A Critical Reading of the Decree Regulating the Practice of Electronic Media in Algeria



Ahlem BOULKAIBET*
University of Constantine 3-salah boubnider-
ahlem.boulkaibet@univ-constantine3.dz

Date of submission: 03/08/2025 Date of acceptance: 22/11/2025 Date of publication: 16/12/2025



Abstract:

The emergence of concepts such as citizen journalists has redefined the dynamics of news production and dissemination, as individuals increasingly engage in the informal sharing of information through digital platforms. This transformation has prompted traditional media organizations to adapt by incorporating bloggers and social activists into content creation processes. Although these platforms contribute to broader audience engagement and faster information flow, they also raise critical concerns regarding the reliability and accuracy of the content shared. In contrast to citizen contributors, professional journalists operate within a legal and ethical framework, playing a central role in shaping public discourse. The contemporary media landscape thus faces the challenge of balancing the advantages of participatory digital media with the imperative of maintaining journalistic integrity. Media institutions are required to respond strategically, fostering innovation while preserving factual accuracy and public trust. Ensuring compliance with professional standards and legal regulations remains fundamental to safeguarding the credibility of journalism in the digital era.

Keywords: New Media, Electronic Media Law, Journalist, Journalistic Practice.

Introduction:

The circulation, processing, and dissemination of information are based on a set of rules and principles that journalists must adhere to and operate within. These are embodied in media laws and codes of ethics, which were established to regulate the practice of journalism. Over time, these laws and codes have evolved in an attempt to align with the rapid

* Corresponding Author

developments in the digital realm, which have significantly influenced the construction of media content. This evolution aims to regulate the process in an orderly manner, relying fundamentally on what is known as the source, or more precisely, the reliable source.

Media practice, encompassing content creation, processing, broadcasting, and publication, has traditionally been associated with conventional media such as television, radio, newspapers, and magazines. However, over time, these traditional outlets have gradually begun to rely on social media platforms, either for content dissemination or to browse and enrich their media content.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, media and communication technologies have witnessed tremendous and rapid advancements. These shifts have impacted not only how media is used but also how content is produced and information is exchanged among audiences. This transformation has accelerated the emergence of a new model of media, fostered by the digital environment commonly referred to as new media or alternative media largely driven by social networking platforms.

As a result of evolving media practices, a new term has gained traction: citizen journalist. This concept refers to individuals who browse and publish content through social media platforms, allowing everyday citizens to engage in content creation that can significantly influence public opinion. This influence arises from the dissemination of information via modern communication channels, particularly social networking sites. Abbas Saadek defines this phenomenon as an activity carried out by citizens who play an active role in collecting and analyzing news. This participation is driven by the intention of providing the media with accurate, reliable, and independent information that meets the demands of a democratic society. In this view, citizens become primary sources of fast, real-time, sometimes exclusive news circulated through social media. This capability is largely due to the instant documentation of events, regardless of their scale or significance, often accompanied by supporting evidence such as videos, images, or official statements relevant to the reported incident. In this context, the reader-citizen plays an increasingly important role in disseminating content and shaping public opinion (ZARN, 2022).

As a result, both media institutions and professional journalists have begun to acknowledge the impact of content creators, especially given their substantial influence on audiences and various social spheres. This recognition has brought the term citizen journalist to the forefront of

new media discussions within the journalistic landscape. Media organizations now increasingly rely on bloggers and activists active on social platforms to enhance their coverage. User-generated materials are often downloaded, repackaged, and rebroadcast in journalistic formats, particularly for covering regions beset by insecurity or instability where a continual on-the-ground media presence is not feasible. For residents in such areas, this represents an opportunity to voice their experiences and provide real-time portrayals of unfolding events. Moreover, social media platforms offer extensive tracking capabilities through official and public accounts of influential individuals. This provides professional journalists with access to a continuous stream of events, either publicly posted or sent directly by these individuals.

However, despite these advantages, the issue of source credibility remains a significant concern for professional journalists. Their work is subject to legal frameworks and regulations, given the considerable influence media can wield on public opinion, particularly when addressing sensitive or high-impact public issues. This raises several critical questions:

To what extent can activists be relied upon in the construction of media content?

Does this reliance undermine the integrity of professional journalism, particularly within the Algerian context?

How trustworthy are these sources, and does their use violate journalistic ethics?

Finally, where does Algerian media legislation stand on this matter?

1-From Entertainment to Influence: The Role of New Media

The concept of social networking sites has long been associated with the technical aspect of technology use. It now encompasses any digital tool or platform accessible by individuals over the internet. The emergence of social media has revolutionized the transmission and exchange of news and information, opening up unprecedented horizons. It has provided users with new opportunities to influence public discourse and transcend the traditional spatial and temporal boundaries.

Initially, the use of these platforms was mainly for venting and entertainment, enabling interaction, chatting, and the creation of virtual spaces for users. These platforms facilitated the formation of friendships across cultures and allowed users to join small communities based on shared interests. However, over time, their function evolved into

something more profound: the ability to raise awareness of societal issues by disseminating and framing information and news from multiple perspectives.

Consequently, these platforms have acquired the capacity to shape public opinion on social, political, and cultural issues. The structure of society itself has transformed as a result of the impact of digital communication in daily life, becoming an inseparable part of modern existence.

American sociologist Daniel Bell, in his book The Post-Industrial Society, referenced this shift, noting the rise of a new kind of social system characterized by different intellectual capacities and modes of response (ABDELHADI, 2007). Similarly, Heba Mohamed Khalifa views social networks as highly effective platforms that facilitate social life among groups of acquaintances and friends by allowing interactive communication, which in turn strengthens social bonds (RAZAKI, 2004).

Sheridan College of Technology defines new media operationally as: digital media presented in a digital and interactive format, relying on the integration of sound and image, as well as the use of computers as tools for production and presentation. Interactivity, they argue, is the defining characteristic and one of the most crucial features of new media (BELKHIRI, 2014).

Saad Al-Battouti defines social media as websites created to connect users with friends, colleagues, and classmates, enable the sharing of activities and interests, and facilitate the formation of friendships and access to training opportunities. These platforms allow users to share files, images, videos, and blog posts (HEITEMI, 2014). The concept emphasizes the emergence of new methods and mechanisms within a digital virtual environment, where small, specialized groups sharing many common characteristics exchange information and opinions in highly interactive ways.

2-The Algerian Journalist in the Age of New Media: From Gatekeeper to Observer

The wide and astonishing spread of social media platforms across various domains, especially the media sector, has significantly contributed to the decline of the traditional relationship between media institutions and information sources. One could argue that this relationship is steadily vanishing altogether.

Whereas news once had to be meticulously investigated by professional journalists and media organizations according to the

standards set by media ethics codes and press laws before being circulated among the public through various outlets, today, information and news are shared rapidly and in multiple forms across social media platforms. Media institutions and official channels often find themselves forced to catch up, verifying, confirming, or debunking news items that have already captured public attention online. Consequently, journalists are increasingly obliged to engage with trending topics and public discourse shaped by online platforms.

This naturally leads us to consider the decline of the **"gatekeeping" role** in journalism. The concept of the media gatekeeper dates back to studies by **White and Gieber**, and particularly to the work of American scholar **Kurt Lewin** (1977), who expanded research in the field of communication by suggesting that media messages pass through various "gates" on their way to the audience. Decisions are made at each gate by gatekeepers, who filter, modify, or eliminate parts of the content based on what they deem appropriate, often guided by the editorial agenda of the institution for which they work. This process, as Leila (1988) notes, granted gatekeepers significant power and influence over what ultimately reaches the public.

However, the digital reality imposed by changes in how information is transmitted, stored, and published has drastically altered the role of the communicator. The journalist has shifted from a gatekeeper who filters media content to an observer of what is being circulated by activists and users across social media platforms.

Today, media institutions have adopted terminology aligned with the evolution of information technology, such as the concept of the **"global village"**, to justify their decreasing control over information flow and the rise of unofficial news sources. This response comes in light of the growing influence of alternative media, which has gained momentum in shaping and influencing public opinion. Non-journalist users now can **actively** participate in constructing the media landscape, thereby stripping the gatekeepers of their traditional control over media content and opening the door to the collapse of the gatekeeping theory altogether (AL-MUTAIRI, 2009).

3-Electronic Media and New Media: The Necessity of Coexistence for Survival

In light of the tremendous developments in the digital field, whether in terms of tools or usage, and with the audience shifting away from traditional information consumption and becoming more connected

to social media platforms due to the features and advantages they offer, media institutions have found themselves compelled and driven to change their methods of operation. The shift to digital media has become an inevitable and necessary step to keep pace with the ongoing transformations.

Electronic media have evolved in tandem with the development of the Internet. It began in the United States in early 1969, when the Department of Defense commissioned researchers at the University of California to connect telephone networks to computers and find a way for security personnel to maintain communication, even in the event of a nuclear attack on military bases. These early studies laid the foundation and infrastructure for the emergence of the information network, opening the door to a new form of media practice characterized by speed, data richness, and interactivity. This marked the beginning of a shift in mass communication from a one-way model to an interactive, circular model.

Soon, many newspaper and magazine titles began to establish their presence online, carving out a space in this virtual arena. According to "Sheidein," the year 1981 represents the first real emergence of online networked journalism when "CompuServe" offered telephone-based services with 11 newspapers affiliated with the Associated Press. The first newspaper to provide services to the public was The Columbus Dispatch, followed by others such as The Washington Post and The New York Times. However, this service was discontinued in 1982 after the partnership ended (Assia, 2021).

Following that, news services appeared on electronic bulletin board systems (BBS) from 1985 to 1988. Several newspapers were featured in this system, including The Hamilton Spectator from Ontario, Canada. In 1987, Middlesex News in Massachusetts launched a similar platform (AWAD, 2006).

The main stages in the development of electronic media were summarized by "Van Crosby" during the Third Internet Journalism Conference in 2001 into three waves:

1. 1982–1992: This period was marked by numerous experimental efforts in electronic publishing, beginning with what was known as "Videotext."
2. 1993–2001: The beginning of journalistic institutions' interest in cyberspace as a platform for publishing their content.

3. 2001–present: Characterized by intensive content distribution and a move towards developing applications that align with new methods of publishing and distribution.

Among the most prominent definitions of electronic media is that of **Francis Balle**, who described it as:

"A media product that is browsed online and through which information, text, audio, and images are published. It is the result of journalistic processing presented via electronic publishing technologies" (Balle , 2013).

Jamal Gouaich defines it as:

"A set of new digital methods and activities that allow for the production, publication, and reception of media content in various forms, through electronic devices and online or offline media in an interactive process between sender and receiver"(GOUAICH, 2017).

This definition ties electronic media to the concept of information exchange through technological media, starting from content creation to its dissemination among communities in a circular communication process characterized by interaction and role exchange between sender and receiver. However, this definition does not clearly distinguish between electronic media hosted on original news websites or as digital versions of traditional print newspapers, and what is known as

4-alternative media or citizen journalism

Jay Rosen defines citizen journalism as:

"The idea of citizen journalism becomes a reality when ordinary people known as the audience use the journalistic tools available to them to inform others about important events. That is citizen journalism" (Rosen, 2008).

Mark Glaser adds:

"The idea behind citizen journalism is the ability of individuals, without formal journalistic training, to use modern technology and the global internet to verify facts either alone or in collaboration with others" (Gillmor, 2006).

Both suggest that citizen journalism is a communication activity in which ordinary citizens contribute to building news content using available tools to influence public opinion and shape audience perceptions of current issues.

Global events, especially during times of crisis, have significantly contributed to the rise of this type of media. During such times, there is a

lack of information and a heightened public curiosity to achieve balance and reduce fear and anxiety stemming from the inability to form a

complete picture of ongoing events. Content is often shared via applications such as social networks, with Facebook being the most prominent. These platforms combine written words, still images, and video content. Blogs have also emerged as a form of written expression, bringing together people with shared interests and offering space for comments and interaction.

Video-sharing platforms like YouTube have recently garnered significant interest from media institutions, which now utilize them as primary sources of information. In parallel, other applications have emerged, such as collaborative news platforms (like Wikinews) and crowd-sourced editorial sites, where visitors can edit or contribute content for instant online publication.

Some user pages have even evolved into full-fledged media platforms with the power to influence, mobilize, and guide public opinion, especially in times of crisis. These changes have directly impacted the structure of journalistic texts, forcing traditional journalism to coexist with, and even rely on, such platforms as information sources. These platforms have become tools to interact with audiences, inviting them to contribute to content creation, gauge their views on emerging issues, and maintain reader engagement.

However, this reality has also given rise to certain challenges, chief among them being source credibility, the widespread dissemination of hate speech, racial discrimination, and fake news, especially among youth and teenagers. As a result, the need to regulate this practice has become urgent, which the **Algerian legislator** sought to address through **Executive Decree No. 22-332**

5-Electronic Media Practice under Executive Decree No. 22-332

Many researchers agree that the emergence of electronic media in Algeria was relatively late and did not gain significant momentum until the year 2000. It was at this point that most newspapers began to establish an online presence, following the lifting of the monopoly held by the Center for Scientific and Technical Research, which allowed private internet service providers to operate. Despite this delay, the number of internet users in Algeria has increased substantially. According to the Electronic Communications Authority in Algeria, the number of internet users reached **32.09 million** by **2023**, accounting for

70.9% of the total population a percentage that is by no means negligible.

Digital publishing has since become the primary method of disseminating information in Algeria, particularly since the beginning of 2016. By early 2021, there were 150 news websites, of which only **28** were officially registered with the Ministry of Communication. However, this expansion of the digital media landscape also exposed a significant legal vacuum**,** which allowed for the proliferation of hate speech**,** incitement **to** violence, and racial discrimination among the public. This situation caught the attention of the Ministry of Communication, which recognized the urgent need to regulate the sector to prevent the spread of inflammatory content and malicious rumors, especially during times of crisis.

In response, the Ministry of Communication supervised the organization of workshops in February 2021 to monitor electronic media activities and to develop a strategic framework aimed at enhancing this new media practice. These efforts focused on regularizing the legal status of electronic journalism by defining the rights and responsibilities of digital journalists, placing them on an equal footing with their counterparts in traditional journalism.

This is precisely what the **Algerian legislator** sought to implement through **Executive Decree No. 20-332**.

6-Content of Executive Decree No. 20-332

Executive Decree No. 20-332, which regulates online media practice, was published in issue No. 70 of the Official Gazette on 25 November 2020. The decree comprises four chapters, encompassing a total of 42 articles.

Chapter One outlines the concept of electronic media and the primary purpose behind the creation of such platforms

This is stated in Article 02 of the decree, which defines electronic media as "any written communication service via the Internet as stipulated in Article 67 of Organic Law 12-05, and any audiovisual communication service via the Internet, including web TV and web radio, as defined in Article 69 of the same Organic Law."

It is essential to note that the decree, as outlined in this article, is based on Organic Law 12-05 and restricts electronic media, defined in this context, to purely digital content, i.e., content that does not have a

printed version. The executive decree does not recognize messages of a commercial nature or those used for advertising purposes.

Chapter Two is divided into three sections:

- ✓ The first section defines the conditions to be followed in order to practice this activity, spanning from Article 04 to Article 21.
- ✓ The second section emphasizes the necessity of verifying and monitoring the accuracy of information, covered from Article 22 to Article 31.
- ✓ The third section outlines the administrative procedures that must be followed by individuals or entities wishing to create such platforms.

Chapter Three of the decree addresses the right of reply and correction, covered in four articles from Article 36 to Article 40.

The fourth and final chapter includes concluding provisions contained in Articles 41 and 42**.**

7-Conditions for Practicing Media Activity According to Executive Decree No. 20-332

Electronic media activity may be practiced by:

- ✓ Any natural person of Algerian nationality
- ✓ Any legal entity governed by Algerian law
- ✓ Entities whose capital is entirely owned by individuals with Algerian nationality
- ✓ Platforms that publish content exclusively via websites physically hosted in Algeria, using the domain extension **.dz**

Conditions Required for the Website Manager:

- ✓ Must hold a university degree or an equivalent qualification
- ✓ Must have at least three years of experience in the media field
- ✓ Must be of Algerian nationality and enjoy full civil rights
- ✓ Must not have a criminal record for offenses related to defamation, insult, contempt, discrimination, or incitement

Ownership and Funding of Electronic Media:

- ✓ Sources of funding and capital must be justified and transparent.
- ✓ It is strictly forbidden to receive direct or indirect foreign financial support.
- ✓ A single owner may not manage or oversee more than one electronic media outlet, nor may they hold shares in more than one such outlet.

Media Practice Under the Executive Decree:

- ✓ Arabic or Tamazight must be used for publication.

The use of foreign languages requires prior approval from the authority responsible for electronic media.

- ✓ The platform manager, i.e., the person responsible for the media outlet, is required to take necessary measures to combat illegal content especially that which includes hate speech, incitement to violence, or discrimination and must report such content to the competent authorities.
- ✓ The person responsible for online publication must employ at least one professional journalist, in accordance with Article 11 of the decree.
- ✓ It is mandatory to provide interactive spaces for users, ensuring they are subject to continuous oversight and moderation, using identifiable electronic tools and procedures.
- ✓ Content must be archived for a minimum of 6 months from the date of initial publication.
- ✓ Regarding the right of reply, the manager of the online media organization is obligated to "publish, free of charge and under effective technical conditions, any correction request," and the reply or correction must appear in the same section, in the same language and format as the original content. The duration of a reply in audiovisual formats **must not exceed two minutes**.

8-An Analytical Perspective on the Legal Provisions of the Decree:

- ✓ 1. Ambiguity of the Term "Online Media" and the Absence of Distinction Between Professional Journalism and Personal Publishing
- ✓ The term “online media” is among the most debated concepts in the context of modern media legislation, particularly in light of the digital boom. The Algerian legislator employed the term “online media” without clearly defining the professional frameworks within which publishing and media activities are to be conducted. This results in a degree of ambiguity and makes it difficult to distinguish between professional media platforms operated by trained journalists and those run by ordinary individuals who publish opinions or news content.
- ✓ This issue goes beyond mere semantics; it directly impacts the definition of legal responsibility. In many international legal systems, a clear distinction is made between professional

journalism, which adheres to ethical standards and codes of conduct, and informal, unregulated individual publishing.

In Algeria, where the legislator faces substantial challenges in **a** regulating digital media, a space that has become an open arena for public discourse, this lack of differentiation may lead to overlap between these two forms of media, thereby complicating the assignment of legal liability.

For instance, a professional journalist working for a newspaper or news website is bound by standards such as fact-checking and ensuring the accuracy of information. By contrast, an ordinary individual posting on a participatory platform such as a forum or personal social media account may lack these professional practices. The absence of a legal distinction between these two categories could result in an unfair legal environment, where non-professional publishing is penalized in the same way as professional journalism, thus posing a potential threat to individual freedom of expression

Requirement to Host Websites Locally: Legal and Social Implications

Executive Decree No. 20-332 includes a critical provision requiring that Algerian media websites be hosted under the national domain ".dz," meaning that news platforms must be physically hosted on local servers within Algeria. Theoretically, this decision may appear to be a step toward protecting Algeria's digital sovereignty and ensuring that foreign entities do not interfere in national media affairs. However, this requirement could pose several challenges, particularly for Algerians living abroad.

From a legal standpoint**,** mandating local hosting limits the ability of citizens residing outside the country to establish media platforms. This restriction contradicts fundamental rights to freedom of expression as guaranteed by international human rights conventions. (lamia, 2021) Digital media today transcends geographical borders, and content published online is inherently global in reach. At a time when many countries are working to create open environments for journalists and media professionals worldwide, such a condition may isolate Algeria from international media discourse and diminish its competitiveness in the global media market.

Moreover, this approach could weaken independent media within Algeria. Emerging or independent media outlets may struggle to find local hosting that meets their technical and financial requirements. The

cost of local hosting may also be prohibitively high, posing an additional barrier for startup media platforms that lack the financial resources to meet these demands.

b-Excluding Journalists Accused of Defamation and Insult: A Reduction in Legal Protections

Article 5 of Executive Decree No. 20-332 is among the most controversial provisions, as it stipulates the exclusion of journalists accused of defamation and insult from certain legal protections traditionally granted to them. This issue deserves particular attention because in modern legal systems, journalists are generally afforded special protections that shield them from legal prosecution when performing their professional duties, especially in the pursuit of reporting news and disseminating information.

However, in Algeria, the decree states that journalists facing charges related to defamation or insult may lose some of the protections typically afforded to them. This approach reflects a fragile legal balance between protecting journalists and safeguarding the reputation of individuals and institutions. But the central question that arises is: How are defamation and insult defined? In many cases, legal actions filed against journalists under these charges may stem from political or economic motives, which raises concerns about judicial impartiality.

On the other hand, it is important to acknowledge that defamation and insult are not part of professional journalistic conduct and can indeed harm the reputation of individuals or organizations. Nevertheless, when such accusations are based on personal or politically driven motives rather than legitimate legal grounds, this exclusion can be seen as a restriction on press freedom, limiting journalists' ability to express themselves freely and perform their duties without fear of retaliation.

c. The Professional Experience Requirement for Launching a News Website: Professional Challenges and Potential Negative Impacts

The decree includes a rather unusual condition: requiring a minimum of three years of professional experience as a prerequisite for establishing an electronic media platform. This raises an important question: Is three years of experience sufficient to ensure competence and professionalism in the field of digital journalism? Experts argue that this criterion may be too short, potentially allowing individuals who are not fully prepared to operate news websites.

Digital journalism demands a diverse set of skills and qualifications. These include a solid understanding of media laws, journalistic ethics, and digital technologies, as well as the ability to analyze and interpret information accurately and objectively. When practical experience is limited to just three years, it may result in the emergence of news platforms that lack the necessary professional standards, ultimately undermining the credibility of digital journalism in Algeria.

Conversely, the lack of sufficient experience among platform founders may contribute to the spread of misinformation and rumors, which could have a damaging effect on the **overall image of electronic** journalism. Rather than enhancing the quality of online media, such a low threshold could unintentionally weaken the media landscape by allowing underqualified individuals to enter the field without the tools needed to uphold journalistic integrity.

d. The Absence of Legal Guarantees for Workers in Digital Media: Social and Economic Implications

One of the most significant shortcomings in the decree is the **absence of** clear provisions that safeguard the rights of journalists and media workers in the digital sector. At a time when digital media is rapidly evolving and journalists are facing mounting challenges such as pressure on independent outlets and restrictions on freedom of expression, the lack of legislation protecting their rights deepens the social and economic inequality within the sector.

Digital journalism requires specific legal frameworks to protect workers' rights, including minimum wage guarantees**,** social security coverage**,** and protection against discrimination and exploitation. Furthermore, there must be clear regulations regarding intellectual property rights and the management of digital content. In the absence of such guarantees, journalists working in this field become vulnerable to abuse or exploitation by website owners who may prioritize their own economic interests over the rights and dignity of their staff.

This legal vacuum not only affects individual workers but also undermines the credibility and sustainability of the digital media ecosystem as a whole, discouraging professionalism and long-term commitment from qualified practitioners.

e. Lack of Support for Emerging Digital Media Platforms: Economic Impact on Independent Journalism

There is no doubt that supporting emerging digital journalism is crucial to promoting media diversity and protecting fair competition. However**,** Executive Decree No. 20-332 completely overlooks the issue of financial support for emerging **electronic media**, at a time when independent journalism is struggling to access funding, whether through advertising or public grants.

The absence of logistical and financial support makes it difficult for these platforms to sustain themselves in the media landscape, reinforcing the dominance of large media corporations that already control the advertising market. In the absence of legislation to limit monopolization by state advertising agencies, independent platforms face immense challenges in attracting audiences or securing funding, thus undermining the principles of fair and open competition.

9-Conclusion

In light of the points discussed, it becomes clear that Executive Decree No. 20-332 raises numerous concerns related to information accuracy and source credibility in the digital media landscape, especially in the absence of a specialized oversight body to review and verify content. Leaving the responsibility for content verification solely in the hands of website managers constitutes a legal loophole that could be exploited by individuals or groups to spread false information or hate speech, ultimately misleading public opinion and threatening social stability, particularly among the youth, who rely heavily on digital platforms for information.

The lack of effective oversight also increases the risk of such loopholes being exploited to disseminate discriminatory or racist ideas**,** which may negatively impact national unity and social cohesion. Therefore, it is essential for the relevant authorities to take concrete steps to establish independent regulatory mechanisms that ensure content verification and reliability, while also equipping website managers with the necessary tools and resources to fact-check the information they publish.

In addition, public awareness campaigns must be intensified to educate citizens especially young people on how to distinguish between accurate and misleading information. Ultimately, the greatest challenge lies in achieving a balance between protecting freedom of expression and ensuring the credibility of information in digital media. This requires strengthening legal frameworks and adopting modern monitoring tools to build a responsible and informed media environment.

Bibliography

1. RAZAKI, A. A. (2004). News in the press, radio, television, and the Internet. Dar Houma Publishing and Distribution.
2. ABDELHADI, M. F. (2007). Information society between theory and application. Egyptian Lebanese House.
3. BELKHIRI, R. (2014). Introduction to new media: Concepts, means, and applications. Osama Publishing House.
4. HEITEMI, H. M. (2014). Public relations and social media networks (p. 83). Osama Publishing and Printing House.
5. GOUAICH, D. J. (2017). Media education and digital media. Journal of Human Studies and Research, 2(2), 273.
6. ZARN, J. (2022). The new communication environment or "Ecomedia" through citizen journalism. The Media Researcher Journal, 4(17).
7. AL-MUTAIRI, A. R. N. (2009). The role of the communicator in light of the third-person effect theory. University of Bahrain Publications, p. 266.
8. BALLE, F. (2013). Media and societies: Press, cinema, radio, Internet (p. 172).
9. GILLMOR, D. (2006). Glaser on citizen journalism. Center for Citizen Media.
10. ROSEN, J. (2008). A most useful definition of citizen journalism. PressThink.
11. AWAD, A. R. (2005, November 22–23). Proceedings of the Conference on Internet Journalism in the Arab World: Reality and Challenges. Sharjah.

12. المجتمع الرقمي و اشكالية الهوية الوطنية 2021*مجلة قبس للدراسات الإنسانية والاجتماعية* 198
13. حرية التعبير عن الرأي :قراءة في المفهوم وأهم التجليات الإعلامية والسياسية1.2021*مجلة قبس للدراسات الإنسانية والاجتماعية* 1207