Mapping the Syrian Media

An evaluation for the active emerging outlets and institutions after 2011

SCM

المركـــز الســـوري للإعـــلام وحريـــة التعبيــر
Navenda Sûrîyeyî ya Ragihandinê û Azadîya Derbirînê
Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression

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Executive Summary

After the year 2011, and in light of the media explosion that followed the popular protests and breaking the hegemony of the targeted state media, a new Syrian media reality was taking shape, influenced by the rapid political and military changes in the Syrian file on several levels, which reflected on the map of the Syrian media in a way that made it an unstable and changing map in an accelerated manner. During the years of the Syrian conflict, the media field witnessed a great change, represented by the launching of a large number of Syrian media initiatives, means, and institutions, in converse for other closures and their suspension from work.

After nine years of this expansion and decline, besides, the previous studies and researches accompanying these transformations, the Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression (SCM) launched a survey study to redraw the map of the effective Syrian media and institutions and contribute to shaping the overall media landscape in Syria and forming public opinion and directing it, until the date of completing the study, including the means established before the Syrian revolution. As the study deliberately surveyed the Syrian media means and institutions and dividing them systematically according to their media style, geographical spread, the nature of their ownership, the date of their establishment and the languages they use, as a first stage, the study specified the second stage for a general evaluation of the institutional reality of emerging media after 2011 and their needs, according to specific changes, in order to reach an accurate knowledge about its institutional reality (administrative, organizational, legal, financial) and its needs to be able to create a new media style in Syria.

In the first stage, the study sample was determined by the intentional/objective sample of the media outlets and institutions to which the conditions were applied, which were clarified through specific procedural definitions of the concept of the effective Syrian media outlets and institutions surveyed, in addition to the definition of the media institution, while a group of exceptions outside the framework of the sample were identified, also a survey for the observers was designed for the first stage, in which the study variables were expressed in a way that achieves the research objectives.

As a result of the survey of the active Syrian media outlets and institutions, which are included in the study sample and its conditions, it was concluded that the map of the Syrian media consists of (162) operating media outlets until the date of preparing this study, in November 2019, and it was observed through the survey of the Syrian media outlets, the significant decrease in numbers compared to previous studies. The study also clarified the distribution of this number according to the media pattern, geographical presence, type of ownership, date of incorporation and language used in the media speech.It was clear from the results of the first stage that the map of the active Syrian media outlets and institutions is still oscillating, unstable and subject to change according to the political and military conditions that controlled and still controlling the Syrian file,

and its unexpected reflections on the ground, and the donor policies as well that worked on short-term rather than sustainable support for institutional media work, in addition to shifting financial policies in the Syrian file from the media field to other fields and sectors.

On the other hand, and based on the results of the first stage of the study (the map), which surveyed (162) media institutions and outlets, the number of media emerging after 2011 was determined and limited to (119) media outlets and institutions, until the date of preparing this study. Accordingly, a soft sample was withdrawn from them, which is 20% (24 outlets), and then several indicators were identified to measure the administrative and institutional reality in addition to their needs, through a form that reflected these indicators on several levels (administrative, organizational, legal, financial), and branched within those criteria to measure several aspects: (Organizational Structure and Code of Conduct of the institution, mission, vision and goals, Board of Directors and the editorial approval mechanism, mechanism for selecting administrative positions, university degree in journalism and media as a condition, work experience as a condition in practicing journalism, number of years of experience, percentage of journalism and media license holders of workers, female percentage of total workers, status of the institution's legal license Informatics, the relationship between the media outlet and the controlling parties, the type of financing and its sources, the ability to create self-financing, the sources of creating self-financing, the percentage of the contribution of self-financing, the presence of formal mechanisms for financial control, financial control in charge, the development challenges that face media institutions).

By reviewing the received forms and performing the appropriate statistical operations, the results of the second stage showed: that the largest percentage of the Syrian media outlets and institutions emerging after 2011, which is covered by the sample and operating until the date of preparing this study, and after many years of war; most of them are moving towards developing an institutional vision of their work at the administrative, organizational and legal level, and perhaps due to that and in addition to the continuation of support and financing, it is considered the most important factor in its sustainability and continuity within a changing map that witnessed the end and closure of many media outlets, projects and initiatives, and the creation of others.

Despite the institutional forms that these outlets have begun to take on different areas of control and media patterns, they still suffer from serious problems that may threaten their existence in general, especially those related to financing, its nature, and its significant association with unstable bodies and changing circumstances. This confirms the result of the first stage of this study; that the map of the Syrian media is still unstable and subject to change according to several factors and variables, the foremost of which is funding and its link to the changing political and military circumstances of the Syrian file. This urge the Syrian media outlets and institutions to seek to diversify the sources of support and try to create sustainable alternative sources that guarantee their long-term sustainability and independence.

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First: Introduction

Over decades, the Syrian media has suffered from a tight security grip and strict control, in addition to the dominance of the targeted government media, which represented an instrument in the hands of the ruling authority to promote its discourse and ideological mobilization of the Syrian public. Therefore, those circumstances led gradually to the loss of media credibility among the Syrians, who use to relied on the Arab and foreign media as an alternative to the Syrian government media for many years, however, even when the private media was permitted in Syria, licenses were granted to people close to the ruling regime, so the same authority narrative was copied, The private media has been unable to cause any breach in the wall of repression surrounding the Syrian media.

Within the framework of drawing the image and general features of the experience of the Syrian media, it is possible to quickly shed light on the contemporary history of the development of this media and the legislations that regulate its work, according to the various ruling eras in Syria, based on the following arrangement:

Since independence until the rule of the Ba'ath (1946-1963):

We can consider this area as the Golden Age of the Syrian press, wherein the year 1949 the Publications Law No. (35) was issued, which lifted many restrictions imposed on the freedom to publish and own independent and partisan[1] newspapers. With this law, more than 150 publications were issued between a newspaper and a magazine that spread in most of the Syrian cities, some of which left a mark in the history of the Syrian media, when some of them lasted just for a short period.

From early time in fifties from last century, the freedom of media began to decline, as every military coup eliminated, in whole or in part, the work of newspapers and publications and restricted them through censorship, then the era of unity with Egypt 1958 was a blow to freedom of the press that the Syrians voluntarily chose, as the law of publications during that period tightened the rope on Syrian newspapers and canceled the licenses of a large number of them[2].

1: Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, Media Against Citizenship: The State of Media and Press Freedom (Syria 2010-2011), 3/5/2011, available at the link: https://bit.ly/2RO8ygx
2: Same source.

After the separation, and accurately in 1962, a slight amendment was made to the Publications Law of 1949 to bypass the procedures for the closure and revocation of licenses that affected Syrian publications. That period was the golden age of freedoms in Syria, especially for the Syrian media, which included the Radio of Damascus beside the publications, which began its experimental broadcast in the year 1939 and moved to permanent broadcasting in the year 1947, and the Syrian Arab TV, which began broadcasting during the era of unity in 1960[3].

Al-Baath era:

When Al-Baath party took over the power in Syria, the Publications Law of 1949 was suspended, licenses for all publications issued at the time were canceled and confiscated.

Moreover, the party allowed only the governmental outlets at the time (Radio Damascus, Syrian TV) and the newspapers speaking on behalf of Al-Baath Party, which are: Al-Baath newspaper that was founded in the year 1947, then the Al-Thawra newspaper, founded in May 1963, in addition to local publications in the governorates (Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Lattakia).

Meanwhile, only two special publications continued to publish Al-Dad Magazine in Aleppo, and the Culture Magazine in Damascus. Further, in 1963, the Arab Advertising Corporation was founded, to restrict and control all the advertising work in Syria within it, in addition to the establishment of the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) in the year 1965[4].

The era of Hafez Al-Assad:

The security grip increased during the time of Assad the father, especially in the field of freedoms and media, as the dominance of governmental outlets continued[5] , to be supplied by new platforms, namely: Tishreen newspaper in 1975, Radio Sawt Al-Sha'ab in 1978, then, the second channel in 1986, and finally the Syrian satellite channel in the year 1996.

3: Talib Qadi Amin, Syrian Media (Media Law in Syria), National Institute of Public Administration, 2014, available at the link: https://bit.ly/2RO8ygx
4: Same reference.
5: Syria Media Map , Institute for war& peace reporting, August 2013

The era of Bashar Al-Assad (the first decade):

When Assad junior took the power after the death of his father, he has announced the time of reformation, but this policy was just a fake reform. Then, within this policy, Bashar Al-Assad issued Law No. (50) Of 2001 governing the work and licensing of publications in Syria, which is a modified version of Law (35) of 1949.

Even though the law was issued under the title reform and openness; however, it governed the state's control of the Syrian media.

For example, according to the new law, the government has the right to cancel the license of any publication if two penal provisions were issued against it within one year compared to five provisions in the previous law, besides, this law gave more powers to the Minister of information regarding licenses and monitoring of the media operating in Syria[6] .

Since the law was issued, during the time between 2001 to 2010, more than 250 different publications have been licensed, of which 232 have been issued, 160 are private, and 72 are government publications.

In 2002, a law for creating private Commercial radios was declared, which allowed the licensing of private radio stations operating on the FM wave, to broadcast only music programs and advertisements without any political content. As for the visual media field, the private "Orient" channel was closed, and it did not continue while Al-Dunya channel - which later changed its name to Sama Channel - owned by Rami Makhlouf Assad's cousin appeared.

 However, licenses were generally restricted to businesspersons close to the regime, to become like an extension of the regime's dominant arm of the Syrian media discourse[7] .

6: Talib Qadi Amin, Syrian Media (Media Law in Syria), National Institute of Public Administration, 2014, available at the link: https://bit.ly/2RO8ygx

7: Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, Media Against Citizenship: The State of Media and Press Freedom (Syria 2010-2011), 3/5/2011, available at the link: https://bit.ly/2RO8ygx

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Second: Reason of the study

In March 2011, after the beginning of the Syrian revolution, the media landscape in Syria has completely transformed, as the protests turned into a media war between the Syrian official media, who tried to ignore what happened and promote it as a fake news made by a misleading media, and among the Syrian civil activists who converted under this circumstances to citizen journalists[8], in an attempt to deliver their voices and the reality of the repression they were exposed to from the Regime's Security bodies.

Therefore, Social media was the only outlet for Syrian activists to break the media cordon of the regime, which prevented foreign means from covering events in Syria and restricting coverage only to the official media of the political authority and its allies, despite the modest capabilities of the activists, which are limited to cameras and mobile phones; but they were able to fill the world and preoccupy people with the Syrian event, which has become the most commented topic by the media throughout history, according to 2013 study[9].

Accordingly, the alternative media start to rise up and break the stereotype of the media and the journalist himself. Soon, those alternative media developed into institutions and media outlets under the longevity of the Syrian revolution and the presence of geographical areas outside the control of government forces, in addition to the support from international media organizations and media, institutions specialized in training and funding.

On the side of the Syrian opposition, hundreds of media outlets emerged (websites, newspapers, broadcasts, and TV stations), which were distributed between political and independent and speaking for military organizations and even Jihadist organizations.

The same applies to the Syrian regime, which was forced by the Syrian revolution to bring about changes in its media structure, which proved to be failed and lacked credibility by the Public, where the Syrian President issued Legislative Decree No. (108) for the year 2011 containing the Media Law, which granted in Article (35) the right to any person in the issuance of a media outlet within the conditions stipulated in the law, also created by the same decree the National Media Council entrusted with regulating the media and granting it powers that make it the actual responsibility for the media sector in Syria, which contributed to increasing the number of media operating in the areas controlled by the Syrian regime.

8: Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, Media Against Citizenship: The State of Media and Press Freedom (Syria 2010-2011), 3/5/2011, available at the link: https://bit.ly/2RO8ygx

9: Marc Lynch, Deen Freelon & Sean Aday, Blogs &Bullets: Syria's socially mediated civil war, United states institute of peace, 2013 https://bit.ly/2FJl0rq

It was all hill Adhere to the regime's discourse and promote it. later National Media Council canceled through Legislative Decree 23 of 2016. However, the number of Syrian media that were established between 2011 and 2015 reached 600 media outlets, 200 of which stopped by the year 2016[10].

This large number of discontinued outlets was because they originated from individual initiatives of what is known as the citizen journalist. Then it developed into media outlets that are free from any restrictions, not only restrictions of censorship, but some of them were professional restrictions.

In general, the emerging Syrian media trends, tendencies, and discourse were divided according to the divisions of the Syrian political flows and influenced by the accelerated political and military changes in the Syrian situation on several levels[11], which were reflected in the Syrian media map, which appears as an unstable and rapidly changing map.

Talking about democratic reform must be accompanied by the liberation of media from state control, as it is not possible to separate the concepts of democracy, transparency, and pluralism from freedom of the press.

Therefore, the reason for conducting this study revolves in the first stage of it; surveying the number of active Syrian media and currently operating, redefining the Syrian media map with its active institutions and contributing to shaping the overall media landscape in Syria and shaping and guiding public opinion, in addition to evaluating its performance according to several indicators, then focusing on the emerging ones after 2011 to assess its institutional reality needs, and the best ways to support it, so it constitutes a real cornerstone for a free and professional Syrian media after decades of government-dominated media.

10: Amr Alhamad, "Holding on to Seafoam: Insights on the Reality of Radio and Web Publishing in Syria" Weedoo, November, 2016

11: Syria Media Landscape from 2011 to Early 2016, Collaboration between the Syrian civil coalition (Tamas), Henta media organization and Madani organization

Second: The objectives of the study

This study aims, through two stages, to achieve the following:

1. First stage: Drawing a comprehensive map of the Syrian media that includes statistician all the active and working Syrian media up to the date of completion of the study, including the founding methods before the Syrian revolution, and dividing them according to their media type, geographical spread, the nature of their ownership, the date of their establishment, and the used languages.

2. Second stage: Conducting a general evaluation of the institutional reality of the emerging media after 2011 and their needs, according to the variables that it has identified, to make an accurate knowledge about its institutional reality (administrative, organizational, legal, and financial) and their needs to be able to create a new media style in Syria.

3. Documenting this important and dangerous stage in the history of the Syrian media objectively and systematically constitutes a historical reference for those interested and researchers in this field.

4. Creating a comprehensive and detailed database for the active Syrian media, that helps international organizations supporting the media by directing the support according to real needs, and assisting the media themselves in setting programs to develop their performance and develop their competitiveness among themselves.

Fourth: The importance of the study

This study is not considered with its two phases to be the first of its kind regarding the Syrian media, but its importance may lie in being the most recent up to the date of its Preparation.

The latest studies on the same topic covered the Syrian media until 2016.

On the other hand, as it conducts a general assessment of the reality and needs of the emerging media after 2011, in addition to diagnosing its strengths and weaknesses.

Fifth: Previous studies

The project's plan was drawn on the results of previous studies and reports, which were made by Syrian and foreign organizations and institutions about the Syrian media.

However, this study will focus from the point at which these studies were stopped, to update its findings and complete what Some of them suffered from a shortage and focus on new variables, relying on the long experience of the Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, which is the oldest Syrian non-governmental organization specialized in media studies and evaluation.

The following are the most important studies and reports that provide a comprehensive survey of the Syrian media after 2011, namely:

- **Syria Media Map, 2013, Institute for War & Peace reporting:**

The report presented a comprehensive map of the Syrian media outlets, following several criteria for classification, including the owner (government, private) and the means of specialization (political, economic, medical, technological, etc.), and the report also adopted a classification according to the political orientation after the year 2011, where it divided the means into (Supporter of the regime, supporter of the opposition, Kurdish).

- **Syria Audience research, 2016, Free press unlimited, Media cooperation and translation and Global forum for media development**

The study provided an explanation of the views of the Syrian public in areas controlled by opposition and regions controlled by the regime about the most widespread and credible media outlets. It reached results, most notably: a. In both areas, television is the most popular and reliable medium for the public, followed by electronic media, then newspapers, then radio. B. The media of the opposition is the most widespread and credible in the opposition's control areas, and the regime's media is the most pervasive and trustworthy in the areas of the regime's control.

- **Syria Media Landscape from 2011 to Early 2016, Collaboration between the Syrian civil coalition (Tamas), Henta media organization and Madani organization**

The report presented a comprehensive map of the Syrian media, relying on two levels of division, the first: geographic (areas under regime's control, areas of opposition control, areas of jihadi control and areas of Kurdish self-administration), and the second: the political direction (loyal to the regime, opposing the regime, extremists).

The report also adopted a standard for distinguishing independent media dependent on funding, as the report defines an independent media means: that it receives funding support from several sources or can generate it is financing through its media products and advertisements.

- **Holding on to Seafoam: insights on the reality of radio and web publishing in Syria, November 2016, WEEDOO.**

This study concerned with measuring the strength and reach of Syrian media outlets, which being read online, in particular. Where the statistics of this study focused on the technical performance and level of access concerning websites and broadcasts, and it showed:

1. 17 Syrian websites, from the 405 sites on the Internet, are the ones competing with tens of thousands of globally indexed sites on Google News, in terms of the priority of appearing when searching with the most common keywords in the media about the Syrian issue.
2. 67 radio stations broadcast in Syria, 42 of which originated after the Syrian revolution.
3. Since the beginning of the Syrian revolution, more than 600 media outlets have worked in the media space, 200 of which have stopped, and 400 have continued until November 2016.

- **Syria's New Media landscape(Independent media born out of war), December 2016, Middle East Institute**

The report provided a survey of non-governmental media outlets that were born in Syria after the war and divided them according to its political orientation into (supportive of the regime, supportive of the opposition, Kurdish, independent). The report adopted a definition of the independent outlets of the regime and the opposition as the outlets that seek, at a minimum, to adopt professional standards for the press, to apply those standards with the revolutionaries and the system symmetrically, and to use terms indicating impartiality. As for the independent Kurdish media, they are: whose coverage focuses mainly on the problems of the northeastern part of Syria under the control of the "military wing of self-administration."

Sixth: The stages of the study

This study seeks to map the currently active Syrian media institutions and outlets, also, to assess the institutional reality of the emerged ones after 2011 and their needs on several levels. According to that, the study will be divided into two stages:

First stage: (Map)

Through it, a systematic map will be drawn up for the active Syrian institutions and media operating up to the date of completing this study, according to its different media patterns and geographical distribution areas. The study will adopt the following methodological at this stage:

1- Procedural definitions:

The study will adopt, under its requirements, a specific procedural definition and specification of the effective Syrian media outlets and institutions subject of the survey, in addition to the intended definition of the media institution in question:

- **Effective Syrian media outlets and institutions:** : It is every Syrian media organization or institution, in terms of the content and the target audience, operating inside or outside Syria, interacting with the media in the Syrian public space and contributing to the formulation and formation of Syrian public opinion, whether in the immigrant or inside the Syrian territory, It has an official website and a workplace which a journalistic and administrative staff are based, and produces continuous and uninterrupted content, and categorizes its media activity within one of six patterns (radio, television, print newspaper, website, news agency, magazine).

- **Media Foundation:** It is every Syrian media organization that has more than one media tool under one name, and each one will be calculated separately according to the type of media that falls under it.

2- Study variables:

The main variable of this study is: the active Syrian institutions and media (visual, audible, read), and this variable is divided into the following sub-variables:

- Type of the media outlet (television, radio, website, and printed newspaper, and news agency, magazine).
- Date of Establishment.
- The geographical scope of work: (Syrian government control areas, opposition control areas, self-administration areas, outside Syria).
- Type of ownership: (private, government, party).
- Languages used in media discourse (Arabic, English, Kurdish, etc.)

3- Study questions:

The study raises the following central question during this stage: What are the current form of the present and active Syrian media outlets and institutions map. It subdivided from it the following questions:

- How many effective Syrian media outlets and institutions?
- What is the distribution of the effective Syrian media and institutions, according to media patterns?
- What is the distribution of the effective Syrian media and institutions, according to their geographical location?
- When was each outlet established?
- What is its ownership pattern?
- What are the languages used in media discourse for each media outlet?

4- Methodology:

The descriptive-analytical approach will be relied upon, which depends on studying the phenomenon as it is, and it makes an accurate description. It is expressed in a quantitative and qualitative expression. The qualitative phrase describes the event to us and clarifies its properties. In contrast, the quantitative expression provides us with a numerical description describing the amount or size of this phenomenon and the degree of its correlation with other different aspects.

5- Study community:

Effective Syrian media outlets and institutions, with different types of media, forms of ownership, and geographic locations.

6- Study sample:

This study is considered as a survey aimed to count the entire active and working Syrian media outlets and institutions up to the date of their preparation. Therefore, the intentional/objective sample will be used, and it is one of the types of non-probability samples, as the following will be excluded from the sample:

- Accounts and social media groups that post informational content.

- Activists' accounts on social media.

- Periodicals issued by non-media organizations, unions and institutions.

- Specialized media (medical, scientific, children's magazines, artistic, cultural, and sports).

- Personal blogging.

- Websites and official identifiers of government institutions, ministries, bodies and agencies.

- Local coordination and networks that post news content on social media.

- Platforms and identifiers of local administration bodies and entities in areas outside the control of the Syrian regime.

- Offices and media platforms for factions, military assemblies, and government forces.

- Media that are suspended during the survey period or that publish intermittent and discontinuous content or are updated during separate periods

Second stage: (assessing institutional reality):

After obtaining a map of the effective Syrian media institutions and outlets in the first stage, in the second stage, government and private media institutions that established before the year 2011 will be excluded.

So, Syrian government media considered as a major media organization that possess huge capabilities, besides they have staffs who have accumulated experiences for decades, which makes them outside the evaluation due to the difficulty of comparison between their capabilities and the emerging media capabilities on the one hand, and their lack of need for support outside the scope of government support on the other hand.

Same for the private media outlets and institutions established before 2011, as they were founded by businessmen close to the regime and possessing great potentials and do not need support from entities or organizations supporting the media.

Therefore, this study will target media outlets and institutions emerging after 2011, to assess their institutional reality (administrative, organizational, legal, and financial) and their needs, at this stage, we will adopt the following methodology:

1- Procedural definitions:

It will depend on the study at this stage, learn about what happened in 2011, in light of its political positions, its geographical scope (inside / outside), and the different patterns of its media styles (reading, audible, visual).

2- Study variables:

The main variable of this study represents the reality and needs of Syrian media institutions emerging after the year 2011, and is divided into the following sub-variables:

- Management: It is divided into the following variables: (organizational structure, human resources, legal status).
- Funding.
- Needs.

3- Study questions:

What is the administrative reality of the Syrian media outlets and institutions emerging after the year 2011? Moreover, it divides the following questions:

- Do the emerging Syrian media outlets and institutions have a clear organizational structure and internal system that precisely define the administrative hierarchy, vision, mission, and goals of the institution?

- Do emerging Syrian media outlets and institutions have formal legal licenses for conducting media work in the regions where they are located?

- What is the nature of the relationship with the ruling and controlling areas in which the means inside Syria operate (areas under regime control, areas under opposition control, and areas under self-administration)?

- What is the mechanism for selecting administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editor-in-chief, editor-in-chief) in the Syrian media (election, appointment, owner of the facility), and do the holders of those positions have the necessary journalistic and administrative experience?

- What is the percentage of graduates of the Faculty of Journalism and Information out of the total number of employees working in Syrian media institutions emerging as (editor, editor, broadcaster, and reporter)?

- How much is the female percentage of the total number of employees in the emerging Syrian media institutions?

What are the main sources of funding for the emerging Syrian media and institutions (government, businesspersons, political stream, supportive international organizations, a military faction, religious stream)? It is subdivided into the following questions:

- Do emerging Syrian media outlets and media can create self-financing? In addition, what percentage if any?

- Is there any form of financial control over the institution, whether internal or external?

What are the most prominent difficulties facing the emerging Syrian media, which represent major obstacles to their development (financing, technical equipment, and supplies, offices, and centers, specialized expertise and cadres, official work licenses, training courses, correspondence, administrative staffs)?

4- Methodology:

During this phase, too, we will rely on the descriptive-analytical approach, which depends on studying the phenomenon as it is in reality, and it is concerned as an accurate description and expresses it quantitatively and qualitatively.

The qualitative expression describes the phenomenon to us and clarifies its properties, whereas the quantitative expression provides us with a numerical description describing the amount or size of this phenomenon and the degree of its correlation with other different phenomena.

5- Study community:

Syrian institutions and media outlets emerging after the year 2011, regardless of their media patterns, political orientations, and geographical locations.

6- Study sample:

During this stage, the available sample will be approved in the selection of the media institutions and outlets subject to evaluation, where an appropriate sample will be chosen to represent the research community, due to the difficulty of direct communication with some media institutions operating in the areas of government control and self-administration and some areas of the opposition under jihadi control.

Seventh: Data sources

The data related to the two studies will be collected through a group of monitors trained in collecting data from the staff of the Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, through:

Initial sources:

1- Interviews with representatives of the Syrian media organizations directly, over the phone or by e-mail.

2- Given the seriousness of conducting interviews with some of the Syrian media operating inside Syria, the interviews will be replaced by direct observations of the monitors and the information published about the institution on its official website.

Secondary sources:

1- Available information to the Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, in addition to the information provided by partner organizations working in the field of Syrian media support.

2- An electronic survey on the web concerning Syrian media organizations.

3- Previous studies published on Syrian media institutions.

The data collected will be unloaded by the monitors in an electronic platform designed to serve the purposes of the project, and will then be audited and revised to ensure their accuracy through specialized supervisors.

Eighth: Information gathering tool

A special form was designed for each stage of the study, whereby each study variable was expressed in the form of questions that measure those variables and achieve the research objectives.

Ninth: First stage results (the map)

As a result of the survey about the Syrian media and institutions, which are included in the study sample and its conditions, the following results were reached:

1. Syrian media map

According to the survey's results, this map consists of 162 active media institutions and media outlets as of the date of writing the final report of the study, November 2019.

However, it is noticed through the survey of the Syrian media that the numbers have decreased significantly compared to previous studies, and this sustained decrease can be explained by the following:

The outbreak of the Syrian revolution in 2011 created a media growth represented in the creation of a large number of media outlets, most of which dominated the type of individual initiatives, lack of specialization, and the shortage of support sources and stable financing.

As a result, a large number of them quickly ended, leaving the media initiatives that provided the financial, organizational and legal conditions for their continuation.

On the other hand, the continuous military changing on the ground had an important impact on the decline in the number of the Syrian media, which was represented in the Syrian opposition losing large areas of the land, which led to the closure of a huge number of emerging media and the displacement of media workers working in those areas.

Moreover, the continuation of those who remain in the practice of media work under the de facto authorities and the restrictions imposed by them, which ultimately led to the closure of the remainder of them.
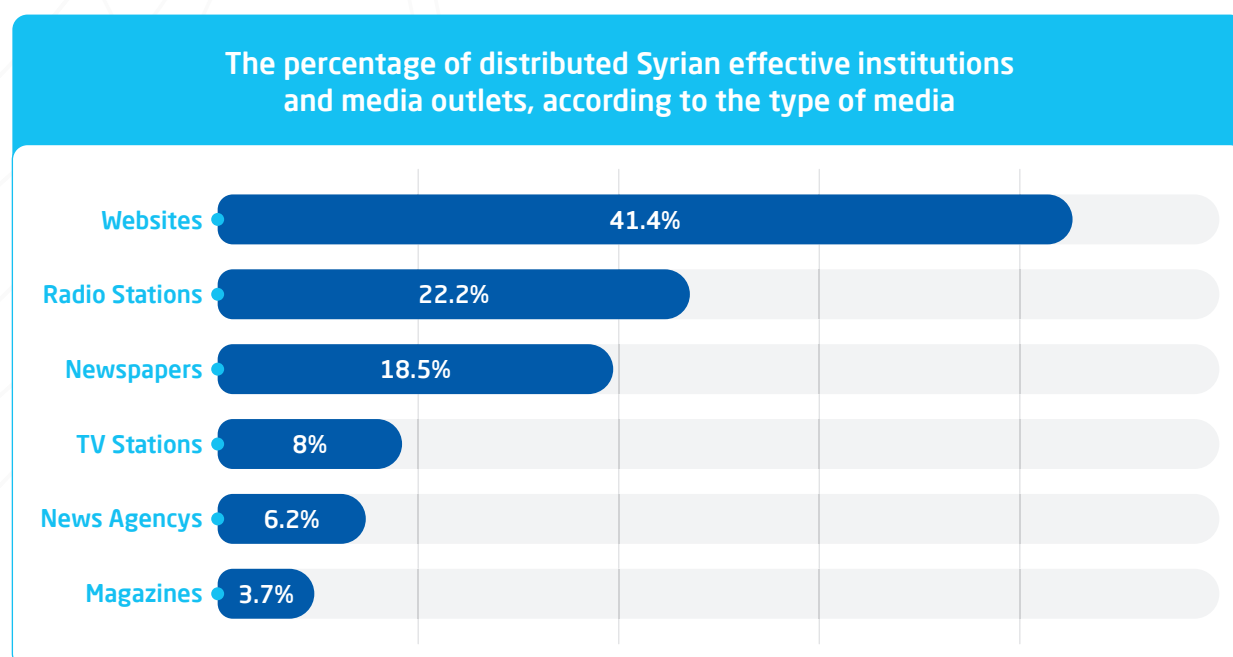
Not to mention the targeting of media professionals and activists in the field of media by various parties in conflict.

The advancement of government forces on the ground led to their return to the practice of tightening security and suppressing freedom of expression even in their areas of control, in addition to the decline in the importance of its media war, which also led to the closure of several media outlets within the control of those forces.The active Syrian institutions and media are distributed among the variables of the study, according to the following:

- **According to the media style**

The working Syrian media distributed among the six media types identified by the study as follows: 13 television stations, which constitute 8% of the total Syrian working media, compared to 36 radio stations, which they represent 22.2% of the total Syrian media, along with 30 newspapers and constitute 18.5% of the total working Syrian media, in addition to 67 websites and constitutes 41.4% of the total Syrian working media, in addition to 6 magazines and constitutes 3.7% of the total Syrian working media, in addition to 10 news agencies which represents a percentage 6.2% of the total Syrian media Working.

The percentage of distributed Syrian effective institutions and media outlets, according to the type of media

Media Type	Percentage
Websites	41.4%
Radio Stations	22.2%
Newspapers	18.5%
TV Stations	8%
News Agencys	6.2%
Magazines	3.7%

It is clear from the distribution of the Syrian media over the media patterns; how the websites occupied the largest percentage of the Syrian media in exchange for the decline of the printed media, which can be considered a global phenomenon and not only Syria; Linked to technological development and the increased dependence of the public on electronic media, In return for the high cost of printing, which led to the conversion of many newspapers and magazines printed internationally to websites.

In addition to this in the Syrian case, it is difficult to print and distribute and the security risks that accompany them inside Syria as a result of the multiplicity of control bodies and the imposed control and prevention of distribution by each party and targeting of those in charge of it, in addition to the weak capabilities and funding of most emerging media that are unable to issue printed and continuous numbers in light of Lack of ability to create self-financing.
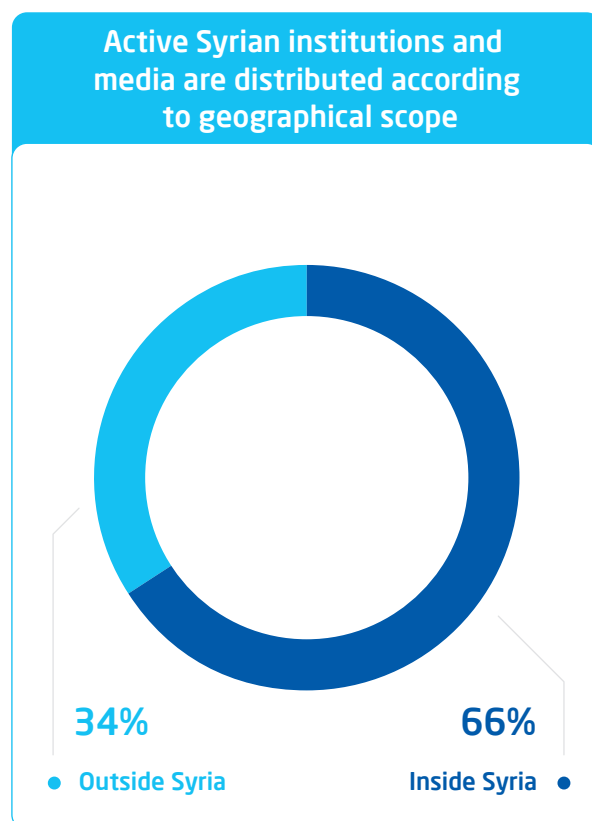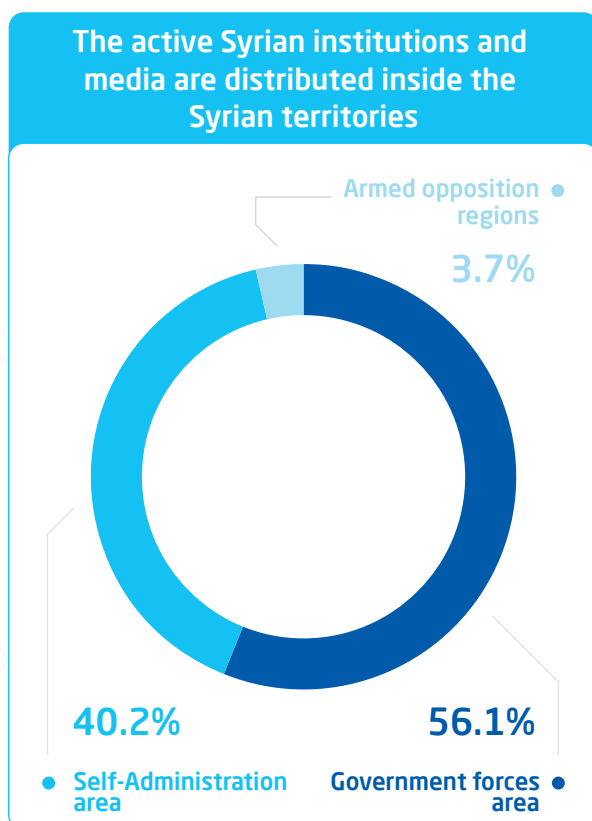
While radio stations formed the second-largest percentage among the types of media outlets distributed to the sample, this may be explained by the fact that radio stations witnessed a recovery in Syria before 2011, and then continued during the Syrian revolution as a general media style that was supported and encouraged within the various areas of control, and that As media projects with local impact at the lowest operational cost compared to television stations, which made up 8% of the total sample.

- **According to the geographical distribution**

107 media outlets are operating inside Syrian territories, that is, 66% of the total Syrian media operating, and those means are distributed according to the control areas as follows:

60 media outlets operating in the areas of government forces constitute 56.1% of the total Syrian media operating inside Syria, While operating within the self-Administration areas (SDF forces) 43 media outlets constitute 40.2% of the total Syrian media operating inside Syria, comparing of 4 media outlets operating within the armed opposition areas which means and constitute 3.7% of the total Syrian media Working inside Syria.

In contrast, we found 55 active media outlets outside Syria, indicating 34% of the total Syrian media, and concentrated in Turkey, where 31 Syrian media outlets work, symbolizing 56.4% of the media outlets operating outside Syria, followed by Europe, 11 media outlets with their main headquarters, i.e. 20% of the media operating outside Syria, and the rest of the media is distributed mainly to the following countries (UAE, Qatar, Jordan, Iraq/Erbil, America).

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The active Syrian institutions and media are distributed inside the Syrian territories

Armed opposition regions

3.7%

40.2%
Self-Administration area

56.1%
Government forces area

Active Syrian institutions and media are distributed according to geographical scope

34%
Outside Syria

66%
Inside Syria

It is clear from the results that the proportions of the distribution of the Syrian media between inside and outside Syria reflect the military reality on the ground and the areas of control for each of the conflict parties.

Where the control of the government forces over large areas of the opposition areas, and the latter's decline into a small enclave in Idlib, was reflected in the number of media operating in the opposition areas, which became almost non-existent inside Syria and concentrated outside, especially in Turkey, which has become a center of opposition political and media activity.

While the number of media outlets operating in government-controlled areas, and self-administration areas were not affected by the field military conditions, due to the relative calm witnessed in their areas of operation for years.

What appeared to be a threat in some regions, especially in northeastern Syria, where the forces of "SDF" dominate, specifically after the direct Turkish military intervention on Syrian lands and control of parts thereof, and the entry of the Syrian government forces to other parts, which may affect the number of media outlets operating in the future in those areas.

• According to the date of incorporation

The percentage of the Syrian media that was established before the outbreak of the revolution in 2011 reached 26.5% of the total active media to date, with 43 media outlets. While the percentage of the media that was established after 2011 amounted to 73.5% of the total number of the Syrian media outlets, with 119 media outlets.

Effective Syrian media outlets according to the date of incorporation

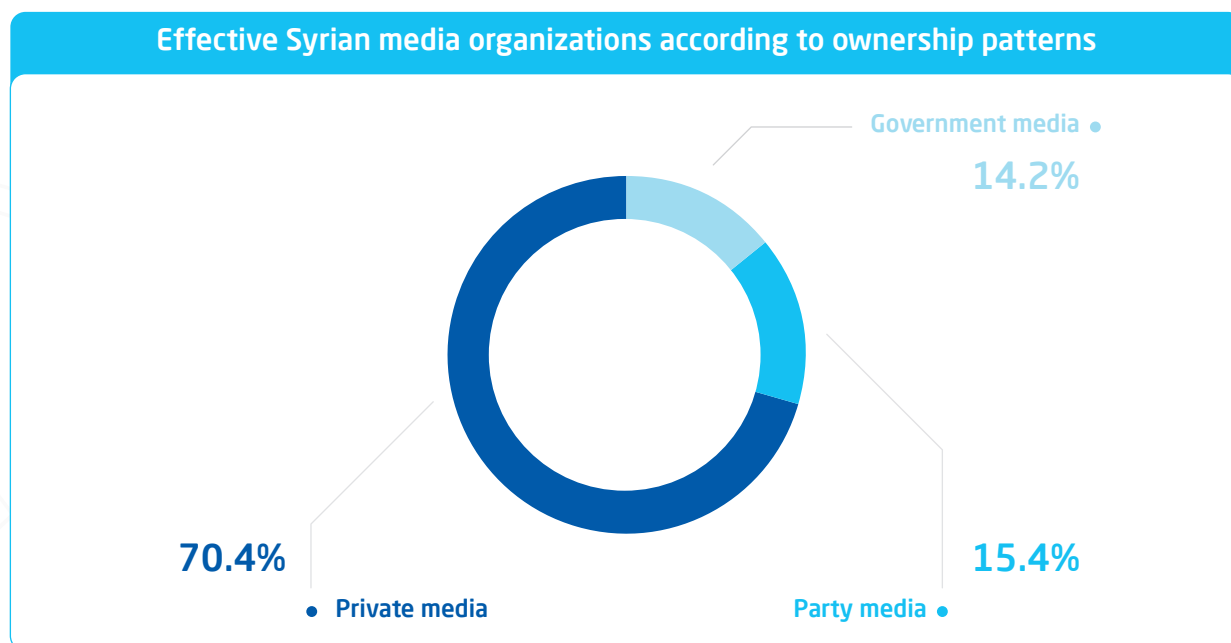|	
After 2011	73.5%
Before 2011	26.5%
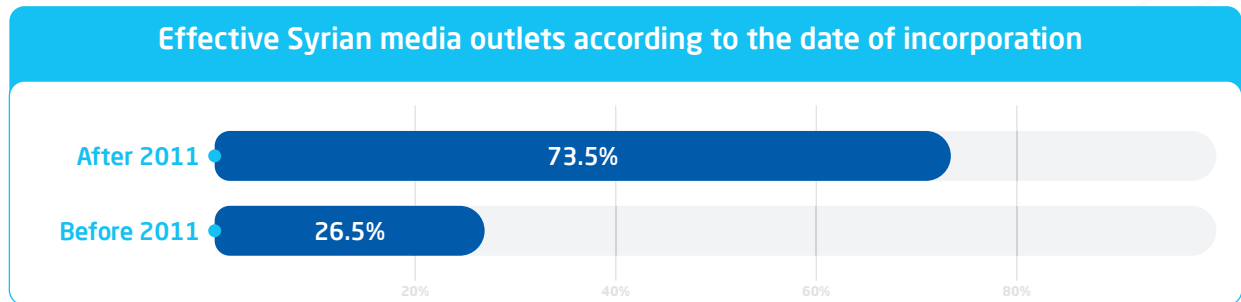
Despite the sharp decline in the numbers of the Syrian media that were established after the year 2011, they still constitute a media boom in the history of the Syrian media, as the outbreak of the Syrian revolution led to a significant and unprecedented increase in the number of media outlets, even at the level of the working media in regions The control of government forces, under the nature of the conflict at its beginning, which was represented by a media war no less important than the military war and the need of the various parties to the conflict for media carriers in it.

• Based on ownership

Until the date of preparing this study, the Syrian working media is distributed over the following types of ownership:

- Governmental: 23 media outlets, which create 14.2% of the total number, all operating within government-controlled areas.
- Private: 114 media outlets, indicate 70.4% of the total number of the Syrian media operating, 61 media outlets are operating inside the Syrian territories, and they constitute 53.5% of the total Syrian private media, distributed according to the control areas, as follows:
- Regime areas: 30 private media outlets constitute 49.2% of the total amount.
- Self- Administration areas (SDF forces): 28 private media, which address 45.9% of the total of private media outlets operating Within Syria.
- Armed opposition areas: 3 private media outlets operate and constitute 4.9% of the total private media operating inside Syria.

Moreover, 53 private media outlets operate outside the Syrian territories and constitute 46.5% of the total Syrian private media.

Effective Syrian media organizations according to ownership patterns

Government media
14.2%

70.4%
Private media

15.4%
Party media

On the other hand, 25 partisan media outlets constitute 15.4% of the total Syrian working media, and partisan media are distributed according to areas of control over the following form:

Self-Administration areas (SDF): 15 partisan media outlets, which constitute 60% of all party media outlets.

Regime areas: 7 partisan media outlets, 28% of the total.

Armed opposition areas: one means, or 4% of the Syrian party media.

Outside Syria: two media outlets, which constitute 8% of partisan media.

The Syrian partisan media distributes

Outside the Syrian territories
8%

Regime areas
28%

Armed opposition regions
4%

Self-Administration area
60%

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Syrian private media inside Syria

Armed opposition regions
4.9%

45.9%
Self-Administration area

49.2%
Government forces area

Private Syrian media according to geographical regions

46.5%
Outside Syria

53.5%
Inside Syria

It is noticed through the proportions of the distribution of the Syrian media according to the type of ownership, that the government media did not witness an increase in numerical compared to the private media, but on the contrary, it witnessed a decline represented by the suspension of broadcasting some of the oldest TV stations and the oldest in the memory of the Syrians (Channel 1 and 2), in exchange for stopping Broadcasting some radio stations and merging each other with (Sawt Al-Shaab, Damascus Radio)[12].

Moreover, we can see a lower rates of printing media, which can be explained on the one hand by the consequences of economic crises that prevented government media from developing in the shadow of the war and prompted it to reduce costs by closing some Means, on the other hand, This media lost its credibility in front the Syrian public before and after the outbreak of the Syrian revolution, which prompted the regime to rely on private media funded by businessmen close to it, in addition to supporting non-Syrian media, whether Lebanese, Iraqi or Iranian.

It is also clear that the private media witnessed a surge in the numbers of means, in a reflection of the state of thirst for the private media after years of government media control, repression and long restrictions by the Syrian regime on freedoms concerning the opposition media.

12: The Syrian government stops broadcasting "Channel One", the website of Al-Modon newspaper, 5/1/2017, available at the following link:
https://cutt.us/0GkQl

However, the circumstances after 2011 helped the emergence of dozens of private media outlets, whether in government-controlled areas, some of which were soon closed as a "Talaki" channel, or opposition from within the areas outside the government's control, or outside the country, especially since each of the parties The conflict had a special narrative of the conflict, and it required several media carriers.

The results also show the weakness of the partisan media presence of the Syrian opposition, both inside and outside Syria, which reflects a weak state of organizational partisan work in general in the Syrian opposition, while the traditional parties operating in the areas controlled by the regime maintained their media presence to a minimum, especially after a decision to stop subsidizing the publications of "Progressive National Front" parties, which prompted some of those parties' newspapers to close or switch to electronic form[13].

On the other hand, it was noted that Self-Administration areas witness the largest proportion of the number of partisan media, which can be traced back to the intensity of the number of Kurdish parties in that region before the Syrian revolution, and the existence of secret and public party activity linked to the history of the Kurdish issue in Syria, so that the party movement can recover after the year 2011 when these areas departed from the control of the Syrian government and announced the formation of the self-administration in 2014, whose political structure was the coalition of several parties headed by the Democratic Union (PYD), which led to a revival of the party media situation[14].

- **Based on the language**

We found out that 124 current media outlet use only the Arabic language, and constitute 76.5% of the total Syrian engaged media. Meanwhile, only two media outlets use only the Kurdish language, in addition to one that uses the Kurdish and Assyrian language together and constitutes a percentage of 1.9% of the total working Syrian media.

13: The war is devouring the Syrian newspapers on its way, Al-Arab newspaper website, 1/9/2016, available at the following link: https://cutt.us/SkyaW

14: For more information on the political parties that make up the self-administration, see: Sasha Al-Alo's book: "Political Emergencies during the Syrian Revolution: Trends, Weights, and Prospects," Maisalon Printing and Publishing house, 1st edition, April 2018, pp. 265-270.

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Moreover, 23 media outlets use the Kurdish language as a second language in addition to Arabic and constitute 14.2% of the total Syrian active media, then, one outlet uses only the English language in the content it provides and makes up 0.6% of the total Averages active Syrian media. 12 media outlets use the Arabic language and other languages (English, Turkish, French) and constitute 7.4% of the total Syrian working media.

Effective Syrian media according to the languages they use

English only
0.6%

Kurdish only
1.9%

Arabic and other
7.4%

76.5%

14.2%

Arabic only

Arabic and Kurdish
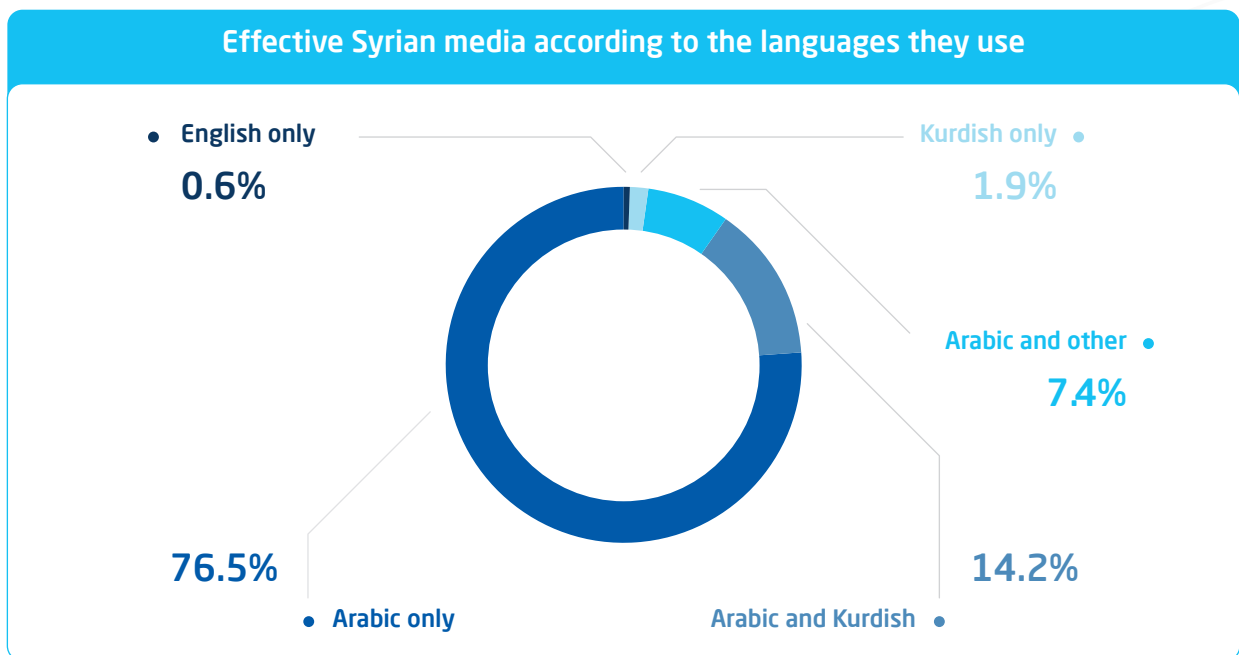
Through the languages used in the Syrian media, it appears that the focus of these means on their different political orientations is to address the Syrian and Arab local audiences and the neglect of the non-Arab audiences, despite the relatively large number of Syrian media outlets absent media speaking in foreign languages, even though the war in Syria has been classified As the most informative event in history.

On the other hand, a clear development is observed in the use of the Kurdish language and local languages such as Assyria within the media, and this use is not limited to the local media operating in the regions of northeastern Syria, but it was overlooked by other media, the Kurdish language has been included alongside Arabic, even if - until now - Uncommonly[15].

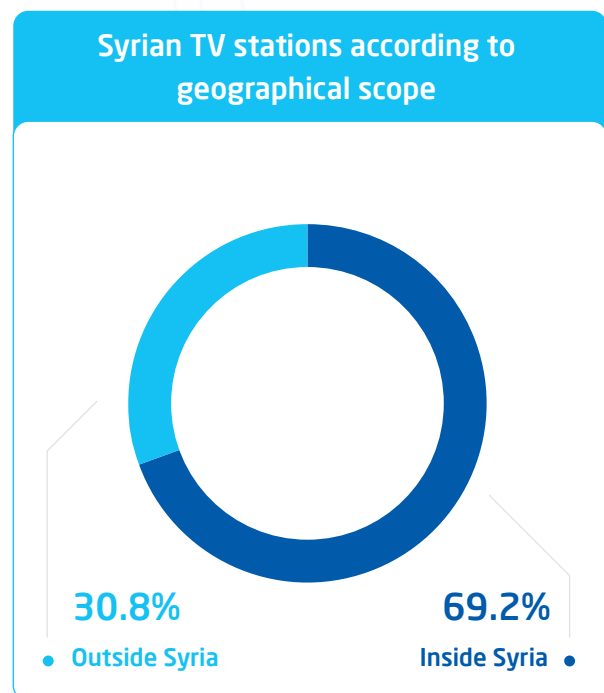15: Marc Lynch, Deen Freelon, 2013, Blogs& Bullets: Syria's socially mediated civil war, op. cit.

2. TV stations

There are 13 TV stations operating in Syria, they constitute 8% of the total number of Syrian media outlets, and its map can be drawn with the following points:

- **According to the geographical distribution**

9 television stations operate inside the Syrian territories and constitute 69.2% of the total Syrian TV stations operating, distributed according to the control areas as follows:

- 6 television stations operate in the areas controlled by government forces and constitute 66.7% of the total Syrian TV stations operating inside Syria.

- 3 television stations in the self-management control areas (QSD), which constitute 33.3% of the total Syrian TV stations operating inside Syria.

- On the other hand, 4 television stations operate outside the Syrian territories and constitute 30.8% of the total Syrian TV stations operating, and their regions are concentrated in Turkey and two stations operate, Lebanon and the United Arab Emirates at the rate of one station each.

Syrian TV stations inside Syria	Syrian TV stations according to geographical scope
66.7% Self-Administration area — 33.3% Government forces area	30.8% Outside Syria — 69.2% Inside Syria
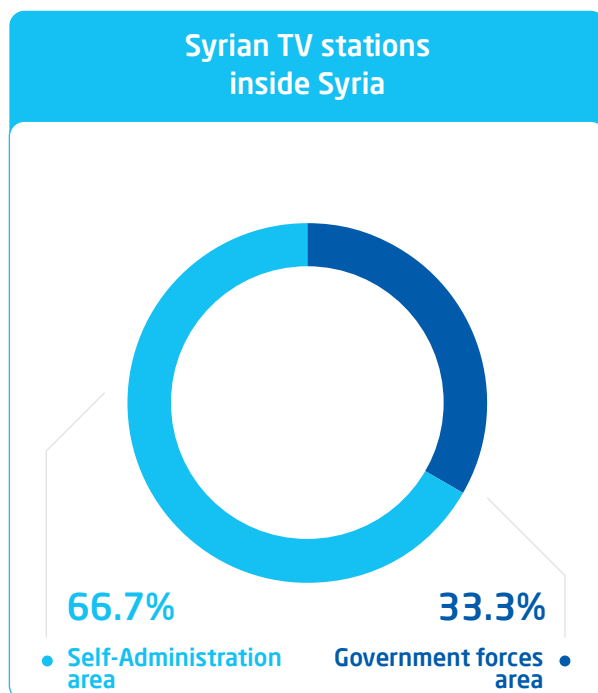
It is noticed through the results, that the television stations focus within the areas of system control and self-management, as some televisions in the areas of the system maintained their presence with an increase in the number of private stations, while the relative security stability in the self-management helped to establish television stations, especially within the attempts of management Subjectivity to create a special "governance" model that includes an alternative media model of opposition and regime media to address their audiences, including televisions.

On the other hand, the deteriorating security situation in the opposition-controlled areas, whether related to the constant bombing or the intensification of extremist groups; reflects the absence of the lowest conditions of stability that allow the establishment of television stations as huge media facilities that require financial and security stability, so that these areas relied mainly on the local correspondents of TV stations Supporting the opposition, or other foreign correspondents, who intermittently enter Syrian territory.

- **According to the date of establishment**

Six TV stations operate in Syria before the outbreak of the Syrian revolution in the year 2011, and they constitute 46.2% of the total TV stations operating in Syria, while seven television stations were established after the year 2011, and they constitute 53.8% of the total Syrian TV stations operating.

Distribution of Syrian TV stations by date of establishment

After 2011	53.8%
Before 2011	46.0%

20%　40%　60%　80%
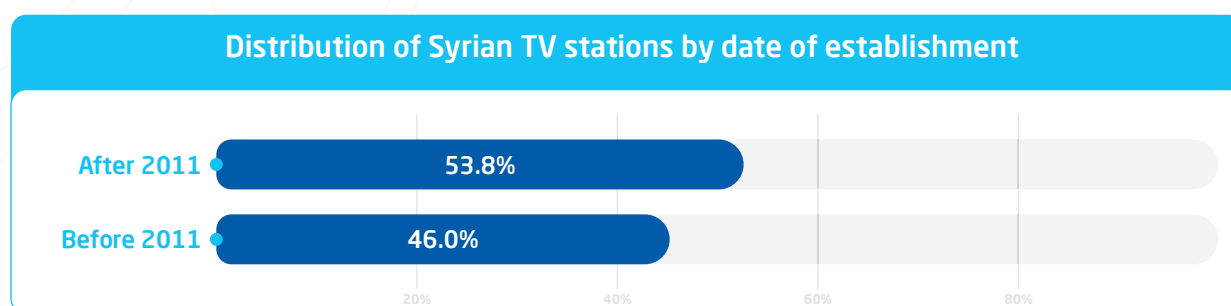
- **Based on ownership**

The proportion of government television stations is 23.1%, with 3 television stations, all of which operate inside Syria within the areas of government forces control, while private television stations constitute 69.2% of the total TV stations operating in Syria and 9 television stations, 4 of which operate Outside the Syrian territories, the Syrian partisan television stations also constitute 7.7%, with 1 television station, operating in the areas of self-administration (SDF).

Syrian TV stations according to ownership patterns

Government media ●
23.1%

● Private media
69.2%

Party media ●
7.7%
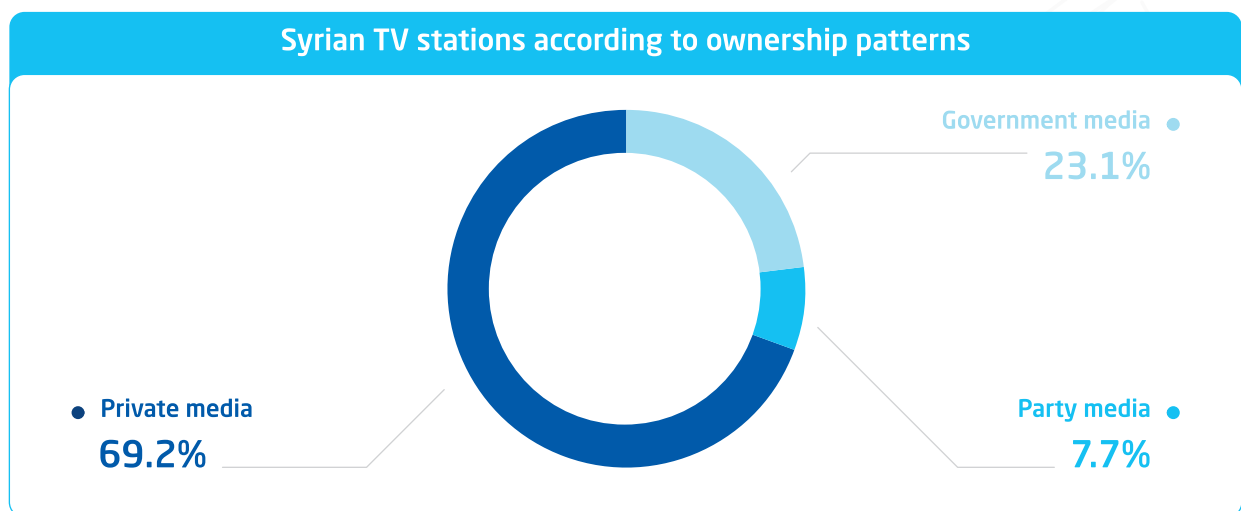
It is clear from the results that the largest percentage of television stations is concentrated within the Syrian government's control areas (governmental, private). Government television stations maintained a minimal presence due to the availability of state capabilities and the permanent need for a government media carrier; in addition to that, most of them exist before the year 2011 as part of a government monopoly on television broadcasting.

While it is noticed through the results that this monopoly situation is broken through a clear development of televisions in the private sector, relying on the support of businessmen or countries involved in the Syrian conflict, so the lowest percentage of parties, most of which relied on publications and websites, was as lower-cost media carriers.

- **Based on language**

10 Syrian TV stations only use the Arabic language in their media content and constitute 76.9% of the total Syrian TV stations, 2 Kurdish language stations in addition to Arabic are used in their content and they constitute 15.4% of the total Syrian TV stations, while one station uses the Arabic language And other languages (English and Kurdish) in their content and constitute 7.7% of the total Syrian TV stations.
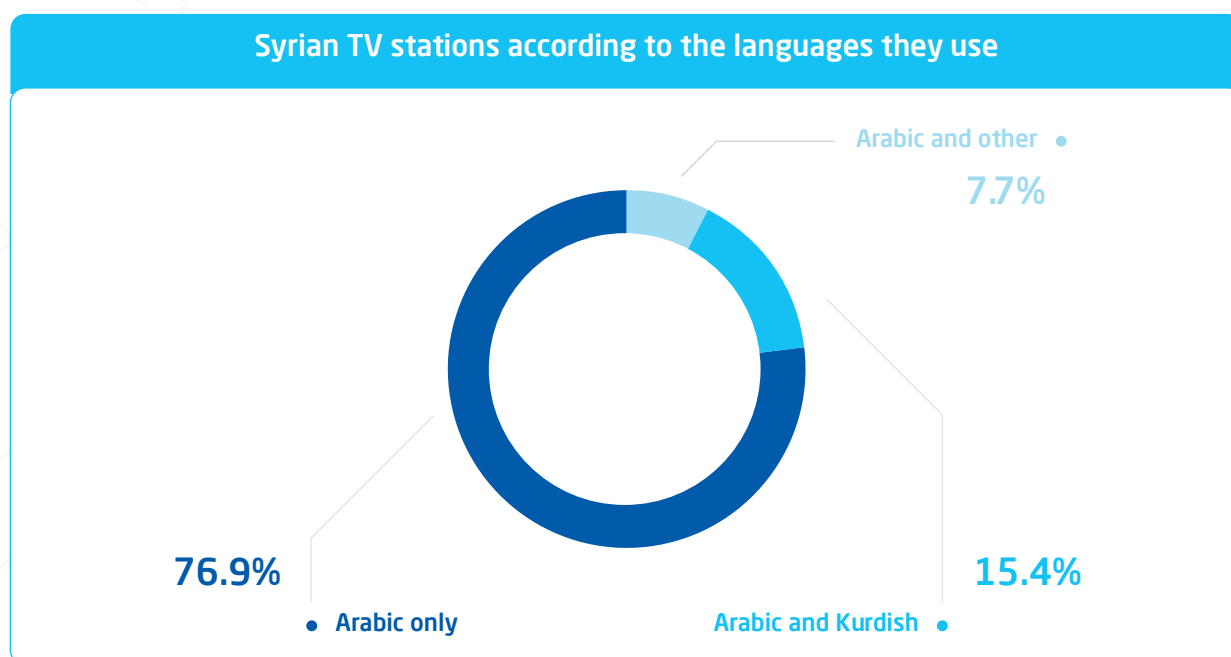
Syrian TV stations according to the languages they use

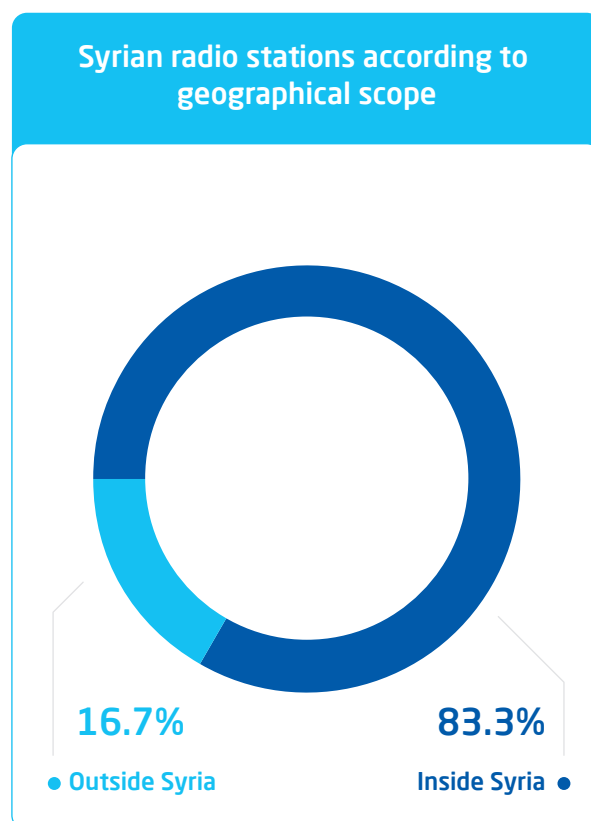Arabic and other ●
7.7%

76.9%
● Arabic only

15.4%
Arabic and Kurdish ●

3. Radio stations

The number of Syrian radio stations operating is 36 radio stations, and they constitute 22.2% of the total Syrian media operating, and its map can be drawn with the following points:

- **According to the geographical distribution**

30 radio stations operate inside the Syrian territories and constitute 83.3% of the total Syrian radio stations operating, distributed according to the control areas as follows: 17 radio stations operate in areas controlled by government forces and constitute 56.7% of the total Syrian radio stations operating in the Syrian interior, while working 12 radio stations in the self-Administration control areas (SDF forces), which constitute 40% of the total radio stations operating inside the Syrian Arab Republic, compared to one radio station operating within the areas of the armed opposition control, and constitutes 3.3% of the total radio stations operating in the Syrian interior. Outside Syria, 6 radio stations operate and constitute 16.7% of the total Syrian working radio stations, where five of them are located in Turkey and constitute 83.3% of the total working radio stations outside Syria, while one radio operates in Europe and represents 16.7% of the total radio stations Working outside Syria.

Syrian radio stations according to geographical scope	Syrian radio stations according to geographical scope
Armed opposition regions **3.3%**	
40% Self-Administration area	**16.7%** Outside Syria
56.7% Government forces area	**83.3%** Inside Syria
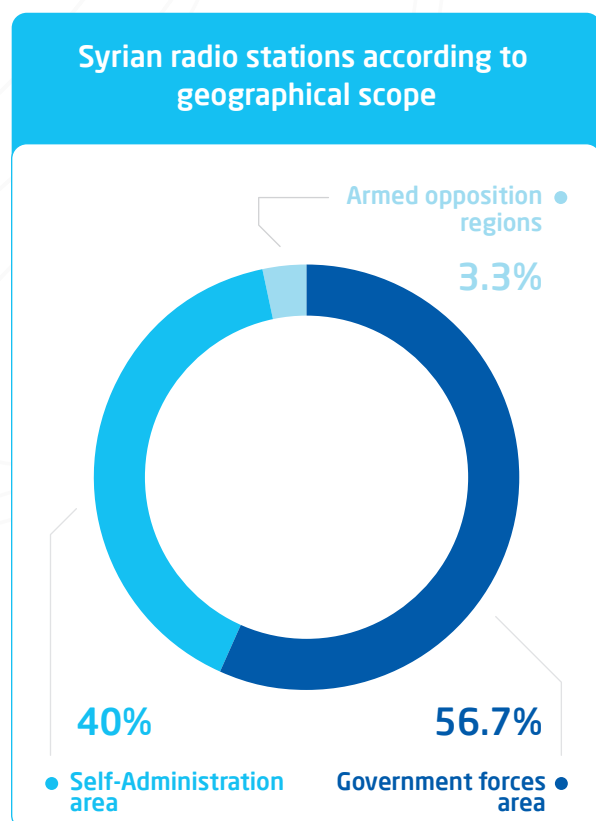
It is noticed through the results that the largest percentage of radio stations are concentrated in the Syrian interior, and this may be explained by the fact that the radio broadcast needs a specific geographic scope that depends on the shortwave FM, and this is not available abroad, where most of the Syrian radio stations are limited to broadcasting via the Internet, As a result of several reasons, most notably the obstruction of laws outside Syria and the related potential for reservation of frequencies, in addition to the different nature and conditions of radio use between Syrians at home and. As for the level of the distribution of radio stations inside the Syrian Arab Republic according to the control areas, it is noted that the largest concentration was within the areas of government forces control, which witnessed mainly before 2011 a boom in broadcasts, most of which were technical, and began to increase after 2011 with different specialties, while the second-largest proportion of broadcasters was concentrated within the areas of control Self-management, as the relative security stability situation helped the launch of a large number of radio stations, especially local ones, that are linked to broadcasts at the village and town levels, in exchange for low operating costs compared to televisions, while the poor security situation within the opposition-controlled areas was a factor that prevented continuation Opposition radio stations, whether related to the constant bombing or restrictions imposed by some of the dominant military groups, which led to the closure of a large number of broadcasters or the transfer of some of them abroad, or some continued to operate under difficult circumstances.

- **According to the date of establishment**

13.9% of the Syrian radio stations operate before the outbreak of the Syrian revolution in the year 2011, and there are 5 radio stations, while 86.1% of the Syrian radio stations were established after the year 2011 and the number of 31 radio stations.

Distribution of Syrian radio stations by date of establishment

After 2011	86.1%
Before 2011	13.9%
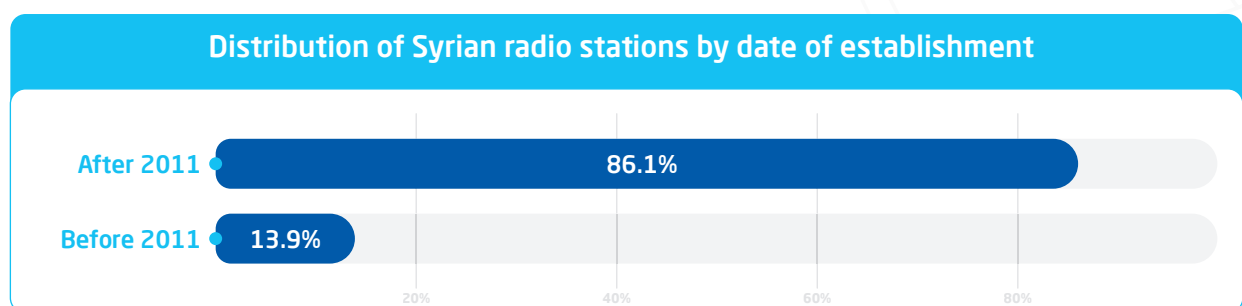
It is noted from the results that a large number of radio stations were launched after the year 2011, and in this context, it is worth noting that the numbers of broadcasters before 2011 were on the rise, but most of them are represented by private technical radio stations, and this is not counted within the sample of this study, which excluded the media Specialized, and focused on a sample of the media that contains news or program content that interacts with the Syrian public affairs.

- **By ownership type**

Government radio stations constitute 22.2% and 8 broadcasters, all of which operate inside Syria in areas controlled by government forces, while private radio stations constitute 75% of the total radio stations operating in Syria and 27 broadcasts, 6 of which operate outside Syrian territory, Also, partisan radio stations constitute 2.8%, operating in self-Administration control areas (SDF forces).

Syrian radio stations according to ownership patterns

Government media ●
22.2

75%
Private media ●

2.8%
Party media ●
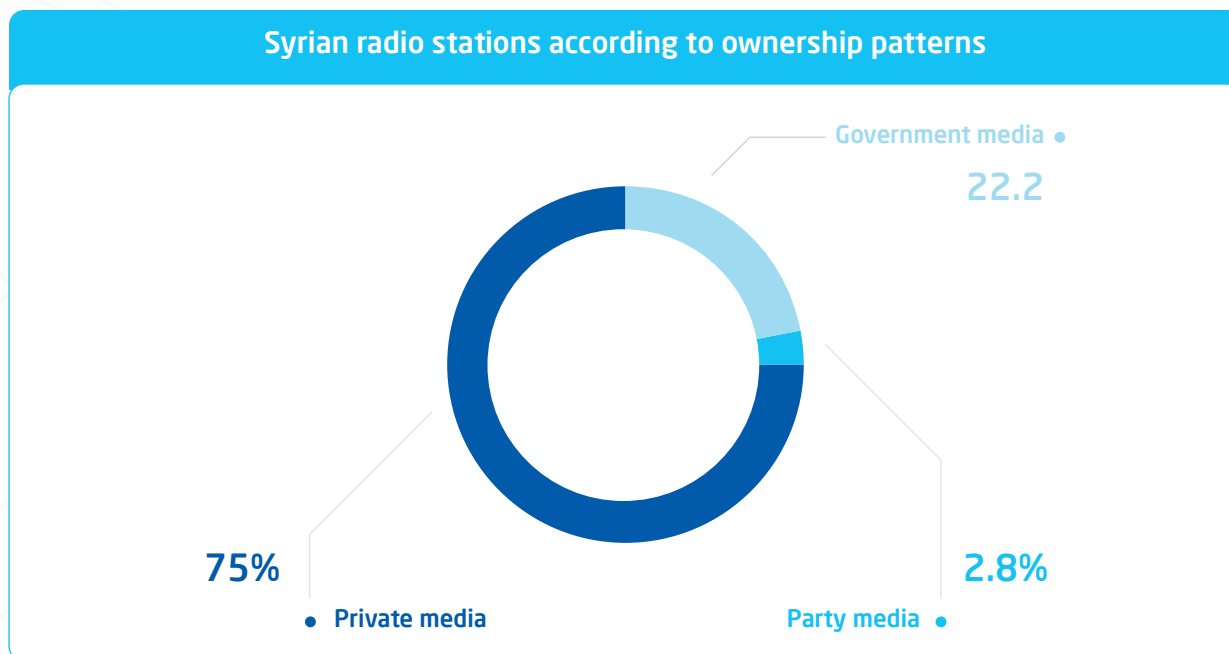
It is noted from the results, that private radio stations constitute the overwhelming proportion of the distribution of radio stations according to the ownership pattern, where most of them were launched after the year 2011 according to circumstances and reasons explained above, while government radio stations witnessed a state of stability closer to decline, while the lowest percentage of party radio stations in An indication that the parties are less dependent on broadcasters, and more on other media styles.

• Based on the used language

26 Syrian radio stations produce their content in Arabic only, which constitutes 72.2% of the total Syrian radio stations.

Meanwhile, 8 Syrian radio stations use both Arabic and Kurdish, that's mean 22.2% of the total sample, and one radio station also uses the Kurdish language only in the content that it provides and constitutes 2.8% of the total Syrian radio stations, in addition to one radio station that uses the Kurdish and Assyrian language and constitutes 2.8% of the total Syrian radio stations.

Syrian radio stations according to the languages they use

Arabic and Kurdish
7.7%

Kurdish only
2.8%

70.4%
• **Arabic only**

2.8%
Kurdish and Assyrian •
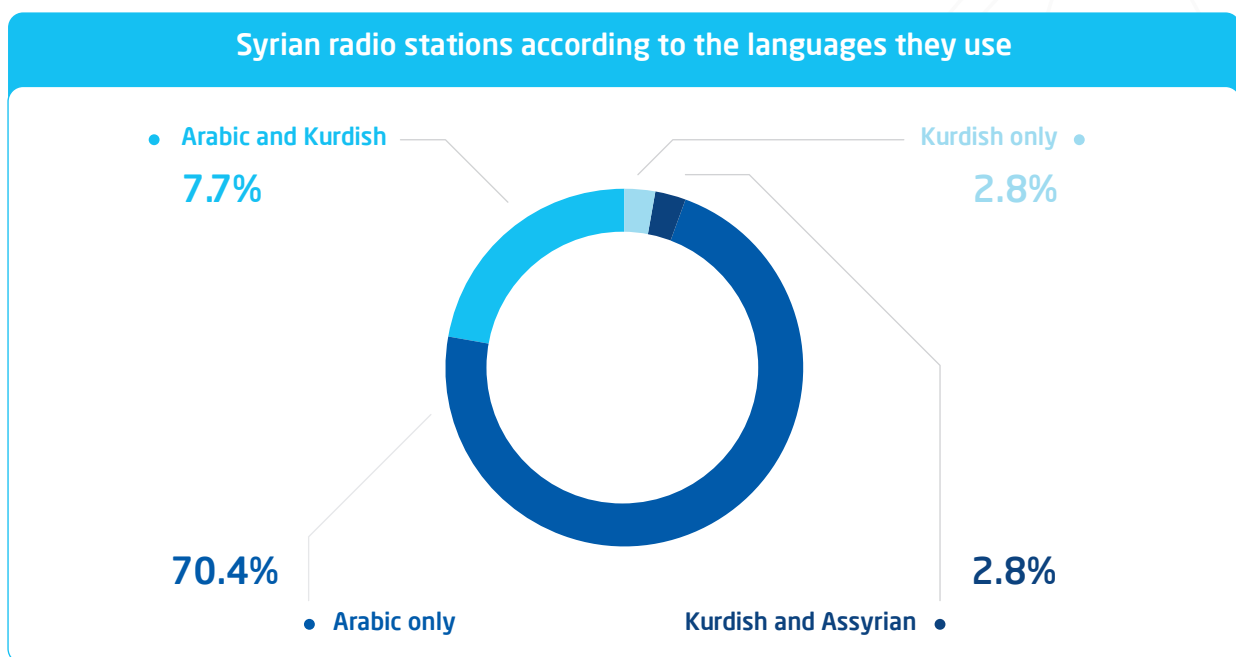
We can find from the results above, that despite the concentration of the Arabic language as a major language in Syrian broadcasts, the spread of local radio stations at the level of cities and towns contributed to the emergence, albeit limited, of some languages that were completely absent from the media In Syria.

4. Websites

The total number of Syria media websites is 67, and they constitute 41.4% of all the Syrian working media, then, we can draw their map like the following:

- **According to the geographical distribution**

33 websites operate inside the Syrian territories and they constitute 49.3% of the total working Syrian websites.

They are distributed according to the control areas as follows:

- Government-controlled areas: 20 websites, that constitute 60.6% of the total Syrian websites operating in the Syrian interior.

- Self- Administration areas: 12 websites and they constitute 36.4% of the total sum.

- Armed opposition areas: only one website operates within the areas of the armed opposition control and constitutes 3% of the total websites Syrian worker inside.

- Outside Syria: 34 Syrian websites operate outside Syria and constitute 50.7% of the total Syrian working websites. The majority are in Turkey with 16 websites, which constitutes 47.1% of the total websites operating outside Syria, followed by Europe where 7 websites and constitutes 20.6% of the total websites operating outside Syria, and the rest of the sites are distributed to (Jordan, UAE, USA).

The location of Syrian websites Within Syria

Armed opposition regions

3%

36.4%
Self-Administration area

60.6%
Government forces area

Syrian websites locations between inside and outside the Syrian territories

50.7%
Outside Syria

49.3%
Inside Syria
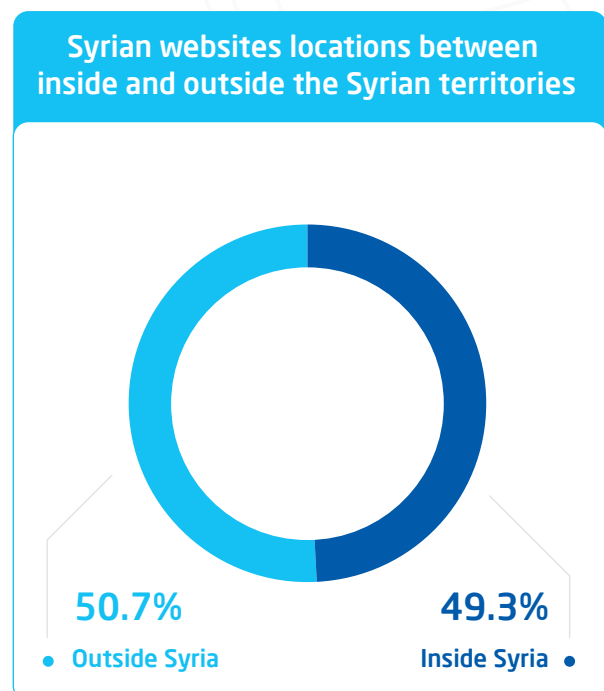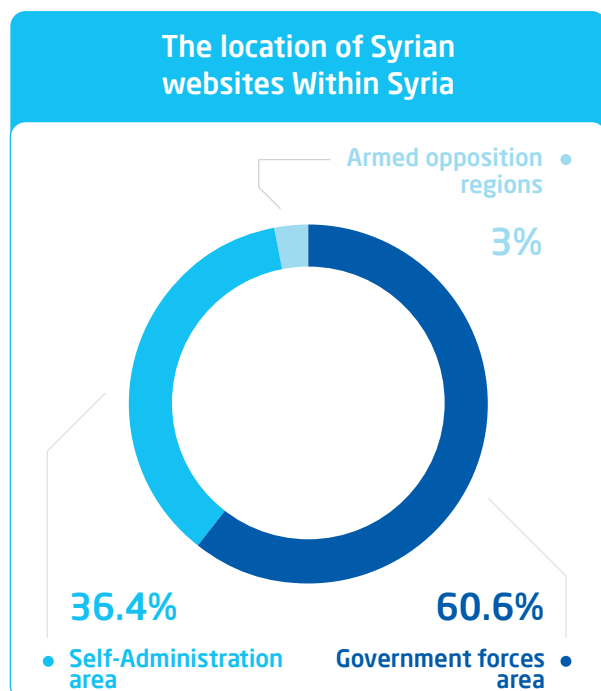
It is noticed from the results that the Syrian websites are distributed equally between the inside and the outside, and this may be due to the concentration of most of the Syrian opposition abroad, in addition to the ease and low cost of establishing websites and their lack of connection to the geographical scope, while their distribution within the Syrian territories applies to it as it applies to media patterns Previous.

- **According to the date of establishment**

10.4% of the Syrian websites operate before the outbreak of the Syrian revolution in 2011, and there are 7 websites, while 89.6% of the websites were established after 2011 and the total number of is 60 websites.

Syrian websites based on date of establishment

After 2011	89.6%
Before 2011	10.4%
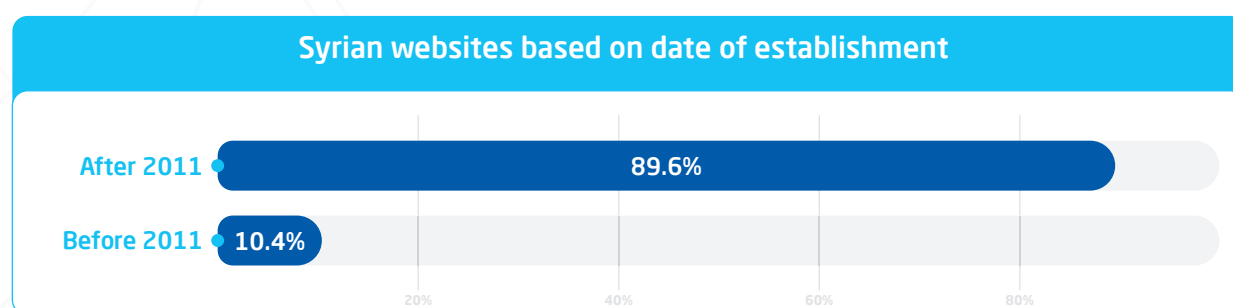
- **Based on ownership**
- Governmental websites: only 4 websites owned by the Syrian government, which constitute 6% of the sample. all of them operate inside the Syrian territory.
- Private websites: 91% of the total websites are private, which are 61 sites: 33 of them operate outside Syrian territory.
- Party Websites: only 2 websites are owned by parties, which constitute 3% of the sample, and both of them operate in Self-administration areas (SDF forces).

Syrian websites based on ownership

Government websites 6%

Private websites 91%

Party websites 3%
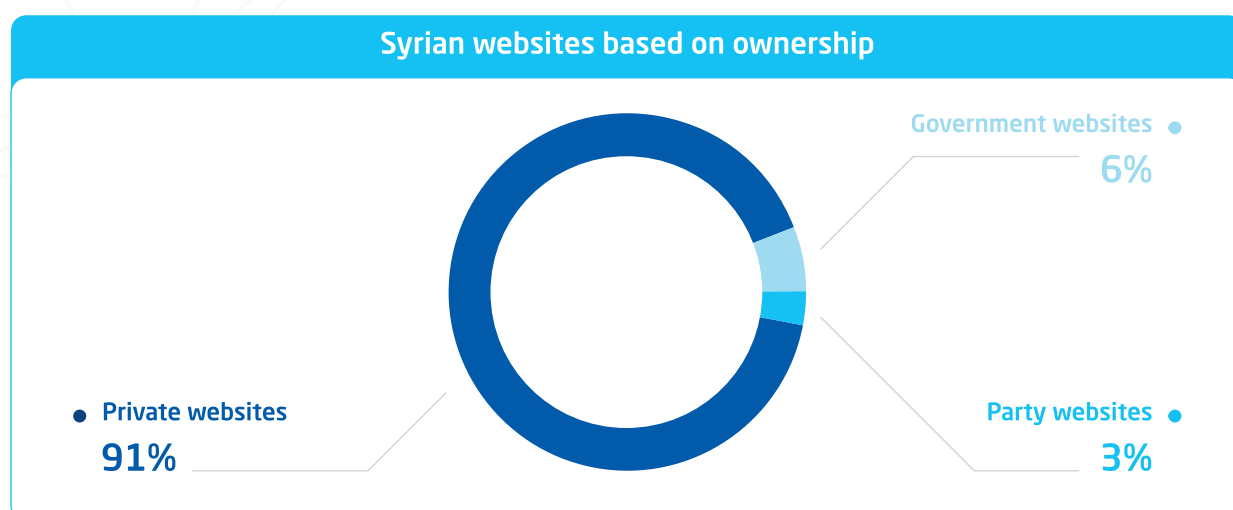
Clearly, from the results that the proportion of private websites is largely exported, due to several reasons related to their low cost compared to some other media patterns, in addition to their effectiveness and ability to reach. Meanwhile, government websites were represented by a small percentage, and this may be explained by the fact that the government media situation depends mostly on its official websites, which are not included in the sample, more than news websites.

Therefore, the same applies to some parties that often rely more on their official identifiers than news websites, not to mention that some websites do not formally and explicitly announce their affiliation with certain parties.

- **Depending on the language**

55 of current Syrian websites use only the Arabic in the content that it provides and constitutes 82.1% of the total Syrian websites, comparing to one website uses the English language as a single language in the content it provides and constitutes 1.5% of the total Syrian websites, in addition to 3 websites use the Kurdish language besides Arabic in the content and they constitute 4.5% of the total Syrian websites, while, 8 websites use the Arabic language besides other languages (English, Turkish, Kurdish) in the content they provide and constitute 11.9% from the total sum.

Syrian websites based on the languages they use

English only
1.5%

Arabic and others
11.9%

82.1%
Arabic only

4.5%
Arabic and Kurdish
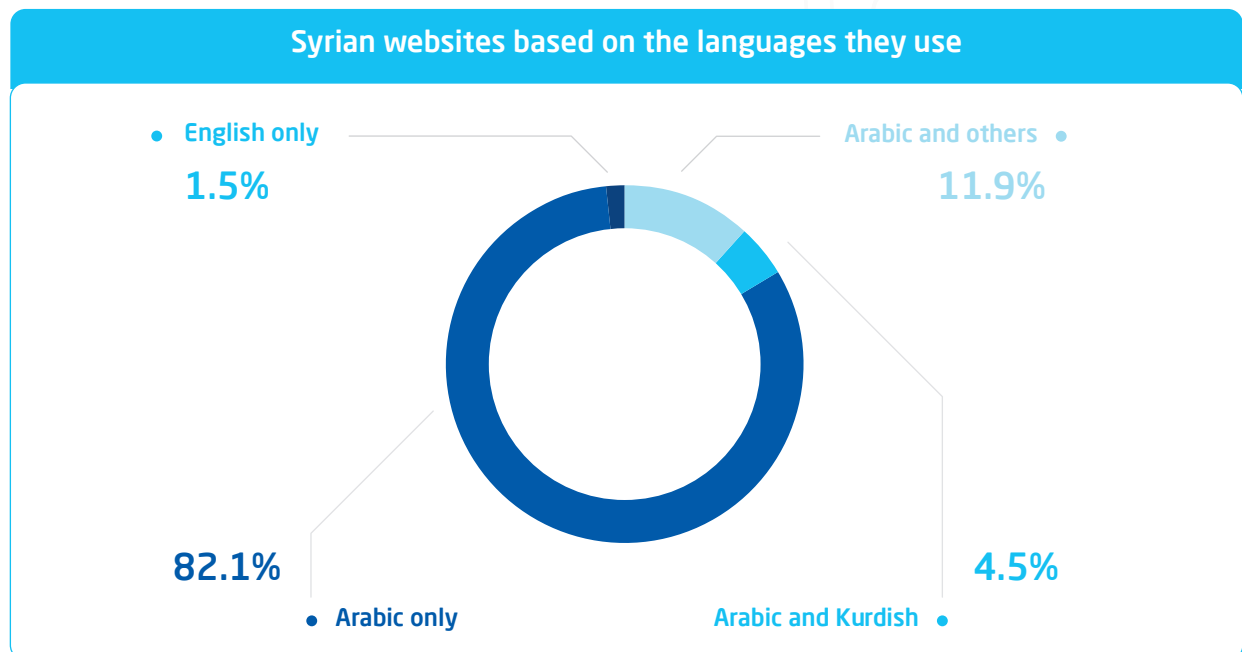
It is noticed through the results that the proportion of the use of foreign languages, especially English, increases in the Syrian websites more than other media styles, and this may be easily explained by reaching and targeting the Western audience through written translations, as some websites provide part of their materials or most of them are in foreign languages, especially in English.

5. Newspapers

30 Syrian newspapers are operating currently, and they constitute 18.5% of the total number of Syrian media outlets, which we can analyze based on the following points:

- **According to the geographical distribution**

26 newspapers operate within the Syrian territories and constitute 86.7% of the total number of Syrian newspapers.

However, those Newspapers are distributed according to the control areas as follows:

- Areas under government forces 'control: 16 newspapers and constitute 61.5% of the total Syrian newspapers operating inside Syria.

- Self-Administration areas (SDF): 10 newspapers run in these areas, which are around 38.5% of the total sum inside Syria.

- Outside Syria: 4 newspapers operate and constitute 13.3% of the total Syrian working newspapers. The largest proportion of them is in Turkey, with 3 newspapers, which constitutes 75% of the total newspapers operating outside Syria.

Syrian newspapers inside Syria	Syrian newspapers inside and outside Syria
38.5% Self-Administration area **61.5%** Government forces area	**13.3%** Outside Syria **86.7%** Inside Syria
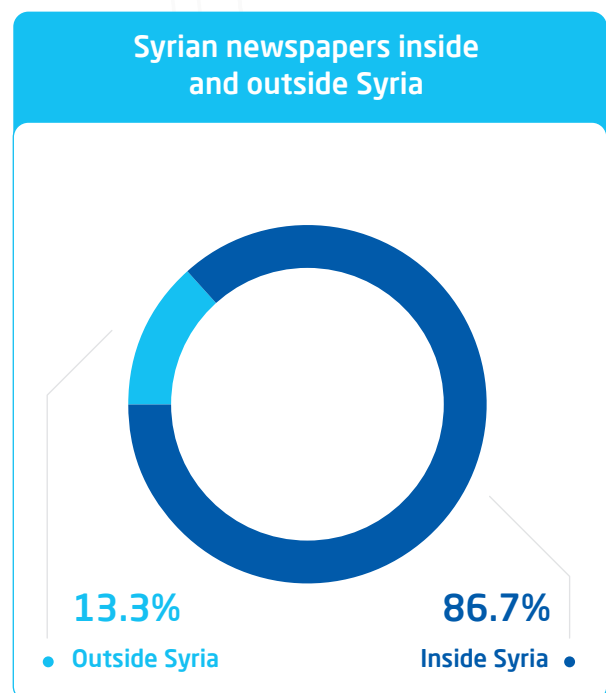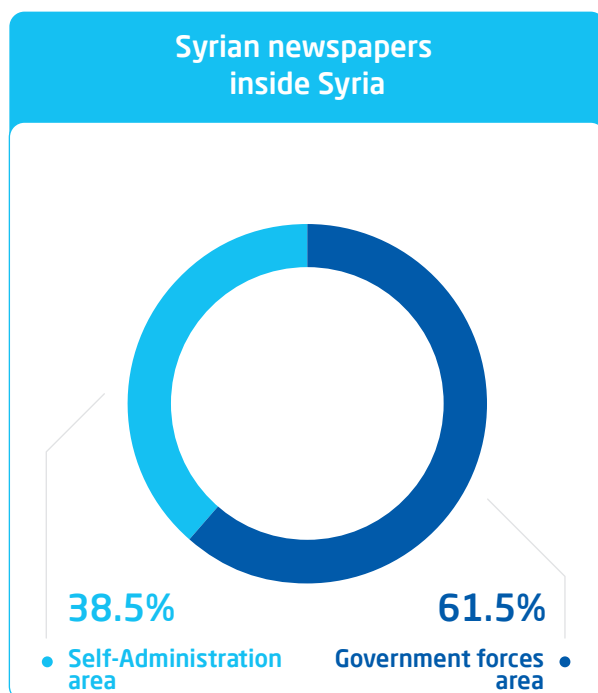
Given the higher concentration of newspapers inside Syria more than the outside, the result seems natural due to the clarity of the geographical scope of the distribution and the nature of the target audience within it, and that differs from the outside, and the largest percentage is concentrated inside within the areas of government forces control, and this can be explained by the presence of a large number of the newspapers completed before 2011, in addition to the concentration of the printing and publishing movement within the areas of government control, while the percentage also appears high in the areas of self-management, and this can be explained by the launch of many newspapers after 2011, in addition to the multiplicity of parties, most of which depend on newspapers as media carriers.

- **According to the date of incorporation**

76.7% of the Syrian newspapers operate before the outbreak of the Syrian revolution in 2011, and there are 23 newspapers, while 23.3% of the Syrian newspapers were established after the year 2011, and there are 7 newspapers.

Syrian newspapers based on date of incorporation

After 2011	23.3%
Before 2011	76.7%
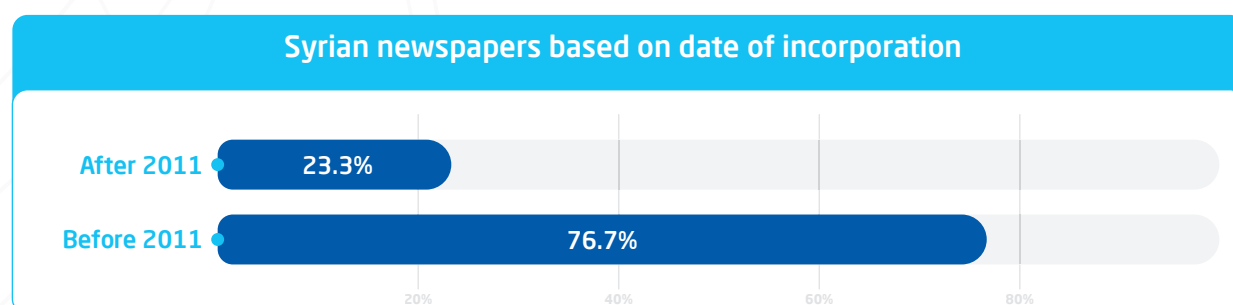
- **Based on ownership**

Government newspapers: constituted 23.3% and 7 newspapers all operate inside Syria in areas controlled by government forces.

Private newspapers: constituted 20% of the total Syrian working newspapers and 6 newspapers, 4 among them operate outside Syrian territory.

Party newspapers: constituted a percentage of 56.7%, with 17 newspapers, 10 of which operate in the Self-Administration Control (SDF forces), and 7 of them operate in the areas controlled by the Syrian government forces.

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Syrian newspapers based on ownership

Government newspapers
23.3

20%
Private newspapers

56.7%
Party newspapers
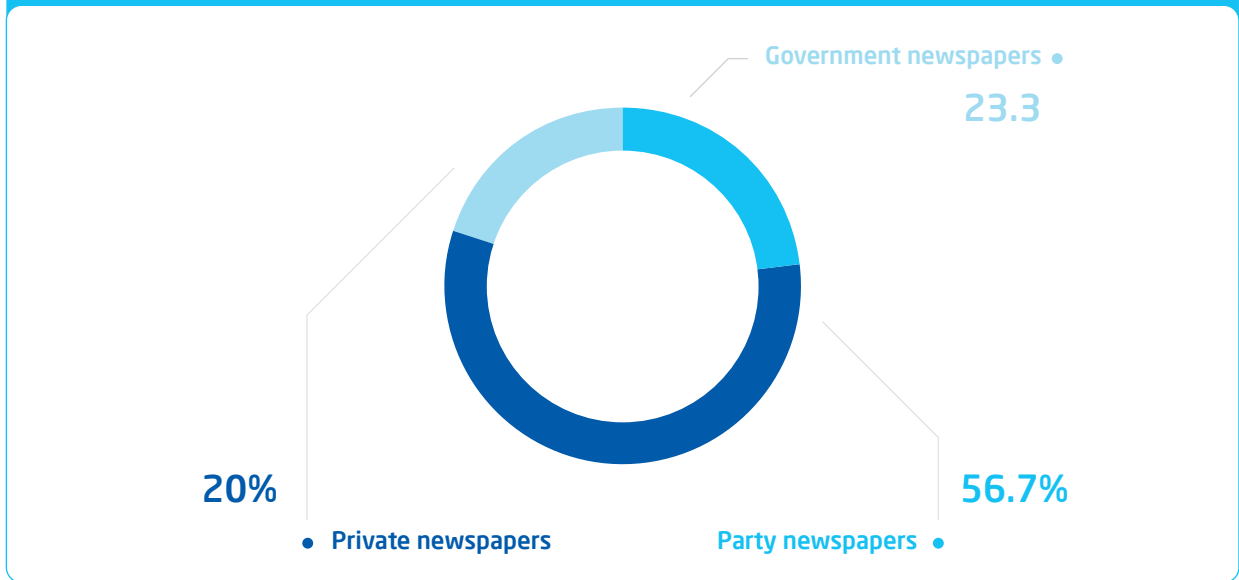
Obviously, from the results that the percentage of private newspapers decreases compared to government and party newspapers, which can be explained by the printing burdens and costs, in addition to the difficulty in distributing between the different control areas.

Therefore, government newspapers maintain a higher percentage by the number of newspapers created before 2011, whether public official newspapers that are distributed centrally or official newspapers for the governorates.

In other hand, party newspapers hold the largest percentage, especially within the areas of self-administration, This can be explained by the presence of a large number of parties, whose structure often depends on the existence of printed periodicals, meanwhile, the newspapers affiliated with the Baath Party still operate within the areas of government control, in addition to what it remains from the newspapers of the Progressive National Front parties.

- **Based on language**

The Arabic language appears as a single language used by 24 Syrian newspapers in the content they provide, which reaches 80% of the total active Syrian newspapers, while 6 Syrian newspapers use the Kurdish language in addition to Arabic in their content, and they constitute 20% of the total active newspapers.

Syrian newspapers based on the languages they use

70.4%
● **Arabic only**

15.4%
Arabic and Kurdish ●
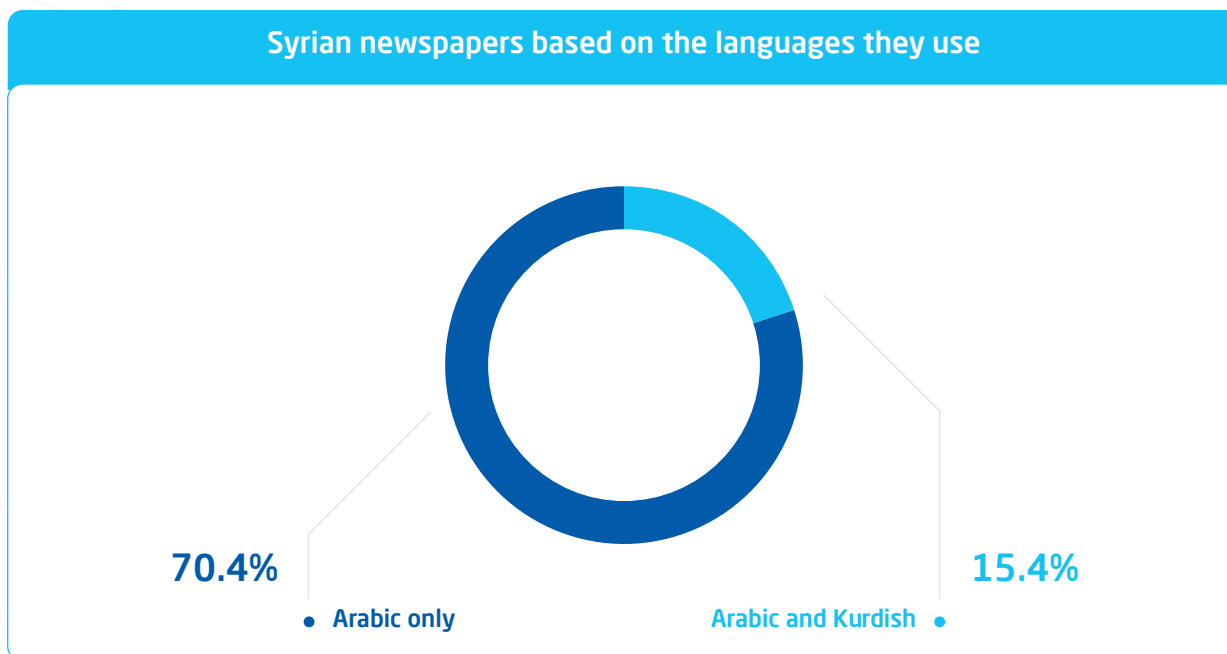
It is noted from the results, the absence of foreign languages, especially English, from the publications, while the websites were concentrated as it was shown above, opposite a higher emergence of the Kurdish language besides Arabic, especially in newspapers issued within the areas of self-administration control.

6. Magazines

The number of active Syrian magazines is 6, and they constitute 3.7% of the total Syrian media landscape, and the details will be explained based on the following points:

- **According to the geographical distribution**

4 magazines work inside the Syrian territories and constitute 66.7% of the total active Syrian magazines, all working in the self-administration control areas (SDF forces) Outside of Syria, two magazines work, accounting for 33.3% of all Syrian active magazines, one is in Turkey, and the other is from Europe.

Syrian magazines according to geographical distribution

33.3%
● **Outside Syria**

66.7%
Inside Syria ●
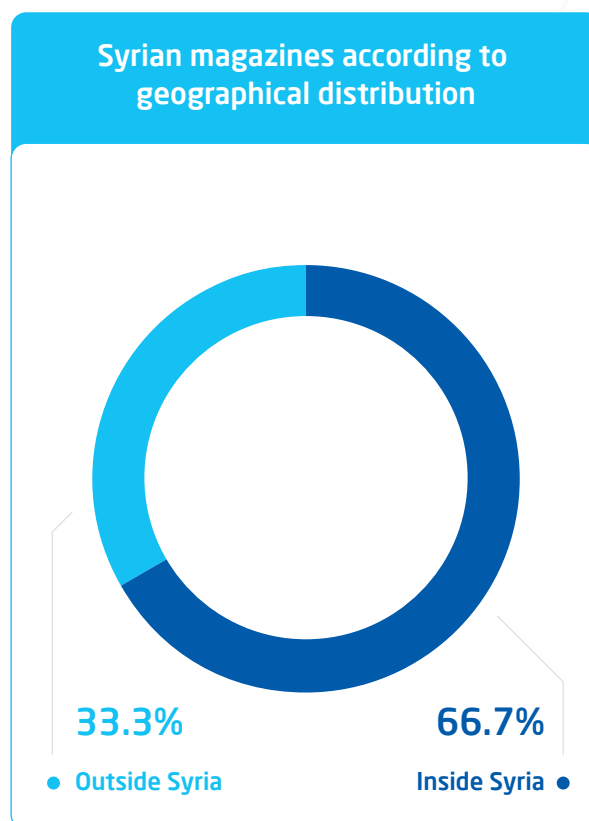
It is noticed through the results that most of the magazines operate inside the Syrian territories, especially in the areas of self-administration, and a complete absence of magazines is observed in the areas of the Syrian government's control, and this does not mean that there are no magazines; The Syrian government has several magazines before 2011, but its nature is specialized (government periodicals, children's magazines, art magazines, scientific journals).

In general, the low percentage of magazines as a media style compared to other media types may be explained by the nature of the magazine and its periodical publication, which often does not help in its immediate interaction with accelerating events, in addition to the printing costs and material costs.

- **According to the date of incorporation**

Only one active Syrian magazine operates before the outbreak of the Syrian revolution in 2011, which is 16.7% from the Total sum od Syrian active magazines, while 83.3% of the working Syrian magazines were established after the year 2011 and the number is 5 magazines.

Syrian magazines based on date of incorporation

After 2011	83.3%
Before 2011	16.7%

20%   40%   60%   80%
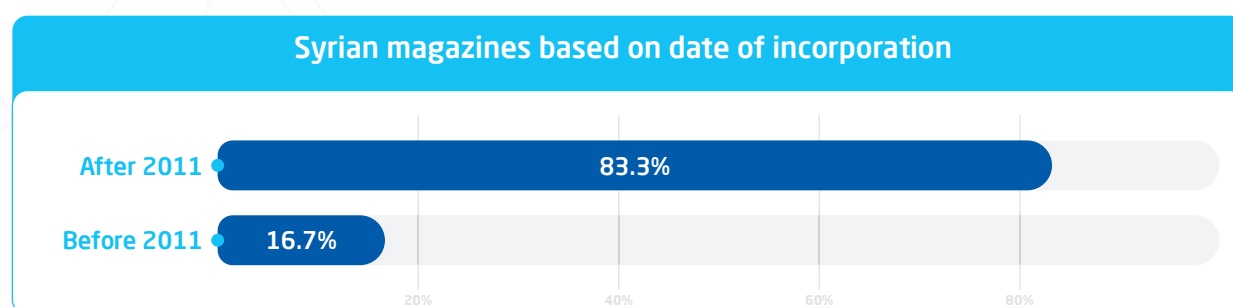
- **Depending on the type of ownership**

The proportion of private magazines constitutes 83.3%, with 5 magazines, 2 of which operate outside the Syrian territories, and 3 operate in areas of self-administration (SDF), and partisan magazines account for 16.7% and one magazine in self-administration areas (SDF).

Syrian magazines depending on the type of ownership

83.3%   16.7%

● **Private magazines**   **Party magazines** ●
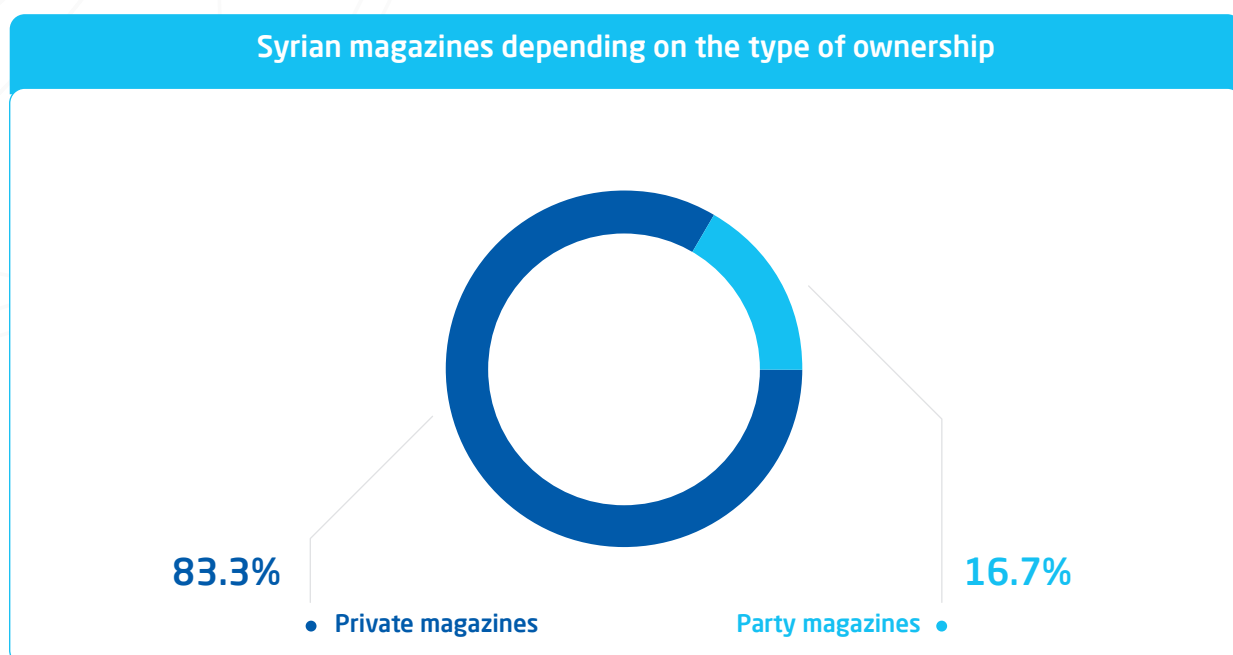
- **Depending on the language**

Two magazines use the Arabic language as a single language in the content that they provide and constitutes 30.3% of the total Syrian magazines, while one magazine uses Kurdish only for the content it provides and constitutes 16.7% of the total Syrian working magazines, in addition to one magazine publishes in English only what it represents 16.7% of the total sum, while two magazines use both Arabic and Kurdish in the content they provide and they represent 30.3% of the total Syrian active magazines.

Syrian magazines based on the languages

Arabic and Kurdish
30.3%

Kurdish only
16.7%

30.3%
Arabic only

16.7%
English and Arabic

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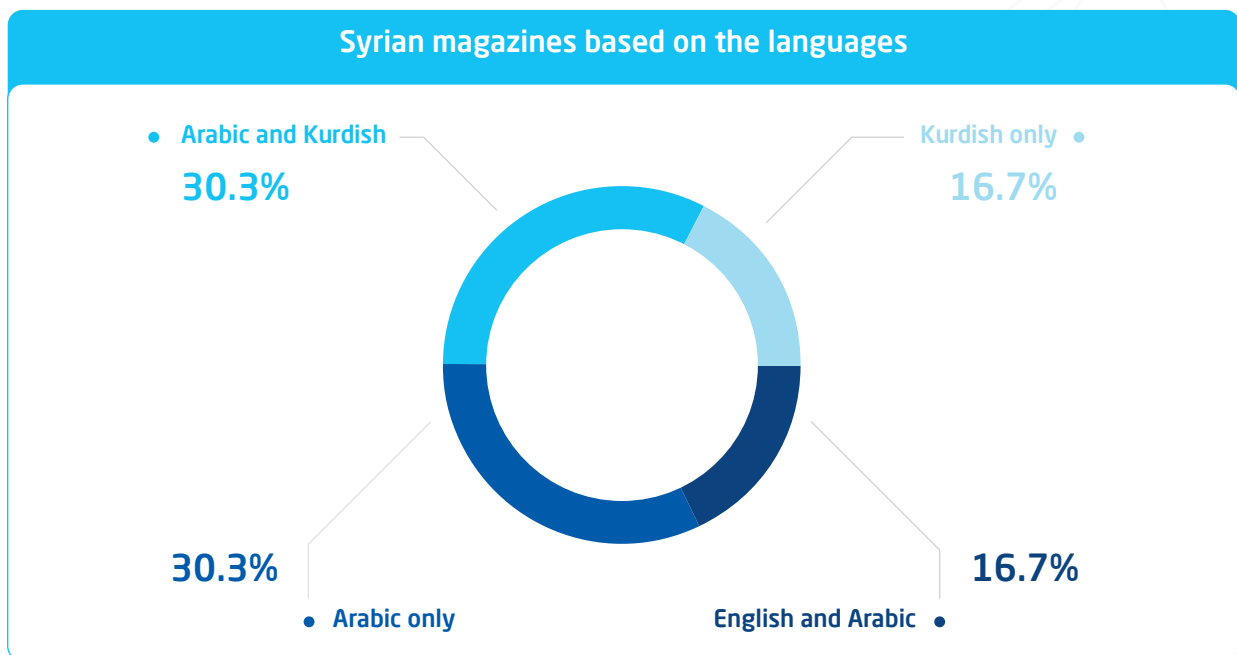
6. News agencies

The total number of Syrian news agencies is 10, it constitutes 6.2% of the total Syrian media landscape, and its map can be drawn with the following points:

- **According to the geographical distribution**

Inside Syria: 5 news agencies operate in Syrian territories, which constitute 50% of the Total number, distributed according to the control areas as follows:

- One news agency in the areas of government forces controls and constitutes 20% of the total Syrian agencies in Syria.

- Two news agencies operate in the areas of self-administration (SDF) and constitute 40% of the total agencies operating inside Syria.

- Two news agencies operate in the areas of armed opposition control and constitute 40% of the total agencies operating inside Syria.

Outside Syria: 5 Syrian news agencies operate outside the Syrian territories and constitute 50% of the total Syrian agencies operating, the largest of which is in Turkey with 4 agencies, which constitutes 80% of the total agencies operating outside Syria.

Syrian agencies inside Syria

Armed opposition regions
20%

40%
Self-Administration area

40%
Government forces area

Syrian agencies inside and outside Syria

50%
Outside Syria

50%
Inside Syria
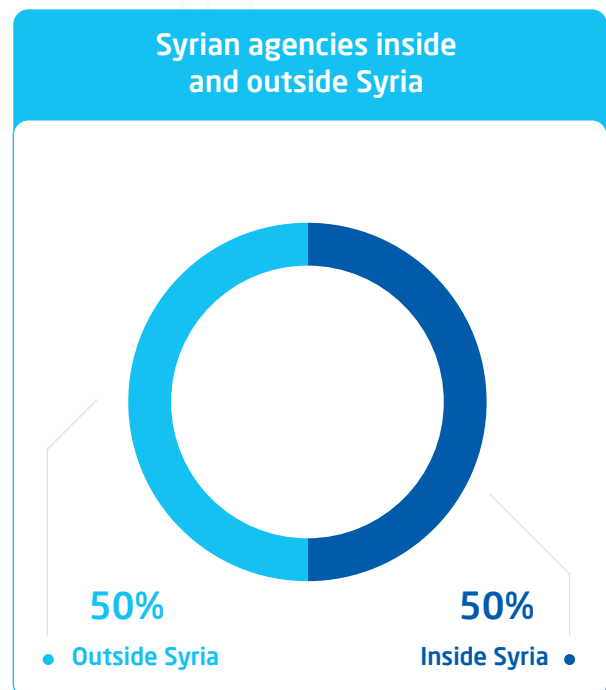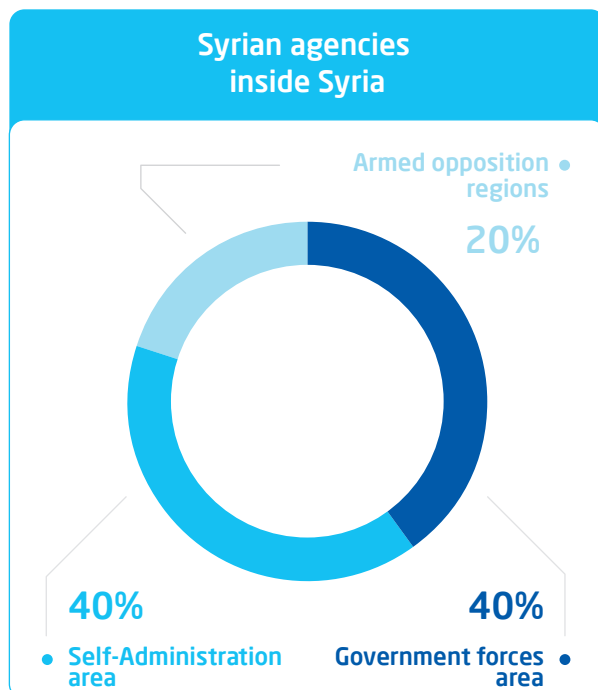
It is noted from the results, that the number of Syrian news agencies increased in general, and despite their greater concentration in the areas of self-management and the armed opposition, compared to the areas of government control within which the agency (SANA) works only; however, through the survey, it is clear that most of these "agencies" It works closer to news websites than to official news agencies; however, it calls itself news agencies.

- **According to the date of incorporation**

Only one news agency used to operate before the outbreak of the Syrian revolution in 2011, which constitutes only 10% of the Syrian news agencies, while 90% of the Syrian news agencies has been established after 2011, and they are 9 news agencies.

Syrian agencies according to the date of incorporation

After 2011	90%
Before 2011	10%

20% 40% 60% 80%
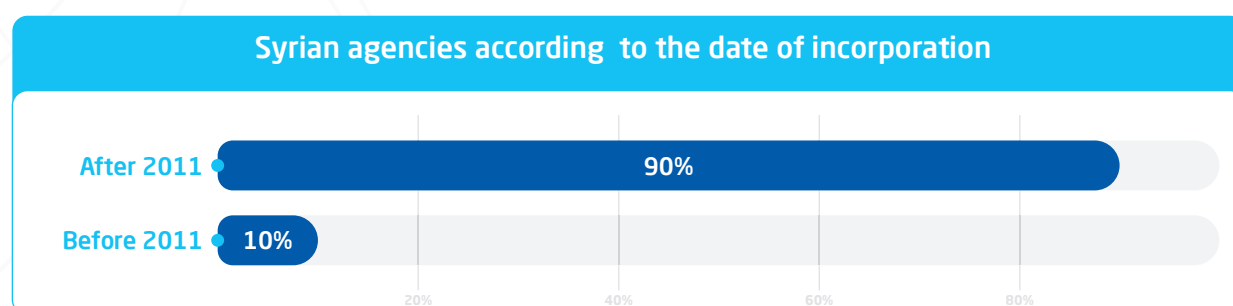
- **Depending on the type of ownership**

The Syrian government owns a single news agency (SANA), i.e. 10% of the total number of Syrian news agencies, while private Syrian news agencies make up 60% of the total Syrian news agencies working, as the number reached 6 agencies, 4 of which are operating Outside Syria.

As for the partisan news agencies, they reached 3 agencies, i.e. 30%, one in the areas of self-Administration (SDF), one in the areas of armed opposition control, and the last operating outside the Syrian territories.

Syrian agencies depending on the type of ownership

Government agencies
10%

60%
Private agencies

30%
Party agencies
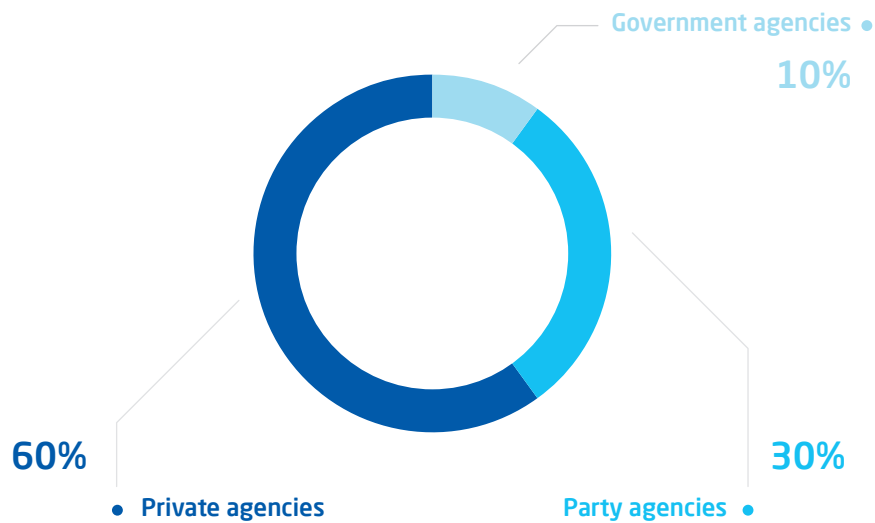
- **Depending on the language**

Seven Syrian news agencies use Arabic as the single language for the content they provide and they constitute 70% of the total Syrian agencies and only one (SANA) Arabic news agency is used Arabic in addition to a group of languages except Kurdish (English, French, Spanish, Turkish, Persian, and Russian) and constitute 10% of the total number of Syrian news agencies operating, while 2 Syrian news agencies use a range of languages (English, French, Spanish, Turkish, Persian, Russian), in addition to Arabic and Kurdish in the content they provide and constitute 20% of the total agencies Syrian working news.

Syrian agencies depending on the language

Arabic and other languages except Kurdish
10%

70%
Arabic only

20%
Arabic & Kurdish, and other languages
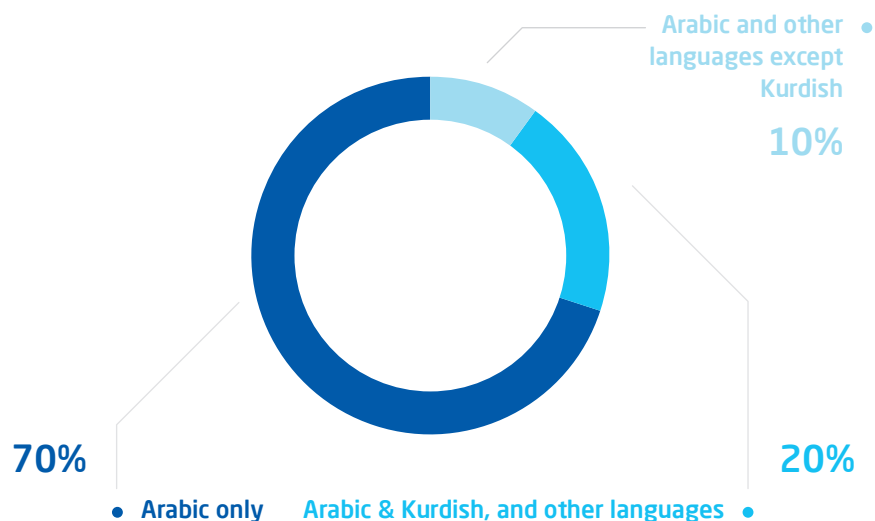
General conclusions

• The Syrian media landscape to date is considered as an unstable and subject to change according to the political and military conditions that ruled and rules the Syrian file, and its unexpected repercussions on the ground, besides the donor policies that worked on short-term media support more than sustainable support for institutional media work, in addition to shifting financing policies in the Syrian file from the media field to other fields and sectors. Therefore, this map needs to be updated later with a new study, as part of a series of studies that dealt with the Syrian media field after the year 2011

• Despite the anxious map of the Syrian media, it gives indicators at several levels, those levels that represent different research fields. The Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression recommends focusing on it in subsequent studies within the field of Syrian media, whether it relates to the formation of the status of the displaced media and its future. Or the escalation of the partisan media situation, the position of the government media between them, or focusing on one of the media styles and studying it in particular and individually, in exchange for studying the impact of donor policies on the media and their future, or other many indicators mentioned in the body of the study.

• Limiting this study to surveying the effective Syrian media institutions and media according to the conditions of the sample is not a deficiency, insofar as it is a determination of the means that interact with the exceptional Syrian event and delineates its features to the public, in addition to opening the door wide to studying the rest of the Syrian media outside the limits of this sample, especially those related to the means and pages of social media and local media networks, which have become the subject of widespread accreditation by the Syrian public, or other specialized media.

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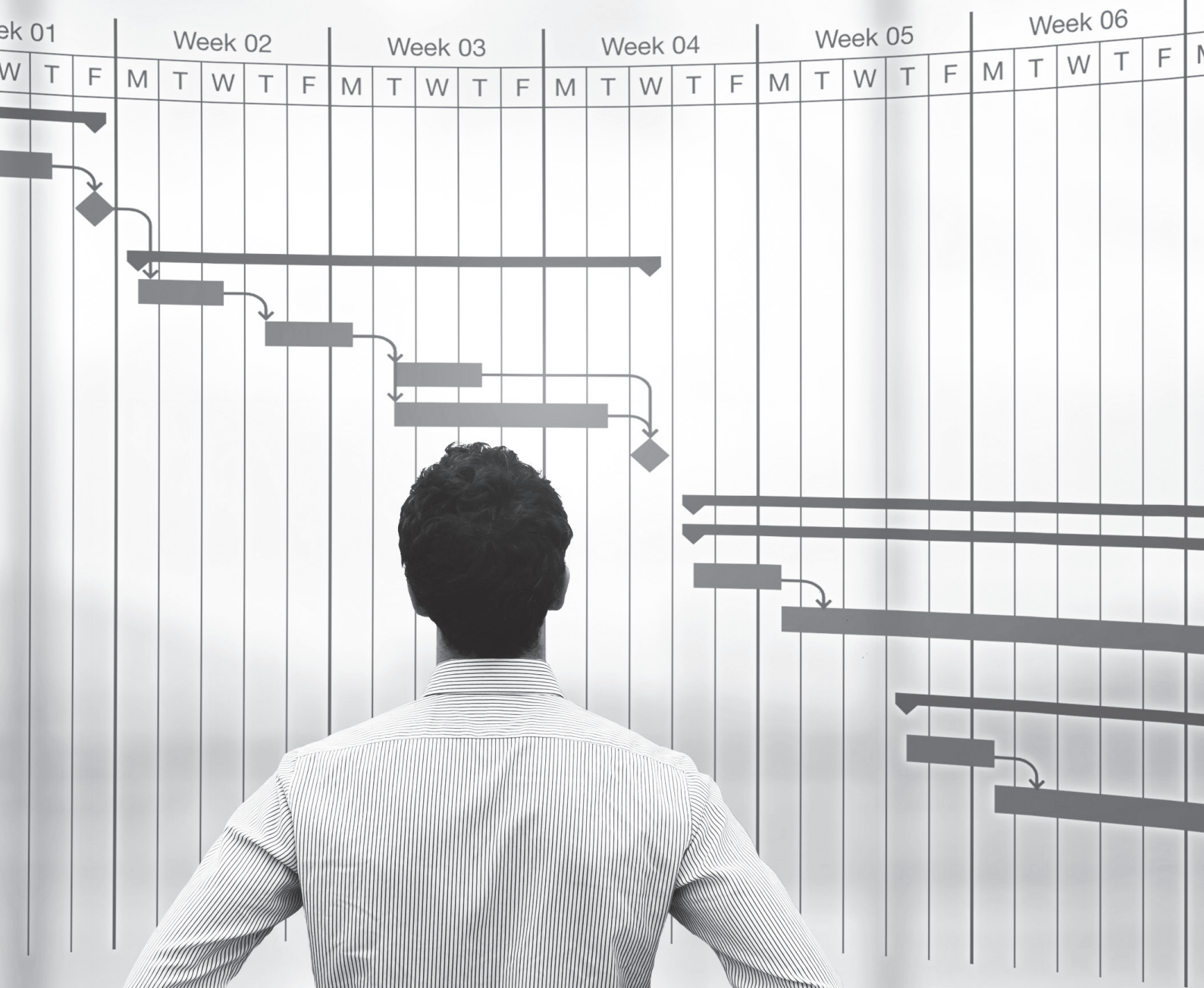
Tenth: The results of the second phase

(assessing the institutional reality and needs)

Based on the results of the first phase of the study (the map), which surveyed 162 media establishments and institutions, the number of media outlets created after 2011 was limited to 119 media institutions until the date of preparing this study, and accordingly a sample was drawn from them, according to the accessibility and its percentage 20% (24 institutions), which is sufficient to validate the results and their generalizability in such studies, As the questionnaires allocated to the study were distributed to the media understudy with an attempt to take into account the proportions of the distributed forms with the dimensions of the Syrian media's distribution on media patterns and geographical locations, but the same percentage were not achieved for the sample's distribution with the proportions of the media distribution on media patterns and geographic scope, due to Many media outlets did not respond to the form, especially for workers in government-controlled areas.

Therefore the institutions that did not return to the form were replaced by another according to the ability to access, regardless of their distribution in the media style and geographical scope, Then 24 forms were distributed, and 20 questionnaires were retrieved and approved, distributed as follows:

- By media type: 7 radio stations, printed newspaper, 7 websites, 3 news agencies, 2 TV.
- According to the geographical distribution: 7 media outside of Syria, 13 media outlets inside Syria, which spread over the following control areas: 4 media outlets operating in the armed control areas, 7 media outlets operating in the areas of self-administration control, 2 media outlets operating in the areas of government forces control, by reviewing the received forms and the appropriate statistical operations, the following results were:

1. The administrative aspect

The administrative aspect of media institutions was evaluated with 11 questions that measure the reality of the organization in terms of its organizational structure and legal status in its area of work and human resources.

Below are the sample answers for each question:

- **Organizational structure and the rules of procedure of the institution**

    15 institutions of the sample possess an organizational structure and rules of procedure that accurately determines the administrative hierarchy and powers related to each administrative position, which constitutes 75% of the sample, while 25% of the institutions covered by the sample and its number 5 were considered to have, to some extent, the organizational structure and system Administrative

Evaluation ofthe administrative aspect of media institutions

- Has somewhat organizational structure and internal system

- Owns a n organizational s tructure and internal s ystem that a ccurately determines the h ierarchy and p owers related to each admin Strative position

25%

75%
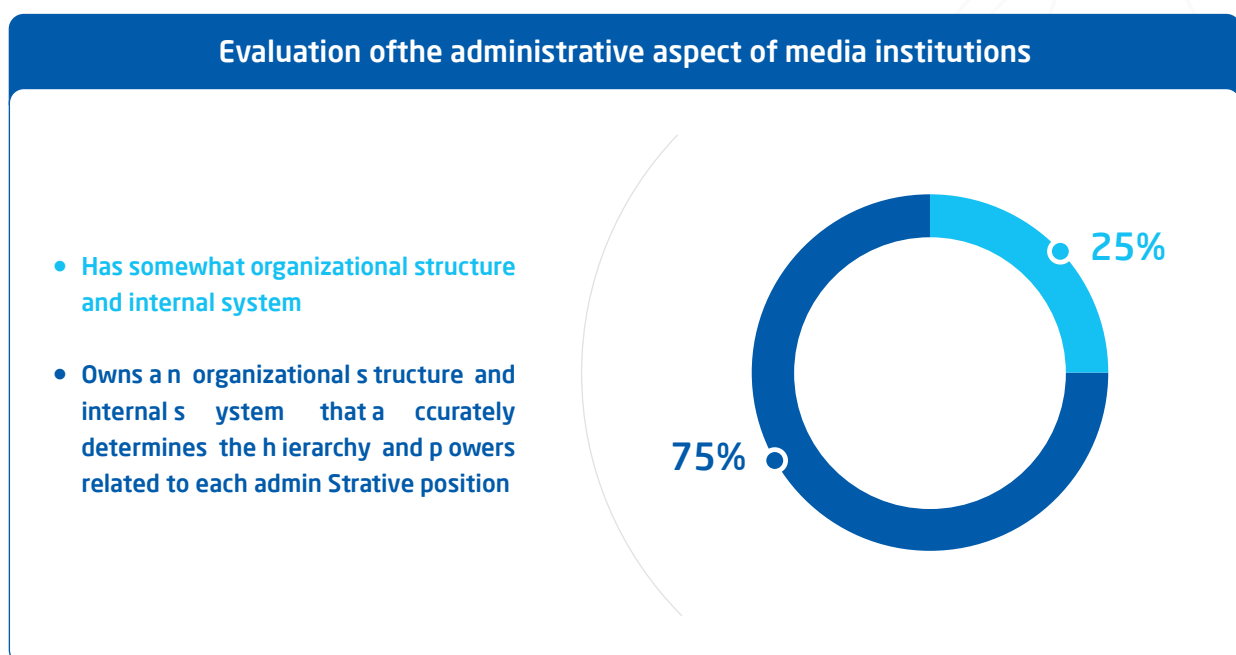
The sample's answers of media patterns and geographical scope are divided into as follows:

57.1% of the broadcasts have an organizational structure and rules of procedure that accurately determine the administrative hierarchy and powers related to each executive position. In contrast, 42.9% of the radios answered, to some extent. About the websites covered by the sample, 71.4% of the sites possess an organizational structure and rules of procedure that accurately determine the administrative hierarchy and powers related to each executive position. In contrast, 28.6% of the sites answered, to some extent. Concerning the news and television agencies included in the sample, they were 100% possessing an organizational structure and rules of procedure that accurately defined the administrative hierarchy and powers related to each executive position.

As for the geographical distribution, 71.4% of the media included in the sample working outside Syria possesses an internal and organizational system that accurately defines the administrative hierarchy and powers related to each executive position. In contrast, 28.6% of them answered, to some extent. On the other hand, 76.9% of the media covered by the sample working inside Syria have an organizational structure and an internal system, while 23.1% of the sample responded, to some extent.

In addition, according to the control areas inside Syria the sample answers were as follows: 60% of the outlets operating within the armed opposition control areas, the answers were yes. In contrast, the answers were 40% of the outlets, to some extent. As for the areas of government forces' control, 100% of the outlets included in the sample answered yes. As for the areas of self-administration, 83.3% of the outlets included in the sample answered yes, while 16.7% of their answers were, to some extent.

- **Vision, mission, and goals**

90% of the media included in the sample have a clear vision, mission, and goals available to workers and the public, while the answers for 10% of the sample were, to some extent.

Vision, mission, and goals

- Have a clear vision, mission, and goals that are available to employees and the public to some extent

- Have a clear vision, mission, and goals available employees and the public

10%

90%
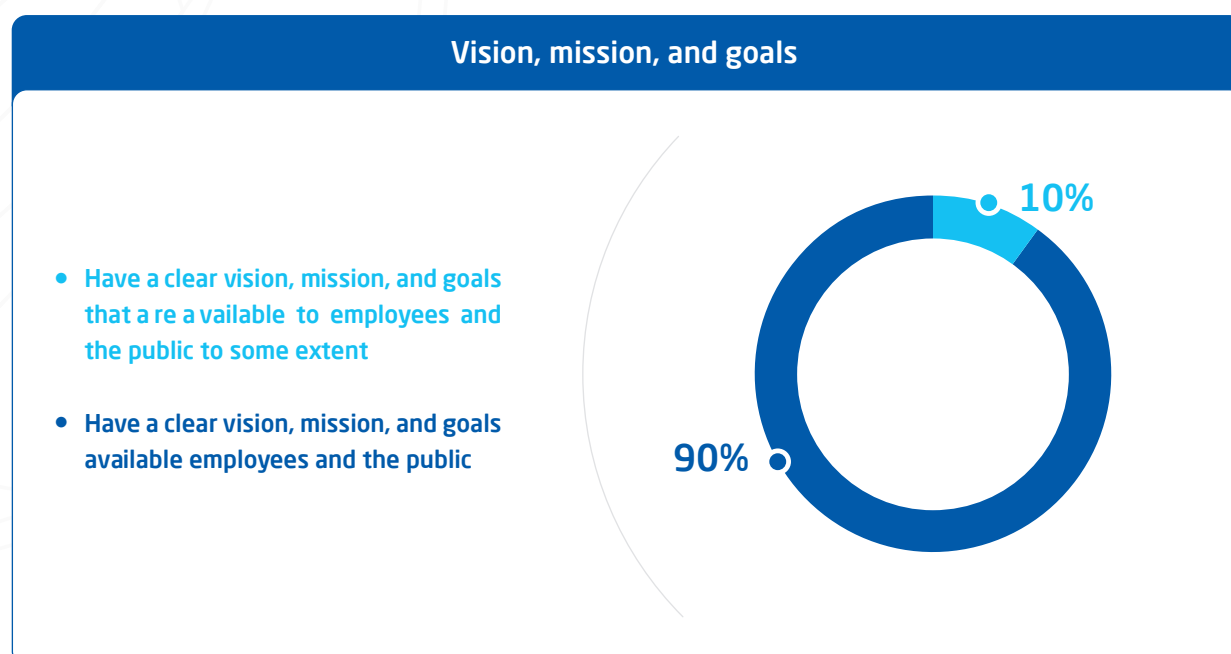
According to the media type and geographical scope, sample answers are distributed as follows:

71.4% of the radio stations covered in the sample have a clear vision, mission, and goals available to workers and the public, while 28.6% of the broadcast's answers were, to some extent. As for the websites covered by the sample, they have 100% clear vision, mission, and goals, which are available to workers and the public, as well as to the television stations covered in the sample.

With regard to geographical distribution, 85.7% of the media covered in the sample and operating outside Syria (Turkey) have a clear vision, mission, and goals available to workers and the public. In contrast, 14.3% of their answers were to some extent. The sample answers which distributed according to the control areas inside Syria were as follows: 80% of the media outlets operating in the armed opposition control areas have a clear vision, mission, and goals available to workers and the public, while 20% of those outlets answered, to some extent. 100% of the media covered in the sample working in government-controlled and self-administration areas of control has a clear vision, mission, and goals that are available to workers and the public.

Looking at the result, which clear the high percentage of the sample from the Syrian media outlets and institutions emerging after the year 2011, who have a clear vision, mission and goals available to workers and the public, as is also clear from the result that preceded it: that the most significant percentage of those outlets also have an organizational structure and rules of procedure that determines accurately the administrative hierarchy and the powers related to each administrative position, and to the extent that this is considered positive steps towards the institutional structure, and an indication of the clarity of the organizational administrative vision for the institution and its employees; however, it is not a decisive factor in judging its administrative performance because they are theoretical steps for any medium or media institution.

• **The Board and the mechanism for the approval of editorial policy**

   85% of the outlets included in the sample have a board of directors that makes decisions and determines editorial policies in a participatory manner. In contrast, 15% of the answers are "to some extent."

The Board of Directors and the editorial Policy mechanism

- Media owns a board of directors that makes decisions and defines editorial policies in a somewhat participatory manner

- Media outlet owns a board o f directors that m akes decisions and determines e ditorial policies in a participatory manner

15%

85%
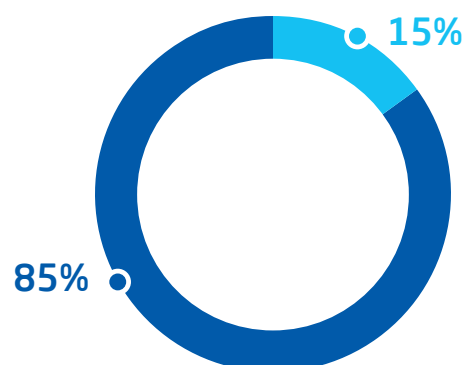
- **According to media types and geographical scope, the answers are as follows**

71.4% of the broadcasts included in the sample have a board of directors that makes decisions and determines editorial policies in a participatory manner, while 28.6%of the responses were: " to some extent." As for the websites covered by the sample, 71.4% of them have a board of directors that makes decisions and determines editorial policies in a participatory manner, while 28.6% of the websites answered: "to some extent." With regard to news agencies and TV stations covered by the sample, 100% have a board of directors that makes decisions and determines editorial policies in a participatory manner.

With regard to geographical distribution, 85.7% of the media that operates outside Syria has a board of directors that makes decisions and determines editorial policies in a participatory manner, while the answers of 14.3% of them are: to some extent. As for the sample media operating inside Syria, 84.6% of them have a board that makes decisions and determines editorial policies in a participatory manner, while 15.4% answered: to some extent.

According to the control areas, the responses are as follows: 75% of the media covered by the sample working in the areas of armed opposition control have a board of directors that makes decisions and determines editorial policies in a participatory manner, while 25% of its answers were: to some extent.

As for the media covered by the sample working in the areas of self-administration, 83% of them have a board of directors that makes decisions and determines editorial policies in a participatory manner, while 16.7% answered: to some extent. With regard to the media covered by the sample and operating in government-controlled areas, 50% have a board of directors that makes decisions and determines editorial policies in a participatory manner, while 50% of them answered: to some extent.

It is clear from the results that the most significant percentage (85%) of the Syrian media outlets and institutions emerging after the year 2011, which are covered by the sample, owns a board of directors that makes decisions and defines editorial policies in a participatory manner, despite the apparent differences between the proportions of media types, which can be returned to the different nature of the executive tasks assigned ln all media type and the demanded size of a team and management organization, also the differences between the control areas; however, the high percentage gives a positive indication of the trend of most of these institutions towards doing collective institutional work that exceeds the individual mindset at the organizational, administrative level.

- **Selection of administrative office holders**

80% of the media included in the sample in which the following administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, and editorial secretary) are selected through the board of director's by-election. In contrast, 20% of the media covered in the sample choose those who occupy these positions through appointment by the owner of the media outlet.
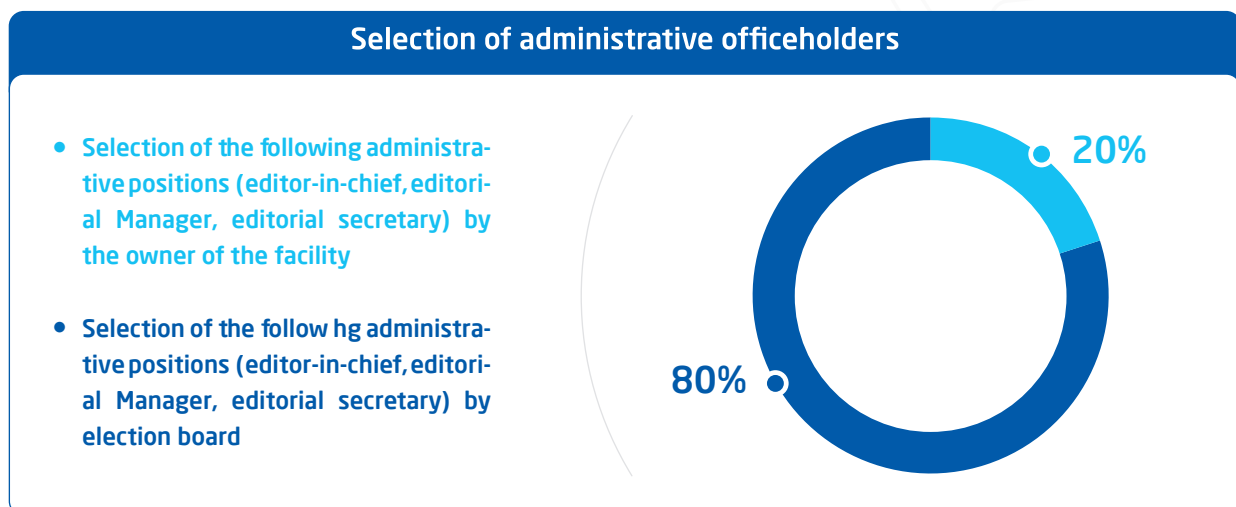
Selection of administrative officeholders

- Selection of the following administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial Manager, editorial secretary) by the owner of the facility

- Selection of the follow hg administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial Manager, editorial secretary) by election board

20%

80%

The sample answers are distributed according to the media type and geographical scope as follows:

100% of the broadcasts covered by the sample choose the following administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, and editorial secretary) by-election through the board of directors. As for the websites covered by the sample, 42.9% of them choose the following administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, and editorial secretary) by hiring by the owner of the outlet. In contrast, 57.1% of them choose those holding executive positions through the board of directors' by-election.

As for the news agencies covered by the sample, 100% of the following administrative positions are chosen (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, and editorial secretary) by electing them by the board of directors. As for the TV stations included in the sample, it is 50%by hiring by the owner and 50% by electing them by the board.

With regard to the geographical distribution: 28.6% of the media covered by the sample working outside Syria in which the following administrative positions are occupied (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary) by hiring by the owner of the media outlet, while 71.4% of those media choose the administrative holders Through electing them by the Board of Directors.

As for the outlets covered by the sample working inside Syria, 15.4% of them choose to hold administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary) by hiring by the owner of the media outlet, and 84.6% of them by electing through the board of directors. The sample's answers are distributed according to the control areas inside Syria as follows: 75% of the media covered by the sample working in the areas of armed opposition control choose administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary) through electing them by the board of directors, while 25% of them are through appointing.

 As for the outlets covered by the sample and working in the areas controlled by the self-administration, 16.7% of them choose administrative positions through appointing by the owner, and 83.3% of them select the holders of executive positions through the board of directors by-election. About the outlets operating in the areas controlled by government forces, the means covered by the sample choose their administrative positions 50% by appointing them by the owner and 50% by electing them by the board.

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Looking at the results, we find that a high percentage of the Syrian media emerging after the year 2011(80%), in which the following administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary)are chosen by election by the board, while the least (20%) want Appointing by the owner of the outlet, and this result can be linked to the variable of the nature of the fund of the institution and its impact on its administrative structure and the mechanisms of employing, also the lowest percentage was mostly from the outlets owned or supported by businessmen, while the high percentage was the outlets supported by International organizations that support media.

The last is affected by the conditions of their support which often affect the form of the administrative structure and the employing mechanisms.

Perhaps this explains the differences between the increases in the percentage of media types most supported by organizations and their choice of the election (broadcasts), compared to those that are less dependent on organizations (televisions).

Despite the differences between in percentages according to media types and areas of control, but the overall and high percentage generally gives a positive indication of the effectiveness of the Board of Directors in most emerging media outlets and the mechanisms for selecting vital managerial positions within them. In addition to the development of the administrative mindset towards a more institutional structure.

2. On the human resources level

- **University degree in journalism and media as a condition**

Only 25% of the media included in the sample consider the university degree in media and press as a prerequisite for selecting administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, and editorial secretary). In contrast, 75% of the media do not consider a university degree in the press and media to be a condition for selecting those occupying these positions.

University degree in journalism and media as a condition

- The media included in the sample, which is considered a university degree in media and journalism, is a prerequisite for selecting administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary)

- The mass media, which is not considered a university degree in media and journalism, is a prerequisite for selecting administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary)

25%

75%

The sample answers are distributed according to the media type and geographical scope as follows:

28.6% of the radio stations covered in the sample consider a university degree in media and press as a prerequisite for selecting administrative office employees (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary), while 71.4% of them do not consider it a condition for choosing those occupying these positions. As for the websites covered by the sample, 28.6% consider the university degree in media and journalism a prerequisite for choosing those occupying administrative positions, while 71.4% of them do not consider it as a condition in determining those occupying these positions. As for the news agencies covered by the sample, 33.3% of them consider the university degree in media and press as a prerequisite for choosing administrative office positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary), while 66.7% of them do not consider it a condition for that.

On the other hand, 100% of the TV stations covered by the sample do not consider university degrees in the press and media as a condition for choosing those who hold administrative positions.

With regard to geographical distribution: 33.3% of the mass media covered by the sample working outside Syria, a university degree in media and press is a prerequisite for selecting administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary), while 66.7% of them do not consider it a condition.

As for the outlets covered by the sample and working inside Syria, 23.1% of them considered a university degree in the media and press as a prerequisite for choosing those who hold administrative positions, while 76.9% of the means do not consider it a condition. As for the outlets covered by the sample and working in the areas of control of the self-administration, 16.7% of them consider the university degree in media and journalism as a prerequisite for choosing those who hold administrative positions, while 83.3% of them do not consider it a condition. On the other hand, 50% of the outlets covered by the sample working in government-controlled areas are considering a university degree in media and t press as a prerequisite to choosing those occupying administrative positions, while 50% of them do not consider it a condition in determining those occupying these positions.

Through the results, it is clear that the largest percentage (75%) of the emerging Syrian media outlets and institutions do not consider the degree in the press and the media as a prerequisite for selecting administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary) And this percentage reflects that the media is a broad space that contains different academic backgrounds like arts, humanities, and others and that these positions depend on accumulating experience more than their dependence on the nature of the specialization;

however, at the same time they give an indication of the decline in priority and value of specialization, especially for key administrative positions In the structure of media institutions, as for the differences between the control areas, it can be linked to the lack in higher education in general in most of these areas as a result of war conditions, especially those outside the control of government forces, and the lack of colleges or universities for specific specializations, and thus depend on the accumulation of work experience Media over the years of the war, and the availability of the university specializations.

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- **Experience as a condition of practicing journalistic work**

70% of the media included in the sample considers experience in the practice of journalistic work as a prerequisite for selecting administrative officeholders(editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary). In contrast, 25% of the media considers experience in practicing journalism to some extent as a prerequisite, whereas 5% of the outlets are not considering experience in practicing journalism as a prerequisite for selecting those positions.

Experience as a condition to practice the media job

- The media included in the sample, which does not consider experience in practicing journalism as a prerequisite for selecting administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief – editorial manager – editorial secretary).

- The media included in the sample, which considers experience in practicing journalism to be a fairly basic condition for selecting administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief – editorial manager – editorial secretary).

- The media included in the sample, which considers experience in practicing journalism as a prerequisite for selecting administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief – editorial manager – editorial secretary).

5%

25%

70%

28.6% of the broadcasts included in the sample consider the experience in the practice of journalism work as a prerequisite for selecting administrative positions(editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary), while 71.4% of broadcasts consider the experience in practicing journalism to some extent as a condition in selecting occupants of those positions. While 85.7% of the websites covered by the sample consider the experience in practicing journalism as a prerequisite for selecting those occupying administrative positions, while 14.3% of the websites do not consider experience as a condition in choosing those occupying these positions. On the other hand, 66.7% of the news agencies covered by the sample consider the experience in practicing journalism work as a prerequisite for choosing those occupying administrative positions, while 33.3% of them consider journalism experience, to a certain extent, as a condition in determining those occupying these positions.

While 100% of the TV stations included in the sample consider the experience in practicing journalism as a condition for selecting administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary).

With regard to the geographical distribution: 42.9% of the media covered by the sample working outside Syria is considering experience in practicing journalism as a prerequisite for selecting administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary), while 57.1% of these media do not consider experience as a condition in selecting Those positions.

As for the outlets covered by the sample and working inside Syria, 76.9% of them considering the experience in practicing journalism as a prerequisite for choosing administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary), while 23.1% of those outlets consider experience, to some extent, as a condition for choosing those occupying positions.

According to the control areas inside Syria, the sample of the responses are distributed as follows: 100% of the media covered by the sample working in the areas of self-administration control is considering experience in journalistic work as a condition for choosing administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary).

As for the outlets covered by the sample and working in the areas of control of the armed opposition, 60% of them consider the experience in journalism as a prerequisite for selecting those occupying administrative positions, while 40% of these outlets consider expertise, to some extent, as a condition for those positions. On the other hand, 50% of the outlets covered by the sample working in government-controlled areas consider the experience in the media work as a prerequisite for choosing those occupying administrative positions. In contrast, 50% of the outlets consider experience, to some extent, as a condition in determining those occupying these positions.

It is clear from the results that the most significant percentage of the Syrian media outlets and institutions emerging after the year 2011 considers that journalism experience is a prerequisite for selecting administrative officeholders(editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary), and this result reflects that the emerging media's view of the priority of expertise in choosing These positions, which gives a positive administrative indication about the mechanisms of employing and career promotion, especially as the result is consistent with the results that preceded it over the mechanism for choosing these positions (via the election board of directors), in addition to the fact that the majority of the outlets do not consider the degree in press and media as a condition for the positions, and put expertise as a priority.

- **Years of Experience**

35% of the outlets covered by the sample in which the incumbents of administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary) have previous press experience of fewer than 5 years, while 65% of the outlets in which those in administrative positions have previous press experience range from 5-10 years.
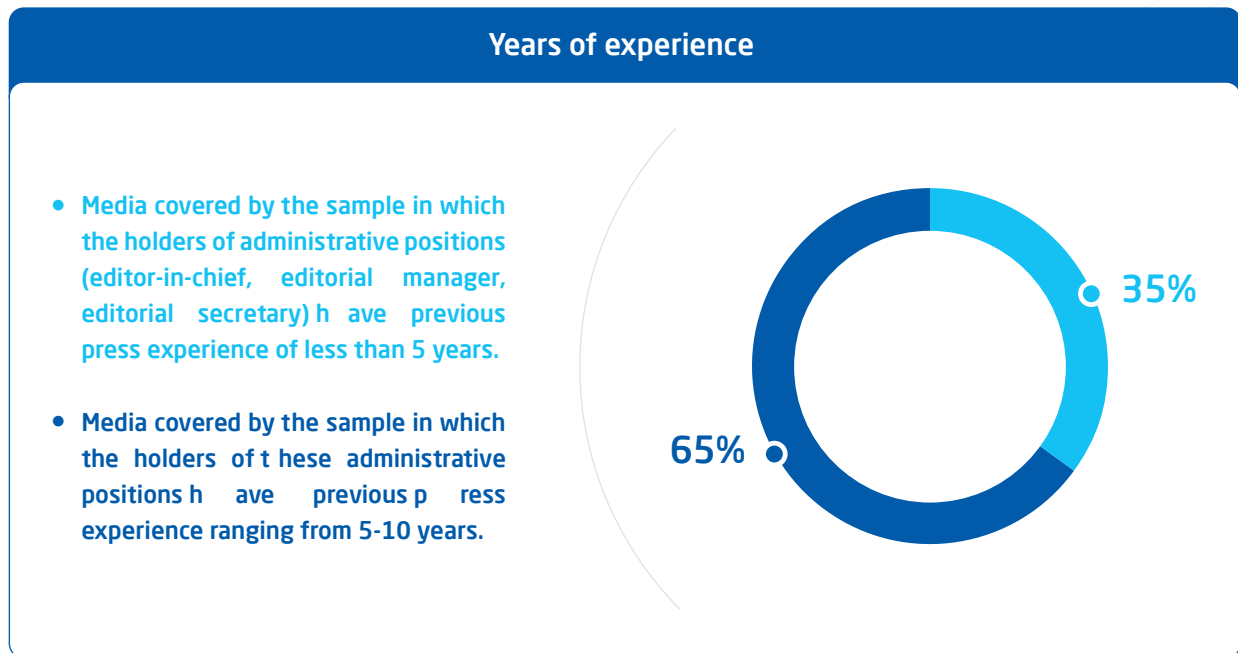
Years of experience

- **Media covered by the sample in which the holders of administrative positions (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary) h ave previous press experience of less than 5 years.**

- **Media covered by the sample in which the holders of t hese administrative positions h ave previous p ress experience ranging from 5-10 years.**

35%

65%

The sample answers are distributed according to the media type and geographical scope as follows:

100% of the radio stations in which the sample holders hold administrative positions have previous press experience ranging from 5 to 10 years. As for websites, 57.1% have less than 5 years of experience, while 42.9% has ranged from 5 to 10 years. As for news agencies, 66.7% of those in management positions have previous press experience of fewer than 5 years, while 33.3% have experience ranging from 5 to 10 years. On the other hand, 100% of TV stations have journalistic expertise, ranging from 5 to 10 years.

With regard to geographical distribution: 42.9% of the media covered by the sample working outside Syria in which administrative officeholders (editor-in-chief, editorial manager, editorial secretary) have previous press experience of fewer than 5 years, while 57.1% of them have experience ranging from 5 to 10 years.

On the other hand, 23.1% of the outlets covered by the sample and working inside Syria in which officeholders have previous press experience of fewer than 5 years, and 76.9% of them have experience in between 5 to 10 years. The sample answers are distributed according to the control areas inside Syria as follows: Armed opposition control areas: 60% less than 5 years, while 40% ranges between 5 to 10 years. Self-administration control areas: 66.7% less than 5 years, while 33.3% ranges from 5 to 10 years. As for the areas of government forces control: 100% ranging from 5 to 10 years.

- **Percentage of press and media degree holders among the employees**

By asking the sample about the percentage of holders of the Bachelor's Media and Press who work in the institution as (editor, prepare, broadcaster, and reporter), the sample's answers were as follows: 45% of the outlets covered by the sample constitute the percentage of Bachelor's holders of media and journalism less than 20%. In contrast, 25% of the outlets, the ratio ranges between 20 to 40%, while 20% of the means where the rate varies between 40 to 60%, compared to 10% of the outlets that constitutes more than 60%.

Media workers who have a media and journalism degree

The mass media covered by the sample, in which the percentage of holders of a Bachelor's degree in Information and Journalism is formed of

	Value	Category
	45	Less than 20%
	25	20% to 40%
	20	40% to 60%
	10	More than 60%
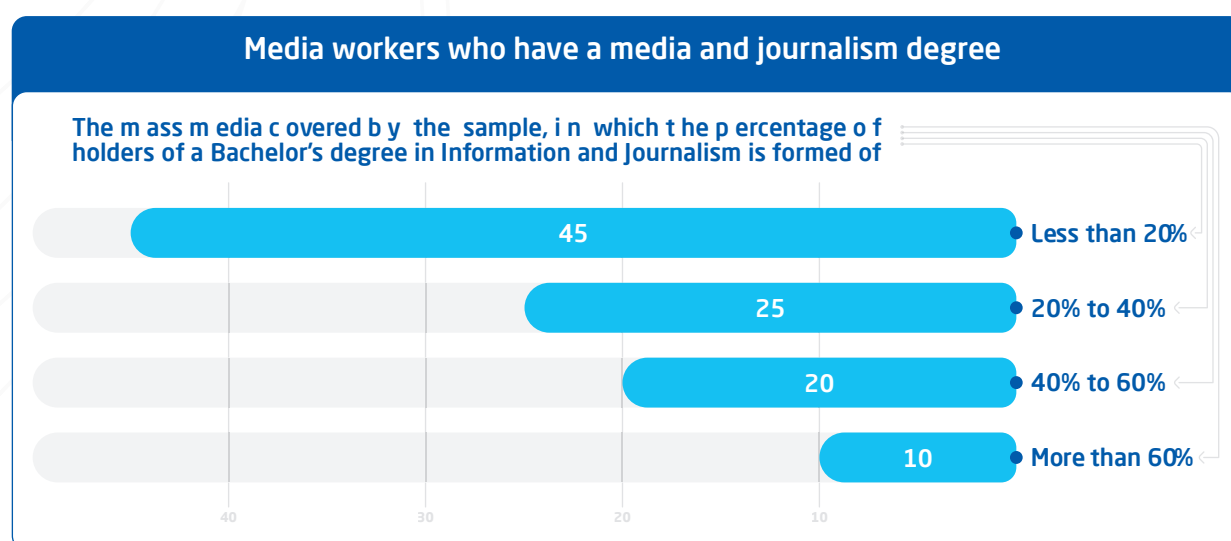
The divisions of samples answers according to the media types and geographical scope as follows:

As for broadcasts, 57.1% that contains Bachelor's holders of media and journalism is less than 20% off them, while 28.6% in which the percentage ranges between 20 to 40%, while 14.3% of them in which the ratio ranges between 40 to 60%.

As for websites, 42.9% constitutes the percentage of holders of Bachelor's Media and Journalism less than 20%, while 14.3% have a percentage between 20 to 40%, while 28.5% of them have a percentage between 40 to 60%, and 14.3% were The percentage is more than 60%. As for news agencies, 33.4% of them have a percentage between 20 to 40%, while 33.3% of them have a ratio of between 40 to 60%, and 33.3% have a rate of more than 60%. As for the television stations, it was 100% of them in which the percentage of Bachelor's holders of media and journalism ranges from 20 to 40%.

As for the outlets operating inside Syria, the results showed that: 46.1% of the media covered by the sample working inside Syria in which the percentage of Bachelor's holders of media and press is less than 20%, while 23.1% in which the percentage ranges between 20 to 40%, while 23.1% Of which, the percentage ranges from 40 to 60%, compared to 7.7% where the percentage was more than 60%.

According to the control areas, the sample responses are distributed inside Syria as follows: 100% of the outlets covered by the sample and working within the areas of control of the armed opposition, in which the percentage of Bachelor's holders of media and press who work in the institution as (editor, preparer, broadcaster, correspondent) is less than 20%. As for the outlets operating in the areas of self-administration, 16.7% considered the percentage to be less than 20% of them, and 50% the percentage ranged between 20 to 40%, while 16.6% of them the percentage ranged between 40 to 60%, while 16.7% was more than 60%. On the other hand, 100% of the outlets operating in government-controlled areas: the ratio ranges from 40 to 60%.

By reviewing the results, we find that approximately half of the Syrian media outlets and institutions included in the sample, in which the percentage of Bachelor's holders of media and journalism from workers in the institution as (editor, preparer, broadcaster, and reporter) is less than 20% so that this percentage rise and vary according to the media type and nature of the organization, in addition to the different areas of control, As far as the percentage seems small, it appears acceptable and realistic compared to the number of graduates in general, as a result of the lack of colleges of the press and the media in general in Syria, compared to the market need after the media leap in 2011, in addition to the nature of the military war and the imposed retreat in higher education within the areas outside of Government forces control, as there is only one college in the Syrian government-controlled areas for teaching the press and the media, while more than one college and institute was opened in opposition-controlled areas;

however, it still suffers from many problems and obstacles at the level of recognition, curricula, and a shortage of staff, and it has not graduated just a few batches of students, in contrast, the percentage of the presence of media operating in those areas, according to the map of the first phase, is the least compared to the media in the government's control and self-administration areas, due to the deteriorating security situation. In spite of the differences according to the control areas, the result, in general, gives an indication about the decline in the value of the specialization for these outlets, especially with regard to workers in the institution within vital positions.

- **Female percentage of the total employed**

By asking the sample about the female percentage of the total workers in the institution, the sample answers were as follows: 10% of the media covered by the sample shows the female percentage of the total workers in it less than 20%, while 50% of those outlets where the female percentage ranges between 20 to 40 %. While 40% of the outlets in which the proportion of females show more than 40%

Females percentage from the total media workers

Percentage of women out of the total employed

10		20% to 40%
8		more than 40%
2		Less than 20%
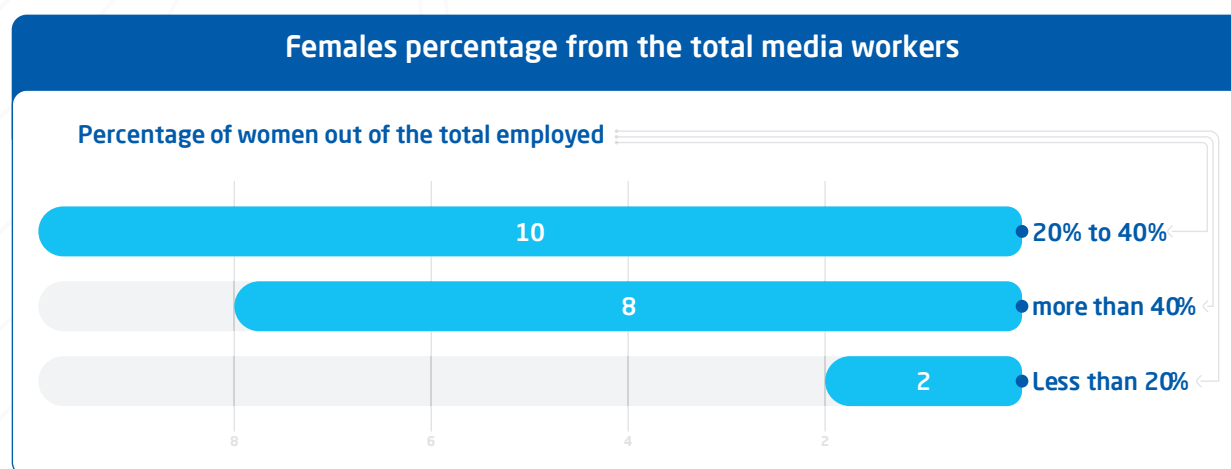
According to the media types and geographical scope, the sample's answers are divided into as follows:

As for broadcasters, 14.3% of broadcasters included in the sample show that the females are less than 20%, while 57.1% of them in the range between 20 to 40%, while 28.6% in which the percentage of females makes more than 40%. As for the websites, 14.3% of the sites covered in the sample have a percentage of females less than 20%, while 42.9% of them have a percentage between 20 to 40%, while 42.9% have a percentage of females more than 40%.

As for news agencies, 66.7% of the agencies covered in the sample have a percentage of females ranging from 20 to 40%, while 33.3% in which the percentage of females is more than 40%. On the other hand, the television stations were at a rate of 100% of the stations covered by the sample, in which the percentage of females is more than 40%.

Concerning geographical distribution, 28.6% of the media covered by the sample working outside Syria have a percentage of females less than 20%. In contrast, 57.1% of them have a ratio between 20 to 40%, while 14.3% of them have a female proportion that is more than 40%.

As for inside Syria, 38.5% of the outlets covered by the sample and working inside Syria have a female percentage ranging between 20 to 40%, compared to 61.5% of which is the female percentage of more than 40%. The responses of the sample are distributed according to the control areas inside Syria as follows: Armed opposition control areas: 100% of which are females ranging between 20 to 40%. While the areas of control of self-administration: 100% of which shows the percentage of females more than 40%. As well as areas controlled by government forces, 100% of them show a female percentage of more than 40%.

By reviewing the results, we note that the most significant percentage is from Syrian institutions and media emerging after the year 2011(50%), in which the percentage of females makes between 20% to 40%, while 40% of these outlets have a ratio of more than 40%.

The percentage appears high and striking, and It can be reviewed and explained by the increase in the percentage of women qualified in the media and journalistic work after 2011 as a result of many workshops and training provided by international or local organizations within the various areas of control and about the different media types, in exchange for the accumulation of media experience of many activists during the long years of war, in addition to that, the international organizations support is often conditional on a certain percentage of female workers, and in general, the result can be seen as a positive indication of an increased presence of women in the Syrian press and media field.

3. At the Legal level

- **The legal status of the media organization**

50% of the media covered in the sample operate without official licenses in the country or region in which they operate, and 50% are licensed. Their licenses are divided into two types: 60% of the sample is licensed as the media, while 40% is licensed as civil society organizations.

Establish the legal license for the media organization

- **Media covered by the sample that operates without official licenses in the country or region which it operates**

- **Media covered by the sample with official licenses to operate**

50%

50%

Licensed media organizations

- **Media institutions licensed as civil society organizations**

- **Media institutions licensed as media outlets**

40%

60%
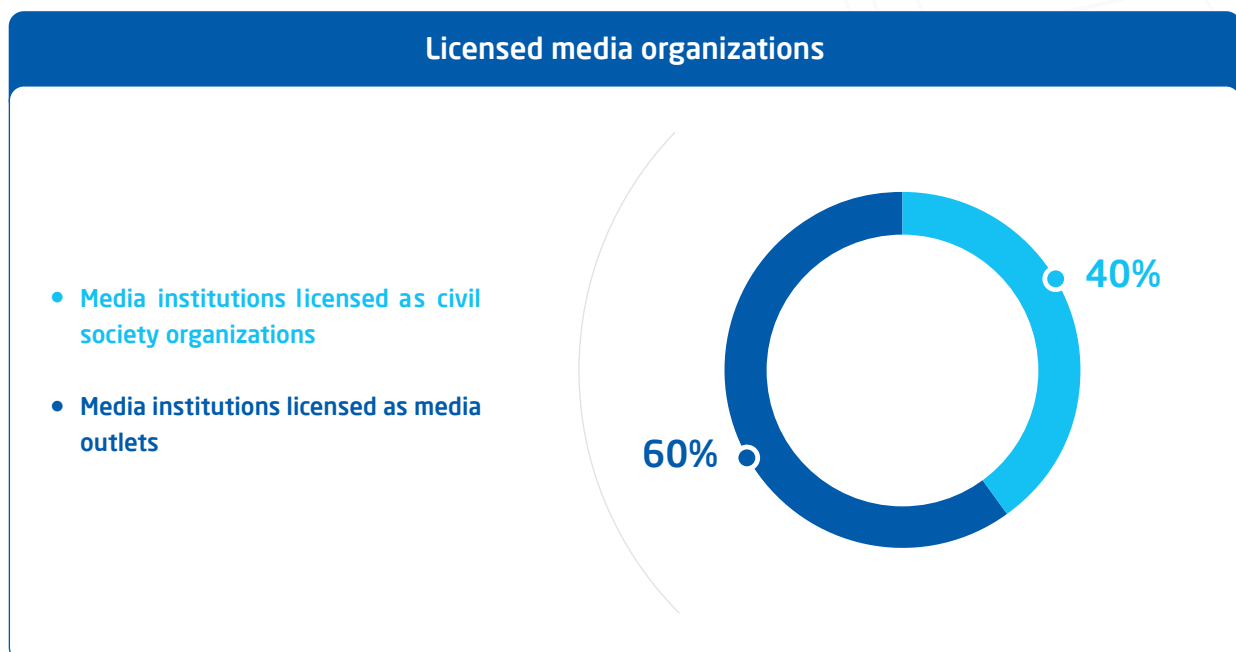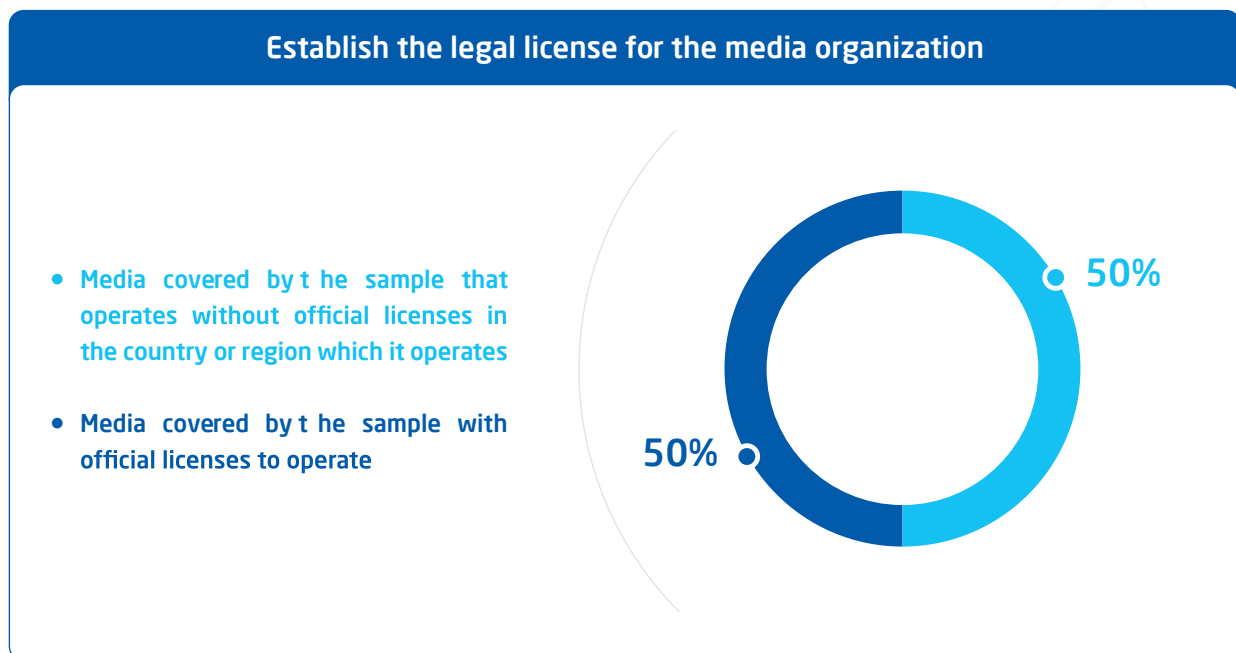
With regard to geographical distribution, 100% of the outlets operating in the armed opposition's control areas operate without legal licenses. While 83.3% of the media outlets operating in the self-administration control areas are licensed, 80% of them are licensed as a media, and 20% are licensed as a civil society organization. On the other hand, 100% of the means covered by the sample operating in government-controlled areas are not licensed.

It is clear from the results that half of the Syrian media emerging after the year 2011 covered by the sample operate without legal licenses, and that the largest percentage of the media outlets that granted a license operate legally as civil society organizations and not as media, especially media operating outside Syria, which faces significant obstacles at the legal level, and therefore resort to licensing as civil society organizations, as a result of the ease of obtaining those licenses and their conditions, compared to the licensing of the media and the consequent tax consequences and significant legal and regulatory procedures.

As for the areas of control, the results showed that the media operating in the regions controlled by the armed opposition, at 100%, do not possess legal licenses, which is a logical percentage as a result of the absence of a general government system and a central authority that authorized to issue those licenses, but rather verbal approvals or a permission to work, and that is according to the influence of the factions, While the percentage was high for licensed and operating media within the self-administration areas, due to the presence of a central authority that supervises the organization of media work and is authorized to issue or withdraw these license, but what appeared to be striking in the areas of government forces controls that the emerging media does not have legal permits, and this can be attributed to the difficulty of licenses that assume high administrative conditions, which most of the emerging means can not achieve them; therefore most of them work amid blinding an eye from the government, which is related to the nature of the content provided by those outlets and how close it is to the line Government.

- **The relationship between the media outlets and the controlling parties**

Regarding the relationship between the media and the ruling and controlled areas in which they operate, the sample answers were as follows: 71.4% of the outlets operating outside Syria (Turkey) are considered to be no relationship with the Turkish authorities, 14.3% of those outlets said that the relationship is good (support, facilities) Also, 14.3% of the media considered the relationship to be bad (supervision, restrictions, closures, and arrests).

With regard to the inside Syria, 100% of the means operating in the armed opposition control areas consider the relationship with the ruling parties as bad (oversight, restrictions, closures, arrests). While 66.7% of the media outlets working in the areas of the self-administration are considering their relationship as good(support, facilities), while 33.3% of those media outlets are not related to the self-administration. On the other hand, 100% of the outlets included in the sample and operating in government-controlled areas were considered to be bad (supervision, restrictions, closures, arrests).

It is clear from the results that the most significant percentage of the media operating outside Syria considers that there is no relationship with the existing authorities or authorities within the countries in which they operate, and this may be because most of these media operate as civil society organizations and not as media. Therefore the relationship is limited just to the legal aspect of civil society organizations, and not the nature of the media content provided by those outlets, while the lowest percentage of the media considered that the relationship ranges from (support, facilitation), to (control, and narrowing), and this is most likely determined by the nature of the media content and distances from the general line of the existing authorities.

On the other hand, we find that the percentage is high for the media operating inside Syria, which considered that the relationship with the controlling parties is a bad relationship (oversight, restrictions, closures, arrests), especially in the areas of armed opposition control where the ratio was 100% is bad, and this seems normal in the proliferation of a large number of militant and ideological factions that not only control the organization of media work but the various sides of life, While the percentage appeared remarkable among the sample working in the areas of government forces' control, which also considered 100% that the relationship is bad with the controlling parties (oversight, restrictions, closings, arrests), and as much as the percentage is remarkable; but it appears normal, especially after the advance of the government forces which has led to control a large areas of opposition control, which has led to a decline in the importance of its media war, and thus reduced dependence on some outlets and re-imposed security oversight on them, which is reflected in the behavior of government forces that have recently resorted to closing a number of means and arresting some of those responsible for them (hashtag Syria, Damascus now)[16] On the other hand, a high percentage of the media included in the sample working within the control of self-administration considered that the nature of the relationship is good with the existing authorities (support, facilitation).

16: For more information on the situation of the media emerging after the year 2011 under the Syrian regime's authorities, see: The illusion of freedom is temporary ... The loyal media is under the "Authority of Fear", a press file issued by Enab Baladi newspaper, 2/6/2019, available at the link Next: https://cutt.us/IMYLF
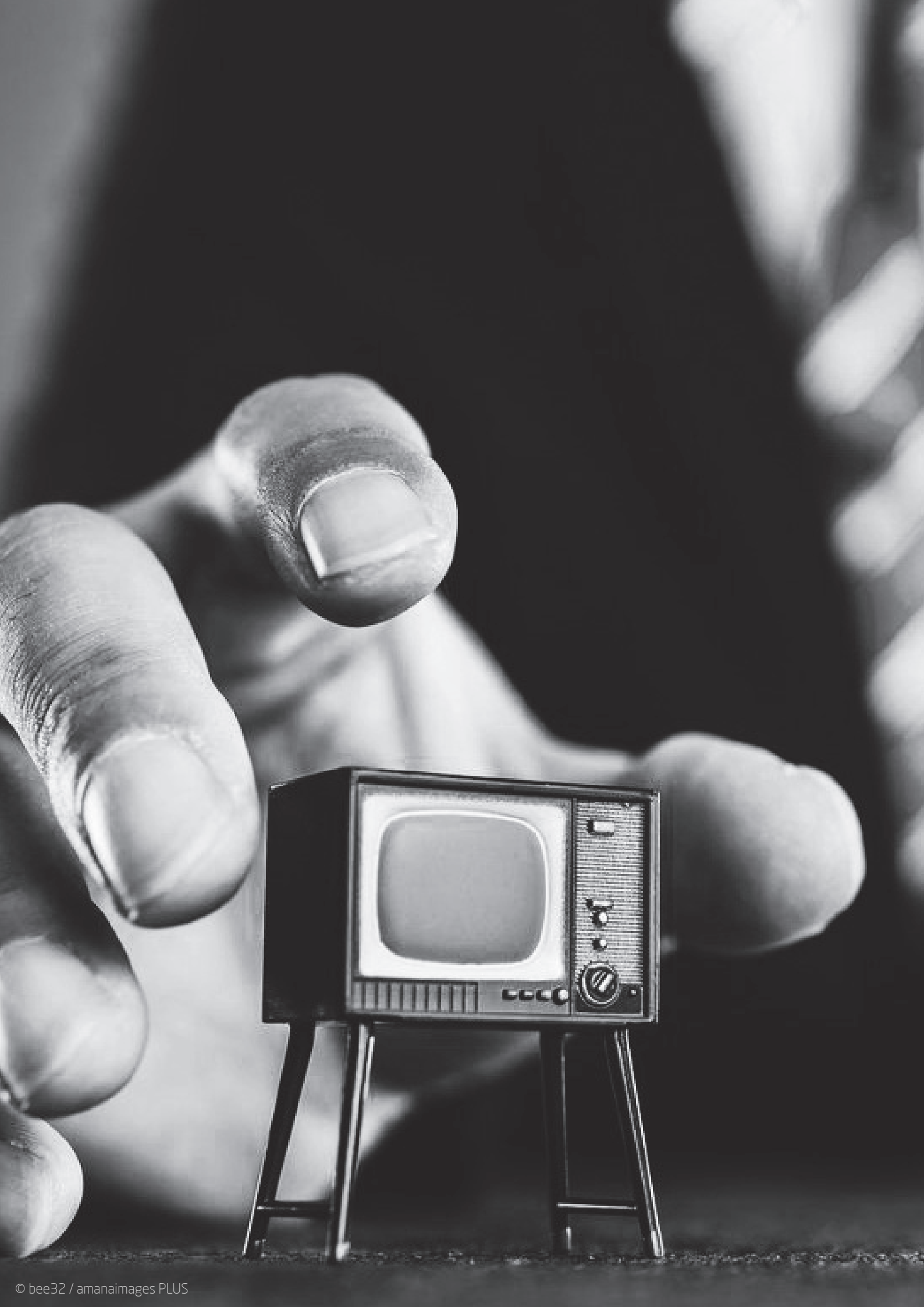
4. On the Financial level

- **Funding nature and sources**

The results showed that 45% of the media emerging after the year 2011, which is covered by the sample, depend on international organizations that support the media by funding. While 20% of the outlets and institutions included in the sample depend on more than one source of funding. While 15% of them depend on government funding (what is meant by the government is the control in the outlet work area, whether it is opposition, self-administration, or the government of the Syrian regime). And 5% relies on its funding on the support of a political movement, compared to 15% of the media included in the sample which funded by businessmen.

The nature of financing and its sources

- Media outlets that depend on funding on political support
- Government funding (intended by the government the control in the outlets work area, whether it is opposition, the government of the Syrian regime)
- Media which is covered by the sample that depends on businessmen financing
- More than one source of financing
- Media emerging after the year 2011, which is covered by the sample, which depends on international organizations that support the media for its financing

5%
15%
15%
45%
20%

With regard to geographical distribution, the results showed that 42.9% of the outlets covered by the sample which are working outside Syria depend on financing them by businessmen support, while 28.6% of them depend on their financing on the support of international organizations, while 28.5% of them depend on more than one source of funding.

As for the inside Syria, the answers were distributed according to the control areas as follows: Armed opposition control areas: 60% of the outlets covered in the sample depend on their funding by the international organizations. In contrast, 40% of them depend on their funding on support from unspecified government agencies.

In the areas of self-administration, 50% of the outlets covered by the sample and operating within, that it depends for its funding on the support of international organizations, while 16.6% depends on its funding from more than one source, while 16.7% depends on its financing on the support of political movements, and 16.7% of them depend for their funding on government support (self-administration).

On the other hand, the percentages were distributed equally in the areas of government forces' control: 50% of the outlets covered by the sample depend on their funding on the support of international organizations, and 50% depend on more than one source in their financing.

Looking at the results, it is noted that most of the Syrian media emerging after the year 2011, which is close to half of the media included in the sample, depends on its financing on international organizations that support the media, and whose activities began after 2011 from outside Syria to the inside of the different areas of control, compared to a percentage Fewer businessmen rely on one or more sources of funding.

The results indicate the extent of the influence of international organizations in shaping the state of the Syrian media after 2011 and the extent of the latter's dependence on them and as much as those organizations and their funding with the help of media initiatives contributed to the transformation into an institutional form by supporting them in several aspects (financial, organizational, technical, logistical, training), but also they do not constitute a guarantee factor for their continuity, as a result of the possibility of stopping the support or directing it to other fields according to priorities and policies of these organizations, which could give a dangerous indication of the future of these outlets.

This is confirmed by the results of the first phase of the study (the map), which showed the large number of Syrian media that were made and closed during the period 2011-2019, as a result of the cut of the support of the international organizations according to the changes in the political and military map over the years of the war.

- **The ability to create self-financing**

30% of the media included in the sample possesses the ability to create self-financing, while 70% of these media are unable to develop self-financing.

The ability of self-funding

- Media outlets who has t he ability o f self-funding

- Media outlets who does n ot h ave the ability of self-funding

30%

70%
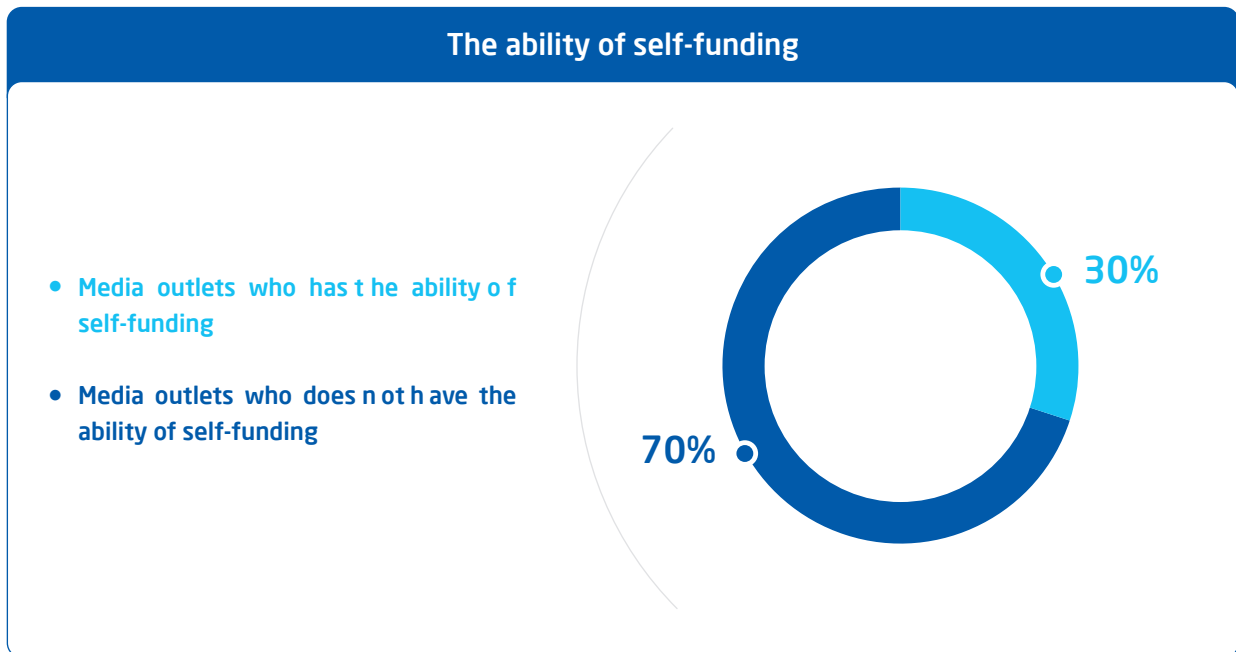
According to media types and control areas, the sample answers are distributed as follows:

57.1% of the radio stations covered have the ability to create self-financing. While 42.9% of the websites covered in the sample have the ability to create self-financing. While 33.3% of the news agencies covered in the sample have the ability to create self-financing. 100% of the sample, which are TV stations do not have the capacity to create self-financing

According to the geographical distribution, 42.9% of the outlets included in the sample, operating outside Syria, have the ability to create self-financing. While 23.1% of the outlets covered by the sample, working inside Syria, have the ability to create self-financing. The percentage of the inside is distributed according to the control areas in the following way: 100% of the sample media, operating in the areas of control of the armed opposition, do not have the ability to create self-financing. As for the areas of self-administration control, only 16.7% of the means included in the sample have the capacity to create self-financing. For government forces' control areas, 100% of the means included in the sample have the capacity to create self-financing.

It is clear from the results, that the largest percentage of 70% of the Syrian media emerging after 2011 and included in the sample does not have the ability to create self-financing, compared to the lowest percentage that it believes is able to do so, and this result is consistent with its predecessor about the reliability of the media in Funding them on international organizations or other sources of funding, which rise the risk indicator of the future of these outlets and their sustainability. Especially since the sources and opportunities for creating self-financing, which were expressed by some outlets, do not seem stable, nor does the proportion of their contribution appear to be significant in the total financing of the means, and this is shown by the following results:

- **Sources of creating self-financing**

The most important sources of creating self-financing for the media included in the sample: 50% of advertisements, 33.3% of paid training, and providing press advice, 16.7% of selling news and photos.

Sources of self-funding

- Sale pictures and news
- Paid training and media consultancy
- Advertisements

17%
33%
50%
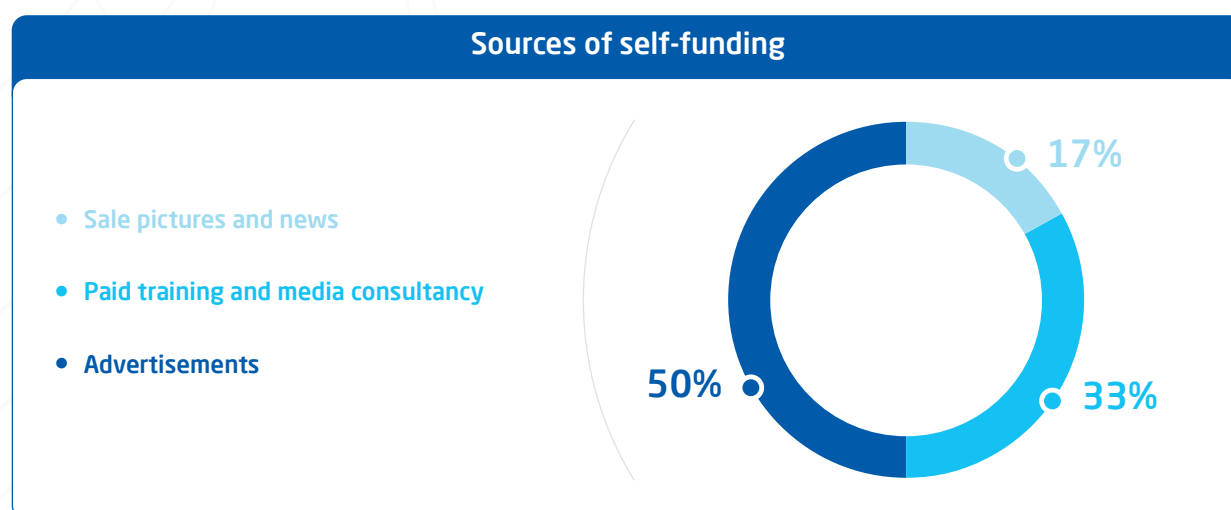
- **Self-financing contribution rate**

The results showed that the percentage of self-financing contribution to the total funding of the media outlets included in the sample is distributed as follows: 33.3% of the outlets covered by the sample, self-financing contributes to the total funding by 20%. While 33.3% of the outlets covered by the sample, their self-financing from contributes between 20 to 40%. While self-financing contributes to 16.7% of the outlets, ranging from 40 to 60%. Against 16.7% of the means, self-financing from its total financing provides by more than 60%, and it is mostly supported by businessmen.

5. At the level of surveillance

- **The existence of formal financial surveillance mechanisms**

70% of the outlets included in the sample have formal financial control mechanisms, while 30% of them do not have these mechanisms.

Having official mechanisms for financial monitoring

- Has those mechanisms
- Does not have those mechanisms

30%

70%
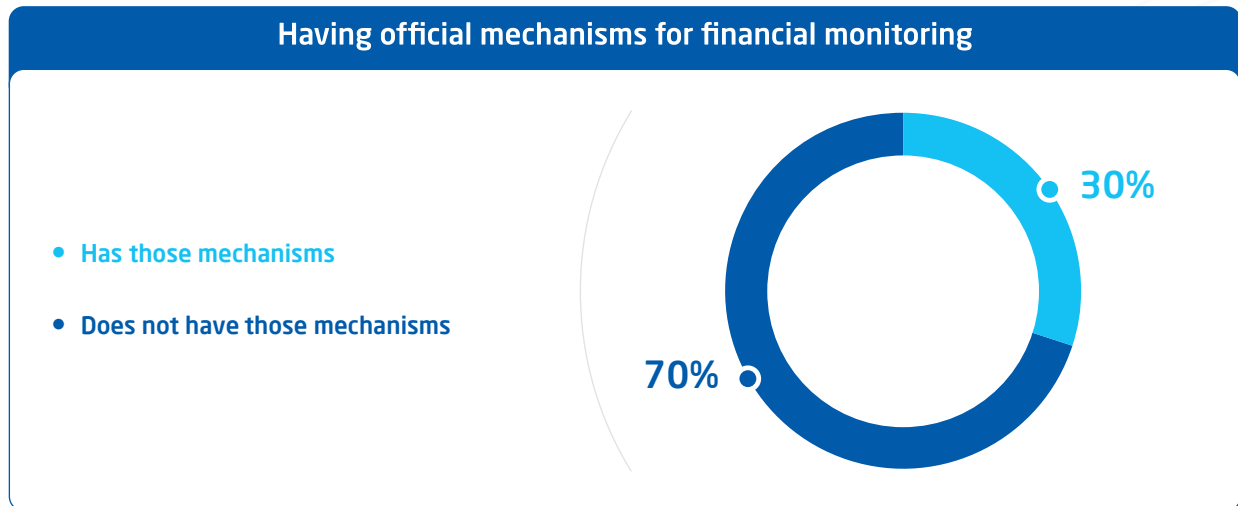
The responses of the sample are distributed according to the geographical scope of work and the controlling parties as follows:

85.7% of the outlets covered in the sample and operating outside Syria have official mechanisms for financial monitoring, while 14.3% of them do not have these mechanisms. As for the inside Syria interior, 61.5% of the means covered by the sample working inside have formal financial monitoring mechanisms, while 38.5% of them do not have these mechanisms.

The responses of the sample are distributed according to who controls the areas as follows: 80% of the means covered by the sample operating in the armed opposition control areas do not have financial monitoring mechanisms, while 20% of them have financial monitoring mechanisms.

On the other hand, 100% of the means included in the sample and operating in the self-administration control areas have financial monitoring mechanisms. While the percentage was distributed equally in the areas of government forces' control: 50% of the outlets covered by the sample operating in the areas of government forces have mechanisms for financial monitoring, while 50% of those methods do not have these mechanisms.

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- **Responsible for financial monitoring**

95% of the outlets covered by the sample take over the financial monitoring process and only 5% do not exercise financial control by the supporters. The responses of the sample are distributed according to the geographical scope as follows: 100% of the outlets covered by the sample operating outside Syria over which the funder does the financial monitoring process. On the other hand, 92.3% of the outlets covered by the sample operating inside Syria, the financial monitoring process, is made by the funders.

It is noted from the results related to financial monitoring, that the largest percentage of the Syrian media emerging after the year 2011, which is covered by the sample, has formal mechanisms for financial monitoring, and this may appear to be a positive indication of financial monitoring and institutional work and the reduction of any potential of corruption, but in contrast, it also emphasizes A strong relation between the media institution and the funder, especially since the results showed that 95% of those means are responsible for the financial control process over them, which may lead to direct monitoring of financial policies, thus increasing the possibility of affecting the independence of the institution Or of the outlets and direction and prioritize.

6. The obstacles facing media institutions

The form, which was distributed to the sample under study, included a set of options that represent needs that may be obstacles to the development of the emerging Syrian media, and the means covered by the sample were asked to choose what represents an obstacle to them and arrange their needs according to priority, so the sample answers were as follows:

60% of the means included in the sample considered funding the most important obstacles facing its development, while the rest of the answers were distributed almost closely over the rest of the options, as 35% of the means covered in the sample chose the need for technical equipment and supplies in the second place among the obstacles facing their development, as he chose 25 % from the means are the need for specialized expertise and cadres also in the second place from the obstacles facing its development.

On the other hand, 25% of the means covered by the sample chose the need for training courses in the third place among the obstacles facing their development, and 15% of the means covered by the sample considered the need for formal work licenses in the third rank of the obstacles facing their development. No significant differences were observed between the responses of the means included in the sample, depending on the type of media or geographical distribution.

Given the obstacles facing the media in its work and development, we find that the highest percentages ranked funding as the most important obstacles, and this indicates that these means are aware of the seriousness of the financial side and its impact on its development and continuity, despite the importance of legal licenses; however, the lower percentage of the means considered a priority for its development.

General conclusion

Looking at the general results of the second stage of this study, we find that the largest percentage of the Syrian media outlets and institutions emerging after the year 2011, covered by the sample and operating until the date of preparing this report, and after many years of war, most of them are moving towards developing an institutional vision of their work at the level The administrative, organizational and legal, and perhaps this reason, in addition to the continuation of financing, is the most important factor in its steadfastness and continuity within a changing map that witnessed the end and closure of many media outlets, projects and initiatives, and the creation of another.

Despite the institutional forms that these methods have begun to take on different areas of control and media patterns, they still suffer from serious problems that may threaten their existence in general, especially those related to financing, its nature and its linkage significantly with unstable bodies and changing circumstances, which confirms the outcome of the stage The first of this study (the map), that the map of the Syrian media is still concerned and subject to change according to several factors and variables, on top of which is funding and its connection to the changing political and military circumstance of the Syrian file, which requires the Syrian media outlets and institutions to seek to sustainable support and try to create sustainable sources of alternative sources to ensure continuity and independence in the long term.

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المركز السوري للإعلام وحرية التعبير
Naveda Sûriyayî ya Raghamênin û Azadiya Derbirinê
Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression

Eleventh: study supplements

1. Appendix No. (1)

1. Institutions and media outlets operating in government forces' control areas:

Radios		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
Alsanabel	After 2011	Government
Sada FM	After 2011	Private
Alkarama FM	After 2011	Government
Radio Alrayan FM	After 2011	Private
Sham FM	Before 2011	Private
Dam Press	After 2011	Private
Almadina FM	Before 2011	Private
Melody FM	Before 2011	Private
Farah FM	Before 2011	Private
Sawt Alshabab	Before 2011	Government
Souryana FM	After 2011	Government
Ninar FM	Before 2011	Private
Radio of Damascus	Before 2011	Government
Radio Souriat	After 2011	Private
Zanoubia FM	After 2011	Government
Radio Amwaj	After 2011	Government
Tartus FM	After 2011	Government

Websites		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
Syria Times	Before 2011	Government
Awkat Alsham news gency	After 2011	Private
Alsweda 24 Network	After 2011	Private
S.N.N	After 2011	Private
25 hours	After 2011	Private
Albousalah	After 201	Government
Althwra online	After 2011	Government
Alkhabar	After 2011	Private
Syrian Telegrph	After 2011	Private
Syrian Snack	After 2011	Private
Hashtag Syria	After 2011	Private
Syria Today	After 2011	Private
Diary of a mortar shell	After 2011	Private
Shbbak Souri	After 2011	Private
Dam Press	After 2011	Private
Athar Press	After 2011	Private
Sahibat Aljalala	After 2011	Private
Alwatan Online	Before 2011	Private
E Syria	Before 2011	Government
Syria now	Before 2011	Private

Newspapers		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
Alwatan	Before 2011	Private
Alwahdeh	Before 2011	Government
Aldabour	Before 2011	Private
Qassioun	Before 2011	Party
Alnour	Before 2011	Party
Albaath	Before 2011	Party
Althawra	Before 2011	Government
Tishrin	Before 2011	Government
Sawt Alsha'ab	Before 2011	Party
Afak	Before 2011	Party
Albnaa	Before 2011	Party
Alfajer	Before 2011	Party
Aljamaheer	Before 2011	Government
Alfidaa	Before 2011	Government
Alfurat	Before 2011	Government
Alourobah	Before 2011	Government

News Agencies		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
SANA	Before 2011	Government

TV stations		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
Sham FM	Before 2011	Private
Alkhabar TV	Before 2011	Private
Sama TV	Before 2011	Private
Syrian Satellite Channel	Before 2011	Government
Syrian News Channel	Before 2011	Government
Ogarit TV	After 2011	Government

2. Institutions and media outlets operating in Self-Administration's control areas:

Magazines		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
Walat	After 2011	Private
Rojava	After 2011	Private
Alkateb	After 2011	Private
Sawt Chabibet Rojava	After 2011	Party

News Agencies		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
North Press	After 2011	Private
Hawar News	After 2011	Party

Radios		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
Arta FM	After 2011	Private
Walat FM	After 2011	Private
Phon FM	After 2011	Private
One FM	After 2011	Private
Sawt Judy	After 2011	Private
Sawt Alhayat	After 2011	Private
Wachoukany	After 2011	Private
Alkhabour	After 2011	Private
Sawt Alraqqa	After 2011	Private
Radio Bissan	After 2011	Private
Choufi Mafi	After 2011	Private
Orkish FM	After 2011	Party

TV Stations		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
Ronahy	After 2011	Party
Alyoum	After 2011	Private
Rojava	After 2011	Private

3. Institutions and media outlets operating in armed opposition' control areas:

Name	Date of establishment	Type of Ownership	Type of Media
Sy24	After 2011	Private	News agency
General Media center	After 2011	Private	Website
Radio Fresh	After 2011	Private	Radio
Iba'a	After 2011	Private	News agency

4. Syrian institutions and media outlets operating outside Syria:

Radios		
Name	Date of establishment	Type of Ownership
Orient	After 2011	Private
Radio Alkoul	After 2011	Private
Rozana	After 2011	Private
Nsaem Souria	After 2011	Private
Watan FM	After 2011	Private
Radio Alwan	After 2011	Private

Newspapers		
Name	Date of establishment	Type of Ownership
Jesser	After 2011	Private
Alayam Alsouriah	After 2011	Private
Enab Baladi	After 2011	Private
Zeitoun	After 2011	Private
Levant	After 2011	Private

Newspapers

Name	Date of establishment	Type of Ownership
Alsalam	After 2011	Party
Aldimoukarty	Before 2011	Party
Alwehda	Before 2011	Party
PYD	Before 2011	Party
Alliberaly	Before 2011	Party
Kurdistan	Before 2011	Party
Almousawa	Before 2011	Party
Nida'a Alislah	After 2011	Party
Alweefak	Before 2011	Party
Ronahy	After 2011	Party

Websites

Name	Date of establishment	Type of Ownership
Boueir	After 2011	Private
Arta	After 2011	Private
ASO News Network	After 2011	Private
Walaty News	After 2011	Private
Sada Alwaqe' Alsoury	After 2011	Private
Shar	After 2011	Private
Jorf News	After 2011	Private
Adar Press	After 2011	Private
Radio Bissan	After 2011	Private
Sawt Alraqqa	After 2011	Private
Aldimoukraty	Before 2011	Party
Berjav	After 2011	Private

Websites		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
Alhal Alsoury	After 2011	Private
Yekity Media	After 2011	Private
Alsharq News	After 2011	Private
Orient	After 2011	Private
Efrin News	After 2011	Private
Khabar 24	After 2011	Private
Aljesser Satelleite	After 2011	Private
Baladi Network	After 2011	Private
Houriah Press	After 2011	Private
Zeitoun	After 2011	Private
Ainy Aynak	After 2011	Private
Enab Baladi	After 2011	Private
Brokar	After 2011	Private
Souria Alatoul	After 2011	Private
Ana Insan	After 2011	Private
Souria TV	After 2011	Private
Zaman Alwasel	After 2011	Private
Aks Alser	Before 2011	Private
Iktisad	After 2011	Private
Sham Network	After 2011	Private
Syrian Woman Network	After 2011	Private
Sawt Alassemah	After 2011	Private

Alraqqa Post	After 2011	Private
Syria News	After 2011	Private
Souria Press	After 2011	Private
Fox Aleppo	After 2011	Private
Fourart Post	After 2011	Private
Deir Alzor 24	After 2011	Private
Alsharkiah 24	After 2011	Private
Alitihad Press	After 2011	Private
Rozana	After 2011	Private
Hiber	After 2011	Private
Alsouria Net	After 2011	Private

TV Stations		
Name	Date of establishment	Type of Ownership
Souria TV	After 2011	Private
Aleppo Today	After 2011	Private
Lana Channel	After 2011	Private

Magazines		
Name	Date of establishment	Type of Ownership
Aljmhouriah Net	After 2011	Private
Ein Almadinah	After 2011	Private

News Agencies		
Name	**Date of establishment**	**Type of Ownership**
ANF	After 2011	Private
Khotwah	After 2011	Private
Qassioun	After 2011	Private
Aladiah	After 2011	Private
Ana Press	After 2011	Private
SMART News	After 2011	Private

2. Appendix No. (2)

Online link for a sample of the application which was distributed, during the second phase of the study, to a sample of the Syrian media outlets and institutions emerging after the year 2011, to measure and evaluate their institutional reality and their needs:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1O4xvkAOhHg_YvMwiixw_O3niQWlFaYV5Jvx71qSyEbY

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