

Department of Monitoring and Technical Support

(Hate speech – Professional violations)

January, February, March, April, May, and June

2022

Foreword from the Chairperson

Working to monitor 26 media outlets with limited knowledge and technical capabilities is not a thing that can be compared to a challenge since, at its simplest, it is an activity (physical and intellectual) that we engage in to overcome certain sorts of challenges. We have not encountered challenges but rather maze-like paths, represented in modernisation of this work's methodology, particularly media monitoring. Due to the lack of competent staff who are capable of carrying out this work, we needed to go on training the staff who were recruited for the Authority prior to its establishment as well as those who joined the Authority after coming into existence.

With minimal capabilities, we have been able to release monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual reports, continuously, on professional violations in the media, since the establishment of the Authority and until the release of this report, the thing that did not happen in Libya previously. We have also started to inventory all Libyan media (newspapers, radio, and TV) so that there is a reliable source.

We are delighted seeing what we have dreamt of has come true by receiving the Resolution on the establishment of the Authority—the first Libyan state agency to "monitor content and record media professional conduct." In addition to creating the social media content monitoring page "Akadli," we have organised several workshops on workplace safety and media monitoring. The Authority is also working on the completion of **a monitoring mechanism that will include an upgraded and exclusive media monitoring methodology for the Authority, which will be the first official methodology based on legal and scientific facts** for all who work in the field of media monitoring.

We pray to God that we succeed in our rest projects and that we live up to the trust that has been given to us.

Jalal Muhammad Uthman

The Chairperson of the General Authority for Monitoring Media Content (GAMMC)

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Preface



The decision to establish the General Authority for Monitoring Media Content (GAMMC) was made in accordance with the recommendations and proposals of the Press Reform Committee, which met in 2021 with a large number of media professionals, journalists, and media workers who demanded that there be an independent body to monitor the media professional violations and work to train and raise the awareness of media workers about the seriousness of continuing to violate the rules of the profession and the use of media in political conflict.

Accordingly, the Council of Ministers enacted Resolution No. 752 of 2021 on the establishment of "the General Authority for Monitoring Media Content," as an independent administrative and financial authority to monitor hate speech in Libyan media, based on a constantly updated lexicon that identifies media professional violations and the publication of professional reports after their adoption and voting by the Board of Authority for Assessment.

The General Authority for Monitoring Media Content (GAMMC) is also responsible for tracking false and misleading news, targeting Libya inside and abroad, and addressing the Security Council Sanctions Committee in coordination with the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs to report and prosecute the media outlets that adopt hate speech media.

Those who are in charge of the GAMMC have adopted a logo that symbolises the electronic means (a radar) by which the viewer is able to detect and locate any objects in the air or sea when visibility is lacking to the naked eye.

Introduction



The Libyan media has not been spared the practise of promoting hate speech. In the absence of media law, this speech can be said to have found a wide-open space in a number of Libyan media outlets.

The Libyan media have therefore become a haven for practising various forms of incitement and hatred, threatening social peace, including social and political division, and entrenching a number of racist practices.

This can be observed through monitoring reports that showed that hate speech by a number of media outlets was the most frequent, while media bias came second, not to mention misleading or false news, which we believe fuelled the political tension and clearly influenced elections, which are usually accompanied by misleading methods of electoral campaigns management. In this context, the GAMMC, through monitoring, verification and the preparation of monthly reports, is trying to document these professional violations to limit their spread, upon completing its structures, including the Audit Body.

Lastly, we pray to God Almighty that we were able to present you with this guiding beacon report, which contains a lot of information and concrete results that can be used to track and follow up on the media content that sows the seeds of strife and hatred among the people of Libya through different media outlets.

The report preparation goals:

1. Monitoring how the media handles informative materials in terms of their commitment to professionalism and objectivity, neutrality in media rhetoric, and respect for the principles of freedom of expression.
2. Monitoring threats of incitement to violence in the media and warning of their seriousness.
3. Verifying the content presented in media to avoid spreading misleading or false information and hate speech.
4. Directing the chiefs and editors-in-chief of media outlets to work on accrediting news and information checkers to prevent the spread of fake news.
5. Creating a kind of cooperation between the GAMMC and media outlets in order to qualify journalists in the field of information verification.
6. Creating a kind of social awareness about the seriousness of false and misleading news.
7. Protecting the society from news, information, and behaviours that may be transmitted by any media that does not observe the religious and moral disciplines of the Libyan society.
8. Enshrining the principle of full responsibility when publishing or broadcasting any media content, and that the broadcasting and publishing must be subject to the legal control and disciplines of the Libyan society.

The report methodological procedures

In its procedures, the GAMMC used the "purposive sampling method" by monitoring local and Arab television channels and websites addressing the Libyan affairs.

A form was allocated to monitor each media outlet, and after the monitoring process was completed, the forms were reviewed by a specialised team in order to ascertain the words and phrases of hate and the context in which they were mentioned, based on what was stated in the Media Professional Code of Conduct approved by the GAMMC.

As a result, the work has been distributed among the monitors in such a way that it is monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The method is changed between the monitors in order to avoid their sympathy with the method. The methods are also monitored based on what is posted on their official pages (Facebook, official websites, and YouTube channels). The frequency of professional violations is recorded in the monitoring form, that is specially designed to monitor and calculate the percentage of professional violations.

As for the community on which the GAMMC relied to monitor content, in its work plan to select and identify the most important media, it relied on the most followed media outlets in the Libyan audience, the most important programmes, guests, and figures through which the speech was broadcast.

The plan also set the timing and number of monitoring days. Through the work mechanism, the media is monitored for 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for a full month. The monitoring form, which is filled out by the monitors, is then submitted to the Director of the Monitoring Department for review. The Director then presents the statistical, data, and narrative report, which contains the findings and recommendations, to the GAMMC's senior management.

The report was limited to time limits from the period: the first semi-annual (January, February, March, April, and June) for the year 2022, that makes 181 days, i.e., 4344 hours (24 hours of daily monitoring over the six months).

Monitoring-targeted media outlets:

1. Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel.
2. LPC channel.

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3. Libya channel.
 4. Tanasuh TV.
 5. Libya Alahrar TV.
 6. February channel.
 7. Afrigate News website.
 8. 218 NEWS.
 9. Al Jamahiriya TV.
 10. Eanlibya news website.
 11. Akhbarlibya 24 website.
 12. Alsaaa 24 website.
 13. Almarsad.
 14. Addresslibya.
 15. Al Raed Media Network.
 16. Al Wasat News.
 17. Al Raseefa News.
 18. Libya Alhadath TV.
 19. Laam Network.
 20. Al Masar TV.
 21. Libya Press.
 22. Libya Akhbar.
 23. LBY.
 24. Abaad News.
 25. Fawasel Media.
 26. Sky News Arabia.

It should be noted that the GAMMC monitored, in its quarterly report during the months of January, February, and March, the following Arab and international channels:

1. Alhurra.
2. Al Arabiya.
3. Al Jazeera.
4. Sky News Arabia.
5. BBC News Arabic.

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6. Alghad TV.
 7. RT Arabic.
 8. Al Hadath TV.

Given the low percentage of media content on Libya on these channels, they were excluded from monitoring, while Sky News Arabia was included since their website has a Libya-related file.

During the first quarter, a number of media outlets were monitored, such as the official Libya channel, Salam TV, and LCNA. The small percentage of violations were excluded, the thing that does not deny the fact that violations in these outlets did not constitute serious violations or criminal offences under the Libyan law.

Obstacles and challenges:

Since the day the GAMMC began its duties on January 4, 2022, and until the date of the release of the report, the GAMMC has faced several challenges, the most important of which are:

1. The GAMMC encountered challenges due to a lack of monitoring experts with experience as well as a lack of a specific methodology based on scientific methods and in conformity with the Libyan law and the international conventions and treaties.
2. Lack of artificial intelligence devices necessary for monitoring.
3. Due to the lack of funding for the use of human resources and the acquisition of necessary technologies, the GAMMC was unable to monitor the radio stations.
4. The GAMMC also faced challenges focused on collecting legal materials in Libyan legislation that are directly related either to the expression of opinion and the ethics of the profession that journalists, media professionals, and various media outlets must abide by, whether they are Libyan or dealing with Libyan affairs, or to the prohibitions in publishing in general and the lack of a clear and explicit definition of hate speech. The articles related to publishing crimes contained in the Libyan Penal Code published in 1953 and the Libyan Publications Law published in 1972 have not been changed and have not kept pace with the international standards for press freedom, and most of which have violated the Interim Constitutional



Declaration. As a result, the GAMMC concluded to adopt the provisions of the Libyan Law that are in line with the international standards on the freedom of expression and opinion.

Article 7 of Publications Law No. 76 of 1972 stipulates that the owners of periodical and semi-periodical publications, the chairmen and members of their boards of directors, the chief editors and secretaries, and the editors therein must all believe in the message of the press, publications, and the media, observe the ethics of working in these fields, work to achieve these fields' goals in serving the mass, and be committed to the following:

- a. To seek objectivity and honesty in media work.
- b. To work to verify the authenticity of information before publication and correcting what is found to be wrong with the publication.
- c. To ensure that access to information is done by legitimate means.
- d. Not to occupy the mass with something that is not useful or promotes vulgarity, stirs instincts, or defame individuals and families in moral scandals.
- e. Not to abuse media work for personal benefit or making a living.

However, the Publications Law did not specify the penalties for substantive violations and dishonesty in media work, when it comes to obtaining information by legitimate means, or in exploiting media work for personal benefit and livelihood. This shows how important it is to pass new media laws that keep up with the times and are in line with the international standards and the international conventions for the freedom of press that Libya ratified, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Publication offences under Libyan law:

The GAMMC was able to collect many articles from the Libyan Penal Code and the Publications Law, which clarify some professional violations that can be committed in the media outlets, as follows:

Article 203, Civil War:

Anyone who commits an act for the purpose of inciting civil war in the country, fracturing national unity, or dividing citizens of the Libyan Arab Republic shall be punished by a penalty of death.

Article 317, Incitement to Commit an Offence:

Anyone who publicly incites the commission of one or more offences and whose incitement has no effect shall be punished by the following penalties:

- 1 .If the incitement is to commit felonies, by detention.
- 2 .If the incitement is to commit a misdemeanour or infraction, by detention for a period not exceeding six months or by a fine of between LYD 10 and LYD 30.

The penalty shall be detention if the incitement is to the commission of one or more misdemeanours together and one or more infractions.

Article 318, Provoking Class Strife:

Anyone who publicly incites to hatred or contempt among the classes of the people in such a manner as to disturb public security shall be punished by detention for a period not exceeding one year and of a fine of between LYD 20 and LYD 100 or by either of those two penalties.

Article 319, Incitement to Disobedience of the Laws

Anyone who publicly incites another to disobey the laws or induces him to commit an act deemed a felony or misdemeanour by law shall be punished by the penalties set forth in the previous article.

Article 262, False Accusation:

Anyone who, even by unsigned letter or under an assumed name, accuses another of an act deemed an offence by law, knowing that the person he accuses is innocent, or who fabricates against such person evidence of an offence in such a manner as to allow the initiation of criminal proceedings against the person who is falsely accused if the accusation or fabrication is made before the competent authority shall be punished by detention.

The penalty shall be increased by no more than one half if the accusation is of an offence punishable by death, life imprisonment, or the penalty for which is imprisonment exceeding ten years.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if the accusation or the fabrication alone results in a sentence of imprisonment exceeding five years. If the



sentence is life imprisonment, the penalty be imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the sentence is death.

Article 438, Insult:

Anyone who violates the honour or reputation of a person in his presence shall be punished by detention for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding LYD 25.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who commits the offense by telegraph, telephone, documents, or pictures addressed to the insulted person.

The penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding LYD 40 if the offence involves attribution of a particular fact.

Article 439, Defamation:

In circumstances other than those set forth in the previous article, anyone who harms the reputation of another by defamation in the presence of several persons shall be punished by detention for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding LYD 50.

The penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding LYD 70 if the defamation involves attribution of a particular act.

If the defamation is by means of newspapers, other means of publicity, or in a public document, the penalty shall be detention for a period of no less than six months or a fine between LYD 20 and LYD 100.

If the defamation is directed against a political, administrative, or judicial body, a representative thereof or a body validly convened, the penalty shall be increased by an amount by no more than one third.

Law No. 52 of 1974 stipulates that defamation is the accusation of adultery or the denial of parentage by any means, in the presence or absence of the slandered, either publicly or non-publicly. The law considers slander a misdemeanour, and the accused may be remanded in custody.

Article 188, Disclosure of Investigation Secrets:

Anyone who discloses information pertaining to investigations or inquiries into one of the offences set forth under this Part shall be punished by the penalties set forth by Article.(185)

The penalty shall be increased by no more than double if the offence is committed by someone who has knowledge of such information by virtue of his position or while he is entrusted with public duties.

As for the publication of false news, Article 18 of the Publications Law stipulates, "Without prejudice to the provisions of the Penal Code, whoever publishes in a publication in bad faith false writings shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and a fine of no less than six hundred dinars and not more than a thousand dinars."

Also, Article 286 of the Libyan Penal Code stipulates that "anyone who publishes by any means of publicity the secret deliberations of the courts or to anyone who publishes falsely and with malicious intention what has occurred in open hearings of the courts shall be punished by detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of no less than LYD 20 and not exceeding LYD 100, or by either of those two penalties."

The GAMMC adopted a monitoring methodology that is based on the concept or definition of hate speech developed by Article 19 with many media and law experts within what is known as the "Camden Principles," which is "a state of mind characterised by sharp and irrational emotions of hostility, hatred, and contempt towards the group or the inciting person," and the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence¹, as well as the United Nations action plan on hate speech.²

¹ <http://www.aohr.net/portal/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/%D8%AE%D8%B7%D9%91%D8%A9-%D8%B9%D9%85%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B7-%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A8%D9%8A.pdf>

² https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/Action_plan_on_hate_speech_AR.pdf

International and Regional Standards for Freedom of Expression and Prohibition of Incitement Speech:

Article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights prohibits hate speech by prohibiting by law any propaganda for war or any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence.

Article 4 of the International Convention clearly prohibits all forms of racial discrimination and hate speech. Article 5 considers every dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or racial hatred, every incitement to racial discrimination, and every act of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of any colour or other ethnic origin, as well as any assistance to racist activities, including their financing, is a crime punishable by law.

We cannot fail to note that Article 29 of the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat, Morocco, in December 2015 stipulates that "it shall not be permissible for any party to this Agreement to launch or participate in any media campaign that aims to incite or promote any form of violence, hatred, or threat to civil peace and national unity for any reason whatsoever."

Classification of hate speech:

Hate speech-related professional violations are classified as follows:

- **Incitement to violence and murder:** the World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence as "the intentional use of physical force or authority, against a person or group in a manner that results in wounding, death, psychological, or physical harm," and is most serious when adopted with inflammatory rhetoric that clearly calls on the public to adopt violent behaviour to commit crime, on the basis of religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, colour, origin, gender, or other identifying factors.
- **Insult and defamation:** the Libyan Penal Code clearly defines insult and defamation according to Articles 438 and 439 and differentiates between them. Insult is an insult to a person's honour or respect in his presence; defamation is an insult to a person's honour among several people.
- **Humiliation and dehumanisation:** are direct insults to humans, describing them with epithets that affect their dignity as well as humiliating them.

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- **Slander and stigmatisation:** the Libyan law defines slander as accusations of adultery or denial of parentage, while stigmatisation is the naming of people in an undesirable way for them, affecting them socially and psychologically, as well as intrusion into their personal lives and talking about their human or social relationships, which are all considered slander of the people's honour.
 - **Discrimination based on colour, gender, or religious belief:** any call for the public by one of the means of advertising and any act that weakens or prevents individuals or groups from enjoying human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other people.
 - **Posting photos and videos of the dead and their families:** posting or broadcasting any visual content for a political or military purpose that arouses sympathy for war victims or shows footage of their families in a manner that does not respect their humanity or dignity other than showing the facts.
 - **Posting photos or videos of the prisoners and victims of war:** posting suspiciously graphic pictures or videos of prisoners without any fair trials for them, with the aim of revenge and exchange.
 - **Inaccuracy and lack of objectivity in coverage of events and the ongoing armed conflict:** Inaccuracy is the publication of unconfirmed news that carries interpretations and exaggerations that distort the facts. It is news in which it does not deal with all the angles of the subject and all the participating parties, and is satisfied with one point of view. As for the lack of objectivity, it is academically defined as mixing emotional and personal judgments in the transmission of events and news, been bias for one party at the expense of the other, and neglecting contexts and not attributing the information and data to reliable sources.

Classification of misleading news:

As for the classification of professional violations related to misleading or false news, they are as follows:

- **Confusion of opinion and news (fake news):** it is easy to be identified. It comes by mentioning an event and giving more space to guide the reader or recipient with opinions that are not related to the news in any way.

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- **False accusation:** accusing persons or groups and stirring public opinion about them, without any legal ground for these accusations, the thing that constitutes a legal violation, as the Libyan law defines false accusation in Article 262 of the Libyan Penal Code in the following definition: Anyone who, even by unsigned letter or under an assumed name, accuses another of an act deemed an offence by law, knowing that the person he accuses is innocent, or who fabricates against such person evidence of an offence in such a manner as to allow the initiation of criminal proceedings against the person who is falsely accused if the accusation or fabrication is made before the competent authority shall be punished by detention.
 - **Misleading or biased news:** In most cases, misleading news contains a real part, such as a certain fact, an event, or even a quote, but all of it is taken from a specific context, and without this context, its meaning is completely different. As for biased news, it explains facts or real news, but in a biased direction and clearly affiliated with a specific agenda.
 - **Sensational and fake headlines:** surprising or curious headlines that make you click on them for more information. They can be real or fake, and most of them are used to mislead the reader.
 - **Spreading rumours:** attempting to influence or defame the reputation of others by publishing false information aimed at putting pressure on others or harming their psyche.
 - **Fabrication of images and videos:** a method that is becoming more popular and shows the case of deep fabrication by using image processing programmes or a montage of videos to make a big deal of something in order to trick the readers.

Monitoring mechanism:

In its monitoring mechanism, the GAMMC uses quantitative monitoring and qualitative analysis of the speech, whereby its monitors listen to and browse daily for political programmes, reports, and newscasts. In addition, the monitors read journalistic forms of electronic and visual media, on their official pages on Facebook, official websites, or YouTube channels, then they fill out the monitoring form specially prepared for this. The monitor fills in the form with the following information:

1. Monitoring date.
2. Channel name.

- 
3. The journalistic form of the violation.
 4. The name and description of the violator.
 5. Targeted party.
 6. Target party gender.
 7. Type of violation.

Then he inserts the sentence, lists the word that is hate speech or professional violation, and then copies the link to the post.

The aim is to prepare a database to calculate the number of hate speech frequency and the intersection of media outlets with the types of violations and violators, as well as the intersection of the media outlets with the hate-speech-targeted audience, where these are calculated in the form of numbers and statistics, and then prepare a narrative report about them.

A dictionary of hate speech words, as well as the most common characters who spew hate speech, is also being prepared.

Data and statistics of monitoring records form

General note:

The classifications in this report do not show the extent of professionalism or the commitment of the media outlet, but rather the number of recurrences of the type of speech by the violator in the media outlet.

The GAMMC monitored a total of 15,070 violations between hate speech and professional violations in the aforementioned various media outlets in its first semi-annual report (January-February-March-April-May-June) 2022, committed by 26 media outlets (whose media content was monitored), 10 of which are television channels and 16 others are newspapers, websites, news agencies, and networks.

First – Classification of monitored violations according to the media outlets

According to the monitoring community, a purposive sample was identified as a first stage to be monitored, and Table No. 1 shows the channels that most committed and produced hate speech, where the Alsaaa 24 News Website came in first place with 1873 professional

violations at a percentage of 12.4%, followed in second place by the Al Jamahiriya TV with 1837 violations at 12.2%, and in third place by the Libya Alhadath Live TV with 1678 violations at 11.1%.

The following table shows the rest of the media outlets, violations, and percentages:

No.	Media outlet name	Violations	Percentages
1	Alsaaa 24 News Website	1873	12.4
2	Al Jamahiriya TV	1837	12.2
3	Libya Alhadath Live TV	1678	11.1
4	Tanasuh TV	1040	6.9
5	February channel	1031	6.8
6	Akhbarlibya 24 website	866	5.7
7	Al Masar TV	785	5.2
8	Libya Press	763	5.1
9	Libya Alahrar TV	640	4.2
10	LPC	543	3.6
11	Addresslibya	442	2.9
12	218 NEWS	439	2.9
13	Almarsad	421	2.8
14	Al Wasat News	402	2.7
15	Laam Network	356	2.4
16	Al Raed Media Network	318	2.1
17	LBY	287	1.9
18	Abaad News	285	1.9
19	Libya Akhbar	269	1.8
20	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	267	1.8
21	Eanlibya news website	185	1.2
22	Afrigate News website	160	1.1
23	Libya channel	110	38.6
24	Al Raseefa News	64	0.4
25	Fawasel Media	5	0.0
26	Sky News Arabia	4	0.0
		15070	

Table (1)

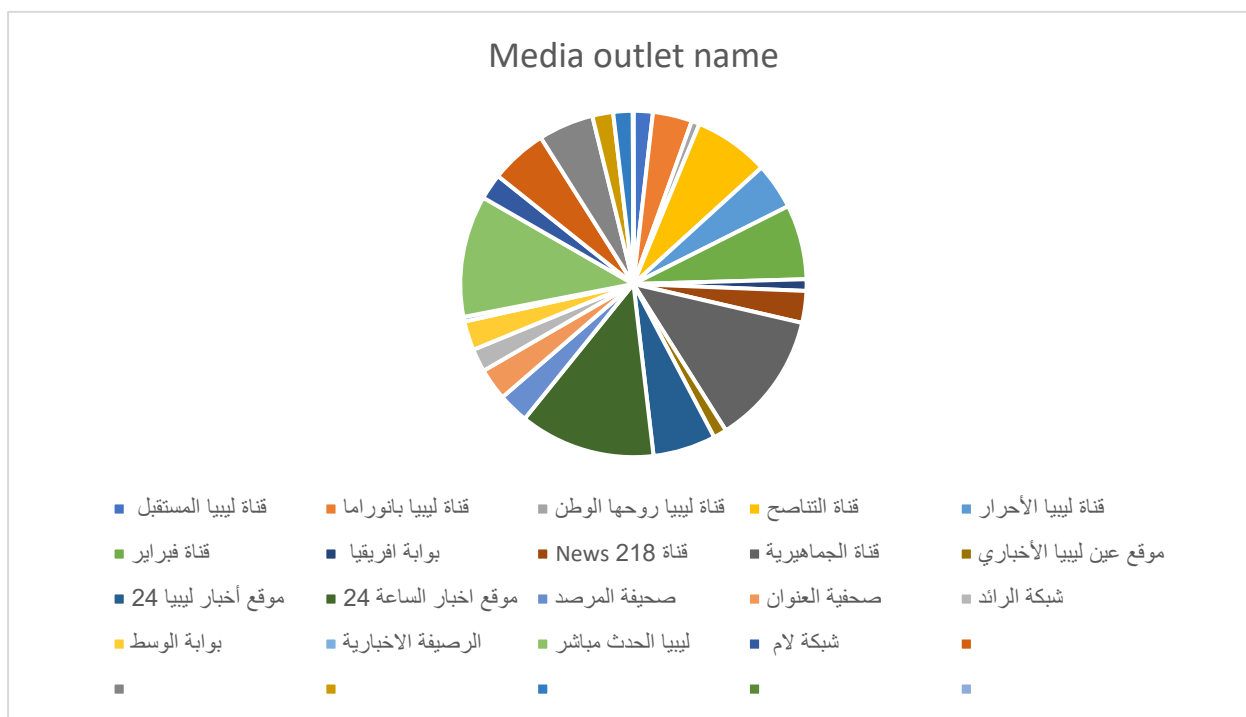


Figure No. (2)

Classification of monitored violations according to journalistic forms:

According to the first semi-annual report, the news or news report came in first place with 5333 violations, which is the highest rate of violations at the percentage of 35.4%, followed by special coverage in second place with 4228 violations at 28.1%, and in third place the newscasts with 1912 violations at 12.7%. The data analyst believes that the news or printed news report is present in the first place, as it represents the most widely used journalistic form and includes coverage of political events and analysis, printed statements, and the communication of statements by officials, activists, and political analysts on various issues and files. Table (2) shows the rest of the journalistic forms and the number and percentage of violations in each of them:

No.	Journalistic forms	Violations	Percentages
1	News or news report	5333	35.4
2	Special coverage	4228	28.1
3	Newscasts	1912	12.7
4	Photos and videos	1288	8.5
5	Visual report or separate shots	1077	7.1
6	Press events	830	5.5
7	Headline	390	2.6
8	Reportage	12	0.1
		15070	

Table (2)

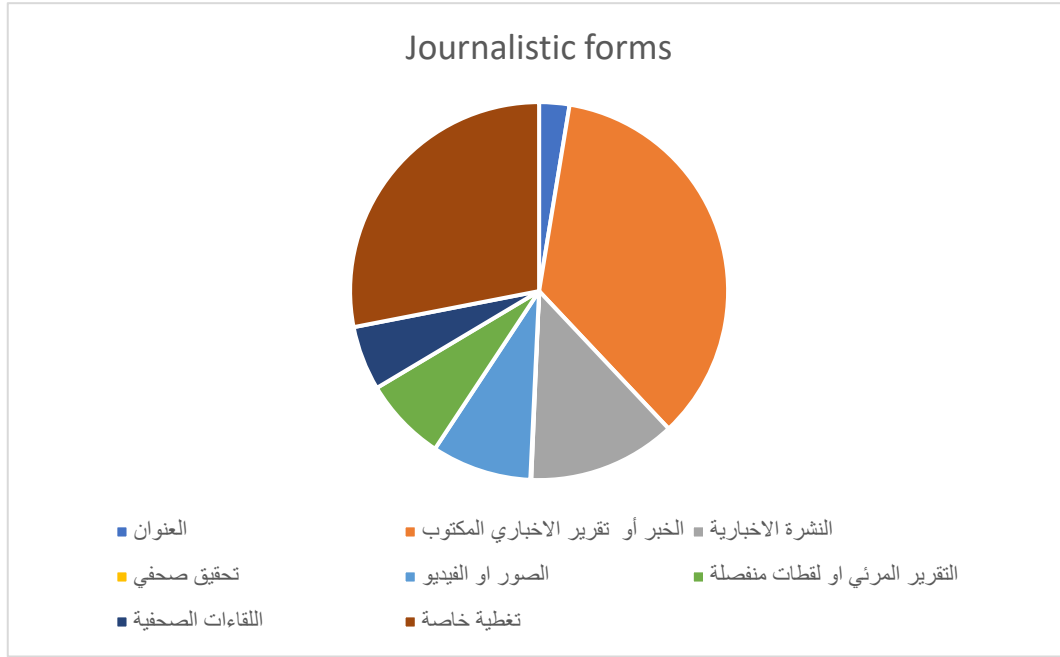


Figure (2)

Classification of monitored violations according to violator or source of violation:

The violator: any person or entity responsible for producing hate speech or a professional violation through a media outlet.

According to Table (3), 15,070 violations were monitored during the monitoring period, with the editorial department coming in first place with 5510 violations at a percentage of 36.6%, activists, political analysts, or state officials coming in second place with 4918 violations at 32.6%, and programme presenters or reporters coming in third place with 2648 violations at 17.6%. These results reflect the editorial department's lack of adherence to the Libyan laws and the international treaties and conventions that criminalise hate speech and calls for violence. The results also reflect the media outlets' negligence with their guests, their failure to respect the professional rules and the ethics of dialogue, and the non-compliance of some programme presenters and correspondents in these media outlets with the codes of professional conduct and professional ethics in general. The following table shows the rest of the violations:

No.	Speech producers	Violations	Percentages
1	Editorial department	5510	36.6

2	Activists, political analysts, or state officials	4918	32.6
3	Programme presenters or reporters	2648	17.6
4	Members of Parliament or candidate figures	1037	6.9
5	Citizens	388	2.6
6	Military commanders or representatives of armed units	233	1.5
7	Tribal leaders or district and city representatives	131	0.9
8	Government of National Unity representatives	119	0.8
9	News editors	66	0.4
10	Representatives of foreign states	20	0.1
		15070	

Table (3)

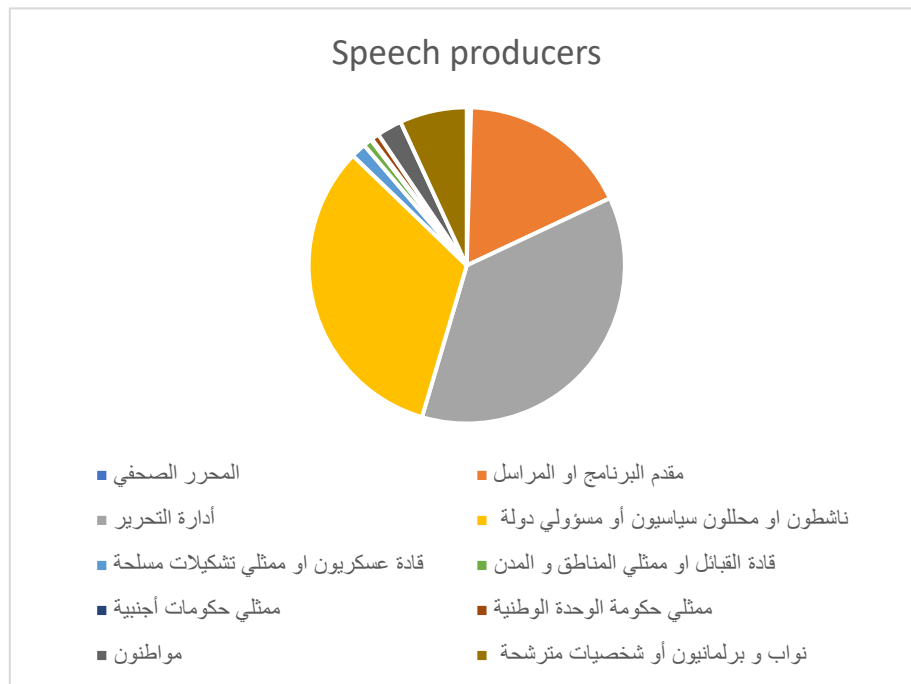


Figure (3)

Classification of monitored violations according to media outlets:

Please note that the mentioned below statistics do not reflect the extent of professionalism or the commitment of the media outlet, rather, as we mentioned earlier, the number of repetitions of the type of speech by the violations in the media outlet. As we said earlier, the monitoring process during the experimental and sample phases was not constant. This means

that there are some media outlets with only one violation, and here we have included more detailed information for the first three places that produced media violations.

Editorial department:

Violations contained in pre-prepared materials, such as news newscasts or recorded news reports, are classified as violations committed by the editorial department, as they were not committed by the guest nor were they improvised by the broadcaster on the air. All of the news and reports on the websites are also the responsibility of the editorial department. This is especially true since the materials that are broadcast are later posted on the social media sites as they are, without being changed to take out the violations that happened during the live broadcast.

Therefore, the report's authors classified the violations in terms of the editorial department's responsibilities, to find out more media outlets in which the editorial department does not adhere to the rules of professional conduct. Table (4) shows that the editorial department was responsible for 5510 violations, and the editorial department of the Alsaaa 24 website came in first place and was responsible for committing 785 violations, while the editorial department of Al Jamahiriya TV came in second place with 691 violations, and in third place, the editorial department of the Akhbarlibya 24 website came with 504 violations. The rest of the violations each media outlet's editorial department committed are listed in the table below:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Alsaaa 24 website	785
2	Al Jamahiriya TV	691
3	Akhbarlibya 24 website	504
4	Libya Press	378
5	Libya Alhadath TV	366
6	Addresslibya	334
7	February channel	273
8	Almarsad	229
9	Tanasuh TV	203
10	Al Masar TV	197
11	Al Raed Media Network	192
12	LBY	169

13	Libya Akhbar	152
14	Laam Network	150
15	Abaad News	145
16	Al Wasat News	128
17	Eanlibya news website	107
18	LPC	102
19	Libya Alahrar TV	96
20	Afrigate News website	70
21	218 NEWS	70
22	Libya channel	63
23	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	55
24	Al Raseefa News	46
25	Sky News Arabia	4
26	Fawasel Media	1
Total		5510

Table (4)

1. Activists, political analysts, or state officials:

Media outlets host activists, political analysts, and former and current state officials in their programmes and coverage, or cover their statements or posts, giving them wider opportunities to disseminate their media discourse within their content, which they present to the recipient. A total of 4918 Violations (hate speech and professional Violations) were made by activists, political analysts, or government officials in various media outlets that were monitored, and they are as follows:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Alsaaa 24 website	765
2	February channel	626
3	Libya Alhadath TV	479
4	Tanasuh TV	446
5	Libya Alahrar TV	436
6	Al Masar TV	316
7	LPC	243
8	Libya Press	207
9	Al Wasat News	184
10	218NEWS	150
11	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	148
12	Almarsad	141
13	Al Jamahiriya TV	134

14	Akhbarlibya 24 website	107
15	Laam Network	78
16	Al Raed Media Network	77
17	Abaad News	73
18	Libya Akhbar	73
19	LBY	65
20	Eanlibya news website	61
21	Addresslibya	46
22	Afrigate News website	35
23	Libya channel	20
24	Al Raseefa News	4
25	Fawasel Media	4
Total		4918

Table (5)

2. Programme presenters or reporters:

Table (6) shows the Violations committed by programme presenters or reporters in the various media outlets that were monitored, which totalled 2648 Violations and thus rank third in Table (3), where Al Jamahiriya TV came in first place with 854 Violations, Libya Alhadath TV came in second place with 607 Violations, and Tanasuh TV came in third place with 278 Violations.

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Al Jamahiriya TV	854
2	Libya Alhadath TV	607
3	Tanasuh TV	278
4	Al Masar TV	219
5	218 NEWS	204
6	LPC	108
7	Laam Network	69
8	Libya Alahrar TV	53
9	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	52
10	February channel	44
11	Al Wasat News	40
12	Libya Press	37
13	Alsaaa 24 website	23
14	Abaad News	22
15	Libya channel	18
16	Addresslibya	10

17	Almarsad	5
18	Akhbarlibya 24 website	4
19	Eanlibya news website	1
Total		2648

Table (6)

Classification of Violations according to hate speech:

(Incitement, insult, and defamation) took first place, with the number of repeated Violations monitored at 5411 times at 47.6%; (slander and stigmatisation) took second place with 3114 times at 27.4%; and (inaccuracy and objectivity in covering events and the armed conflict) took third place with 1192 times at 10.5%, as these Violations targeted specific figures, government institutions, countries, tribes, or Libyan cities.

No.	Nature of Violations in terrorism	Violations	Percentages
1	Incitement, insult, and defamation	5411	47.6
2	Slander and stigmatisation	3114	27.4
3	Inaccuracy and objectivity in coverage of events and the ongoing armed conflict	1192	10.5
4	Humiliation and dehumanisation	704	6.2
5	Incitement to violence and murder	626	5.5
6	Posting photos or videos of the prisoners and victims of war	151	1.3
7	Posting photos or videos that advocate targeting civilians	86	0.8
8	Posting photos and videos of the dead and their families	69	0.6
9	Discrimination based on colour, gender, or religious belief	19	0.2
		11372	

Table (7)

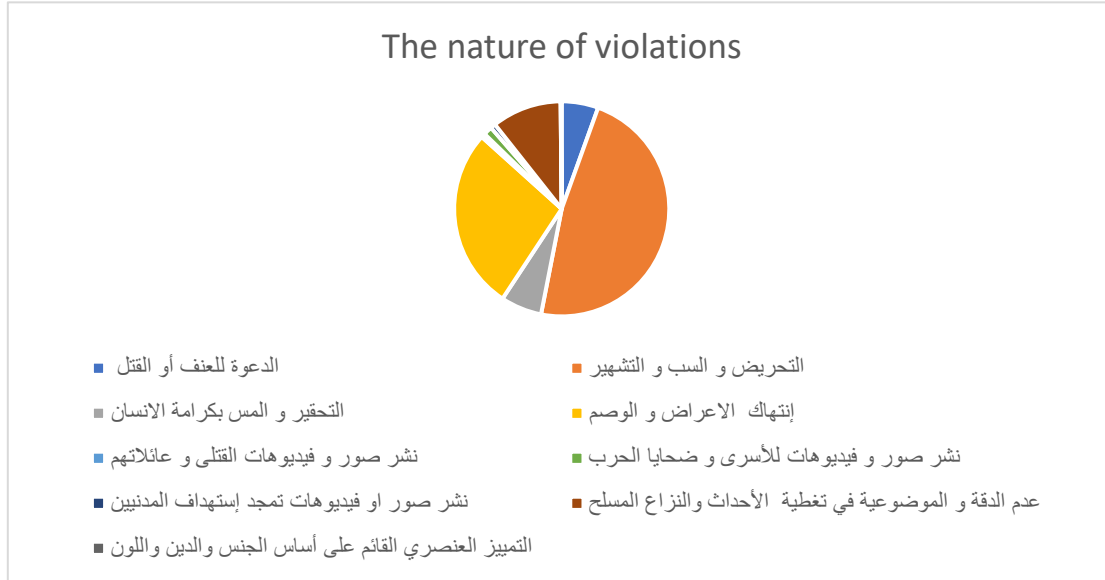


Figure (7)

Classification of violations according to misleading news:

It turns out that the tendency of many media outlets to publish false accusations is ongoing, often when dealing with political or military issues. (False accusations) came in first place with a total of 2012 accusations at a percentage of 54.4%, followed in second place (confusion of opinion and news) at 555 times at 15.0%, and came in third place (misleading and biased news) at 530 times at 14.3%. Table (8) shows the rest of the classifications.

No.	Classification of misleading news	Violations	Percentages
1	False accusations	2012	54.4
2	Confusion of opinion and news (fake news)	555	15.0
3	Misleading or biased news	530	14.3
4	Sensational and fake headlines	251	6.8
5	Spreading rumours	201	5.4
6	Fabrication of images and Videos	149	4.0
		3698	

Table (8)

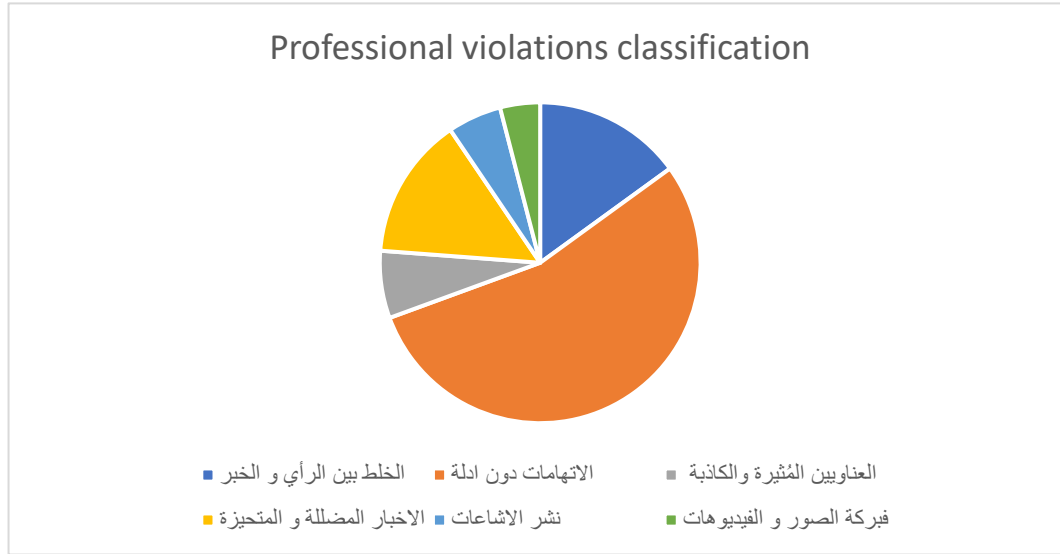


Figure (8)

Classification of violations according to the target party:

Target party: A target party is a party that has been targeted by the media, whether through incitement, insult, incitement to violence, racial discrimination, stigmatization, any false accusations, or through the publication of false news, photos, or videos about it.

(State institutions) came in first place, as it was the most targeted in the media, with 3106 violations at a percentage of 20.6%; (Abdul Hamid Dbeibeh) came in second place with 2680 violations at 17.8%; and in third place was (the Government of National Unity), represented by some ministers, undersecretaries, heads of agencies and bodies, and others, with 2479 violations at 16.4%. The rest of the target parties are shown in Table (9) along with the number of violations and percentages.

No.	Target parties	Violations	Percentages
1	State institutions	3106	20.6
2	Abdul Hamid Dbeibeh	2680	17.8
3	The Government of National Unity (GNU)	2479	16.4
4	Government officials	1914	12.7
5	Military forces or armed units' representatives	1343	8.9
6	Members of Parliament	910	6.0
7	Political parties and candidates	697	4.6
8	Civilians	651	4.3
9	Foreign officials	416	2.8
10	Libyan cities	242	1.6
11	Media and civil society	226	1.5
12	Activists and political analysts	132	0.9

13	Foreign civilians	126	0.8
14	GNU representatives	103	0.7
15	Tribal leaders or district and city representatives	45	0.3
		15070	

Table (9)



Figure (9)

Classification of violations according to target party gender:

The report presents the number and percentages of the most targeted parties among males and females, institutions, or groups. (A group or institution) came in first place with 76671 recurrences at a percentage of 50.8%, then came in second place (males) with 7154 recurrences at 47.5%, and (females) came in third place with 255 recurrences at 1.7%. The table shows that media organisations did not practise gender-based professional violations, and the indicators do not indicate that women were deliberately targeted:

No.	Target party gender	Recurrences	Percentages
1	Groups or institutions	7661	50.8
2	Males	7154	47.5
3	Females	255	1.7
		15070	

Table (10)

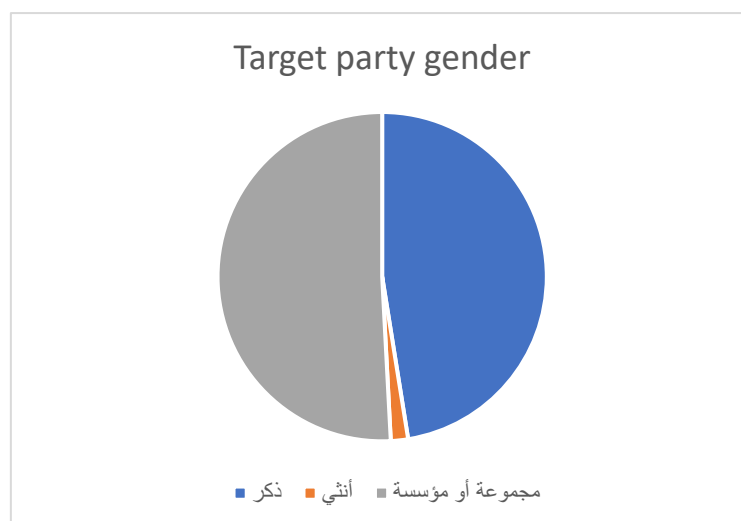


Figure (10)

Classification of institutions according to the types of violations:

The content analysis proved that (hate speech) was the most frequent violation in the media content broadcast by various media outlets. (Hate speech) came first with 11,372 violations at a percentage of 75.5%, which is a dangerous indicator that shows the extent to which hate speech has worsened in media outlets interested in the Libyan issue, and the amount of hate broadcast to viewers from all media outlets, while (professional Violations) came second with 3698 professional violations at 24.5%, as reflected in Table (11).

No.	Type of violation	Violations	Percentages
1	Hate speech	11372	75.5
2	Professional violations	3698	24.5
		15070	

Table (11)

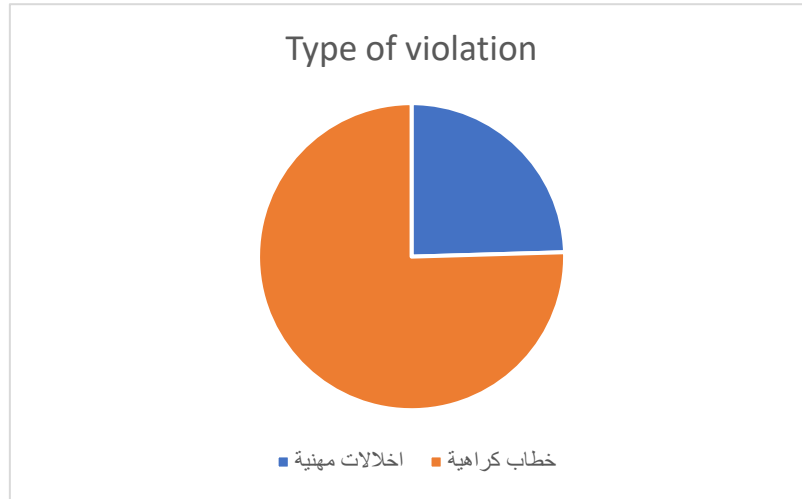


Figure (11)

Classification of hate speech in media outlets according to its type:

The GAMMC's Monitoring Department classified hate speech violations made by media outlets by type of violation. Tables 12 to 20 show the number of violations and the outlets by which they were committed in each classification.

1. Incitement, insult, and defamation:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Alsaaa 24 website	742
2	Libya Alhadath TV	690
3	Tanasuh TV	537
4	Al Jamahiriya TV	527
5	February channel	415
6	LPC	400
7	Akhbarlibya 24 website	340
8	Al Masar TV	309
9	Libya Alahrar TV	243
10	Libya Press	178
11	218 NEWS	167
12	Almarsad	119
13	Al Wasat News	105
14	Addresslibya	88
15	Laam Network	84
16	Afrigate News website	77
17	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	75
18	Al Raed Media Network	63
19	Eanlibya news website	54

20	Libya Akhbar	51
21	LBY	46
22	Abaad News	45
23	Libya channel	31
24	Al Raseefa News	23
25	Fawasel Media	2
Total		5411

Table (12)

2. Slander and stigmatisation:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Al Jamahiriya TV	741
2	Alsaaa 24 website	393
3	Libya Alhadath TV	217
4	February channel	210
5	Libya Press	200
6	Libya Alahrar TV	156
7	Akhbarlibya 24 website	128
8	Tanasuh TV	128
9	Al Wasat News	120
10	Abaad News	113
11	Almarsad	87
12	Addresslibya	85
13	LBY	83
14	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	80
15	Al Masar TV	75
16	Al Raed Media Network	60
17	Laam Network	59
18	218 قناة News	45
19	Libya Akhbar	35
20	Eanlibya news website	28
21	Libya channel	22
22	LPC	20
23	Afrigate News website	19
24	Al Raseefa News	9
25	Sky News Arabia	1
Total		3114

Table (13)

3. Inaccuracy and objectivity in coverage of events and armed conflicts:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Al Jamahiriya TV	143
2	Alsaaa 24 website	131
3	Libya Press	115
4	Al Masar TV	114
5	Libya Alhadath TV	105
6	Libya Akhbar	102
7	Akhbarlibya 24 website	61
8	Laam Network	59
9	Tanasuh TV	58
10	February channel	54
11	Addresslibya	45
12	Almarsad	40
13	Al Raed Media Network	39
14	Libya Alahrar TV	24
15	Eanlibya news website	16
16	Libya channel	15
17	Al Wasat News	14
18	Afrigate News website	13
19	218 NEWS	13
20	Abaad News	12
21	LPC	9
22	LBY	6
23	Al Raseefa News	2
24	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	2
Total		1192

Table (14)

4. Humiliation and dehumanisation:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Tanasuh TV	136
2	Al Jamahiriya TV	102
3	February channel	95
4	Libya Alhadath TV	74
5	Alsaaa 24 website	67
6	Libya Press	42
7	Akhbarlibya 24 website	33
8	Libya Alahrar TV	27

9	Almarsad	24
10	Addresslibya	15
11	218 NEWS	14
12	LBY	12
13	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	9
14	Al Wasat News	8
15	Al Raseefa News	8
16	LPC	6
17	Abaad News	6
18	Al Raed Media Network	5
19	Al Masar TV	5
20	Libya Akhbar	5
21	Afrigate News website	5
22	Laam Network	4
23	Eanlibya news website	2
Total		704

Table (15)

5. Incitement to violence and murder:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Alsaaa 24 website	93
2	February channel	62
3	Libya Alhadath TV	62
4	Libya Press	51
5	Tanasuh TV	47
6	Akhbarlibya 24 website	43
7	Al Raed Media Network	35
8	Laam Network	32
9	Libya Alahrar TV	32
10	Al Jamahiriya TV	27
11	Al Masar TV	21
12	218 NEWS	20
13	Almarsad	19
14	Libya Akhbar	15
15	Al Wasat News	12
16	Afrigate News website	12
17	LPC	12
18	Abaad News	8
19	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	7
20	Addresslibya	6

21	Eanlibya news website	3
22	Al Raseefa News	3
23	LBY	2
24	Libya channel	2
Total		626

Table (16)

6. Posting photos or videos of the prisoners and victims of war:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Libya Alhadath TV	18
2	Al Jamahiriya TV	16
3	February channel	12
4	Libya Alahrar TV	11
5	LPC	11
6	Akhbarlibya 24 website	9
7	Al Wasat News	9
8	Al Raed Media Network	8
9	Addresslibya	8
10	Libya Press	7
11	Almarsad	6
12	Abaad News	6
13	Alsaaa 24 website	5
14	Laam Network	4
15	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	4
16	218 NEWS	4
17	Al Masar TV	3
18	Libya Akhbar	3
19	Libya channel	2
20	Eanlibya news website	2
21	LBY	1
22	Tanasuh TV	1
23	Al Raseefa News	1
Total		151

Table (17)

7. Posting photos or videos that promote attacking civilians:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Al Jamahiriya TV	11
2	Abaad News	10
3	Al Raed Media Network	7

4	Libya Alahrar TV	5
5	February channel	5
6	218 NEWS	5
7	Addresslibya	4
8	Tanasuh TV	4
9	LBY	4
10	Libya Press	4
11	Laam Network	4
12	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	4
13	Akhbarlibya 24 website	3
14	Libya channel	3
15	Eanlibya news website	3
16	Al Raseefa News	3
17	Alsaaa 24 website	3
18	Almarsad	2
19	Al Wasat News	2
Total		86

Table (18)

8. Posting photos and videos of the dead and their families:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	February channel	12
2	Al Raed Media Network	11
3	Libya Alhadath TV	9
4	LPC	7
5	Al Jamahiriya TV	6
6	Libya Alahrar TV	4
7	218 NEWS	4
8	Al Wasat News	3
9	Afrigate News website	3
10	Akhbarlibya 24 website	2
11	Laam Network	2
12	Al Raseefa News	1
13	Addresslibya	1
14	Abaad News	1
15	Eanlibya news website	1
16	Tanasuh TV	1
17	Alsaaa 24 website	1
Total		69

Table (19)

9. Discrimination based on colour, gender, or religious belief:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Alsaaa 24 website	5
2	February channel	4
3	Al Raed Media Network	4
4	Abaad News	3
5	Almarsad	2
6	Akhbarlibya 24 website	1
Total		19

Table (20)

Second: Classification of fake news in media outlets according to its types:

The GAMMC's Monitoring Department classified professional violations regarding posting fake news made by media outlets by type of violation. Tables 21 to 26 show the number of violations made by channels in each classification.

1. False accusations:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Libya Alhadath TV	269
2	Alsaaa 24 website	205
3	Akhbarlibya 24 website	137
4	Al Masar TV	128
5	February channel	108
6	Libya Alahrar TV	108
7	Al Wasat News	102
8	Libya Press	101
9	Al Jamahiriya TV	101
10	LBY	92
11	Addresslibya	89
12	Almarsad	84
13	Tanasuh TV	71
14	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	71
15	218 NEWS	69
16	Al Raed Media Network	57
17	Abaad News	55
18	Laam Network	51
19	Eanlibya news website	48
20	Libya channel	18

21	Libya Akhbar	17
22	Afrigate News website	13
23	LPC	10
24	Al Raseefa News	6
25	Fawasel Media	2
Total		2012

Table (21)

2. Confusion of opinion and news:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Libya Alhadath TV	150
2	Al Jamahiriya TV	77
3	LPC	58
4	Alsaaa 24 website	52
5	218 NEWS	34
6	Al Masar TV	33
7	Akhbarlibya 24 website	24
8	Addresslibya	20
9	February channel	16
10	Laam Network	15
11	Libya Alahrar TV	12
12	Tanasuh TV	12
13	Almarsad	11
14	Libya channel	9
15	Al Wasat News	6
16	Abaad News	5
17	LBY	4
18	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	4
19	Libya Akhbar	4
20	Libya Press	4
21	Afrigate News website	2
22	Eanlibya news website	2
23	Al Raed Media Network	1
Total		555

Table (22)

3. Misleading or biased news:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Alsaaa 24 website	71
2	Al Masar TV	51

3	Akhbarlibya 24 website	49
4	218 NEWS	47
5	Libya Press	45
6	Libya Alhadath TV	38
7	Al Jamahiriya TV	33
8	Addresslibya	27
9	Al Raed Media Network	23
10	February channel	19
11	Tanasuh TV	18
12	Eanlibya news website	14
13	Libya Alahrar TV	12
14	Laam Network	11
15	Abaad News	11
16	Al Wasat News	11
17	Almarsad	10
18	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	10
19	LBY	7
20	Afrigate News website	5
21	Libya Akhbar	4
22	Libya channel	4
23	LPC	4
24	Al Raseefa News	3
25	Sky News Arabia	2
26	Fawasel Media	1
Total		530

Table (23)

4. Sensational and fake headlines:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Alsaaa 24 website	80
2	Al Jamahiriya TV	31
3	Laam Network	27
4	Addresslibya	19
5	Libya Akhbar	14
6	LBY	13
7	Akhbarlibya 24 website	13
8	Al Masar TV	9
9	218 NEWS	8
10	Afrigate News website	6
11	Tanasuh TV	6

12	February channel	5
13	Al Wasat News	3
14	Abaad News	2
15	Libya channel	3
16	Libya Alahrar TV	2
17	Libya Alhadath TV	2
18	LPC	2
19	Al Raed Media Network	2
20	Almarsad	2
21	Libya Press	1
22	Sky News Arabia	1
Total		251

Table (24)

5. Spreading rumours:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Al Masar TV	34
2	Libya Alhadath TV	24
3	Alsaaa 24 website	22
4	LBY	16
5	Al Jamahiriya TV	14
6	Tanasuh TV	14
7	Almarsad	12
8	218 NEWS	9
9	Addresslibya	8
10	Akhbarlibya 24 website	8
11	Eanlibya news website	6
12	February channel	5
13	Libya Akhbar	5
14	Libya Press	5
15	Afrigate News website	5
16	Al Wasat News	4
17	Laam Network	3
18	LPC	3
19	Al Raed Media Network	1
20	Libya Al-Mustaqbal channel	1
21	Libya channel	1
22	Al Raseefa News	1
Total		201

Table (25)

6. Fabrication of images and videos:

No.	Media outlets	Violations
1	Addresslibya	27
2	Libya Alhadath TV	20
3	Akhbarlibya 24 website	15
4	Libya Akhbar	14
5	Libya Press	10
6	February channel	9
7	Abaad News	8
8	Al Jamahiriya TV	8
9	Tanasuh	7
10	Eanlibya news website	5
11	Libya Alahrar TV	4
12	Alsaaa 24 website	4
13	Al Raseefa News	4
14	Al Wasat News	3
15	Almarsad	3
16	Al Masar TV	3
17	Al Raed Media Network	2
18	LPC	1
19	Laam Network	1
20	LBY	1
Total		149

Table (26)

Conclusion

Monitoring reports and content analyses of media content have shown that professional violations in Libya-related media have increased to record levels. The majority of these violations are crimes stipulated in the Libyan laws or in the international agreements that Libya has signed, such as the charge of declaring war in the media, which is illegal under international law, and the charges of slander, insult, defamation, incitement to murder, and indecent assault – all of which are mentioned in this report.

The 15,070 violations at 26 media outlets in a 6-month period is a staggering number. What if the monitoring included all Libya-related content or all pages on Facebook? The results would have been literally catastrophic.



In light of the media chaos in the country, there can be no real stability or development, social justice, or transparent elections, since every day the media pumps out hundreds of false news, misinformation, hate speech, and incitement.

All state institutions should work to stop this chaos, support the passing of a comprehensive media law, back all efforts to stop hate speech, and verify all information, whether it comes from the state or the public.

Finally, the GAMMC would like to confirm that it does not exist to silence freedom of opinion and expression and to silence the voice of critics, rather it is a body to control the quality of media content in various Libyan media outlets, follow up on Arab and international channels, and alert them regarding their handling of the Libyan issue, especially since its work is not censorship before broadcasting or publishing, but after broadcasting and publishing by the media. The GAMMC's role is to encouraging media outlets to work in accordance with the code of professional conduct without committing legal violations that may harm the citizens or the country in general.

Recommendations:

1. Directing ministries, authorities, and public institutions on how quickly they should respond to the media, especially information verification platforms, to help catch false news.
2. Raising awareness of the significance of enacting legislations and regulations on publishing crimes in the media, social media platforms, and the Internet, while also activating and enforcing laws under the Libyan and international law that criminalise hate speech.
3. Urging media outlets to sign the media code of conduct approved by the General Authority for Monitoring Media Content (GAMMC).
4. Launching a Libyan initiative for information validators and a Libyan initiative for monitors of hate speech and professional violations in the media.
5. Educating citizens about the importance of verifying information and its sources and not being tempted to believe everything that is presented to them visually, audibly, or electronically, especially in times of crises and elections.

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6. To reduce the impact of hate speech, incitement to violence, murder, provocation, and misleading news on public opinion and citizens' attitudes, support must be provided to the GAMMC to enable it to continue its work and create an integrated awareness and guidance programme.
 7. Supporting the establishment of training programmes for the staff of the GAMMC locally and internationally, and networking with similar bodies and institutions to develop human capabilities, deepen experience, and exchange information and competencies, the thing that is very important to bring the light to the Authority, its activities, and its role in consolidating social stability and national unity after the bitter Libyan experience as a result of the chaos in the media.
 8. Seeking to include information in educational curricula since the primary school level about the concept of hate speech, how to avoid it and combat its impact, and the importance of accuracy and objectivity when speaking and conveying news and information.
 9. Urging the parties and institutions that sponsor ceremonies to present cultural or media prizes to work with the GAMMC to ensure that the awards go to those who deserve them and whose records and media production are free of violations, at least during the year in which the award is granted.
 10. Supporting the presentation of miscellaneous artistic and dramatic works that address the impact of media discourse on public opinion during elections, other national elections, and the spread of any pandemic, as happened in the COVID-19 pandemic.