audience and readers attention. So that’s why some of the journalists have been sued.”

“Coming back to the Cambodian media, I know that there are some ethics already but dissemination still been limited. Some of our journalists did not go to the school or training and in the area of professionalism and ethics. So this has not yet been available and if there is a lack of ethics so how it affects our profession, what is important is that the result we end up being sued. So, this is something we need to be careful in our profession. But in general we agreed that in most cases the lack of code of ethics especially for our journalists at the provincial levels, I’m sorry, this could affect the reputation of our journalists, but in any country the same problems particularly the code of ethics is a problem for the provincial journalists, but not for the national level journalists they have a bigger picture, they are exposed to more information, nationally and internationally. That’s not in the case in the provinces or provincial level. So, they don’t have much idea and knowledge about ethics so they have low salaries at the provincial level just only like 30, 50 or 70 dollars a month, so they need to seek out their living, they need to earn, sometimes some of the journalists will act as a policeman, military police, gendarmerie, or forestry administrator. So, that’s why there have been a lot of law suits against our journalist. And some of our journalists had been accused of breach of trust or fraud. So, why the journalist at the national level do not have many problems whit this? Maybe because of low salaries, like we have more than two or three times higher compared the Minister of the government. So, if our standard of living is strong and we have confidence in ourselves and we don’t think about financial gain or how to generate income unreasonably.”

“In fact for me, I have never sought anything from the minister, sometimes I need to pay for him like lunch or food, or something like that for getting the information from government officer. So I am not blaming you but we need to be careful because in the past sometimes we play the role that is not appropriate, especially those at the provincial level. So, please reconsider, you don’t play the role of others like police or authorities. There have some reports received by the Cambodian Club of Journalists that there have been some cases of illegal logging or illegal transportations of logs by water and sometimes our journalists they just go to the water and measure many cubic meters the log or timber. So that beyond your role.”

“Sometimes some of the presidents of media outlets they allow their subordinates in the provincial level to do something inappropriate, for example, they take some monthly financial wage or pay from the people who operate slot machines in the provincial level and urban area so that they do not publish or write about their gambling. Like also in Kampong Thom, the fishermen of illegal fishing lots are afraid that if the journalists will broadcast in the media their fishing lot might shut down, so they asked the journalists to come and give some money. Then the journalists will face a lawsuit of extorting money from the fishing lot owner. So, we conducted an investigation.”

“When something is written in the articles, there is something wrong going on. So when they are called to some places they fall into the trap of others. And the editor in chief in the national level sometimes they know or they don't to take action, so what are the consequences, sometimes we don't want to publish a story that is bad to some individuals or illegal activities of some individuals. So, we missed that information and you can see only in the media like wishing articles, wishes to dignitaries or VIPs in the government or *Katen* festivals and like that – full on the front page of the newspaper. Instead of giving actual information of what is happening in the local level of the country. When this happens that a journalist is sued in performing their profession and they also violate the code of ethics.”

“And maybe Mr. Pa Nguon Teang has already distributed this to all of you and can just have a look at it. So you can now know what to do to avoid abuses. So the consequences are that it humiliates, it lowers the value of our journalists. In other countries, like Thailand, they invite journalists if there is an individual violates the code of ethics they are invited to a meeting and then they can advice, or instruction, or education or something. So, we can show the cooperation from individuals, so that's why if we will integrate the code of ethics also, so how powerful it is if the individual violates the code of ethics, whether the individual will listen to the advice of the council or not. In Thailand and in the Philippines there are the same problems they invite the individuals violating the code of ethics.”

“Since I saw a representative from the Ministry of Information here I want also to say something that in the past there true and untrue journalists. And some of them are just business people, sometimes they create association and then they want to have a membership with the media club or something, and because we are loose and we issue membership cards to those people. I think the Ministry of Information should examine this.”

“In some countries investment in the media is large and in big countries they are able to finance the salaries of their staff. But in Cambodia, you know, the capital is very small and so they have low salaries and small media outlets, so they have low income.”

“Another small code of ethics regarding, like transportation, I saw some vehicles like motorcycles they used press plate numbers. This is something that we should strengthen our ethics. And I think when we meet in our groups we will discuss this in greater details and I can share all this experience and knowledge to share with you.”

“After a very brief summary the speech, the emcee asked Mr. Pa Nguon Teang to give some gift to the honorable speaker. Then, the emcee announced to have short break and invited the participants to share some snacks outside the conference room.”

After the speech, the emcee announced a coffee break.

Workshop: Draft of Common Code of Ethics for Cambodian Journalists



Group Discussion

After the break, Mr. Pa Nguon Teang facilitated the division of participants into four groups and each group will occupy each corner of the conference room. Mr. Teang informed the participants that each group will have an assigned facilitator. The facilitators are the following:

Group 1 – Mr. Por SETHA
Group 2 – Mr. Sok SOVANN

Group 3 – Mr. Hen PHEARAK
Group 4 – Ms. Lim SEANGHENG

Mr. Teang also instructed that each group will discuss the draft code of ethics part by part and the parts are assigned to each group.

Group 1 – From introduction to section 2.6
Group 2 – From section 3 to section 6

Group 3 – From section 7 to Section 8
Group 4 – From section 9 to the end

The participants were further instructed that each group is given one hour for discussion, until 11:00 a.m., and that each group should choose a presenter to report their discussions.

Group Presentation



After the group discussions, the plenary session was called for the presentation of each group on the results of their discussion on the code of ethics. The group presentation was moderated by Mr. Bou Saroeun, World Bank Information Officer. The moderator called on the presenters of each group to report the results of their discussions.

Each group presented their comments and suggestions to the draft code of ethics. The suggestions include rephrasing of some provisions, replacements of some words used in the draft, and introduction of new words. The final version of the draft code of ethics is presented here at the appendices.

The presentation and plenary discussion was finished at around 12:30 p.m. and the participants were invited for a lunch at the

venue.

Lunch Break

Mr. Teang announced that a copy of the approved code of ethics will be printed and the participants are asked to sign on the document as evidence that the participants have agreed on what they have agreed so far on the code of ethics. Mr. Visarakhun, Sec. Gen. of PCC, commented that the code is not yet sufficient and there it is not yet time to make it final. However, Mr. Teang, reiterated that the code is not yet “final” as this will be amended overtime, but today we agreed the code and the participants should confirm the approval of the code by attaching their signatures on the original document.

Speech: Strengthening Ethics of Cambodian Journalists

Mr. Sek Borisoth, Advisor of Press Council of Cambodia



Mr. Borisoth began to explain by saying that ethics is necessary in any country for any profession. To have the code of ethics is not enough, it should not only be in paper, it has to be strengthened, he continued.

Below is the excerpt of the edited transcription of his speech delivered in Khmer language.

“I think if an international agency's salary of \$2,000 and it is still not enough for you, there should be a mechanism to control human's ambition or greed. Some of our journalists still do other activities instead of following the code of ethics because they are ambitious, they are greedy. Well, there's nothing bad but that is the nature of human beings but there is a lot of mechanism to control that.”

“So the code of ethics is a mechanism but we need to strengthen it, to enforce it. In our country it is not difficult if you want to see the code of ethics if there are negative points committed by our journalists. My recommendation is we should consider the cooperation in our code of ethics, because they will say.. “uh, you are not brave enough to be responsible for our actions.” This is something that we can see, we know, and we should consider. When I think of actions against the code of ethics, for example, accepting money from some politicians, who is now accepting bribes just only some amount.”

“We should consider this, because if we will not, the people will not value the journalist. If you continue to receive bribe it will affect your professionalism. People will not trust you when they see you accept some money or something from other people.”

“At CCI, I used to train young journalists and support journalists because I was a trainer of journalists but sometimes I afraid journalist because he is not separate the tendency of professionalism. He wants to write a criticism text and quote the words of someone and the interviewee want to speak in the middle way with the word “if...”, but in his writing he cuts “if”, that mean the interviewee support this idea. Another point, I'm not criticizing you because it is still developing this code of ethics, but I see some weaknesses and strengths that you should prove. There is one habit that the journalist writes a story of an individual, like a story of a couple, a personal story, and then the individual argues “Why don't you issue the correction to the article?” And then you ask money from the person who asks you to publish the correction. But this trend already declined. It is already mentioned in the code of ethics the separation of information and opinion. For journalists and media outlets they still include their personal opinions in order to draw readers.”

“Professionalism sometimes not according to the standards and code of ethics for example when you experience difficulties like when your child is in the hospital and your charged 300 to 400 dollars and the journalists is not able to pay for that. So, they have to do betray their professionalism and to do something in order to get money to pay for his child in the hospital. So, how can we deal with this? If we have the code of ethics council may be we can discuss this. If this one will not be dealt with, it can affect the profession and the people will not trust you, so you are no longer needed. Especially in this profession, when they see you they will just say that I don't have any time for you anymore.”

“Internationally, there are many organizations responsible and protecting the human rights and freedoms of journalists but they can do so only if you follow professionalism. But if you are wrong, they cannot protect you.”

“If the media is weak, the politicians can give you money and they will manipulate you, they use you to protect their political interest and it also destroys basic of democracy. Thomas Jefferson said that” a state

exists with a government without freedom of the press and a state exists with freedom of the press without government” he will choose the last one. Recently I saw one article that 13 journalists in Sihanouk Ville asked the minister of information to take action against one journalist. Why? How could they do that? Why do they ask the minister to do that? This mean we give the handle of the knife to the government. We have a lot choice to discuss together to solve this problem by our journalists and now we are discussing about code of ethics”

“In conclusion, I support the development of the code of ethics but I am concerned about the enforcement of the code of ethics. Enforcement is very important. The code of ethics is already formally endorsed, but for me, I personally think it is too long. For me I just only like to have four or five important points. Easy to understand, easy to follow. And we create a mechanism to monitor. For example, if the journalists commit a mistake of they are wrong, they misbehave, so, what actions can you take. If the code of ethics has only five bullets points, so they are easy for us remember. That’s my personal opinion, nonetheless, I respect the majority opinion.”

“Thank you. I want to conclude my speech here.”

Workshop: Planning for Strengthening Journalist Professionalism and Freedom of the Press in Cambodia

After the speech, the emcee announced that another group workshop will follow. Mr. Teang took the floor to facilitate the division of the participants into groups and gave instructions on what to discuss in the workshops. The participants were divided into three groups. The previous three groups will be the same grouping and those who belonged to the previous group number four will have to join any of the three groups. Each group will propose action plans which will indicate the type of activity, objective and the target group. The groups are given 45 minutes for the workshops. The workshops began at 3:40 pm. The workshop was moderated by Mr. Keo Chan Doung, Deputy, Khmer Journalist Democracy (KJD).



Group Workshops and Presentation:

Group 1:

1. Workshop on freedom to access of information with government officials, journalists, students, etc.
2. Conduct short training courses on code of ethics, journalism for the journalists
3. Establish a council of code of ethics in order to promote the code of ethics among the journalists to promote the code of ethics to the journalists.
4. Strengthen relation with international and regional journalists associations to promote exchange visits
5. Conduct training courses on IT and foreign languages because journalists have limited skills in accessing foreign information. Also include government staffs for the training.

Group 2:

1. Conduct training course on journalism to promote journalism and the target group are the journalists
2. Create group to monitor the enforcement of code of ethics.
3. Organize 6-member lawyers to help the journalists. So the journalists have problems we can rely to our lawyers to help.
4. Work on the adoption of the access to information law. Organize a national workshop among the journalists to disseminate the law.
5. Create advocacy group for protection the advantage and the rights of the journalists.



Group 3:

1. Conduct training on writing articles to strengthen the skill of the journalists in writing news, hot news, feature story, and news analysis. Also include training course on other areas such as on environment, agriculture so that journalists know how to write articles well. Participants will include journalists especially from provincial level.
2. Expert training on photography – to ensure journalists know how to take good pictures
3. Organize meetings (quarterly, semi-annual, annual) to discuss the enforcement of code of ethics for

journalists. Invite members of the media to joint the meetings. The objective is to make the journalists understand the role and responsibilities.

4. Creation of council of code of ethics – member of the council should be from each association to oversee because each association has their own procedures.

Concluding Session

Mr. Pa Nguon Teang, CCIM Director

After the coffee break, Mr. Pa Nguon Teang presented the summary of the activities of the conference describing briefly the activities in the morning and in the afternoon.

He also presented the plans discussed in the small group workshops.

1. Training of journalists on skills and code of ethics, IT, foreign language
2. Training courses on journalism
3. Seeking lawyers to support journalists on legal actions
4. Enforcement of access to information and information law
5. Request for the creation of advocacy group of freedom of expression
6. Photography
7. Holding of quarterly meetings of journalists

After the presentation, Mr. Teang called H.E. Nov Sovathero for the closing remarks and announced that the press conference will follow.

Closing Remarks

H.E. Nov Sovathero, Secretary of Ministry of Information



Below is the edited transcription of his speech delivered in Khmer language.

“Thank you Mr. Pa Nuong Teang. Honorable members and journalists of the conference, I am also a journalist myself. It is a great honor for me be designated by Minister of Information to this conference presiding over the closing ceremony. This is very important for our journalists especially with regards to the code of ethics. I am a journalist, so what is important is that I am a human being, it is just like you. I don’t know anything more than you do.”

“My tendency is inclined to watch the dharma or precepts. But we cannot avoid that, because talking about dharma, or talking about code of ethics. When we talk about code of ethics, we talk about our people, ourselves. And if we don’t understand the term code of ethics it means that no matter how much we write we still don’t understand. So, I believe that, the first conference and this conference we have spent lot of money, resources and time. But my suggestion is that, I want Mr. Pa Nguon Teang, representative of CCIM, the PCC, and so on, so please check, examine this carefully, because if it is wrong and there is a mistake, it is just like the button of our shirt. If we mis-button we fasten your shirt in the wrong button.”

“So, please check carefully because this code of ethics is very important, it is just like, as I said, in the workshop organized by the Cambodian Center for Human Rights on the protection of the journalist according to the law. But I think that was the second step or the last resort when journalists make suffering or differences. It is just like saying that the cow is gone so we must make a fence. So, code of ethics is just like an amulet to protect us. So, I would like to appeal to you before you decide you decide carefully before you make it final. And today I would say what the code of ethics is. It consists of three terms, three words. If we say “code,” code is a law. Ethics means “moral,” or “morality.” What is meant by moral? It means that behaving good, doing good deeds not bad deeds, not bad actions. Please understand. So this means you do something good, you do something right, not wrong. For monks means “dharma,” or morality is doing something in good way. This means that it is a code that educates people to get rid of bad behaviors, bad habits, bad actions, and unscrupulous activities, immoral activities.”

“So morality or ethics, is it western or what? No, it is a Buddhist philosophy our Lord Buddha reminded us since 2,500 years past. But we never study about Buddhist’s philosophy. Actually, the more I look, the more I love Buddha, I respect our Lord Buddha very much, so the question is, the code of ethics, what else should we have to strengthen ourselves. There are five precepts do not steal other people’s properties, don’t drink alcohol, and so on. So, for journalists, they shortcut that is something true, others only report that is not the truth. So, what they are doing now? If we respect the code of ethics, we adhere to the precepts we can be free from danger. So, what are the problems we are talking. For example, people have problems because of three words and you all understand, first is greed, ambition, violence and aggressiveness. If you are greedy, and you are violent, you are hungry, and what about aggressiveness. This means that you are stupid, your mood is angry, the more stupid you are and if you kill someone and then you become a criminal or murderer. So let us not call a doctor but a stupid person.”

“So, where the three words come into your voice, and you can not manage yourself you will see other two words appear. You are already educated. Jealousy, envy - in this envy there are two versions – the (*michaikati*) and the (*pichaikati*). The *michaikati* means that you think in the wrong way because of ... love, you feel with your friends, your relatives, your siblings, or something like that. The *pichaikati* is the wise judgment because for fear of the power of (*audas*). If you don’t believe... If these two terms appear, so it make you jealous and envious, so you need to think carefully before you do something, if you want

to be successful. And another term (*amichaichiva*).. you think in the wrong in any business that you have gotten. I told you, your wife, your children need you, if you try to lower your phone when you have a call, what you should do, what is the benefits. My experience is that we survive for struggle, not die for struggle and we should know that there is no cause that the court wills take the ghost to stand before the court that is want I wanted to say. So, as journalists when you have the code of ethics, you study the five precepts, like when you give offer to the monks, the monks always chant the five precepts to you and if you are not accept which one that you don't want is up to you. So as journalists we need to know how to think quickly and what is right.. sometimes you cannot avoid, and when there is a problem, who suffer losing happiness is the wife, the children. So we are unable to do our profession, professionalism, because we love our kids, our wife, our family, But we also love our profession. This is something that I want to share. I just speaking quickly because Mr. Teang only give me 15 minutes. So the terms precepts, morality, ethics here is very important. The way you behave internally, you behave honestly, not immorally, you behave morally."

"So the document that Mr. Teang distributed I saw one term "incitement." When I attended one workshop of the Cambodian Center for Human Rights regarding the legal protection of journalists. In one province when the people protest in front the governor's office and LICADHO was there and then they accused LICADHO of incitement. So, the word "incitement" is very vicious. So it is more vicious than AH1N1 which is highly infectious. This is something that we should consider. However, I am happy to support this code of ethics. It is the first step for the journalists and the second step is to protect them by law. With this first step, the code of ethics, the journalists will know how to behave, but sometimes they write articles that affect others and you face repercussions. So you strive for this struggle not struggle to die. And in the end you appeal to the king to pardon you. It is not his business. Why should you do so? And there a party whose stance is to win the benefit or curse the government. So we can say that because this is the first point and it is something that affects us, it is the amulet that protects us very effectively. That is the second choice that being in prison or if you can write an apology letter you can get pardon, or you can be forgiven."

"I have the copy of the code of ethics from Mr. Teang but personally I do not have much time to read to thoroughly. Sometimes some of the wordings are not very appropriate, sometimes lack of adjectives or nouns that or that are often misplaced throughout the document. But let me just express my happiness to see this especially before you our journalists. Fortunately I can see that you have the principles or precepts to remember before you can do something that can affect others, you are going to jail. But in general, only in small number, I'm sure in the future our journalists will be very influential using their pens. So when you write you should check carefully so that you can enjoy peace and you can earn more income. So, that's what I wanted to say. So I wish you all success in your work and I believe that this code of ethics does not end here. Please check it, go over it again and again before writing and I believe that this code of ethics will become the common code of ethics because I see many participants from many journalist associations. You must be feeling very tired, I would like to conclude my speech here. I wish you all the five Buddhist blessings. In addition to this five Buddhist blessing, I wish all prosperity and success in your life."

After thanking for the speech of H.E. Nov Sovathero, Mr. Pa Nguon Teang thanked for the speech and assured the secretary to examine the code of ethics again and again. Then, he announced that the press conference will follow.

PART TWO: PRESS CONFERENCE

After the conference, the press conference followed with H.E. Nov Sovattero, Secretary of Ministry of Information, and Mr. Om Chandara, President of PCC, at the panel.

Mr. Pa Nguon Teang moderated the press conference. The following are the first batch of questions from the participants.

1. From Chan Doung of Khmer Journalist Democracy Association: "The press law was created so far, how does it develop now? Is there any amendment to the law related to the journalism?"
2. From Kortieth to H.E. Sovathero: "Today we learned about the code of ethics for our journalist, some of our colleagues in the provinces complained we do not have yet a common code of ethics. So is there any strategy from the ministry to support the journalists like allowances so they can survive or such as training, and others?"
3. From Vy of VOD to Chandara: "About the code of ethics, in our discussion for an hour in my group, some of our members viewed that this code of ethics should have a disciplinary action, enforcement, and monitoring of the code of ethics. As far as PCC is concerned, have you implemented this?"

"The second question to H.E. Sovathero: This morning I learned about the code of ethics, the people outside the profession should not be given a journalist card issued by the ministry but sometimes people use this advantage and use this in the wrong way and it reduces the value of the profession of the journalists especially those who practice outside the profession, the question is: what is the measures taken by the ministry."

After the questions from the first three persons, the moderator requested the concerned speakers to reply to the questions.

Mr. Om Chandara:

Mr. Novy said our journalists have associations and have ethical committees and I will not object because we have 18 or 19 journalist associations and each association normally they have their own ethical committee. Each association can have their own committee but the main principle is to have one thing in common code of ethics and each association should do according to this one. We have our respective ethics and I think they are more or less the same. Each association has its own but if these associations will have a common ethics committee, I think it will have strong influence. This ethical committee is not only responsible to oversee or the enforcement, but also have to address the problems faced by our journalists, for example if journalists need lawyers.

H.E. Nov Sovathero

I still recall that I was asked with this question before like a human need to change since was born to adult and so on. The press law was created in 1995. Less than 2 years, the ministry of information was established. Our experience of the law still low, so that's why I never condemn our ancestors who created the law, but in fact, in the contrary, I appreciate very much the effort that we are the new generation, we should make amendments. What I disappointed about is that none of the articles is protecting the journalist. There should be an article that protects the journalists. If we have the opportunity to amend the law I would do so, I don't want to see the journalist to go to prison.

"I have said in several occasions, I have an impression to amend this law. I have been in consultation with some legal experts at the Council of Ministers like H.E Lam Chea, H.E Sok Sophal and they also saw many lacks of this law. If an article requires an amendment, we would do it. We would rewrite any article

that will serve the interest of the journalists and incorporate new provisions. Any provision that is not consistent will be null and void. It is only my idea, it's not an official yet."

"...About our law, your concern is right because the law does not mention it, other than the journalist should maintain the confidentiality of the source of information. It does not mean, I'm challenging the ministry, but I will read this over and over again because my profession is like you as journalist."

"...Please be hopeful that I will try my best. One time, two times, and not successful, I will walk away."

"Question number two from Mr. Kortieth. This question I will answer jokingly. Working as journalist is luckier than anybody because you have no money to spend, but I am wrong. I began to serve this profession in 1993 when I finished my high school. I went to the army, and then I face many problems, then I joined the Funcinpec, I switched my party but I did not betray the party. During that time I only have 300 baht, we were struggling to survive. My salary then was 300 baht until I have 2 children, so how can I survive, I can survive but difficulty but we love our profession."

"About Nop Vy question: In terms of journalist ID card. I will report to the minister when returns. The answer for this question is I don't know because this ID-card was in-charged by the director-general of the general department of information and broadcasting."

"Make sure that I survive through my journalism, like no one respects the code of ethics. Number two, study hard and review it if you have time. When your articles are published you have to be responsible of your actions, for you have written. Don't be afraid. Whenever you write you put your name because you respect the code of ethics. So, why should you be afraid? You follow the code of ethics, the five precepts. Do not do something immoral."

The moderator opened the floor again for more questions.

4. Vuthy from Cambodia Independent Nation of Journalists Association

First question is about participation of all associations nationwide.

Second question: When will be final the draft of this code of ethics.

Third question, but rather a suggestion, asking the secretary to protect our journalists especially those who are detained or accused.

5. From Sok Sovann of Khmer Democracy Association:

Question for Chandara: In relation to the code of ethics that we discussed today in cooperation with CCIM, I would like to ask what is the objective of PCC? or what is the next step? When will this become final?

Question for Sovathero: Will the Ministry of Information study this code of ethics or not?

6. Thida from FM93.5, question to Chandara: In the past have you worked to push the National Assembly to pass the access to information law. You continue or not, because we don't know where it is now. What have you done in the past and what else will you do to make sure this passed quickly?

Question to Sovathero: The newly passed criminal code has some articles related to the journalists and there are some legal concerns that if this will be passed it will have more problems to the journalist. What would you do?

7. Visarakhun of PCC: ...The PCC has no clear information and cooperation from the Ministry of Information. I want to know what should we do so we can enforce the code of ethics, how can we encourage others to cooperate.

Mr. Om Chandara:

"... In Cambodia we have 19 associations, now we have here around 16 associations, and included here the Club of Cambodian Journalists, here is majority. We worked for the code of ethics for ourselves only,

not for other people. The PCC, even I am the president, I'm just a representative, you are the members, so, you should promote with support from the ministry and national assembly as well for the journalists to comply with the code of ethics and here we have majority with 16 journalist associations and they can not close our eyes. My idea is what we are doing here today is not useless at least, we know what is the value of code of ethic. This will not happen overnight because since 1993 until now we just have prepared code of ethic for journalists. Now we understand a lot, we are careful about what we write."

"...We need to push the law on access to information. Under the press law, article 5, It does not give any penalty to those who did not give the information. The journalists have the right to ask for information and you have one month to wait for the response. ...If no response, nothing happens."

Dr. Sovathero:

"We have been discussing for one full day full day in order to come up this code of ethics. Now we are developing a law for ourselves. This is something that binds you."

"Second, why the people do not give information. We ask information form others and they don't' give us. For example, you want to get information about flooding, you ask "how many people die, etc." but they don't give you information. The MOI works very hard by provide training spokespersons in each ministry...so it is better than before that we can interview spokespersons."

"I hope that our journalists, everyday your facing hardships. So, reform, amendment, modifications, require time resource, money, and power, strength, stamina. We try to make it for our children. We have many young journalists. The young journalists can continue to make it happen. "

To Vuthy: "How can the MOI protect the journalists? One strategy is to run away from the journalists. ...How can we help? Only transformation, or change, or make amendments or make a new law, only that can resolve that problem."

To Sok Sovann: "The MOI will not consider the code of ethics. This is not the work of MOI, this is your business. If we involve, we interfere. We are not going to examine this, but the MOI will not abandon you. If you ask us to check, we will not check, because it will be considered as interference in your business. If you say to ask MOI to give comments, we will be happy to give comments."

To Thida: "The MOI will help/protect the journalist. The release of the journalists, so, that's why my boss wrote a guarantee letter. ...If the journalist is married and the journalist is imprisoned, more suffering to the family. We write a letter to release the journalists. We can not close our eyes in the face of suffering facing our journalists. The question about the criminal code, let's bind ourselves. The MOI help the journalists a lot. "

To Visarakhun: "It is right to have ethics and need participation from all associations. We are the journalists, the more we participate, the more you are concerned about your future. In the beginning I support the creation of the code of ethics as the first choice for you to bind yourselves. My advice is for you to check so that you cannot make mistake. The more you participate, the more you are successful."

Finally, Mr. Teang declared the end of the press conference.

Appendices

A. Code of Ethics for Cambodian Journalists

Background

Because Cambodia observes democracy, freedom and multi-party system, we notice that the media sector has developed in many forms. As a result, many media institutions were established to serve different purposes. Some of them uphold independence in their mission.

According to the experience in the past, some Cambodian journalists have received formal journalism training in low level and some others did not implement the professional journalism, which are the causes why the media sector cannot serve the need of the social development and its citizens, especially the need for journalistic ethics.

Recognizing ethics as a foundation for practicing journalism, and seeing the lack of code of ethics for journalism, media associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) agreed on a common code of ethics in conformity with the ethics of journalism in many developed countries around the world.

We, the journalists, believe that having a common code of ethics for journalism is very crucial in improving the confidence among the general public, especially in serving them with sense of seriousness and honesty.

1. Seek and report the truth

- 1.1. Always make the writings and news coverage reliable and accurate.
- 1.2. Collect reports, photos and any information in a legal manner.
- 1.3. Ensure the accuracy of facts before publication.
- 1.4. Identify properly facts and opinions in the reports for clarity of information.
- 1.5. Criticize constructively and in a dignified manner.
- 1.6. Reports only information received from the sources and refrain from omitting or distorting important information.
- 1.7. Make the news coverage fair, neutral, balance, and devoid of misleading information.
- 1.8. Give opportunity to persons who have less chance to speak for them to provide information.
- 1.9. Give opportunity to persons who are involved in news stories to provide information about their side, particularly those who are accused.
- 1.10. Undercover or other surreptitious methods of gathering information should not be used except when the open methods will not yield information.

2. Be responsible

- 2.1. Follow the Cambodian Press Law and the Constitution at all times when performing duties in journalism.
- 2.2. Use Khmer grammar and vocabulary properly in writing news and other media reports.
- 2.3. Press institutions should take responsibility for inaccurate publication and should take measures to correct it.
- 2.4. Avoid plagiarism and ask permission from the writer or author in using information from their reports.
- 2.5. Avoid taking actions that affect the integrity of the journalists and may cause disunity among the journalists.
- 2.6. Media advertisements should not violate the code of ethics, especially Cambodian customs and values.

3. Exercise independence

- 3.1. Media institutions should exercise independence.
- 3.2. Do not report, speak, or show pictures which are inaccurate and only benefit the interest of a particular individual or group of people.
- 3.3. Separate news articles from advertisements to strengthen the prestige and independence of the media.
- 3.4. Be free, independent, fair, and neutral and do not support political parties.
- 3.5. Protect the right to freedom of information and resist censorship.
- 3.6. Do not violate the integrity of the institution of the independent media in which you work for.
- 4. Protect the sources**
 - 4.1. Protect the confidentiality of sources unless there is an approval from the sources.
 - 4.2. Acknowledge properly the sources to which information is collected or used as reference.
- 5. Respect privacy**
 - 5.1. Respect people's right to privacy.
 - 5.2. Avoid intruding the privacy of individuals unless it is important to serve the public interest.
 - 5.3. Do not insist in questioning, telephoning, or photographing an individual if he/she refuses to speak or to be taken pictures. Also, leave from the property of others when asked to leave.
 - 5.4. Sympathize with someone in grief or shock in making inquiry.
 - 5.5. Recognize the greater right of private individuals to keep their information than public officials and others who seek public office.
 - 5.6. Do not release the picture of a person who was dismissed from his workplace unless that person has committed crime.
 - 5.7. The Media should not show sexual relation in wedding or after divorce without the permission from him or her.
- 6. Protect women, children and the disabled**
 - 6.1. Give special consideration to women, children and the disabled.
 - 6.2. Do not use naked or obscene pictures of the women victims, which harm their dignity and honor.
 - 6.3. Do not use words or phrases that infer judgment on the victims or the suspects, especially the women, children, or disabled.
 - 6.4. Seek permission from the parents, guardians or persons responsible of children under 18 years old to interview or take pictures of these children involved in an issue.
 - 6.5. Do not use materials to seek for information involving a child's welfare.
 - 6.6. Do not divulge the identities of children who are under 18 years old and are victims or witnesses in sexual offences to the media.
- 7. Do not discriminate**
 - 7.1. Journalists must abide by the international treaties on human rights.
 - 7.2. Avoid hatred, bad attitudes, prejudice, and discrimination against race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, and physical or mental disability of an individual.
 - 7.3. The journalists must not prejudice, behave badly, or discriminate against race, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, politic, physical or mental disability and other things of the society.
 - 7.4. Do not publicize the details of race, color, religion, sexual orientation, physical or mental illness or disability of the individual unless it is related to the issue.
- 8. Maintain peace**
 - 8.1. Do not report information defaming an individual or distort the truth which can cause social and national disorder.
 - 8.2. Use of obscene words and distortion of information is a serious guilt of misconduct.
- 9. Keep the hands clean**

- 9.1. Do not accept any gift which harm the profession and honor as a journalist.
- 9.2. Do not accept any gift for reporting real or unreal information.
- 9.3. Support anti-corruption efforts.

10. Respect national custom

- 10.1. Respect national custom and tradition.
- 10.2. Promote religious and cultural identity.
- 10.3. Do not present obscene and tragic pictures and information which affects Cambodian traditions.

11. Crime reporting

- 11.1. Do not give an opinion on a case in which it is still under investigation or the court has not judged on the case yet.
- 11.2. Be careful and avoid too many details in reporting on the methods used in murder cases.
- 11.3. Respect the rights of the defendants and do not accuse them when the Judge has yet decided on their cases.
- 11.4. Do not identify relatives or friends of the accused of a crime without their consent and unless they are relevant to the case.
- 11.5. Give special regard to the vulnerable people, children, witnesses or victims of a crime.
- 11.6. Do not report the identity of the victim, especially juvenile victim, of sexual harassment, unless it is legal.
- 11.7. Do not report inappropriate, cruel or violent information on physical and sexual violence.

B. Program of Activities

- 7:30-7:55: Registration
- 7:30-7:55: National Anthem
- 8:00-8:10: **Welcome Remarks and Introduction**
Mr. Pa Nguon Teang, Director of CCIM
- 8:10-8:25: **Opening Speech**
Mr. Seth VAN DOORN, Political Advisor to the European Commission's Delegation to Cambodia
- 8:25-8:40: **Speech: Value of Having Common Code of Ethics for Cambodian Journalists**
Mr. Om Chandara, President of Press Council of Cambodia
- 8:40-8:55: **Speech: Lack of Ethics Practice of Cambodian Journalists**
Mr. Puy Kea, Member of Executive Directors Committee of Club of Cambodia Journalists
- 8:55-9:10: Coffee Break
- 9:10-11:10: **Workshop: Common Code of Ethics for Cambodian Journalists**
- Group Presentation
- Summary of the results from Group discussion
- 12:30-1:30: Lunch
- 1:30-1:45: **Speech: Strengthening Ethics of Cambodian Journalists**
Mr. Sek Borisoth, Advisor of Press Council of Cambodia
- 1:45-2:45: **Workshop: Planning for Strengthening Journalist Professionalism and Freedom of the P1ress in Cambodia**
- Group Presentation
- Summary of the results from Group discussion
- 3:15-3:30: Coffee Break
- 3:30-3:45 **Concluding Session**
Mr. Pa Nguon Teang, CCIM Director
- 3:45-4:15: **Closing Remarks**
H.E. Nov Sovattero, Secretary of Ministry of Information
- 4:15-4:45: **Press Conference**

C. List of Participants

	Name	Association / Institution	Position
1.	Kang Kallyann	Cambodge Soir	Reporter
2.	Abby	Cambodia Daily	Reporter
3.	Kang Arun	Center of Cambodia Journalist (CCJ)	President
4.	Eath Daravuth	CIMS	Training Manager
5.	Mom Sophal	Cambodia Independent National Journalists Association (CINJA)	Editor in chief
6.	Phat Chamnan	Cambodia Independent National Journalists Association (CINJA)	Editor in chief
7.	Om Vuthy	Cambodia Independent National Journalists Association (CINJA)	President
8.	Sar Touch Sokan	Cambodia Independent National Journalists Association (CINJA)	Deputy
9.	Pin Mara	Cambodia Independent National Journalists Association (CINJA)	Reporter
10.	Khun Dim	Cambodia Independent National Journalists Association (CINJA)	Reporter
11.	Phat Reaksmey	Cambodia Independent National Journalists Association (CINJA)	President
12.	Phai Veth	Cambodia Independent National Journalists Association (CINJA)	Reporter
13.	Khiev Chanthorn	Neutral Democratic Journalists Association (NDJA)	Deputy
14.	Ty Sovanara	Cambodia National Journalists for freedom (CNJF)	Member
15.	Than Vutha	Cambodia National Journalists for freedom (CNJF)	President
16.	Vong Piseth	Cambodia National Journalists for freedom (CNJF)	Member
17.	Tuy chandareth	COMFREL	Media Coordinator
18.	Lim Kuyseng	Commercial News	Reporter
19.	Han Choeun	Cambodia Press Association for Liberty (CPAL)	Reporter
20.	Hen Vipheak	Cambodia Press Association for Liberty (CPAL)	President
21.	Su Vutha	Cambodia Press Association for Liberty (CPAL)	Reporter
22.	Ung Symanann	Cambodia Press Association for Liberty (CPAL)	Reporter
23.	Hen Phearin	Cambodia Press Association for Liberty (CPAL)	Reporter
24.	Sin Ravy	Cambodia Watch of Journalist Association (CWJA)	Reporter
25.	Kong Sovan	Cambodia Watch of Journalist Association (CWJA)	Editor in chief
26.	Ak Rekvung	Cambodia Watch of Journalist Association (CWJA)	Branch Manager
27.	Seang Sopheap	Cambodia Watch of Journalist Association (CWJA)	Reporter
28.	Touch Nora	Cambodia Watch of Journalist Association (CWJA)	President
29.	Yong Tha	Cambodia Watch of Journalist Association	Reporter

		(CWJA)	
30.	Phut Samat	Cambodia Watch of Journalist Association (CWJA)	Reporter
31.	Van Kosal	Cambodia Watch of Journalist Association (CWJA) - Takeo	Secretary
32.	Srey Saman	Dara Magazine	Reporter
33.	Veng Sambo	Doeum Ampil Media Center	Reporter
34.	Chung Vibol	Doeum Tnot Newspaper	Reporter
35.	Kim Saroeun	The League of Democratic Journalists (LDJ)	President
36.	Lim Hour	The League of Democratic Journalists (LDJ)	Deputy
37.	Mey Soklim	FM 101.25 MHz	Reporter
38.	Peng Sophea	FM 107 MHz	Reporter
39.	Lim Thida	FM 93.5 MHz	Program Producer
40.	Ouk Vandeth	International Bridge for Justice (IBJ)	Director
41.	Dem Sothea	Independent Journalists Union (IJU)	Reporter
42.	Khoun Plyvy	Independent Journalists Union (IJU)	Secretary
43.	Shoeung Pisey	Independent Journalists Union (IJU)	Reporter
44.	Mao Kimseng	Kampuchea Thmei Newspaper	Reporter
45.	Soun Sothearith	Kampuchea Voice Newspaper	Branch Manager
46.	Mor Raphat	Katecheat Khmer Newspaper	Director
47.	Thai Burith	Khmer Help Newspaper	Reporter
48.	Kim Leakana	Khmer Help Newspaper	Reporter
49.	Keo Chandoung	Khmer Journalists Democracy (KJD)	Deputy
50.	Kim Sothea	Khmer Journalists Democracy (KJD)	Branch Manager
51.	Nao Saroeun	KJD - Kampong Chnang	Branch Manager
52.	Som soth	KJD - Kampong Chnang	Reporter
53.	Oung Sophat	KJD - kampong Thom	Reporter
54.	Tech cheng	KJD - Preah Vihear	Reporter
55.	Kim Sokpheap	KJD - Pursat	Reporter
56.	Chea Cheap	KJD - Pursat	Reporter
57.	Sok Sovann	Khmer Journalists Democracy (KJD)	President
58.	Som Povpiseth	Koh Santepheap Newspaper	Reporter
59.	Va Dane	Koh Santepheap Newspaper	Reporter
60.	Bun Linna	Koh Santepheap Newspaper	Reporter
61.	Sun Sophal	Meatophom Newspaper	Editor in chief
62.	Sim Heang	Meatophom Newspaper	Reporter
63.	Man Bunthoeun	New Millennium Newspaper	Editor in chief
64.	Kong Chanphanna	Nokor Bachey Newspaper	Editor in chief
65.	Sok Mary	Phnom Penh Press	Reporter
66.	Nguon Tonghour	Panhavan Khmer Newspaper	Reporter
67.	Om Chandara	Press Council Cambodia (PCC)	President
68.	Ek Visarakhun	Press Council Cambodia (PCC)	Secretary
69.	Hin Rona	Pelprek News	Editor in chief
70.	Meng Sokhon	Panhavan Khmer Newspaper	Branch Manager
71.	Kim Yuthana	Phnom Penh Post	Reporter
72.	Chea Kimsan	Reaksmey Kampuchea Newspaper	Reporter
73.	Ayuthyea	Radio Free Asia (RFA)	Reporter
74.	Sor Dano	Samaynyyom Magazine	Dep. Editor in Chief
75.	Pok Ponrainsey	Sangkhum Kampuchea Newspaper	Reporter
76.	Kangchan Chamrong	Santepheap Voice	Director
77.	Keo Sokpoan	Santepheap Voice	Reporter
78.	Ly Khunhour	Santepheap Voice	Reporter
79.	Chhak limcheang	Sarika FM 106.5 MHz	Volunteer

80.	Tep Pharin	Sarika FM 106.5 MHz	Volunteer
81.	Min Pov	Sarika FM 106.5 MHz	Volunteer
82.	Kong Keosokuntha	Sarika FM 106.5 MHz	Station Manager
83.	Vong Sopheap	Sathapna Website	Reporter
84.	Sopheap	Sereypheap Thmei Newspaper	Reporter
85.	Tiv Somony	Soaphoan Magazine	Asst. Editor in chief
86.	Buth Reaksmeykongkea	Southeast Asia Weekly	Reporter
87.	Chey Rathana	Special Khmer News	Reporter
88.	Chan Chhuon	STS	Interpreter
89.	In Daly	Thoeumacheat Magazine	Reporter
90.	Veng Sokheng	TV 5	Information Manager
91.	Nop Vy	Voice of Democracy (VOD)	Program Manager
92.	Por Setha	Voice of Democracy (VOD)	Part time Staff
93.	Nhim sokhorn	Voice of Democracy (VOD)	Driver
94.	Seng Long	Voice of Democracy (VOD)	Reporter
95.	Ieng Neang	Voice of Democracy (VOD)	Producer
96.	Ing Chanthorn	Voice of Democracy (VOD)	Reporter
97.	Nuon Borin	Voice of Democracy (VOD)	New Editor
98.	Pich Sotheary	Voice of Democracy (VOD)	Reporter
99.	Yeb Chengleap	Women's Media Center / FM 102 MHz	Executive Producer
100.	Thy vanna	Raksmey Phnom Penh Newspaper	Editor in chief
101.	Theang Phalla	Press Council of Cambodia Organization (PCCO)	Deputy
102.	Mom Sam Ath	Cambodia's Media Forum on Environment (CMFE) – Kampong Thom	President
103.	Pin Chanthy	Cambodia's Media Forum on Environment (CMFE) - Kampong Thom	Finance
104.	Noy Sambo	Cambodia's Media Forum on Environment (CMFE) - Kampong Thom	Deputy
105.	Bun Ying	International Labor Organization	Communication Assistant
106.	Khut Sokha	Angkor Thmey Newspaper	Editor in chief
107.	Pang Raksmey	Meatophum Newspaper	Reporter
108.	Vann Sovanra	Khmer Help Newspaper	Advisor
109.	Norng Khun		Freelance journalist
110.	Hann Buth		Freelance Journalist
111.	Hong Vanna		Freelance journalist
112.	So Sorthy	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
113.	Saray Samadee	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
114.	Lach Vannak	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
115.	Sok Kunthea	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
116.	Chheng Channy	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
117.	Thun Sonina	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
118.	Phat Seangly	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
119.	Yin Sereyvatna	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
120.	Chea Lyda	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
121.	Lim Seangheng	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
122.	Meas Reaksmey	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
123.	Kong Rachana	Dept. of Media and Communication (DMC)	Student
124.	Pech Soriya	RULE	Student
125.	In Vandoeun	National Assembly	Information Deputy
126.	Su Van	National Assembly	Information Officer
127.	Nuth Sachak	Senate	Information Deputy

128.	Chum Yasai	Senate	Information Officer
129.	Hun Vireak	Ministry of Information	Information Officer
130.	Soun Samnang	Sam Rainsy Party (SRP)	Editor in chief
131.	Jakra Yuth	Human Rights Party (HRP)	Lawmaker advisor
132.	Tim Bunsoeun	Chalnayuthchun	Director
133.	Tung Soklim	French Embassy	Information Officer
134.	Neng Vannak	British Embassy	Policy Officer
135.	John Johnson	US Embassy	Press Officer
136.	Chrear Vanrith	US Embassy	
137.	Oeur Narin	Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR)	Researcher
138.	Neang Panha	Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP)	Lawyer
139.	Him Khortieth	Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC)	Media Officer
140.	Ong Sileth	Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)	Lawyer
141.	Pang Vuthy	Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)	Legal Assistant
142.	Sek Boresoht	Pact Cambodia	Media Director
143.	Kong Sophea	UNIFEM	Project Assistant
144.	Bou Saroeun	World Bank	Information Officer
145.	Kang Phaldaracheat	World Vision	Communication
146.	Puy Kea	Club of Cambodia Journalists (CCJ)	Member of executive director committee
147.	Seth Vanndoorn	European Union Delegation to Cambodia	Political Advisor
148.	Nov Sovathero	Ministry of Information	Secretary
149.	Seng kimlean	Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)	Project Officer for Organizing
150.	Mak Chanden	Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)	Project Coordinator
151.	Sour Mory	Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)	Admin Assistant
152.	Pa Ngoun Teang	Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)	Director
153.	Seng Vitou	Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)	Volunteer
154.	Hok Narin	Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)	Project Officer on Information
155.	Meas Keang	Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)	Admin and Finance
156.	Danilo Caspe	Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)	Mgt. Consultant
157.	Luz Caspe	Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)	Intern
158.	Sorn Ramana	Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)	Admin Officer