LCFP
Libyan Center For Freedom of Press
المركز الليبي لحرية الصحافة

Libyan Center for Freedom of the Press
For free and professional media

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Hate speech and fake news on social media ... their prevalence and impact on Libyan society

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Analytical study

FALSO
لرصد خطاب الكراهية والأخبار الزائفة

Federal Foreign Office

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Working team

• Monitors

Ferdaws Al-Jadidi

Manal Al-Majri

Nesreen Al-Obaidi

Nesreen Al Mahmoudi

Asia Jaafar

• Report preparation

Asia Jaafar

A- Khaled Al-Henshiri

Dr. Adel Al-Mazoughi

• Statistical data processing and analysis

Dr.. Hassan Shamran

Khazaal Al-Saadi

• Review

A- Dr. Abdin Al-Sharif

• Content manager

Jaber Zain

• Data entry

Ahmed Gadmour

•Supervisor

Mohammed Al-Najem

CEO

Introduction

- Hate speech indicates the increasing level of discrimination, hostility or violence; Due to the increase in the number of pages and websites owners, who constitute this new media on one hand, and on the other hand; Because of the political, tribal and regional shipping that Libya suffers from, the contagion of this abhorrent speech spread to everyone who went through it, until this speech became a title on the sincerity of belonging to the tribe or region.
- Hate speech is considered a form of verbal violence, as the language of insults, slander, libel, defamation, hatred, intolerance, discrimination, supremacy, demeaning and exclusion of the other is louder, and we will not be able to count what each side says about the other, and what's in it from lies, slander and myths. And all of this to demonstrate the invalidity of the opponent and his righteousness, and for the battle to move from being an intellectual one to enmity with individuals and their existence, and incitement to violence against them.
- In general, hate speech may be subject to manipulation, and the accusations of incitement to hate speech may be circulated among political opponents or used by those in power to contain dissent through text, pictures or voice.
- The Falso team monitored hate speech and fake news in the press content of 15 Libyan media outlets by tracking their websites and Facebook pages, which are mostly biased towards one of the parties of the armed conflict, and the accompanying great professional decline and the slippage of media platforms towards supporting armed parties and carrying out propaganda, so that a new type of media was established that does not adhere to the ethics of the profession, and derives its legitimacy from the tyranny of the regimes. And this role has evolved through the ownership of many non-professional journalists and correspondents of practice and experience over time, and thus we are facing a media situation that has not been stabilized and has not been fully formed yet, and hence, the criteria for evaluating the experience differ according to contexts. The circle of difference within a country may expand from one region to another according to ethnic, ideological and regional divisions.

- In this regard, the working team monitored 24073 professional violations, which indicates the crude practices followed by the media outlets in their coverage of the grinding war that the Libyans waged against each other with international support and instructions, hostilities increased through satellite channels and social media sites, which reveals the extent of hostility, antagonism, lack of professionalism and the use of many methods to falsify facts in order to serve specific interests, but rather "added fuel to the fire" in mobilizing Libyans to fight against each other, so that the media performance takes a different course and varies according to the degree of conflict. And the more the spaces for expression
- and access to news becomes narrow, the higher the ceiling for deviating from professional ethics of the journalistic work, so that interest in these ethics becomes absurd compared to the size of the tragedy, so the media coverage gradually slips and turns into a part of the scene of conflict and clash.

Executive summary

This report sheds light on professional violations in press content, so that journalists can avoid practicing all forms of incitement, insult, defamation and other professional offenses in all forms of journalism and produce objective journalistic content free from bias, especially since some media outlets took a biased stance during their coverage. This often puts them in front of a professional and ethical dilemma, especially if this prejudice seeks to place a group or individuals in a negative frame that in front of society, and in many cases this prejudice turns into a kind of discrimination and incitement to hatred, which increases the likelihood that this group or individuals will be exposed to violence.

Throughout the first half of 2020, and through 5 monitors, the monitoring team of the "Falso" platform worked on quantitatively monitoring 15 media outlets, on a 24-hour basis, for their websites and Facebook pages, to monitor and track professional violations in all multimedia "photos, videos, written reports, news, newsletters". The observation and continuous monitoring of these media showed a significant increase in professional violations, as 24073 professional breaches were monitored, which is a very large number.

Work has also been done closely to verify rumors and false news that are leading the trend on social media, and there is a great response and interaction from the Libyan public, which strengthens the position of the "Falso" platform as the first digital platform working to monitor hate speech and fake news in Libya.

Giving the large financial and human cost of quantitative monitoring, we have developed the research methodology to rely on qualitative monitoring of news instead of quantitatively, with a smaller team that can monitor and track over a continuous 24-hour period.

Methodological framework of the study

• Justifications for choosing the subject of the study

Media coverage of conflicts and armed conflicts in Libya was characterized by hate speech, false news, incitement to violence, and misleading of the public in the interest of one of the parties of the conflict, which was keen to change some of the professional reports that are not biased by deleting some parts and changing the contents in professional ways to produce reports different from the original ones. Fake websites and biased television channels and newspapers spread, some analysts disguised themselves as journalists, and inflammatory terms such as "war criminals, terrorists and invaders" abounded, with an apparent failure to implement the law that could deter the promoters of hate speech, as citizens have no confidence in the media; Because the conflicting parties exchanged accusations, and blamed each other, most of the followers were forced to search the Internet to examine the photos in order to uncover fake news themselves.

In addition to the dearth of scientific studies that have dealt with hate speech in the Libyan media, and the use of many methods to falsify facts; To serve specific interests, and the importance of having an analytical study that deals with hate speech through the websites of satellite channels and social media sites, which necessitated studying the reality of the media in Libya during the current period, and accordingly the problem of the study is determined in setting the main question to it, which is:

How widespread is hate speech on Libyan satellite channels and social networking sites?

Based on the above, the research problem was identified in the following heading:

How widespread is hate speech on the websites of Libyan satellite channels and social networking sites?

• Study questions

Based on what has been identified in the study problem, the main question of the study is represented by seeking to answer the following :

1 | What are the local media and social media that adopted the method of incitement and false news in their media discourse during the study period?

2 | Who are the producers of this speech? What are the groups targeted by in citement speeches?

3 | What are the journalistic forms through which professional violations were monitored?

4 | What are the sources of professional violations that the media relied upon?

• The importance of the study

The study gains its importance from the importance of the study's subject itself, as the spread of political conflict and the absence of community peace and exclusionary thought prevailing in the country that does not allow for meaningful dialogue or an exchange of views on the issues of society, and in light of the use of satellite channels and social media in spreading hate speech among members of society and calling for regionalism and societal violence.

Its importance lies in the fact that it fights, by the monitoring and documenting, the professional violations committed by media persons in the Libyan media during armed conflicts and their negative effects on societal peace.

As it is among the first modern studies documenting professional practices, the imbalances in the Libyan media, and the consequences of these legal and social practices.

Objectives of the study

Based on the problem that the study deals with and the theoretical framework on which it is based, the study sought the following:

• Professional goals

1 | Identifying the classification of the media outlets most practicing hate speech, according to professional violations during the study period.

2 | Identifying the classification of arts and press formats according to the nature of hate speech and false news in the media outlets monitored in the study, and documenting all professional violations practiced by them .

3 | Identifying the distribution of the producers of professional violations according to the nature of hate speech and false news in the surveyed media outlets.

4 | Trying to raise the level of media discourse in the Libyan media by monitoring the violations that occurred in it, trying to avoid falling in it again, contributing to improving the quality of press content, combating fake news, and combating hate speech in the local media outlets.

• Cognitive goals

1 | Instilling the concept of accuracy in journalistic work, and urging definition and commitment to ethics in journalistic work in all media outlets.

2 | Attempting to spread the culture of legal awareness among those who communicate in the Libyan media, and to reinforce the dimensions and concepts of social responsibility of the media, and the various consequences of incitement and false news speech, including legal accountability.

• Study Approach

This study is based on the use of the descriptive research method to review the most important literature related to the subject of the study, and the descriptive method aims to study the reality and is concerned with describing it accurately. It expresses a qualitative or a numeric expression, and the concept of it is related to the study of events, as it draws useful conclusions about it, either to correct a fact, update it, supplement it, or develop it.

The study was conducted to cover this practical aspect, through which it tries to answer the study's questions and draw its conclusions by relying on the method of content analysis that was developed for the purposes of the study according to what is known, to monitor false news and speeches of violence and incitement during the study period through a research methodology based on quantitative and qualitative monitoring, in order to survey the digital Libyan media based on international professional standards and ethical practices in media institutions.

The monitoring process was based on counting the number of occurrences of hate speech and armed conflict, in addition to the number of recurrences of professional violations related to false or misleading news, as the monitors fill in the digital database that consists of several variables to become a database that contains numbers and statistics that help calculating and reading the percentage and nature of these violations.

• Study population

The study population consisted of 15 media outlets whose programs were monitored 24 hours a day in a comprehensive survey method to achieve the study's objectives, and these media outlets are: Libya Al-Hadath Channel - Libya Panorama Channel – Libya Rouha Alwatan– Al-Tanasuh Channel - Libya Al-Ahrar Channel - February Channel - 218 News Channel - Al-Jamahiriya Channel - Ain Libya News Site - Libya News Website 24 - Alsaaa 24 News Site - Al-Marsad Newspaper – AlOnwan Newspaper - Al-Raed Network - Africa Gate.

• Targeted media outlets

- Libya Al-Hadath, a television channel established in May 2016 that follows the leaders of the Dignity (Al Karama) Forces in the city of Benghazi, and it is believed that its ownership belongs to Saddam Khalifa Haftar.
- Libya Panorama, a television channel that began broadcasting in 2014 and presents itself as a diversified channel that cares about public affairs and is close to the Justice and Construction Party.
- Libya Rouha Alwatan it is a diverse Libyan news channel that presents itself as supporting the civilian orientation and is also known for its strong bias towards the Dignity (Al Karama) camp.
- Al-Tanasuh Channel, which is a television and a radio channel that began broadcasting in 2013 that presents itself as a diverse Islamic cultural channel and is known to be close to the Mufti of Libya.
- Libya Al Ahrar Channel, which is a television channel that was launched on April 1, 2011, at the behest of the former Emir of the State of Qatar, Hamad Al Thani, in Doha before moving to Istanbul in 2018.
- February Channel is a television channel that presents itself as a spokesperson for the February Revolution and was founded in April 6, 2019 and is known to support the Burkan Alghadab Operation.
- 218 News Channel is a news service that follows the diversified 218 Channel and depends on events (News and Adjustment). It launched its test broadcast in late 2017 in Jordan and it is close to the Dignity (Al Karama) camp.
- The Jamahiriya channel, which is the old name of the Libyan television during the previous regime era, is now officially broadcasting from Cairo and is involved in fueling conflict and internal violence.
- Ain Libya news site, which is a specialized digital platform that provides the most prominent news and press coverage throughout the day and provides news coverage biased towards the Government of National Accord.

- Libya News 24 website is known to be a detail-oriented news agency that broadcasts from Benghazi and other cities around the world and is known for its strong bias towards the Dignity (Al Karama) camp.
- Alsaaa 24 news website, which is a news website created on August 19, 2019, and is known for its strong bias towards the Dignity camp.
- Al-Marsad Newspaper, which is a website providing a news service that was established in February 2016 and broadcasts from Jordan.
- AlOnwan Newspaper presents itself as a comprehensive Libyan electronic newspaper, established on December 11, 2017, and owned by the son of the Libyan General Saddam Khalifa Haftar.
- Al-Raed Network, a news network that broadcasts on social media, after what was a television channel established in July 2014 and now managed by the Justice and Construction Party
- Africa Gate, a news platform launched on November 25, 2013, run by multi-national journalists and known for its bias to the former regime.

• Data collection tools

In this study, a content analysis form was used as one of the tools of scientific research, through which the direction and content of the media material that is analyzed was scientifically identified and its characteristics identified objectively (1), as a tool to identify fake news by comparing it with news that denies its authenticity, and also to determine the inflammatory contents during the study period.

• The limits of the study

Temporal boundaries: The chronological limits of this study are the period from January 1st to June 30th , 2020.

Spatial boundaries: Work was carried out in the cities of Tripoli and Tunis, where the work of the Libyan Center for Freedom of the Press is concentrated, during which 5 monitors worked on following 15 media outlets for their websites and official Facebook pages.

Objective boundaries: The subject of the study was limited to monitoring media discourses during the study period for the aforementioned media outlets to record the speeches that included violations thereof during the analysis period, and the report was prepared between September 1st and December 31st, 2020.

(1) - Dhawqat Obaidat Muhammad, Kayed Abdul Haq, Abdul-Rahman Adas, Scientific Research, Its Concept, Tools and Methods, edition (1), Amman, House of Arab Thought, Eighth Year 2004, p (147).

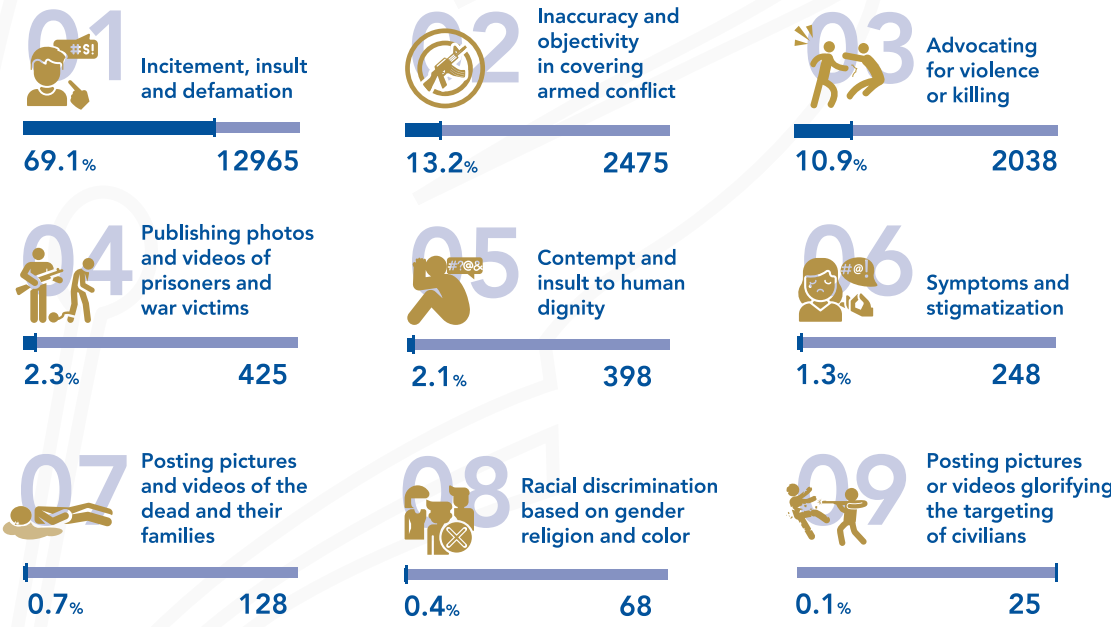
First: Professional violations

Professional Violations: (24073) violations of a profession were monitored during the study period extending from the beginning of January to the end of June (2020). These violations were monitored from the targeted media outlets, numbering (15) outlets, as well as the producers and sources of these professional breaches and the target parties were identified. As well as the authorities, and these violations have been classified into two types:

A. Hate speech and armed conflict

Incitement, insult and defamation were the highest percentage and amounted to 69% of the nature of violations related to demeaning hate speech and armed conflict, which means that newsrooms focused directly on incidents such as stigmatization, stereotyping, and defamation of others and incitement against them.

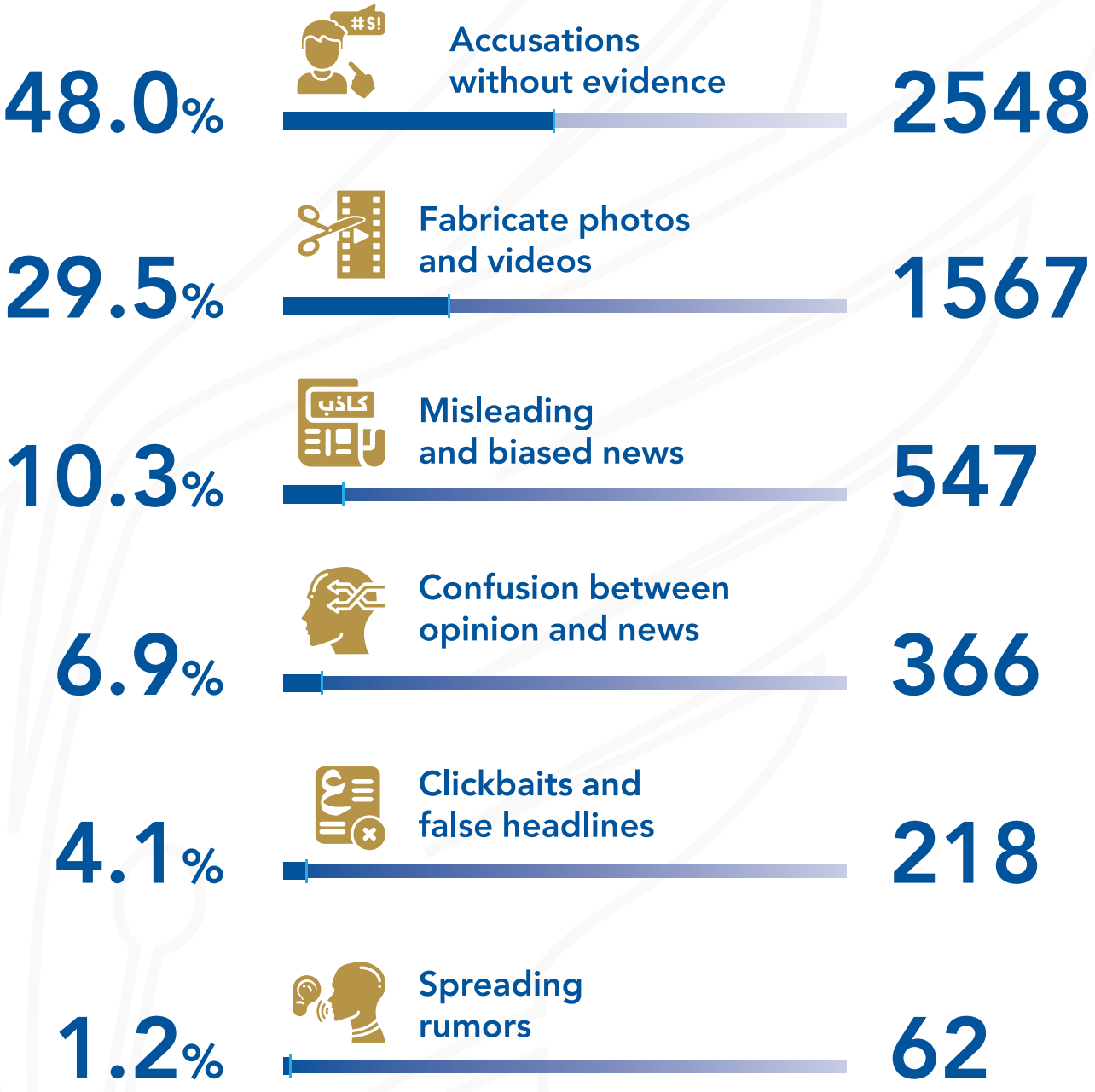
The inaccuracy and lack of objectivity in covering armed conflicts was at a rate of 13%, meaning that the media do not take into account the necessary professional standards in its coverage of current events, and the explicit and direct call for violence and killing approached 11%, incidents that we may have become accustomed to in the convulsive media discourse of some Libyan media outlets, followed by the publication of photos and videos of prisoners of war, humiliating and insulting human dignity by more than 2%. Photos and videos of the dead, racial discrimination and glorification of targeting civilians were published.



Total 18770

B. Fake news

Journalists and news producers in the targeted media have clearly relied on directing accusations without evidence against their political opponents, as it is the highest among the types of fake news categories , at a rate of 48%, followed by the “fabrication” of photos and videos to use it for deep fakes, at a rate of 30%, followed by misleading and biased news, at a rate of 10%.



C. Professional violations for every month

The final results showed that the most professional violations were committed during the month of April, (5291) professional breaches were monitored, followed the number of violations in the month of March, (5032) professional violations were detected. In the third place, the violations from January, (3865) professional violation, followed by May when (3681) breaches were monitored, then February , when the number amounted to (3591), and finally the violations decreased in June, that was when (2,613) violations were recorded.

			Type of Violation		Total	Ranking
			Fake news	Hate speech		
Month	April	Number	675	4616	5291	1st
		Percentage %	12.8	87.2	100.0	
	March	Number	1198	3834	5032	2nd
		Percentage %	23.8	76.2	100.0	
	January	Number	1351	2514	3865	3rd
		Percentage %	35.0	65.0	100.0	
	May	Number	713	2968	3681	4th
		Percentage %	19.4	80.6	100.0	
	February	Number	968	2623	3591	5th
		Percentage %	27.0	73.0	100.0	
	June	Number	403	2210	2613	6th
		Percentage %	15.4	84.6	100.0	
Total		Number	5308	18765	24073	
		Percentage %	22.0	78.0	100.0	

Second: Ranking of the media outlets with the most professional violations to the lowest

- Al-Jamahiriya TV, which is based in Cairo, topped the list of channels most committing professional violations with a number of (3030) professional violations at a rate of 12.6%, ranking first for the media outlets most practicing hate speech.
- Al-Tanasuh TV comes in second place, with (2632) professional violations, at a rate of 10.9%, followed directly by the Libyan newspaper, Al-Marsad, in third place, at a rate of 10.8%, with (2,600) professional violations, and these three are the most practiced for sprading rumors and biased and misleading news.
- In the fourth place, came the February channel with (2279) professional violation at a rate of (10%), followed by the Alsaaa 24 news website, with (2,276) violations, at a rate of (10%). In the sixth place, the Libya Al-Ahrar channel, with (2,100) violations, at a rate of (9%), and in the seventh rank, Al-Raed Network committed (1660) violations with a percentage of (7%), followed by the Al-Hadath News Channel, where (1571) violations were detected, at a rate of (7%), while in the ninth place, Libya Panorama Channel committed (1363) violations, at a rate of (6%).
- Then the Libya News 24 website with (1145) violations, at a rate of (5%), followed by the Libya Rouha AlWatan channel, where (948) violations were monitored, at a rate of (4%). In the twelfth place, the Africa Gate with (711) violations and a percentage of (3%), and in the thirteenth place, 218 News Channel, where (600) violations were detected, with a percentage of (3%), while in the fourteenth place, AlOnwan newspaper recorded (592) violations, at a rate of (3%), and finally came the news site Ain Libya, where (566) violations were detected, at a rate of (2.%).

			Type of professional violations		Total	Rank
			Fake news	Hate speech		
Media institution	Al-Jamahiriya TV	Number	801	2229	3030	1st
		Percentage	14.2%	12.1%	12.6%	
	Al-Tanasuh TV	Number	380	2252	2632	2nd
		Percentage	6.8%	12.2%	10.9%	
	Al-Marsad newspaper	Number	1274	1326	2600	3rd
		Percentage	22.6%	7.2%	10.8%	
	the February channel	Number	240	2039	2279	4th
		Percentage	4.3%	11.1%	9.5%	
	Alsaaa 24 news website	Number	450	1826	2276	5th
		Percentage	8.0%	9.9%	9.5%	
	the Libya Al-Ahrar channel	Number	372	1728	2100	6th
		Percentage	6.6%	9.4%	8.7%	
	Al-Raed Network	Number	499	1211	1660	7th
		Percentage	8.0%	6.6%	6.9%	
	Al-Hadath News Channel	Number	360	1211	1571	8th
		Percentage	6.4%	6.6%	6.5%	
	Libya Panorama Channel	Number	215	1148	1363	9th
		Percentage	3.8%	6.2%	5.7%	
	Libya News 24 website	Number	292	853	1145	10th
		Percentage	5.2%	4.6%	4.8%	
	Libya Rouha Al-Watan channel	Number	157	791	948	11th
		Percentage	2.8%	4.3%	3.9%	
	Africa Gate	Number	205	506	711	12th
		Percentage	3.6%	4.6%	3.0%	
	218 News Channel	Number	180	420	600	13th
		Percentage	3.2%	2.3%	2.5%	
	AlOnwan newspaper	Number	112	480	592	
		Percentage	2.0%	2.6%	2.5%	
	Ain Libya news site	Number	142	424	566	15th
		Percentage	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	
	Total	Number	5692	18444	24073	
		Percentage	100%	100%	100%	

the ranking of media outlets according to the number of professional violations they committed.

Third: The press formats through which professional violations were committed according to the media

1 | **Al-Hadath News Channel:** (1571) violations were detected, including (160) in headlines, (632) violations in news or written news reports, (54) in news bulletins, (237) in pictures and videos, and (461) in video reports or separate footage, (8) in press interviews, and (19) violations in private coverage.

2 | **Libya Panorama Channel:** (1363) violations were detected, including (145) in headlines, (414) in news or written news reports, (265) in news bulletins, (169) violations in pictures and videos, (190) in video reports or separate footage, (7) violations in press interviews, and (173) violations in private coverage.

3 | **Libya Rouha Al-Watan channel:** (948) violations were detected, including (115) in headlines, (462) in news or written news reports, (264) in news bulletins, (20) in pictures and videos. (47) violations in video reports or separate clips, (25) in press interviews, and (15) violations in private coverage.

4 | **Al-Tanasuh Channel:** (2632) violations were detected, including (335) in headlines, (1197) in news or written news reports, (280) in news bulletins, (312) violations in pictures and videos, (345) in the visual reports or separate footage, and (163) violations in private coverage.

5 | **Libya Al-Ahrar Channel:** (2100) violations were recorded, including (208) in headlines, (663) in news or written news reports, (453) in news bulletins, (326) violations in pictures and videos, (320) violations in video reports or separate footage, (8) in press interviews, and (122) violations in private coverage.

6 | **February Channel:** (2279) violations were detected, including (262) in headlines, (703) in news or written news reports, (373) in news bulletins, (305) violations in pictures and videos, (211) violations in video reports or separate footage, (6) in press interviews, and (419) violations in private coverage.

7 | **218News Channel:** (600) violations were detected, including (56) in headlines, (260) in news or written news reports, (32) in news bulletins, (95) violations in pictures and videos, (48) in video reports or separate footage, and (109) violations in private coverage.

8 | **Al-Jamahiriya Channel:** (3030) violations were detected, including (514) in headlines, (1458) in news or written news reports, (479) in news bulletins, (152) violations in pictures and videos, (144) in visual reports or separate footage, one violation in press interviews, and (282) violations in private coverage.

9 | **Ain Libya news site:** (566) violations were detected, including (36) in headlines, (475) in written news or news reports, (54) in pictures and videos, and one violation in visual reports or separate footage.

10 | **Libya News 24 Website:** (1145) breaches were detected, including (238) in headlines, (723) in news or written news reports, one violation in news bulletins, (173) in pictures and videos, (9) in visual reports or separate footage, and one violation in press interviews.

11 | **Alsaa 24 News website:** (2,276) violations were recorded, including (264) in headlines, (1718) in news or written news reports, one violation in news bulletins, (4) in journalistic investigations, and (235) in the photos and videos, (144) in visual reports or separate clips, and (54) violations in press interviews.

12 | **Al-Marsad Newspaper**: (2,600) violations were recorded, including (431) in headlines, (1291) in news or written news reports, one violation in news bulletins, two violations in press investigations, (828) in pictures and videos. (18) violations in visual reports or separate footage, (22) in press interviews, and (7) violations in private coverage.

13 | **AlOnwan Newspaper:** (592) violations were detected, including (134) in headlines, (357) in news or written news reports, (75) in pictures and videos, (19) in visual reports or separate shots, and (7) breaches in the interviews.

14 | **Al-Raed Network:** (1660) violations were detected, including (166) in headlines, (1121) in news or written news reports, (338) in pictures and videos, (33) violations in visual reports or separate shots, and two violations in the special coverage.

15 | **Africa Gate:** (711) violations were detected, including (66) violations in headlines, (329) in news or written news reports, (151) in photos and videos, (150) in visual reports or separate shots, (7) in press interviews, and (8) violations in private coverage.

The press formats through which professional violations were committed according to the media

		headlines	News or written news report	News letter	press report	Photos and videos	Visual reports or separate shots	Press interviews	Special coverage	Total
Media Outlet	Al-Hadath News Channel	160	632	54	0	237	461	8	19	1571
	Libya Panorama Channel	145	414	265	0	169	190	7	173	1363
	Libya Rouha Al-Watan	115	462	264	0	20	47	25	15	948
	Al-Tanasuh Channel	335	1197	280	0	312	345	0	163	2632
	Libya Al-Ahrar Channe	208	663	453	0	326	320	8	122	2100
	February Channel	262	703	373	0	305	211	6	419	2279
	218 News Channel	56	260	32	0	95	48	0	109	600
	Al-Jamahiriya Channel	514	1458	479	0	152	144	1	282	3030
	Ain Libya news site	36	475	0	0	54	1	0	0	566
	Libya News 24 Website	238	723	1	0	173	9	1	0	1145
	Alsaa 24 News website	264	1718	1	4	235	54	0	0	2276
	Al-Marsad Newspaper	431	1291	1	2	828	18	22	7	2600
	AlOnwan newspaper	134	357	0	0	75	19	7	0	592
	Al-Raed Network	166	1121	0	0	338	33	0	2	1660
	Africa Gate	66	329	0	0	151	150	7	8	711
Total		3130	11803	2203	6	3470	2050	92	1319	24073

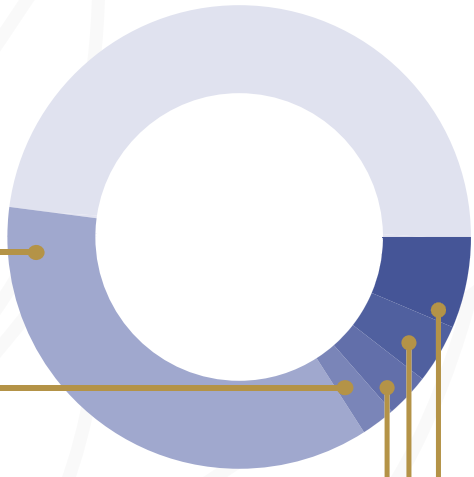
Fourth: Producers and sources of professional violations

Newsrooms are the main source of promoting and committing professional violations, as we recorded (12332) violations, at a rate of 51%, meaning that newsrooms work according to the agendas of financiers who may be states or parties influencing the conflict in Libya so that journalists remain the victims as a result of the increasing professional pressure exerted on them.

As for the representatives of armed formations or military commanders, they came in second place as a source of publishing professional violations, as (2955) violations were recorded, at a rate of 12%, for their export of hate speech, rumors and misleading news, followed by representatives of the Government of National Accord forces, where (2494) violations were monitored, at a rate of about 10%.

Activists and political analysts that we always see on television, and their videos on social networking sites, come in fourth place, with (1746) violations monitored, at a rate of 7%, followed by program presenters, "TV" correspondents, or editors in newsrooms at rates varying between 4% and 5%.

Producers and sources of professional violations



01 **51%** Editorial management — 12332

02 **12.1%** Representatives of armed formations or military leaders — 2955

03 **10%** Representatives of the Government of National Accord — 2494

04 **7%** Activists or political analysts — 1746

05 **4.7%** Presenters or Reporters — 1135

06 **3.9%** Press editors — 937

07 **3.9%** Parliamentarians — 929

08 **3.6%** Tribal leaders or representatives of regions — 866

09 **3.9%** Officials of state institutions — 426

10 **0.7%** Citizens — 175

11 **0.7%** Foreign civilians — 78

Total 24073

Fifth: The targeted parties and the most frequently used in the press content

Representatives of General Khalifa Haftar's forces topped the list of the most frequently discussed in the monitored media outlets, with a number of recurrences of (7913) professional violation amounting to 33%, followed by representatives of the Government of National Accord forces with a number of (6350) professional violation at a rate of 26.9%, followed by foreign civilians with (3917) violations at a rate of 16%.

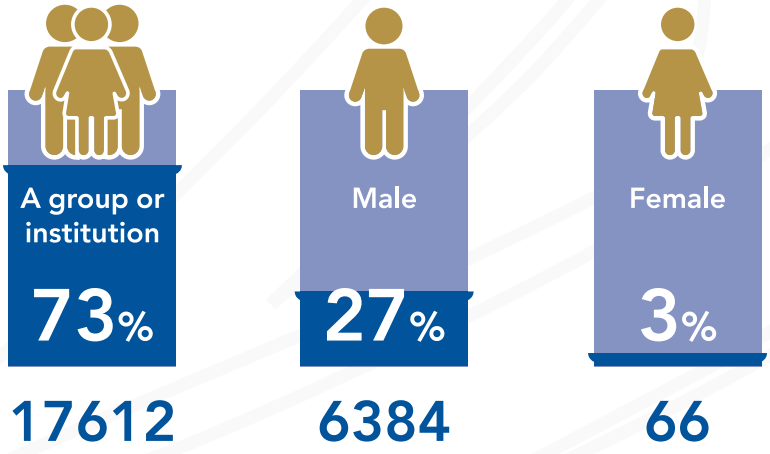
As for the fourth place, Libyan Prime Minister Fayez al-Sarraj with a number of repetitions amounting to (2515) violations, at a rate of 10%, followed by state institutions that are targeted at times by incitement against them, and at other times by spreading rumors about them, with a number of (652) violations, at a rate of 2.7%, followed by the rest as shown in the table.

01	33%	7913	Representatives of General Khalifa Haftar's forces
02	26.9%	6350	Representatives of the Government of National Accord forces
03	16%	3917	Foreign civilians
04	10%	2515	Fayez Al-Sarraj
05	2.7%	652	State institutions
06	2.3%	545	Khalifa Haftar
07	1.8%	437	Civilians
08	1.7%	416	State officials
09	1.7%	404	Libyan cities
10	1.3%	315	political parties
11	1.1%	263	Civil society and the media
12	0.6%	138	Parliamentarians
13	0.6%	137	Tribal leaders or representatives of cities or regions
14	0.3%	68	Activists or political analysts

Total 24070

Sixth: Classifying the gender of the target parties

Here we notice that the parties of the Libyan conflict always focus on targeting groups and entities in the first place, in light of the current conflict situation, with a number of violations amounting to (17612) at a rate of 73%, followed by targeting males with a number of occurrences of (6384) violations, at a rate of 27%, followed by females with a number of (66) violations, at a rate of 3%.



Total 24062

Seventh: Names of the producers of professional violations in the studied media outlets

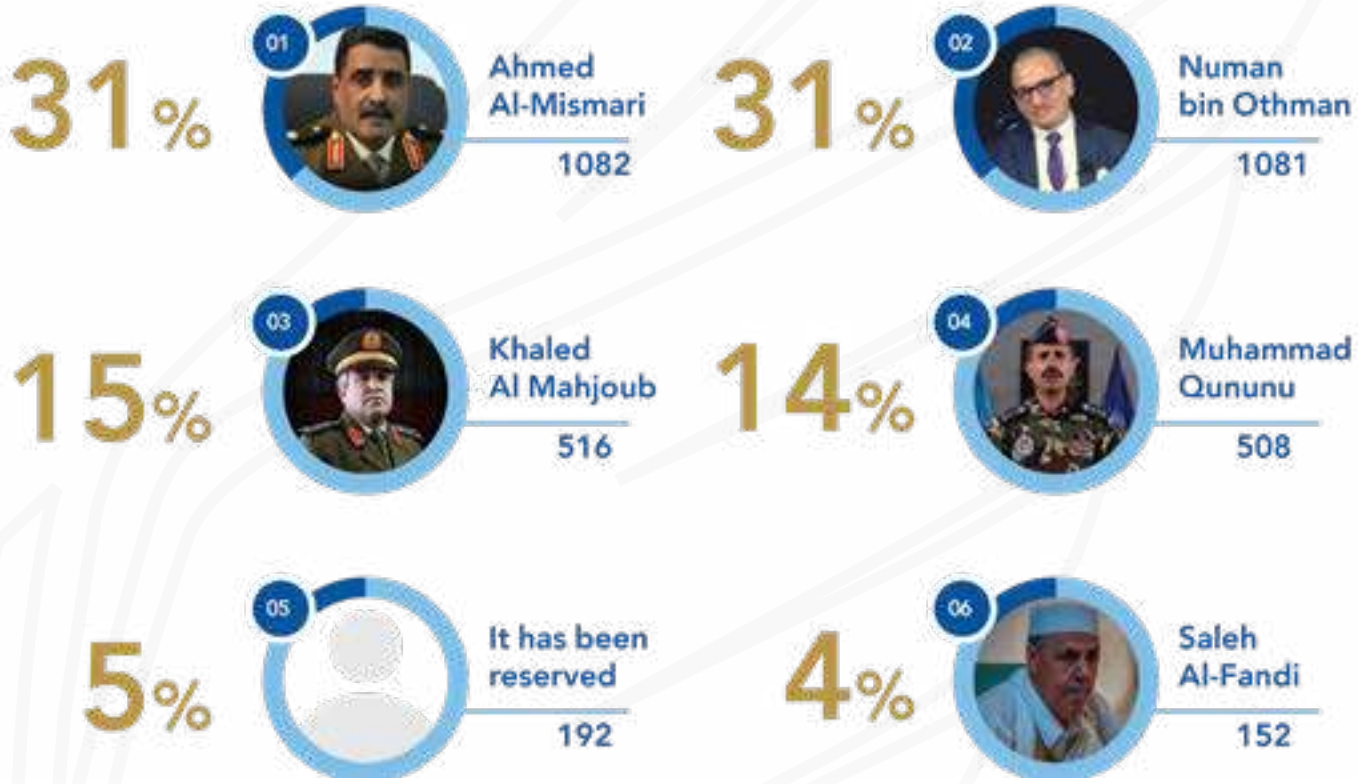
Ahmed Al-Mismari, spokesman for Khalifa Haftar's forces, topped the list of the most practicing of incitement, advocacy of violence and spreading rumors and misleading news, with the number exceeding 1082 professional violations, at a rate of 31%, out of 154 Libyan personalities who practiced the same thing during the media monitoring period for the first half of 2020.

he media monitoring period for the first half of 2020.

Followed by Numan bin Othman, a political activist, whose number of repetitions of hate speech and false news during his television appearance reached (1081) times, at a rate of 30%, then Khaled Al Mahjoub, Director of the Moral Guidance Department of Khalifa Haftar's forces, with a number that reached (516) violations, at a rate of 15%.

This is followed by Muhammad Qununu, spokesman for the Government of National Accord forces, with a number of violations amounting to (508), at a rate of 14%, followed by the fourth person whose name has been reserved, followed by Salih al-Fandi, head of what is known as "wise men and notables of Tarhouna", with a number of violations that reached (152) at a rate of 4%.

The list is still long and includes military leaders, ministers, notables and tribal representatives, as well as political activists.



Names of the producers of professional violations in the studied media outlets

Eighth: Classifying the media according to fake news

01

The most professional violations in the media were in the Al-Marsad newspaper. (1281) violations were monitored, including (704) in fabrication of photos and videos, at a rate of (55%). (488) violations, with a percentage of (38%) were accusations without evidence. (30) breaches, at a rate of (2%), were the confusion between opinion and opposing opinion, misleading and biased news, in addition to (27) breaches, at a rate of (2%) that were provocative and false headlines, and a small percentage of (0.2%) for spreading rumors.

02

In the second place, was the Al-Jamahiriya channel. 812 professional violations were detected, and most of it were accusations without evidence with a number that reached (407) accusations, at a rate of (50%). (238) violations in misleading and biased news at a rate of (29%). (66) breaches, at a rate of (8%) , were fabrication of pictures and videos. (53) breaches at (7%) were a confusion between opinion and opposing opinion, while (39) violations , at a rate of (5%) were false and provocative headlines, and (9) at a rate of (1%) were rumors.

03

In the third place, the Alsaa 24 news site, (462) violations were detected, most of which consisted of fabricating pictures and videos where (193) violations were monitored, at a rate of (42%). Accusations without evidence amounted to (90) offenses at a rate of (20%). (70) breaches at a rate of (15%) were confusions between opinions and news. (66) breaches at a rate of (14%) are news that were misleading and biased, while (41) violations at a rate of (9%) were clickbait and false headlines, and a small percentage of (0.4%) was spreading rumors.

04

In the fourth place, was the Al-Raid network, as (415) violations were detected, (212) accusations without evidence were monitored, and (168) breaches, at a rate of (41%), were fabrication of photos and videos. (13) violations, at a rate of (3%) were clickbait and false headlines, while (12) offenses, at a rate of (3%), were confusion between opinion and dissenting opinion, and (10) violations, at a rate of (2%), were misleading and biased news.

05

In the fifth place, was Al-Tanasuh channel, as (340) professional breaches were detected, as the number of accusations without evidence reached (202). (60) breaches, at a rate of (18%), were fabricated pictures and videos. (49) breaches, at rate of (14%), were confusions between opinion and opposing opinion. (27) breaches, at (8%), were misleading and biased news, and a small percentage of (0.3%) were false and provocative headlines and spreading rumors.

06

In the sixth place, the Libya News 24 website, as (326) professional breaches were detected, most of which were accusations without evidence, as it amounted to (136) accusations. (107) breaches, at a rate of (33%), were fabricating pictures and videos. (38) breaches, at a rate of(12.%), were misleading and biased news. (27) breaches, at (8%), were confusions between opinion and opposing opinion, while (16) breaches, at a rate of (5%), were clickbait and false headlines, and a small percentage of (0.6%) was spreading rumors.

07

In the seventh place, was the Al-Hadath channel, as (282) professional breaches of this channel were detected, and they included (201) violations, at a rate of (71%), that were accusations without evidence, (27) breaches , at a rate of (10%), were fabrication of photos and videos. (22) breaches, at (8%), were misleading and biased news, while (17) breaches, at (6%), were click baits and false headlines. (8) breaches, at a rate of (3%), were spreading rumors, and (7) breaches, at (3%), were confusions between opinion and dissenting opinion.

08

In the eighth place, Libya Al-Ahrar Channel. (235) violations of this channel were detected, and they included (125) that were accusations without evidence, at a rate of (53%). (85) breaches, at a rate of (36%), were fabricated pictures and videos. (15) breaches, at a rate of (6%), were confusions between opinion and dissenting opinion. (4) breaches, at a rate of (2%), were spreading rumors, and a small percentage of (1%) were clickbait, false headlines and misleading and biased news.

09

In the ninth place, the February channel, (227) professional breaches were detected, and it included (94) violations in accusations without evidence, at a rate of (41%). (36) breaches, at a rate of (16%), were confusion between opinion and opposing opinion. (35) breaches, at (15%), were fabrication of videos and pictures. (29) breaches, at a rate of (13%), were spreading rumors, while (17) breaches, at a rate of (8%), were misleading news. (16) violations, at a rate of (7%), were clickbait and false headlines.

10

In the tenth place, Africa Gate, with (199) professional breaches detected, it included (95) violations that were accusations without evidence, (60) violations, with a percentage of (30%), were fabrication of photos and videos. (20) breaches, at a rate of (10%), were misleading news. (16) breaches, at (8%), were false and provocative headlines. (6) breaches, at a rate of (3%), were confusions between opinion and dissenting opinion, and a small percentage of it (1%) were spreading rumors.

11

In the eleventh place, 218 News Channel, with (181) breaches that were detected, including (118) violations, at a rate of (65%), that were accusations without evidence, (23) breaches, at (13%), were misleading and biased news. (15) breaches, at a rate of (8.3%), were confusions between opinion and opposing opinion. (14) breaches, at a rate of (8%), were fabrication of pictures and videos. (11) breaches, at a rate of (6%), were false and provocative headlines.

12

In the twelfth place, Libya Rouha Alwatan Channel, with (176) professional violations detected, that included (145) violations that were accusations without evidence, (13) violations, at a rate of (7%), were confusion between opinion and opposing opinion. (12) breaches, at a rate of (7%), were misleading news. (3) violations, at a rate of (2%), were clickbait , false headlines and spreading rumors, and no fabrication of photos and videos for this channel has been recorded.

13

In the thirteenth place, AlOnwan newspaper, with (157) breaches detected, that included (81) breaches, at a rate of (52%), that were accusations without evidence. (26) breaches, at a rate of (17%), were confusions between opinion and opposing opinion. (24) professional breaches, at a rate of (15%), were misleading and biased news. (17) breaches, at (11%), were fabrication of photos and videos, and (9) breaches, with a percentage of (6%), were false and provocative headlines, while no rumors have been recorded for this media outlet.

14

In the fourteenth place, Ain Libya news site, with (143) professional breaches detected, that included (106) violations, that were accusations without evidence. (26) violations, with a percentage of (18%), were fabrication of photos and videos. (5) violations, at a rate of (4%), were misleading news. (4) breaches, at a rate of (3%), were clickbait and false headlines, and a small percentage of (1%) were confusions between opinion and opposing opinion, while no spreading rumors for this media outlet have been recorded.

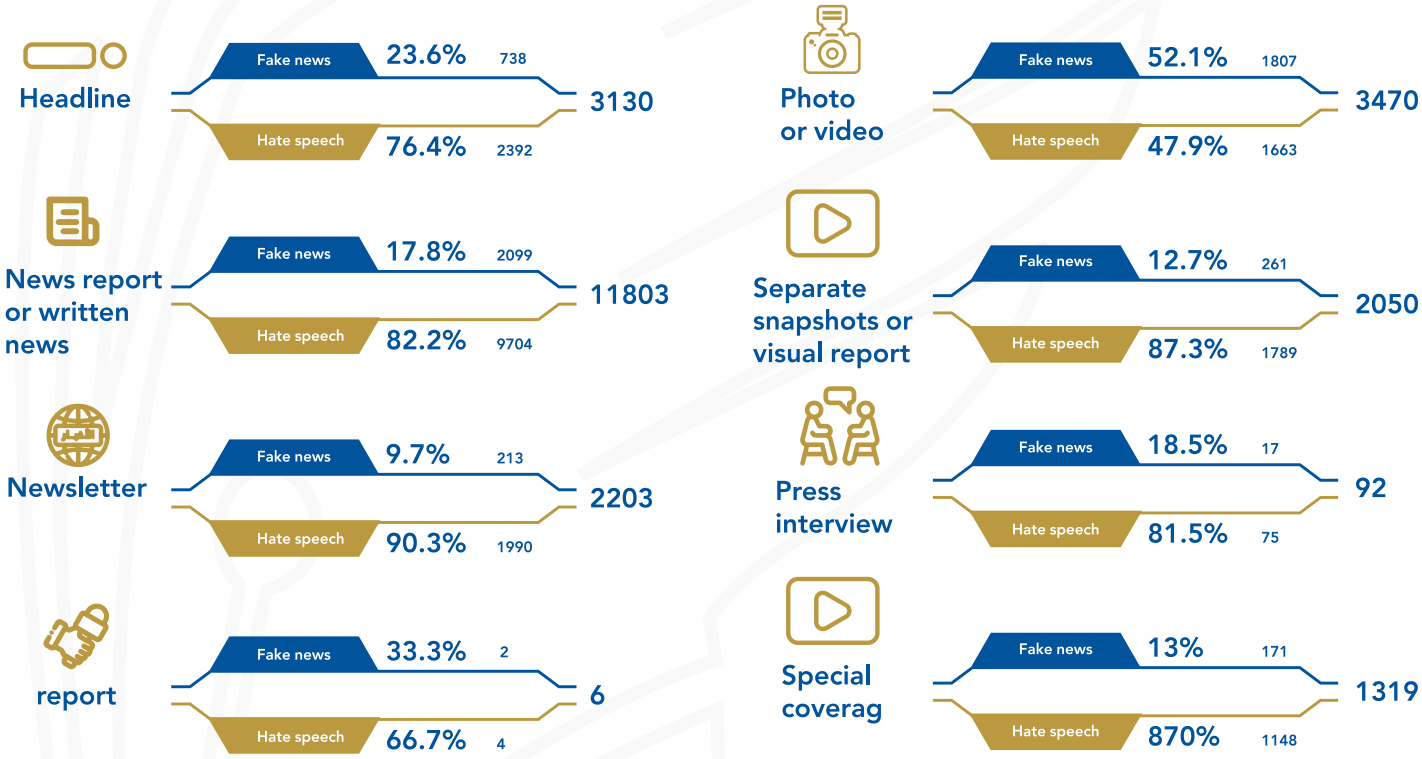
15

In the last place, the Libya Panorama Channel. (72) breaches of this channel were detected, that included (48) violations, at a rate of (66.7%), that were accusations without evidence. (12) breaches, with a percentage of (17%), were misleading and biased news. (5) professional violations, at a rate of (7%), were confusions between opinion and opposing opinion and fabricated pictures and videos, and a small percentage of (3%) were clickbait and false headlines, while no rumors have been recorded for this channel.

Ninth: Classification of press formats and the nature of hate speech and fake news

76% of press headlines within the classification of press formats represented hate speech, while (24%) were false news. As for the news or written news report, it was found that (82%) of them were hate speech and (18%) were false news. As for news bulletins, it was found that the majority of it, with a high rate of (90%), were hate speech, and only (10%) were fake news. As for press investigations, hate speech constituted (67%) of it, while fake news was the other (33%). With regard to photos or videos, it was found that (52%) of it were fake news and the other (48%) were hate speech. As for visual reports or separate shots, (87%) were hate speech and (13%) were fake news. While considering press interviews, the percentage of hate speech was (82%), and the percentage of fake news was (19%). And as for private coverage, it was found that the majority of it, (87%), represented hate speech, and (13 %) represented fake news.

As for the total press formats, the majority of them ,(78%), were hate speech and (22%) were fake news.



Total 24073

Tenth: Classification of hate speech according to media institutions

1st Al-Tanasuh channel

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 106 | 4.6%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 1749 | 76.3%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 20 | 0.9%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 20 | 0.9%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 37 | 1.6%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 1 | 0.0%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 315 | 13.7%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 5 | 0.2%

Total 2292

2nd Al-Jamahiriya channel

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 169 | 7.6%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 1623 | 73.2%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 62 | 2.8%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 13 | 06%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 3 | 0.1%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 32 | 1.4%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 3 | 0.1%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 304 | 13.7%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 9 | 0.4%

Total 2218

3rd February Channel

- Advocating for violence or fighting — 297 | 14.5%
- Incitement, insult and defamation — 1402 | 68.3%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity — 50 | 2.4%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault — 32 | 1.6%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families — 4 | 0.2%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war — 113 | 5.5%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians — 12 | 0.6%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts — 135 | 6.6%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion — 7 | 0.3%

Total 2052

4th Libya Al-Ahrar Channel

- Advocating for violence or fighting — 176 | 9.4%
- Incitement, insult and defamation — 1404 | 75.3%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity — 32 | 1.7%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault — 12 | 0.6%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families — 9 | 0.5%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war — 56 | 3.0%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians — 1 | 0.1%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts — 172 | 9.2%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion — 3 | 0.2%

Total 1865

5th Alsaaa 24 news website

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 300 | 16.5%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 1274 | 70.2%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 37 | 2.0%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 31 | 1.7%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 4 | 0.2%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 39 | 2.1%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 4 | 0.2%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 116 | 6.4%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 9 | 0.5%

Total 1814

6th Al Marsad Newspaper

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 144 | 10.9%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 911 | 69.1%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 23 | 1.7%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 17 | 1.3%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 1 | 0.1%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 8 | 0.6%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 0 | 0.0%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 204 | 15.5%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 11 | 0.8%

Total 1319

7th Libya Panorama Channel

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 91 | 7.0%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 965 | 74.2%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 10 | 0.8%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 6 | 0.5%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 57 | 4.4%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 23 | 1.8%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 0 | 0.0%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 133 | 10.3%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 6 | 0.5%

Total 1291

8th Al-Hadath news

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 245 | 19.0%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 627 | 48.6%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 29 | 2.2%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 87 | 6.7%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 0 | 0.0%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 28 | 2.2%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 4 | 0.3%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 267 | 20.7%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 2 | 0.2%

Total 1289

9th Al-Raed network

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 54 | 4.3%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 962 | 77.3%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 10 | 0.8%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 6 | 0.5%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 14 | 1.1%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 13 | 1.0%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 0 | 0.0%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 185 | 14.9%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 1 | 0.1%

Total 1245

10th Libya News 24 Site

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 52 | ٤.٥%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 610 | 74.5%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 34 | 4.2%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 5 | ٠.٥%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 6 | 0.7%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 15 | 1.8%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 0 | ٠.٥0.0
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 92 | 11.2%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 5 | 0.6%

Total 819

11th Libya Rouha AlWatan channel

ليبيا روحها الوطن

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 93 | 12.0%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 542 | 70.2%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 23 | 3.0%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 5 | 0.6%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 1 | 0.1%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 20 | 2.6%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 0 | 0.0%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 84 | 10.9%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 4 | 0.5%

Total 772

12th Africa Gate

بوابة إفريقيا الإخبارية
Afrigatenews net

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 178 | 34.8%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 185 | 36.1%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 12 | 3%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 3 | 0.6%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 0 | 0.0%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 18 | 3.5%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 0 | 0.0%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 113 | 22.1%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 3 | 3%

Total 512

13th AlOnwan newspaper

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 24 | 5.5%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 311 | 71.5%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 8 | 1.8%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 4 | 0.9%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 1 | 0.2%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 12 | 2.8%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 0 | 0.0%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 75 | 17.2%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 0 | 0.0%

Total 435

14th Ain Libya news site

- Advocating for violence or fighting: 33 | 7.8%
- Incitement, insult and defamation: 179 | 42.3%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity: 8 | 1.9%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault: 2 | 0.5%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families: 7 | 1.7%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war: 7 | 1.7%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians: 0 | 0.0%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts: 186 | 44.0%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion: 1 | 0.2%

Total 423

15th Al Hadath news

- Advocating for violence or fighting — 75 | 17.9%
- Incitement, insult and defamation — 217 | 51.8%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity — 21 | 5.0%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault — 5 | 1.2%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families — 1 | 0.2%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war — 4 | 1.0%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians — 0 | 0.0%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts — 94 | 22.4%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion — 2 | 0.5%

Total 419

The Total of Classification of hate speech according to media institutions

- Advocating for violence or fighting — 2037 | 10.9%
- Incitement, insult and defamation — 12961 | 69.1%
- Contempt and insult to human dignity — 398 | 2.1%
- Stigmatization and indecent assault — 248 | 1.3%
- Posting pictures & videos of the dead & their families — 128 | 0.7%
- Posting photos & videos of prisoners & victims of war — 425 | 2.3%
- Posting photos & videos glorifying the targeting of civilians — 25 | 0.1%
- Inaccuracy and subjectivity in covering armed conflicts — 2475 | 13.2%
- Racial discrimination based on gender, colour or religion — 68 | 0.4%

Total 18765

Eleventh: Classification of fake news by media outlets

1st Al Marsad Newspaper

- Confusion between opinion & news: 30 | 2.3%
- Accusations without evidence: 488 | 38.1%
- Clickbait and false headlines: 27 | 2.1%
- Misleading and biased news: 30 | 2.30%
- Spreading rumours: 2 | 0.2%
- Fabricating pictures and videos: 704 | 55.0%

Total 1281

2nd Al-Jamahiriya channel

- Confusion between opinion & news: 53 | 6.5%
- Accusations without evidence: 407 | 50.1%
- Clickbait and false headlines: 39 | 4.8%
- Misleading and biased news: 238 | 29.3%
- Spreading rumours: 9 | 1.1%
- Fabricating pictures and videos: 66 | 8.1%

Total 812

3rd Alsaaa 24 news website

- Confusion between opinion & news: 70 | 15.2%
- Accusations without evidence: 90 | 19.5%
- Clickbait and false headlines: 41 | 8.9%
- Misleading and biased news: 66 | 14.3%
- Spreading rumours: 2 | 0.4%
- Fabricating pictures and videos: 193 | 41.8%

Total 462

4th Al Raed network

- Confusion between opinion & news: 12 | 2.9%
- Accusations without evidence: 212 | 51.1%
- Clickbait and false headlines: 13 | 3.1%
- Misleading and biased news: 10 | 2.4%
- Spreading rumours: 0 | 0.0%
- Fabricating pictures and videos: 168 | 40.5%

Total 415

5th Al-Tanasuh channel

قناة التناصح لفضائية

- Confusion between opinion & news: 49 | 14.4%
- Accusations without evidence: 202 | 59.4%
- Clickbait and false headlines: 1 | 0.3%
- Misleading and biased news: 27 | 7.9%
- Spreading rumours: 1 | 0.3%
- Fabricating pictures and videos: 60 | 17.6%

Total 340

6th Libya news 24

أخبار ليبيا 24

- Confusion between opinion & news: 27 | 8.3%
- Accusations without evidence: 136 | 41.7%
- Clickbait and false headlines: 16 | 4.9%
- Misleading and biased news: 38 | 11.7%
- Spreading rumours: 2 | 0.6%
- Fabricating pictures and videos: 107 | 32.8%

Total 107

7th Libya Al-Hadath channel

- Confusion between opinion & news: 7 | 2.5%
- Accusations without evidence: 201 | 71.3%
- Clickbait and false headlines: 17 | 6.0%
- Misleading and biased news: 22 | 7.8%
- Spreading rumours: 8 | 8.2%
- Fabricating pictures and videos: 27 | 9.6%

Total 282

8th Libya Al-Ahrar Channel

- Confusion between opinion & news: 15 | 6.4%
- Accusations without evidence: 125 | 53.2%
- Clickbait and false headlines: 3 | 1.3%
- Misleading and biased news: 3 | 1.3%
- Spreading rumours: 4 | 1.7%
- Fabricating pictures and videos: 85 | 36.2%

Total 235

9th February channel

- Confusion between opinion & news — 36 | 15.9%
- Accusations without evidence — 94 | 41.4%
- Clickbait and false headlines — 16 | 7.0%
- Misleading and biased news — 17 | 7.5%
- Spreading rumours — 29 | 12.8%
- Fabricating pictures and videos — 35 | 15.4%

Total 227

10th Africa Gate

- Confusion between opinion & news — 6 | 3.0%
- Accusations without evidence — 95 | 47.7%
- Clickbait and false headlines — 16 | 8.0%
- Misleading and biased news — 20 | 10.1%
- Spreading rumours — 2 | 1.0%
- Fabricating pictures and videos — 60 | 30.2%

Total 199

11th 218 News Channel

- Confusion between opinion & news: 15 | 8.3%
- Accusations without evidence: 118 | 65.2%
- Clickbait and false headlines: 11 | 6.1%
- Misleading and biased news: 23 | 12.7%
- Spreading rumours: 0 | 0.0%
- Fabricating pictures and videos: 14 | 7.7%

Total 181

12th Libya Rouha Al-Watan channel ليبيا روحها الوطن

- Confusion between opinion & news: 13 | 7.4%
- Accusations without evidence: 145 | 82.4%
- Clickbait and false headlines: 3 | 1.7%
- Misleading and biased news: 12 | 6.8%
- Spreading rumours: 3 | 1.7%
- Fabricating pictures and videos: 0 | 0.0%

Total 176

13th AlOnwan newspaper

- Confusion between opinion & news
- Accusations without evidence
- Clickbait and false headlines
- Misleading and biased news
- Spreading rumours
- Fabricating pictures and videos

Total 157

14th Ain Libya news site

- Confusion between opinion & news
- Accusations without evidence
- Clickbait and false headlines
- Misleading and biased news
- Spreading rumours
- Fabricating pictures and videos

Total 143

15th Libya Panorama

Total 72

The Total of Classification of fake news by media outlets

Total 5308

Twelfth: Classification of the Producers of Professional Violations and the Nature of Classification of Hate Speech and Fake News

01

Editorial Administration: Editing departments ranked first in professional violations. (12332) professional violations were detected, of which (8783), at a rate of (71%) were hate speech, and (3549) were false news, at a rate (29%).

02

Representatives of the National Accord government: (2,494) professional violations were detected, of which (2311), at a rate of (92.7%), were hate speech, and (183) were false news, at a rate of (7%).

03

Activists or political analysts: (1746) professional violations of activists or political analysts were detected, including (1422) violations that were hate speech, at a rate of (81%), and (324) were false news, at a rate of (19%).

04

Military leaders or representatives of armed formations: (1480) professional violations committed by military leaders or representatives of armed formations, of which (1,376) hate speech were recorded, at a rate of (93%) and (104) false news, at a rate of (7%).

05

Representatives of General Khalifa Haftar: (1475) professional violations committed by the representatives of General Khalifa Haftar were monitored, including (1,179) hate speech, at a rate of (80%) and (296) false information, at a rate of (20%).

06

Program presenters or correspondents: (1135) professional violations committed by program presenters or correspondents, of which (956) hate speech were recorded, at a rate of (84%) and (179) false news, at a rate of (16%).

07

Press editors: (937) professional violations committed by press editors were monitored, including (760) hate speech, at a rate of (81%), and (177) false news, at a rate of (19%).

08

Parliamentary Representatives: we monitored (929) professional violations committed by Parliamentary representatives, including (709) hate speeches, at a rate of (76%), and (220) false news, at a rate of (24%).

09

Tribal leaders or representatives of regions or cities: (866) professional violations committed by tribal leaders or representatives of regions or cities, of which (775) were hate speech, at a rate of (90%), and (91) were false news, at a rate of (11%).

10

State officials: (426) professional violations were committed by state officials, of which (300) hate speeches were detected, at a rate of (70%), and (126) false news, at a rate of (30%).

11

Citizens: (175) professional violations committed by citizens were detected, of which (143) in hate speech, at a rate of (82%), and (32) false news, at (18%).

12

Civilians or foreigners: (78) professional violations committed by civilians or foreigners were monitored, of which (51) were hate speech violations , at a rate of (65%), and (27) were false information , at a rate of (35%).

The total of professional violations amounted to (24073), of which (18765) were in hate speech, at a rate of (76%), and (5308) were false news, at a rate of (23%).

		Type of Violation		
		Fake news	Hate speech	Rank
01	Editorial management	3549	8783	12332
		28.8%	71.2%	
02	Representatives of the National Accord Government	183	2311	2494
		7.3%	92.7%	
03	Activists or political analysts	324	1422	1746
		18.6%	81.4%	
04	Representatives of armed formations or military leaders	400	2555	2955
		27.1%	72.9%	
05	presenter or reporter	179	956	1135
		15.8%	84.2%	
06	Press editor	177	760	937
		18.9%	81.1%	
07	Parliamentarian	220	709	929
		23.7%	76.3%	
08	Tribal leaders or representatives of regions and cities	91	775	866
		10.5%	89.5%	
09	State officials	126	300	426
		29.6%	70.4%	
10	Citizens	32	143	175
		18.3%	81.7%	
11	Foreigners or civilians	27	51	78
		34.6%	65.4%	

Total of Fack News	Total of Hate Speech
23.4%	78.0%
5308	18765

Total
24073

Thirteenth: Media outlets and the targeted parties

01. **Al-Jamahiriya channel:** This channel had the first place in targeting institutions, entities and personalities, as the number reached (3030) targeting. This channel focused on targeting the Government of National Accord, as they were attacked (1639) times a rate of (54%). Foreign civilians were targeted (624) times, at a rate of (21%), followed by the targeting of Khalifa Haftar with (225) times, at a rate of (8%). Targeting of Libyan cities (123) times, at a rate of (4%), while Fayez al-Sarraj was targeted (114) times, at a rate of (4%). Libyan institutions were targeted (78) times at a (3%) rate, as well as targeting state officials (64) times, at (2%). Targeting civilians (58) times at a rate of (2%), and various other limited targets at less than (1%).

02. **Al-Tanasuh Channel:** This channel was ranked second in terms of the number of targetings, as it reached (2,632). Most of the targets were Khalifa Haftar with (2,232) attacks on him, at a rate of (85%), (113) times, at a rate of (4%) for foreign civilians. (80) targetings of Libyan institutions at a rate of (3%). (69) targetings of state officials, at a rate of (3%). (53) targetings of civilians at a rate of (2%), and (27) targeting for Libyan cities, and various other limited targets of less than (1%).

03. **Al-Marsad Newspaper:** it was the third in terms of the number of targetings, as its number reached (2,600), most of the targets were for foreign civilians, reaching (1155), at a rate of (44%), followed by the targeting of the Government of National Accord with (718) times, at a rate of (28%). Khalifa Haftar was targeted (277) times, at a rate of (11%), while Fayez Al-Sarraj (153) times, at a rate of (6%). (97) targetings of political parties, at a rate of (3.7%). (55) targetings of MPs and parliamentarians, at a rate of (2%). (52) targetings of state officials, at a rate of (2%), and various other limited targets less than (1%).

04. **February Channel:** this channel had the fourth place in the number of targets, as its number reached (2,279). The channel focused on targeting Khalifa Haftar, as the number of their attacks on him reached (1965), at a very high rate of (86%). (67) targeting of civilians and foreign civilians, at a rate of (3%). (65) targetings of foreign civilians, at a rate of (3%). (39) targetings of Libyan cities, at (2%). (31) targetings of civil society and the media, at a rate of (1.4%). (25) targetings, at a rate of (1. 1), of tribal leaders or representatives of regions or cities. (22) attacks, at a rate of (1%), on Libyan institutions, and a few other different targets for less than (1%)

05. **Alsaa 24 News website:** this site was ranked fifth in terms of the number of targetings, as its number reached (2276), while most of the targets were the Government of National Accord, as it was targeted (1028) times, at a rate of (45%). Targeting of civilians and foreigners reached (385) times, at a rate of (18%), while Khalifa Haftar was targeted (387) times, at a rate of (17%). (109) targetings of Libyan institutions at a rate of (5%). (90) attacks on Faiz Al-Sarraj, at a rate of (4%). (69) targetings of civil society and the media, at a rate of (3%). (47) targetings of Libyan cities, at a rate of (2%), while (33) targetings, at (1%), of political activists or analysts and civilians. (30) attacks on state officials, at a rate of (1%). (29) targetings of tribal leaders or representatives of regions , at a rate of (1%). (26) targetings of political parties and civilians ,at (1%), and various other limited targets with less than (% 1).

06. **Libya Al-Ahrar Channel:** this channel was ranked sixth in terms of the number of targetings, as its number reached (2100). Most of the targetings were for Khalifa Haftar with (1878) attacks, at very high rate of (89%), while civilians were targeted (42) times, at a rate of (2%). (32) targetings, at a rate of (2%), for the Government of National Accord. (23) targetings of Libyan institutions, at a rate of (1%), and various other limited targets less than (1%).

07. **Al-Raed network:** this network was the seventh in terms of the number of targetings, as its number reached (1660). They focused on targeting Khalifa Haftar, as the number of attacks on him reached (1470), with a very high rate of (89%), while they targeted foreign civilians (79) times, at a rate of (5%). (21) targetings, at a rate of (1%), of civilians, and various other limited targets of less than (1%).

08. **Libya Al-Hadath Channel:** the news of the Al-Hadath was ranked eighth in targeting Libyan institutions, entities and personalities, as the number of its attacks amounted to (1571). This channel focused on targeting the Government of National Accord with (33) attacks, at a rate of (2%), as well as targeting foreign civilians (225) times, at a rate of (14%). Libyan institutions were targeted (161) times, at a rate of (10%), and state officials were targeted (78) times, at a rate of (5%). Political parties were targeted (72) times, at a rate of (5%), while Fayez al-Sarraj was targeted (48) times, at a rate of (3%). They also targeted civilians and Khalifa Haftar (1878) times, at a rate of (89%), targeted Libyan cities (21) times at a rate of (1%), And other various and few targets that do not exceed (1%) of other institutions and entities.

09. **Libya Panorama Channel:** for this channel, the ninth place in terms of targetings, as their total number reached (1,363). The Libya Panorama Channel focused on targeting Khalifa Haftar, as the number of their attacks on him amounted to (1223), at a very high rate of (90%). Civilians were targeted (40) times, at a rate of (3%). Foreign civilians were targeted (37) times, at a rate of (3%). Libyan institutions were targeted (24) times, at a rate of (2%), while the Libyan cities (13) times, at a rate of (1%). This channel had few different and limited targets that did not exceed (1%).

10. **Libya News 24 Website:** the Libya News24 website was ranked tenth in terms of targetings, as the number of attacks reached (1145), with most of the targetings aimed towards the Government of National Accord, as it was targeted (489) times, a rate of (43%). Foreign civilians were targeted (258) times, at a rate of (22.5%), (154) targetings of Khalifa Haftar, at a rate of (14%). Civil society and the media were targeted (55) times at a rate of (4.8%), while Fayez Al-Sarraj was targeted (42) times, at a rate of (4%). State officials were targeted (34) times, at a rate of (3%). (31) targetings of civilians, at (3%). (30) targetings of political parties, at a rate of (3%). (21) targetings of Libyan cities at a rate of (2%), and (12) attacks on tribal leaders or representatives of Libyan regions and cities, at a rate of (1%). This site had various and few targets that did not exceed (1%).

11. **The Libya Rouha AlWatan Channel:** This channel had the eleventh place in the ranking with (948) targetings. This channel focused highly on targeting the Government of National Accord, as their attacks on it reached (580), at a rate of (84%). It also targeted foreign civilians (222) times, at a rate of (23%). Libyan institutions were targeted (50) times, at a rate of (6%), while the political parties were targeted (47) times, at a rate of (5%). They also targeted Fayez Al-Sarraj (26) times, at a rate of (3%), and Libyan state officials (24) times, at a rate of (3%). Civilians were targeted (15) times, at a rate of (2%). Civil society and the media were targeted (13) times at a rate of (1%). This channel had few and various targets that did not exceed (1%).

12. **Africa Gate:** the Africa Gate was the twelfth in the ranking, as their number of targetings reached (711), and most of it were directed against foreign civilians, as they were targeted (175) times, at a rate of (24.6%) and the Government of National Accord, that was targeted (305) times, at a rate of (43%). Libyan cities were targeted (38) times, at a rate of (5%). Khalifa Haftar was also targeted (59) times, at a rate of (8%), while State officials (20) times, at a rate of (3%). Civilians and Fayez al-Sarraj were targeted (19) times, at a rate of (3%). Political parties were targeted (14) times, at a rate of (2%). Civil society and the media were targeted (10) times, at a rate of (1%). And there were few and various targets, the percentage of which did not exceed (1%).

13. **218 NEWS Channel:** this channel was the thirteenth in terms of the number of targetings, as its total number of attacks reached (600). This channel focused on targeting foreign civilians, as (243) targetings were recorded, at a rate of (41%), as well as The Government of National Accord, that was targeted (270) times, at a rate of (45%). Khalifa Haftar was targeted (30) times, at a rate of (5%), while Fayez al-Sarraj (16) times, at a rate of (3%). The Libyan cities were targeted (13) times, at a rate of (2%), and state officials were targeted (9) times, at a rate of (5%). Libyan institutions were targeted (8) times and at a rate of (1%). This channel had few and various targets that its proportions does not exceed (1%).

14. **AlOnwan Newspaper:** this newspaper was the fourteenth in terms of the number of targetings, as its total number of attacks reached (592). This newspaper focused on targeting the forces of the National Accord Government with (335) attacks, at a high rate of (56%). It also focused on targeting Foreign civilians, as (182) attacks were recorded, at a rate of (31%), and Libyan cities were targeted (21) times, at a rate of (4%), while Fayez Al-Sarraj (12) times, at a rate of (2%). Civilians were targeted (11) times, at a rate of (2%). Khalifa Haftar was also targeted (9) times, at a rate of (2%), and there are various and limited targets, that the percentage of which did not exceed (1%).

15. **Ain Libya news site:** this site had the last rank in terms of the number of targetings, as the total number of its attacks reached (566). This site focused on targeting Khalifa Haftar, as the number of targetings reached (453), with a very high rate of (80%), This site also targeted foreign civilians (59) times, at a rate of (10%), while civilians were targeted (12) times, at a rate of (2%), and the Government of National Accord and Libyan cities were targeted 14 times, at a rate of (3%). State officials were targeted (7) times, at a rate of (1%), and Libyan institutions (6) times, at a rate of (1%), and there were few targetings of Libyan institutions and personalities that did not exceed (1%).

Media institution			Targeted parties and gender													Total	Rank
			Civilians	Political parties	National Accord Government	Libyan cities	Libyan institutions	State officials	Civil Society Media	Activists or political analysts	Tribal leaders or representatives of regions and cities	Parliamentarians	Khalifa Haftar	Faiz Al-Sarraj	Foreign civilians		
	Al-Jamahiriya Channe	Number	58	22	1639	123	78	64	11	12	16	14	255	114	624	3030	1st
		Percentage %	1.9%	0.7%	54.1%	4.1%	2.6%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	8.4%	3.8%	20.6%	100%	
	Al-Tanasuh	Number	53	1	35	27	80	69	2	0	4	5	2232	11	113	2632	2nd
		Percentage %	2.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.0%	3.0%	2.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	84.8%	0.4%	4.3%	100%	
	Al-Marsad Newspaper	Number	14	97	718	14	20	52	22	2	21	55	277	153	1155	2600	3rd
		Percentage %	0.5%	3.7%	27.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.8%	2.1%	10.7%	5.9%	44.4%	100%	
	February Channel	Number	67	1	41	39	22	9	31	0	25	13	1965	1	65	2279	4th
		Percentage %	2.9%	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	86.2%	0.0%	2.9%	100%	
	Alsaa 24 website	Number	26	26	1028	47	109	30	69	33	29	17	387	90	385	2276	5th
		Percentage %	1.1%	1.1%	45.2%	2.1%	4.8%	1.3%	3.0%	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%	17.0%	4.0%	16.9%	100%	
	Libya Al-Ahrar	Number	42	0	33	4	23	3	16	0	2	1	1878	3	9.5	2100	6th
		Percentage %	2.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	89.4%	0.1%	4.5%	100%	
	Al-Raed Network	Number	21	0	13	11	14	12	8	1	14	9	1470	8	79	1660	7th
		Percentage %	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%	88.6%	0.5%	4.8%	100%	
	Libya Al-Hadath	Number	23	72	882	21	161	78	14	10	3	0	34	48	225	1571	8th
		Percentage %	1.5%	4.6%	56.1%	1.3%	10.2%	5.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	2.2%	3.1%	14.3%	100%	
	Libya Panorama	Number	40	0	8	13	24	1	7	0	2	8	1223	0	37	1363	9th
		Percentage %	2.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	89.7%	0.0%	2.7%	100%	
	Libya news 24 channel	Number	31	30	489	21	6	34	55	7	12	6	154	42	258	1145	10th
		Percentage %	2.7%	2.6%	42.7%	1.8%	0.5%	3.0%	4.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	13.4%	3.7%	22.5%	100%	
	Libya Rouha Alwatan	Number	15	47	540	2	50	24	13	0	0	4	5	26	222	948	11th
		Percentage %	1.6%	5.0%	57.0%	0.2%	5.3%	2.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	2.7%	23.4%	100%	
	Africa Gate	Number	19	14	305	38	46	20	10	2	4	0	59	19	175	711	12th
		Percentage %	2.7%	2.0%	42.9%	5.3%	6.5%	2.8%	1.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	8.3%	2.7%	24.6%	100%	
	218 News Channel	Number	5	3	270	13	8	9	1	0	0	2	30	16	243	600	13th
		Percentage %	0.8%	0.5%	45.0%	2.2%	2.2%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	5.0%	2.7%	40.5%	100%	
	AlOnwan newspaper	Number	11	2	335	21	5	4	3	0	5	3	9	12	182	592	14th
		Percentage %	1.9%	0.3%	56.6%	3.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%	2.0%	30.7%	100%	
	Ain Libya news site	Number	12	0	14	10	6	7	1	1	0	1	453	2	59	566	15TH
		Percentage %	2.1%	0.0%	2.5%	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	80.0%	0.4%	10.4%	100%	
Total		Number	437	315	6350	404	652	416	263	68	137	138	10431	545	3917	2473	
		Percentage %	1.8%	1.3%	26.4%	1.7%	2.7%	1.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	43.3%	2.3%	16.3%	100%	

Results, recommendations and study proposals Results

After analyzing the collected data, the study concluded the following:

1. This report highlights issues of hate speech in the Libyan online media and social responses to this phenomenon.

2. The research strategy for this report combined multiple techniques for data collection and analysis. The research began since its first launch in 2017 by collecting and defining the concepts, phrases and sentences of hate speech in the media and how to employ them over the Internet, which examines how to deal with hate speech.

3. Hate speech is a complex relationship with freedom of expression, the individual, the group, minority and rights, as well as the concepts of dignity, freedom and equality. Its definition is often contested in national and international legislation.

4. (24069) professional violations were detected during the study period from all media outlets, of which (5629) were false news, the most of which were accusations without evidence and fabrication of photos and videos, shaded and biased news. (18440) of these violations were hate speech, the most of which were incitement, insult, defamation, inaccuracy and subjectivity in the coverage of armed conflicts and the call for violence or killing. It was found that the most frequent violations took place during the months of April and March.

5. The study revealed that the editorial departments in the media were the biggest source of professional violations, followed by representatives of the forces of General Khalifa Haftar, then representatives of the Government of National Accord, and then activists or political analysts.

6. The study showed that the most professional violations were manifested in a variety of journalistic forms, most of which were news reports, photos and videos, and headlines.

7. The study revealed that the most targeted bodies during the study period were representatives of General Khalifa Haftar's forces in the first place, then representatives of the Government of National Accord forces in the second place.

8. The study showed that most of the attacks are targeted at groups or institutions in the first place, and then at male persons in the second place.

9. The study showed that the Al-Jamahiriya channel was the most common media institution for which professional violations were monitored, then in the second place, Al-Tanasuh channel, followed by Al-Marsad newspaper, then the February channel, then the news website, then the Libya Al-Ahrar channel.

10. The study revealed that the media institution the most inciting hatred and armed conflict is the Al-Tanasah channel in the first place, followed by the Al-Jamahiriya Channel in the second place, then the February Channel, then Libya Al-Ahrar Channel, then the Alsaa 24 news website.

11. The study showed that the news outlets with the most false news that were monitored, was the Al-Marsad newspaper in the first place, followed by the Jamahiriya channel in the second place, then the Alsaa 24 news website, then Al-Raed network and then Al-Tanasuh channel.

• Recommendations

After analyzing the data and extracting the results, the study recommends the following

1. The initiative to hold seminars, discussion panels and lectures in order to immunize and strengthen the community's immunity from the hate virus and from media illiteracy to put an end to hate speeches and false news.

2. The need to confront the media institutions that are exporting hate speech, false news, rumors and related intolerances, including what happens on the Internet. Whereas, the Internet has become a tool for spreading hate speech, and it is a forum for the exchange of opinions, expression, dialogue, education, knowledge management and information exchange.

3. Holding training courses in the field of human rights, tolerance, combating discrimination and preventing stereotypes for the benefit of government officials and public officials, especially in the field of law enforcement, the police and security services.

4. Addressing intolerance, stigmatization, negative stereotyping and discrimination, through public awareness campaigns and educational measures.

5. The need to address hate crimes at the national level, criminalize calls and incitement to hatred, and ensure freedom of opinion and expression are protected to ensure equality and combat tribal intolerance.

6. Combating hate speech and cyberbullying through media and information education.

7. The importance of many parties raising awareness of the negative effects of spreading hate speech on social networks, that uses various arguments, including religious ones, preserving identity and other arguments that covers hate speech.

8. The necessity for civil society and state institutions to contribute to spreading a culture of tolerance, rejecting and fighting hatred.

9. Teaching the media outlets the need to respect human values and principles in everything they broadcast and publish through social media.

10. Raise awareness of legislation and laws that criminalize hate speech and fake news.

• Future suggestions

1. We suggest conducting more studies on various aspects of the issue of hate, and studying ways to confront this phenomenon.

2. Conducting other studies on other media outlets that have not been studied in the current study.

3. Adopting this study as a previous study and comparing its results with other studies targeting other media institutions.

4. Conducting studies based on various data collection tools, such as a questionnaire, for example, to survey the opinions of citizens and compare their opinions with the results obtained by means of content analysis.

• List of sources and references used in the study

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Second: websites, studies and reports published through them

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2- Falso platform, statement of incorporation, link https://bit.ly/2G6UBpy

3 - Who owns the media in Libya? Research study, Libyan Center for Freedom of the Press, May 3, 2020, website link https://bit.ly/31HW6ml

4 - Falso website, research methodology, link https://bit.ly/2QEuwQL

Supported by:

Federal Foreign Office

LCFP
Libyan Center For Freedom of Press
المركز الليبي لحرية الصحافة

The Libyan Center for Freedom of the Press is an independent, non-profit Libyan foundation working in the field of defending freedom of the press and expression, protecting journalists, combating impunity, and structural and legal reform of the Libyan media sector.

founded by journalists, lawyers and human rights defenders, following the outbreak of serious attacks against journalists and the growth of hate speech and misleading information, which threatens the Libyan community's right to knowledge and freedom of access to information.

Head office:

Al-Nofleen _ Tripoli
00218217182200
info@LCFP.org.ly
www.LCFP.org.ly

FALSO

FALSO: is a digital research platform that monitors the quality of press content in Libya and monitors professional violations related to hate speech and incitement and combating rumors and misleading news, according to a research methodology based on the ethical principles of the values of journalism and a free media.

It aims to encourage the Libyan public to report fake news, verify information, and question the media whenever the spread of the phenomenon of misleading and false news, which is one of the projects of the Libyan Center for Freedom of the Press.

To report fake news:

falsonews@lcfp.org.ly
www.Falso.ly

In partnership with

The Libyan Research Organization for Cross Media and Artificial Intelligence, which is an independent Libyan non-governmental organization founded by a group of academics and experts in the field of journalism and media, is based on the development of media professionals and their profession in a new style and style by employing artificial intelligence.

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