Chinese diplomats harassed and threatened reporters in Sweden and Russia after they wrote articles that displeased Beijing.

A partially Chinese-owned newspaper in South Africa discontinued a weekly column after its author wrote about abuses in Xinjiang.

Former German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder found echoing the Chinese party line regarding detentions in Xinjiang.

Thai police detained a Taiwanese national who helped facilitate an uncensored news radio broadcast into China.

Chinese embassy bullied local Australian council into canceling a media partnership with independent outlet Vision China Times.

Chinese state broadcaster CCTV dominates the Chinese-language cable landscape in the United States.

Tencent WeChat censors deleted a Member of Canadian Parliament’s message praising Hong Kong’s pro-democracy movement.

CGTN Français (owned by Chinese state TV) runs Facebook ads with deceptive taglines aimed at drawing followers in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

Chinese TV distribution firm StarTimes can determine which stations African viewers are able to access, prioritizing Chinese state media.

China’s state Xinhua News Agency signed news exchange agreements with wire services in Australia, Belarus, Laos, India, and Bangladesh in 2018.

Chinese state broadcaster CCTV dominates the Chinese-language cable landscape in the United States.

TV Peru’s Channel 7 broadcast 12 films about China, nearly all produced by CGTN and aired during prime time.

A media group in Argentina with ties to Beijing often features uncritical coverage of China.

Chinese embassy bullied local Australian council into canceling a media partnership with independent outlet Vision China Times.

Spanish TV launched a prime time “China Hour” of content produced by Chinese state media.

 Pirate TV’s Channel 7 broadcast 12 films about China, nearly all produced by CGTN and aired during prime time.

A media group in Argentina with ties to Beijing often features uncritical coverage of China.