

Aden Satellite Channel a private political diversified channel owned by Jalal Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi.

Al Masirah Satellite Channel a private channel that follows the Houthis and is their satellite platform.

Yemen Shabab Satellite Channel - a private-political youth channel, affiliated with Dr. Wassim Al-Qurashi.

Hadramout satellite channel - (private) variety, affiliated to Sheikh Abdullah Ahmad Bugshan, broadcasting from the city of Mukalla, Hadramout.

Al-Ghad Al-Mashreq Satellite Channel - a private diversified channel broadcast from the UAE.

Yemen Sama Satellite Channel - An advertising and diversified channel broadcasting from Sana'a far from politics.

Yemen Satellite Channel political discussing issues of the legitimacy of the Yemeni government in Riyadh broadcasts from Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia.

Al-Hawiyyah satellite channel - a socio-political variety broadcast from Sana'a owned by Muhammad Ali Al-Emad

Al-lahhda satellite channel is political, broadcasting from Sana'a, owned by Abed Al-Mahdhali.

Rushd Satellite Channel - a private, political, ideological, diversified, dialogue, interactive, and news programs owned by the Salafi Group Party in Yemen.

Sanaa satellite channel - a political diversified one - is funded by figures affiliated with the Islah party¹⁵.

2.4 Yemen News Agency (Saba)

Following the merging of “Aden News Agency” and “Saba News Agency” following the achievement of Yemeni unity in 1990 AD, the role and importance of the new agency, “The Yemeni News Agency Saba,” increased in line with the nature of the new phase, and the agency has since taken great steps to develop its news and technical activity.

The agency relies 100% on national cadres in all its journalistic, technical and administrative activities. The number of its employees reaches about 450 journalists, employees and technicians distributed over its main center and offices in the governorates of Aden, Taiz, Mukalla, Seiyun, Lahj, Hodeidah, Abyan, Shabwa, Al Bayda, Al Mahrah, in addition to For an office at Sana'a International Airport, the agency broadcasts, on an 18-hour basis, approximately 474 local and international news on an average, with an average of 103,794 words per month.

Statistics issued by the General Administration for News of the Yemeni News Agency (Saba) showed the remarkable growth in the rate of news production of the agency since its unification with one person in 1990, and until 2000, the total news

during the year 2000 rose to 14,862 news and reports, after the total number of news was And the reports in 1990, a year after the two agencies merged, 6554 news and reports.

The statistic also indicated that the agency prepared a hundred journalistic investigations in 2000, and in the same year 2000 prepared twenty publications and a special file devoted to monitoring and analysis and the news of the Yemeni News Agency (Saba) receives all the media outlets and broadcasts the agency through its website, which began work in May 1999 the most important news of Yemen via the Internet.

The agency had launched in 1993 a computer network system for receiving and broadcasting news and dispensing with old teleprint printers. The agency started in January 2000, using the "Nibras" press system instead of the "Merlin" computer system and updating its transmission network to work in an environment The news agency has a capacity of 64 reception channels, 48 distribution channels, and ten channels for remote communication with the agency's network.

The service of sending and receiving faxes and e-mail messages from the Internet directly and into the agency's network was introduced. In the year 2000 the agency launched its external transmission by satellite to the embassies of the Republic. The Yemeni government is abroad directly, and the agency receives the dispatch of a number of Arab agencies and international agencies, as well as the satellite television channels and audio radio stations that broadcast in the Arabic language, and relies on them as sources for its news, analyzes and reports that are included in the daily political bulletin in particular.

The agency provides many services, including: the daily "Saba" instant newsletter, the daily political newsletter in Arabic, news broadcasts around the clock, news broadcasts via the Internet, the economic magazine, which is bi-monthly in Arabic and English, the monthly "Saba" notebook, and the English newsletter.

Daily files and special publications, photo press investigations, various printing services, photography services.

Within the framework of the development measures that the agency is taking to keep pace with the updates of the information globalization era, in the year 2000, it opened a center for research and information, and established a special department for offset presses to print all its press, documentary and commercial publications.

The agency has a number of external correspondents who constantly provide it with the most prominent news in the world, and they are located in London, Washington, Moscow, Damascus, Baghdad, Amman, Cairo, the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia), and Saudi, and the accreditation of a number of other correspondents in the future in several Arab and international capitals.

Yemeni News Agency (Saba) is a member of the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA), the Union of Islamic News Agencies (INA), and the Association of Non-Aligned Countries News Agencies, and it has relations of cooperation and news and professional exchange with most Arab news agencies, and the most prominent international agencies such as the "Reuters" agency. And "France Press" "Xinhua", which is linked by direct lines of communication (duplexes) through the Yemeni Company for International Communications, with all of the news agencies: Jordan (Petra), the Emirates (WAM), Qatari (QNA), and Omani (Oman), which in turn reflects the news of the Sheba Agency in its news.

The agency broadcasts its news on the two satellite satellites (Intersat - 63 degrees, and EutelSat - 7 degrees) and covers the Middle East, North Africa and Europe and (15) receiving stations distributed in the most important Arab and international capitals¹⁶.

In order to keep abreast of the accelerating media changes and with the expansion of the agency's functions and performance, Republican Decree No. (251) for the year 1997 was issued regarding the reorganization of the Yemeni News Agency (Saba) on November 3, 1997, affirmed that the agency has legal personality, and has an independent financial liability and is subject to the Minister of Information, as it is the official national agency and the main source of news in the Republic of Yemen, and aims to provide media services to the state and society, and it carries out its duties in accordance with the constitution and the laws in force and media politics for the state.

2.5 New media

Due to government control and high censorship of traditional media content, citizens have tended to use the Internet and social media platforms as an alternative means of communicating their voices to the largest domestic and international scale.

Months after the start of the Arab Spring, the rate of internet usage in Yemen jumped from 1.8% (420,000) of the total population in 2010 to 14.9% (3,691,000) in 2012.

In 2014, the number of Internet users reached 4.8 million, at a rate of 18% of the total population, of whom 1.56 million used social media. By the year 2016, the number of internet users in Yemen increased to 6.8 million, including 1.7 million users of social media, and in 2018 it reached 7.03 million internet users, including 2.3 million social media users¹⁷.

In 2011, while protesters were using social media platforms, especially Facebook, as their first option to upload photos and videos as coverage of the so-called Arab Spring events, many local and international TV stations began adopting this new practice and using the same content and rebroadcast it on television.

For example, and as the first experience in employing social media content on television in Yemen, "Suhail" channel began in 2012 to produce a television program - still broadcasting today - under the name ""The word is yours" for You" in which the audience is allowed to participate in the program directly through "communication." or commenting on the cartoon or image that the channel previously publishes on the program's Face book, page. Producers choose certain comments to be shown later during the program's live broadcast.

The new media has been able to break the dominance and monopoly of traditional media within a short period of time in light of digital technologies, and their advantages in the speed of transmission of information by sound and image, the power of spread and the ability of the audience to interact with news content.

It has become an important part of any TV channel's programming. The ease and speed of communication over the Internet has created more opportunities for viewers to work as recipients and contributors to the media content industry at the same time, which has made viewers more important in playing a more active role in the traditional media content industry. This is by helping traditional media producers to find new resources to develop new, more popular programs.

There is no doubt that the new media, which includes social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and the WhatsApp chat application, has made a huge leap in the field of media of all kinds.

It has made television more interactive and participatory, so users of social media platforms today can submit their own comments about any TV program, and sometimes those comments become part of the content displayed on the screen in special programs interested in transmitting the content of social media platforms, which have become one of the most important and fastest means used by communication officials in Governmental institutions and directors of government officials' offices in Yemen, as they create special groups on the Facebook or WhatsApp platform that include media professionals from various media outlets to inform them of the latest statements and media materials of their officials, and this guarantees them a faster and easier way to share and deliver media materials to the largest possible number of Media organizations that pass these materials to the public¹⁸.

Since social media platforms have many advantages, including the speed of transmission and coverage of events and broadcast them directly before television channels in some cases, the possibility of wide access to different groups in society and the ability to interact between the sender and the receiver, new media have become the first source for the public in many countries.

By virtue of the characteristics of each media, negatively or positively, and its ability to compete and improve the quality of content, it can maintain its audience and

gain more, and perhaps this is what the written press realizes, which faces the challenge of staying in light of weak advertising, declining support and investment in it, and low sales, as well as the digital challenge that it became the appropriate choice, and major international newspapers turned to it, while their counterparts in the Third World faced the fate of an immediate or future halt.

It is natural that the beneficiary of what threatens the press will be the visual media that has a multiple and long capacity to survive, compete and provide what meets the needs and interests of the viewer.

As for the broadcast media, it is fortunate to have worsening conditions in poor countries with great illiteracy, which also lack the electricity service that allows them to watch television or use the Internet, whose spread is limited to the urban population, which makes the radio audience remain until these factors that serve it change greatly.

But the fixed rule tells us that no media can take every audience another or before it in origin, and what it can do is take some of the audience.

The superiority that characterized the channels, such as the urgent transmission and the live broadcast of the event, was broken by the means of communication, with Facebook providing the live broadcast service to its users and providing the opportunity even for the average citizen who has an account to speak and broadcast from the event site in his own way.

From here appeared citizen journalism, which is summarized in a phone and a Twitter or Facebook account, which allows anyone to go beyond publishing breaking news, photos and videos to comment and analyze the event and the issue within the limits of his understanding and culture.

Apart from the many benefits and advantages of social media content, we have to be very careful of the steps that we take and know exactly where to look for the information. Social media users are very selective in posting, and this results in providing biased and inaccurate information.

3 The media market

Although there is a perception among the competent authorities in the state, or by the centers of special interest in the media in general, there is no accurate way to determine the most important and best of them to follow up, and there is no systematic study of the public or the market that can rank the popularity of the media, or what is acquired in the market.

All media themselves carry out market research and present this data to advertising customers, thus creating a very subjective overview of the market situation and measuring the audience. In fact, newspaper and website managers often have claims about distribution and audience, which cannot be verified by independent sources.

The main reason is the lack of legal mechanisms to provide documentation and analyze media popularity.

Moreover, newspaper print volume cannot be obtained from printers or distribution numbers from the Distribution Department, because it is considered classified, and in this context, while the media continues to grow in number and in some cases until the quality improves, there is still a way to find out the percentage. . For every media market, as there is no systematic and authoritative study of the media market.

Thus, the economic sustainability of the media, in this aspect, becomes more questionable and doubts.

3.1 Advertising in media

Governmental press and media institutions that are owned by the government depend on government funding sources. Commercial companies are also directed to support these government press institutions by publishing their advertisements and programs through these media.

While private press and media institutions depend on their owners, so do the partisan press and media outlets that rely on parties' funding sources for them, and all media outlets seek to attract and obtain subscriptions and advertisements that guarantee financial returns that contribute to operating expenses and the development process.

While the media market in Yemen and the press are heading for a severe contraction for several reasons, the most important of which is the lack of institutional support represented by advertising as a main tributary advertising in Yemen is still based on personalization, partisanship and favoritism, and this is one of the shortcomings that did not enable serious journalism to adopt clear programs.

In addition to the economic crisis and the political situation in Yemen, they resulted in the fact that the share or cake of advertisements very much decreased and it seems that it will take a long time to return again to its previous state.

As the market for media advertisements decreased dramatically, many newspapers, especially independent newspapers, were suspended.

So there is an objective crisis related to the lack of advertising funds, which is the artery for the continuation of any newspaper or channel, and then many other crises, and the fundamental point is that everyone who thinks about establishing a channel or publishing a newspaper, must think economically and according to a feasibility study first before anything else.

What has become known to all is that the media market in Yemen, from 2011 until now, has mixed in the professional with the political and the local and the regional, as a disastrous result par excellence.

Many have entered the field while they do not specialize in it or know its rules, in search of interests or influence, or to support this or that party, or to implement specific agendas.

Now things are different and the authorities want to contain the entire market, and the evidence for this is many and many, and it does not need much explanation.

It is also clear that prominent governmental and non-governmental media organizations and media professionals, who used to receive large financial contributions and financial donations, no longer receive these allocations. Perhaps these sums have decreased to almost less than half or have been cut off.

Young media professionals and journalists paid the price early by reducing their salaries, or not receiving salaries, and for some of them to sit in their homes without work.

The main indicators also say: All media professionals who are in a state of defiance with this or against this or who are affiliated with a party are likely to find themselves in a state of freezing. This will not be announced, of course, or via a published decision.

Many media outlets found themselves forced to search for areas other than politics to focus on, and translate this into practice on the ground that the media should not enter into bone-breaking battles with those in power or its apparatus. The topic is large and exciting and its implications are multiple. Its impact will not be limited only to the media, but also to many areas in Yemeni society.

4. Ownership of media organizations

Law No. (25) of 1990 regarding the press and publications was issued - Article 33 of it guarantees:

The right to publish and own newspapers and magazines is guaranteed to citizens and to the authorized political parties, to individuals and to public legal persons, to creative mass organizations, to ministries and government institutions, as stipulated in this law. In the year 1998 the number of newspapers and magazines reached nearly (186) newspapers and magazines, and Law 25 of 1990 is still in force until now, despite the shortcomings made by the owners of the profession and observers. However, this law has been amended, and confusion revolves around These amendments, and the most important thing in the amendments is the President's call, Ali Abdullah Saleh, to abolish prison sentences for journalists, and others feared that this punishment would be replaced by penalties they see as harsher, such as setting sums as fines outside the capacity of newspapers, especially those that are independent and qualified¹⁹.

Among the criticisms directed at the draft law amendment is that there are many prohibitions, as well as the need to obtain a license to practice the profession, and critics of the law demand that the license be replaced by notification.

5. Structures of media organizations

The right of ownership was not allowed for audiovisual media institutions, and it was satisfied with allowing the right to publish and own newspapers and magazines.

Although the printed press had prospered through the large number of publications, many difficulties made it lose institutional work.

Some publications collapsed and closed their doors and others disappeared from the square, and some became the press of events where they appear in seasons such as holidays, national occasions and elections to benefit from the support they receive, but they soon return to a deep slumber and the difficulties and obstacles faced by media institutions in Yemen can be summarized as follows:

First: Organizational problems, which include:

- A) Ambiguity of the objectives.
- B) Lack of strategic planning.
- C) Lack of technology.
- D) Weak information systems.
- E) Poor organizational communication.

Second: Human problems, mankind:

- A) Authoritarian traditional leaderships.
- B) Insufficient organizational creativity.
- C) The lack of experimental programs.
- D) Lack of objectivity in appointment.
- E) Wages and incentives mismatch with work.

Third: Environmental problems, including:

- A) Higher authorities intervene.
- B) Weak legislative oversight.
- C) Weak local competition.
- D) The weakness of the Syndicate of Journalists.

Partisan and independent press releases were no better than their official or party-supported counterparts, despite the fact that the second outperformed the first in terms of capabilities. Nevertheless, everyone remained under the aforementioned obstacles and as a whole were unable to establish a full experience of features and milestones.

Many political, legal, economic and social factors have played roles in weakening partisan and independent press releases, the most important of which are:

- 1- Non-reliance of the partisan and independent press on institutional work based on planning.
- 2- Low wages and material and moral incentives.
- 3- Lack of information sources.
- 4- Failure to strictly apply the conditions of journalistic work.

Perhaps the reference to a study published recently (Al-Tajeer website, Aref Al-Atam) confirms that the printed press suffers from many problems, as it included (40) official, party and independent newspapers that took place in the governorates (Amanat Al-Asimah, Aden, Taiz, Ibb, Al-Mukalla and Al-Hudaydah) over a period of three The most famous and implemented by the Public Relations Department at the Faculty of Media - Sana'a University.

Which focused on the poor and weak distribution outlets and ending with the small size of the numbers printed and the extent of their presence in the market .

The field study on (the size of Yemeni newspapers' distribution in sales outlets) aimed to know the actual distribution of local newspapers and their locations, their fading and the size of the audience of each newspaper. The study numbers did not include the size of the newspapers that are distributed through annual subscriptions or that are distributed for free. The study also did not pay attention to the numbers announced by a number of newspapers about the size of the issue's printing, and thus it was not affected by those announced figures.

The study clarified the problem which is that the majority of the published newspapers are concentrated in the Municipality of the capital at a large percentage, while they decrease significantly in the rest of the governorates at modest rates, and this explains the weakness of the spread process of these newspapers and the dwindling of their audience in the governorates due to the weak distribution outlets and the marketing process, which is reflected in the size and level The media message assigned to these newspapers.

The weakness and modesty of distribution applies to government newspapers, as it is noticed that the level of its distribution is low in the governorates where it is not published, with the exception of the October 14 newspaper, which is distributed more in Sana'a than in Aden (the place of its publication). It is also noticed that the official newspapers retreat from competing with the rest of the publications except for Al-Thawra newspaper, which took the lead in Al-Amana newspaper, while Al-Jumhuriya newspaper ranked ninth in Taiz city (its place of publication), as well as October 14 newspaper, which ranked seventh in Aden. Independent newspapers are led by Al-Ayyam newspaper, then Al-Nas newspaper, followed by Al-Wasat newspaper. It did not have a reasonable distribution rank, and it is at the end of the

least distributed newspapers. The same applies to party newspapers that suffer from weakness in the process of distribution and circulation more than others. Al-Thawri newspaper comes among the party newspapers with the highest circulation rate, most concentrated in the Capital Municipality The least of it is in Al-Mukalla, followed by Al-Sahwa newspaper, which is also concentrated above in Amanat Al-Asimah and the least in Al-Mukalla, followed by Al-Wahdawi newspaper - which speaks for the Nasserite Unionist Organization - then newspaper Al-Balagh - opposition - then May 22 newspaper - the General People's Congress - then Al-Mithaq newspaper - followed by the General People's Congress - and Al-Assema newspaper - followed by the Reform Party - is considered the lowest distribution of party newspapers in the provinces²⁰.

Although the study was limited to the volume of distribution of Yemeni newspapers in sales outlets, it did not include magazines, especially specialized ones, which are considered quarterly magazines. They are mainly issued by centers and institutions but are not regularly published.

6. Freedom of expression

Article (42) of the Yemeni constitution of 1991 states that “ The state guarantees freedom of thought and the expression of opinion in speech, writing and photography within the limits of the law.” These limits were imposed primarily by the 1990 Press and Publications Law, which sets fines and penalties of up to one year in prison for journalists who publish material contrary to national unity, Islam or the "goals" of the Yemeni revolution²⁰.

The Yemeni government also established the Special Court for Press and Publications in Sana'a in 2009, to pursue media cases in accordance with the country's penal code, although the court stopped operating following the government's expulsion from the city.

And although the country passed the Freedom of Information Act in 2012²², becoming the second Arab country to do so after Jordan, there are growing concerns that it is not being properly implemented.

The International Media Support Organization noted that self-censorship was widespread in Yemen in 2011, as a result of increased pressure from government authorities, as well as the closure of many prominent media outlets, and the prosecution of journalists.

In 2009, following the outbreak of conflict in southern Yemen, the government banned eight prominent daily and weekly newspapers²³.

After the Houthi uprising against the Yemeni government in 2014, and the Saudi-led air war against Yemeni and Houthi targets, which began in March 2015, the

media environment has become increasingly aggressive. The combination of airstrikes and urban fighting means that journalists and broadcasters are increasingly at risk when reporting the news.

All parties to the conflict in Yemen committed grave violations of journalists. All parties to the conflict resorted to suppressing freedom of expression, using arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment. Journalists and human rights defenders were among those targeted by these practices. According to Freedom House in 2016, the press freedom situation in Yemen has not been good. Actually there is no freedom²⁴.

7. Summary of the media landscape in Yemen

The war that has been going on in Yemen for six years has changed the Yemeni media landscape for the worst in terms of the number of publications, independence and freedom of the media, press and distribution.

All rates related to the legal environment, the political environment and the economic environment are high, including been destroyed the destruction of the technical infrastructure of media institutions, by the bombing of the Saudi coalition aircraft, taking into account that the higher rates of Freedom House mean the worst situations (ranging from 0 to the best to 40 or 30 which means the worst). The end result of press freedom on the Yemeni scene is very close to the worst picture ever.

The Media Support Organization's 2012 report on the media in Yemen explains that before 2011 there were clear red lines that President Ali Abdullah Saleh considered inviolable. Journalists were largely able to understand the dangers of crossing.

But since Ali Abdullah Saleh abdicated his position as president after 33 years, under domestic and international pressure, a new threatening environment has emerged, as red lines have spread and whoever had the weapons to impose them.

After more than three decades of censorship, the Yemeni press was supposed to flourish after President Saleh announced his resignation in November 2011 in the face of months of mass protests.

The so-called revolution helped the emergence of many new media; Most of them belong to the Muslim Brotherhood's Islah Party. But as in many Arab countries after that period, hopes for greater freedom of the press were dashed.

In February 2013, Freedom Foundation, a Yemeni nongovernmental organization that monitors media freedom, reported that it documented 260 separate incidents in 2012 involving actions against journalists and media outlets ranging from threats and harassment to enforced disappearance and attempted murder.

Journalists also remained at risk of prosecution for criminal defamation, under which their writing could land them in prison.

In all the cases that Human Rights Watch investigated, those targeted submitted complaints to the relevant Yemeni authorities, either directly or through the Syndicate of Journalists, demanding an investigation and demanding justice and compensation. Yet the authorities either failed to conduct a serious investigation or, at best, responded slowly and without effect. No one has been successfully prosecuted for committing any of these crimes.

President Mansour Hadi's government has largely failed to conduct serious investigations, let alone bring those responsible to trial. This failure not only deprives victims of abuse of justice, it also makes the entire media fearful of further attacks and to a greater more danger.

This report focuses on 20 cases researched and documented by Human Rights Watch. It was documented, primarily during field visits to Yemen from February to April 2013. One case concerned the murder of a journalist in February 2013 for which authorities did not make arrests of defendants. Other cases involved physical assaults on journalists by alleged members of government security forces, by a member of parliament, and by various non-state actors. Among them are people associated with supporters of the Houthis, advocates of southern secession, and the Islamist Islah party.

The situation definitely collapsed in 2014 and the beginning of 2015, when the Houthis occupied the city of Sana'a and then expanded their presence, influence, and power from north to south. Some newspapers affiliated with the official government of the government and President Hadi were discouraged, or even banned; Especially the press that is close to the Muslim Brotherhood's vision, the suspension of the political opinion of the Islah party, the closure of offices, the release of journalists or even their arrest by the Houthis under the justification of security measures to limit disclosure of information and incitement in light of the Saudi coalition's aggression war on Yemen.

In fact, the only press available in the city of Sana'a is the one that owes allegiance to the Houthi group, the Sana'a government, and criticizes President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi and his government - residing in the Saudi capital - Riyadh, and condemns the aggression of the Saudi coalition against Yemen.

The media market did not develop as expected after the so-called 2011 revolution, but rather moved to a weak phase, completely dominated by the links between the media and political parties.

This is quite evident in the print media, followed by the television broadcast market and the circulation of websites, where with the presence of international and satellite

channels and sites that are not present in the country, it is possible to reach different and varied views about what is happening inside and outside Yemen.

The development of journalistic professionalism in Yemen has reached a minimum. The war destroyed any ambition. Journalists who are still working participate in a propaganda game, position themselves for or against the loyal government, and thus pay a price.

Most of them stopped working and changed their activity. Some have tried and are still trying to leave the country, seeking asylum abroad to save their lives, their dignity and their families.

The control of the Houthi-affiliated Sanaa government over journalists is strong and dangerous for them. Therefore, the interference of the two de facto states in the country (the official government of President Mansour Hadi, who has been resident and his government for six years in the Saudi capital, Riyadh, and the Houthi government, located in the Yemeni capital, Sana'a) control of the press and media in Yemen.

The Yemeni press is threatened from all sides and journalists are unable to report or even defend their colleagues without fear of prosecution, arrest, and retaliation.

And as for also the killing of over (14) journalists as a result of the bombing of the headquarters of the Saudi coalition on the headquarters and press and media facilities, including the bombing of television and radio facilities and the Ministry of Information building.

Besides the targeting of journalists by Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, this is the worst stage in the history of Yemen in terms of loss of journalists' lives.

REFERENCES

- [1] The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/arab/b003.html>
- [2] The Constitution of the Republic of Yemen - National Information Center <https://yemen-nic.info/yemen/dostor.php/>
- [3] Law No. (25) of 1990 regarding the press and publications / <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ye/ye015ar.pdf>
- [4]. Law No. (21) of 2002 regarding documents - National Information Center / https://yemen-nic.info/db/laws_je/detail.php?ID=11772
- [5]. Yemen Parliament Monitor / Law of 2012 Right to Information - <http://www.yppwatch.org/page.php?id=1045>
- [6]. Ajafar Abdo Muhamed. Problems of the formation and development of the press in South Yemen. Dis. cond. historical sciences. - Minsk, 1986.
- [7]. Al-Jawi, Omar. The origin and development of Yemeni journalism // As-Sakafa al-Jadida (New culture). Aden, 1974. No. 2.

- [8]. National Information Center / <https://yemen-nic.info/sectors/media/> (date of access: 31.03.2019).
- [9]. Website of the Ministry of Information of Yemen // URL: <http://http://www.yemen-media.gov.ye/Brief-History-2/> (date of access: 10.11.2020).
- [10]. The "almuhyta" Site / The Origin of Radio in Yemen / (date of access: 10.10.2020).
- [11] The Aden Site / Hadath / From the History of Aden: Radio Aden / <https://aden-alhadath.info/news/20240/> (date accessed: 10.09.2019).
- [12] The "ijnet." / Community radio in Yemen ... a distinguished experience amid the war / <https://ijnet.org/en/node/6201> / (date of access: 16.07.2019).
- [13]. National Information Center / <https://yemen-nic.info/sectors/media/> (date of access: 11.08.2019).
- [14] The Yemen Satellite Channel website / <http://yemen-tv.net/index.php?mod=contents&do=view&cid=35&id=152> / (date of access: 16.07.2020).
- [15]. Media development trends in Yemen - Dr. Faker Mohammad Al-Emad -; Peoples' Friendship University / Moscow / 2019.
- (16) .Saba News Agency / <https://www.saba.ye/ar/news2.htm/> (date of access: 13.06.2020).
- [17]. New Media - 06/23/2018 - Yemen Net
<https://theyemen.net/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B9%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%AF/> (date of access: 10.11.2019).
- [18]. Al-Jazeera Net / How has the media affected TV in Yemen? / (date of access: 08.08.2020).
- [19]. Law No. (25) of 1990 regarding the press and publications.
- [20]. <http://www.yemen-media.gov.ye/2-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B9%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%AF/> (brief -history) (date of access: 26.07.2020).
- [21] The Constitution of the Republic of Yemen - National Information Center
<https://yemen-nic.info/yemen/dostor.php/>
- [22] Yemen Parliament Monitor / Law of 2012 Right to Information -
<http://www.yppwatch.org/page.php?id=1045>
- [23]. International Media Support Organization /
<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/resources/news-and-in-focus-articles/all> -
[news/news/supporting_yemeni_media_in_promoting_peace_and_dialogue/](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/resources/news-and-in-focus-articles/all) (date of access: 31.11.2019).
- [24]. Middle East and North Africa, Yemen Human Rights Watch -
<https://www.hrw.org/ar/report/2013/09/19/256466>.