

Penal Responsibility Arising from Media Blackmail

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المستخلص.

لا شك بان الاعلام وسيلة فعالة في اصلاح المجتمع اذ ما تم توظيفه بشكل ايجابي لتحقيق ذلك ، ومن المفترض أن يكون الاعلام - وهو السلطة الرابعة كما يطلق عليه - اداة لنشر الوعي بكافة اشكاله سيما الوعي القانوني . الا أنه في الآونة الأخيرة اخذ البعض ممن يعملون بهذه المهنة الى اساءة استخدامها ، من خلال جعل منبر الاعلام وسيلة لابتزاز الآخرين بغض النظر عن مشروعية عمل الجهة او الشخص الذي يتعرض لهذا النوع من الابتزاز ، لذلك نرى أنه من الضروري أن نبحث في المسؤولية الجزائية المترتبة على هذا الفعل سيما في ظل غياب النصوص الجزائية الصريحة التي تعالج هذه الظاهرة.

Introduction

International conventions, as well as constitutions, have ensured that freedom of opinion should be embodied and expressed in any way, but that freedom does not imply its deprivation of restrictions and controls, as it is said that absolute freedom is an absolute corrupt. The laws of publications and media or through the laws of journalism and media, and arranged in the light of disciplinary sanctions vary in nature depending on the type of act committed, but the spread of the media and its rapid development and growing showed us some negatives, where some satellite channels and some media seek To exploit the lapses or mistakes of some celebrities or officials and show them in a manner that brings ridicule towards the target group or person for the purpose of forcing him to pay a certain amount to that channel or that media, which flagrantly threatens the profession of the media profession A means of awareness and education to be used as a means of blackmailing others, which requires legislative intervention that balances the literature of the profession and the interest of society.

1. Research Importance.

The importance of research in criminal responsibility arising from media blackmail stems from the seriousness of this act on the security of intellectual society, as the media has a great influence on the direction of the culture and thought of society, if workers in the media profession in the exercise of that profession became that profession and the community and the state at the same time. One that directly threatens its security.

1.1 Research Problem.

The problem of the search for criminal responsibility for media blackmail lies in the novelty of this type of blackmail, as the follower of the channel and the media programs that practice this type mixed with the distinction between the noble or bad goal and the purpose of this, as well as the lack of penal texts that regulate the work of channels Media, despite the passage of more than 14 years since the enactment of the Iraqi Constitution, but we lack a law on cybercrime, which has become an important requirement of the requirements of security and stability of society, and this is the case of many comparative Arab legislation.

1.2 Methodology of the study.

The Structure of The Study.

The statement of the reasons for the subject of criminal responsibility arising from the media blackmail is more appropriate to deal with according to the following plan:

The first topic: systems of criminal responsibility arising from media blackmail

The first requirement: joint criminal responsibility

The second requirement: the assumed and progressive criminal responsibility.

The second topic: the place of criminal responsibility arising from media blackmail

The first requirement: the responsibility of natural persons. The second requirement: the responsibility of moral persons.

Conclusion.

1.2.1 The first topic

Criminal Liability Regimes Arising from Media Blackmail

The definition of criminal responsibility arising from media blackmail raises many problems, and for the multiple interveners in the preparation of media work has been numerous studies and research on the responsibility of criminal media, and as a result several different theories emerged to regulate this responsibility, trying to find a solution to that problem taking into account the principles of justice, which presuppose that a person's act is not criminalized unless he is subject to the provisions of the offense, taking into account the social interest that is at risk when the criminal is impunity and as a result of these studies multiple views adopted to determine the basis of criminal responsibility according to a vision different from the other side holds that responsibility must be solidarity, others see the opposite, which is seen from the two requirements of the following two:

1.2.2 The first requirement

Joint liability

The idea of solidarity is based on the limitation of criminal responsibility to the head of the channel, station or publisher as the original perpetrator in the crime committed by him, and therefore the responsibility of solidarity lies with the person who dominates the policy of the channel, which is the president, through which the leave can be obtained In addition to the fact that the media crime does not occur only by the publication carried out by either of them, everyone who contributed to the act of the media and be aware that the act is contrary to the rules of the law and punishable under legal provisions and was deliberately thus subject to criminal accountability and this is what Require The author of the script that produced the idea of the program and wrote, drawn or regulated it is only a partner in the commission of media crime in accordance with the general rules of criminal responsibility and does not exceed it to other typists or users of the channel and others⁽¹⁾.

In this regard, part of the jurisprudence argues that within the framework of responsibility for media crimes, the principle should not be activated (do not visit other ministries), although this principle in the field of media clashes with the nature of media work and the consequent provisions and rules that govern its proper conduct. Create as much basis as possible to facilitate freedom of opinion. Hiding

(1) Wasilla Abaas - media crime - Master's thesis presented to the Faculty of Law and Political Science/Arab Ben University. 30 Mu kami al-Bouaghi - The Carrot - -2010 pp .

the name of the opinion holder and the right of the publication not to disclose this name based on the ethics of the media profession requires

That a person bear the burden of those who do not wish to reveal his name and reveal his identity in order to bring him before the judiciary if his actions are a crime punishable under the provisions of the law It was in this sense that criminal responsibility for publishing crimes was generally born, which required that a person be held criminally responsible in the Publications Law, editor-in-chief⁽²⁾, as measured by the act of media blackmail.

The Algerian legislator went on to adopt this. The solidarity responsibility was adopted by the Algerian law on Sunni media, which made the criminal responsibility of both the director as the first official and the authority of supervision and guidance, as well as the author of the article, which is obliged to sign every article, whether published in newspapers and magazines or radio. In television and other media channels. It should be noted that the joint liability is limited to those who represent the original perpetrators of the crime, namely the editor or publisher, but this does not mean that everyone who contributed to the commission of this crime is criminally irresponsible. According to the general rules, everyone who contributed to the crime as an actor or A partner shall be liable in accordance with the general rules and according to the nature of the act committed⁽³⁾.

The Iraqi legislator has adopted this by stating that: «Without prejudice to the criminal responsibility of the author of the book or the author of the drawing or other means of expression, the editor of the newspaper shall be punished as an agent for the crimes committed by his newspaper and if there is no editor, the responsible editor shall be punished. However, either of them shall be exempted from punishment if it is proved during the investigation that the publication took place without his knowledge and provided all his information or papers to assist in knowing the actual publisher⁽⁴⁾.

Since the previous text has been suspended, we must examine the specific penal provisions that are already relevant to the subject of the research⁽⁵⁾. The Iraqi Publications Law stipulates that: The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days or a fine not exceeding fifty dinars, or both penalties⁽⁶⁾.

(2) d. Ibrahim al-Da «quqi - The Information Law is a new theory in modern media studies - Press of the Ministry of Endowments, 331 and Religious Affairs - Ghaddad without a year of publication

(3) a former source -p.35 p.

(4) 81, article 81 of the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969, as amended

(5) Order No. 7 was issued in 10 Hazawian /2003 by the Administrative Director of the Decatal Authority. Internal, crimes against public authorities, and offense against a public official

(6) No. 7 of 2008, published in the Iraqi Chronicles No. 169 P of D (20104), amended the amount of fines provided for in the Criminal Code (Act No. 11 of 99 as amended) shall be the same as: for offences, not less than 50,000 dinars and not more than 200,000 dinars. B) For misdemeanours, the amount is not less than 200,000 dinars and one to no more than 000.10 million dinars. C) In the fairies the sum shall be one (1000001) million and one dinar and not more than ten (10000.00) million dinars

From this one can conclude that:

If the act is punishable by a harsher penalty in any other law, the provisions of the said law shall apply⁽⁷⁾, but it is appropriate to mention that the Iraqi Publications Law stipulated that the lawsuit may not be prosecuted for the crimes mentioned in the Publications Law after the passage of the law⁽⁸⁾. Three months from the date of publication, and no compensation may be sought after the passage of the aforementioned period⁽⁹⁾.

According to the foregoing, the director of the audiovisual or online communication service and the owner of the broadcast news shall be responsible for the audiovisual news or the internet and the news broadcaster shall be responsible for the audiovisual news broadcast by the audiovisual communication service or the internet. . Advocates of solidarity responsibility consider this theory to be more in the public interest by providing an appropriate environment for the press, to enjoy its freedom within the limits of the law and to limit responsibility to the dominant person closer to science and to further control the applicability of the provisions of the Penal Code for participation in crime.

The second requirement Assumed and progressive liability

Purpose to clarify the two trends that have adopted the bases of criminal responsibility arising from media crimes, including media blackmail in both the assumed responsibility on the one hand and the gradual responsibility on the other hand, we believe that it is more appropriate to put it in two sections as follows:

1.2.4 Subchapter I: Assumed Liability.

It is natural that criminal responsibility is characterized by the personality of the punishment and this is the origin of the criminal responsibility, as the responsibility does not rise only towards the person who committed the crime or contributed to the commission, and because of this importance we find explicitly provided by the constitutions, including the Iraqi Constitution in force⁽¹⁰⁾, This principle is not absolute, as the legislator has the right to depart from it when the interest so requires by stipulating explicitly, the assumed responsibility is based on the assumption of error by the accused and this means that the prosecution is not mandated to prove the fault of the accused and therefore if the accused if he wants to get rid of responsibility He had to reside Evidence to the contrary, in accordance with the

(7) Article 28 of the Iraqi Publications Act No. 201 of 1998, amended

(8) Article 30 of the Iraqi Publications Act

(9) The publication code was established by the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, according to which the judiciary has the number 8 /1/ s/a in.2010

(10) Article 19/ thama of the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq of 2005 in force

conditions laid down by law, and this in itself is a departure from the presumption of innocence⁽¹¹⁾. Therefore, some went on to say that the responsibility for publishing crimes in general rests on the assumption of the President's knowledge of what is published, in this case, the legislator has established a legal presumption that he is aware of everything published in his institution, which means that his criminal responsibility is assumed as a result This science)⁽¹²⁾.

The presumed mistake is a presumption of legal provenance, or the source of the law shall be presumed legal proof because the circumstances in which the legislator assumed the error or one of its elements, The purpose is to remove the burden of proof from the judiciary⁽¹³⁾.

There have been several theories of interpretation assumed responsibility, including the theory of participation or contribution and this theory is that the person responsible is a partner in the crime committed by others, as there are crimes that cannot be committed by a single person, but must be involved more than one person in it When applying this theory to satellite channels of any kind, we find that they cannot commit blackmail stylized by one person as more than one person must be involved in committing the crime and this is consistent with this theory, but what does not agree with it is that it makes The responsibility of the channel is always ancillary responsibility and that the responsibility of the channel is silver Vision Genuine responsibility so it is not suitable for the interpretation of criminal responsibility for space channels)⁽¹⁴⁾.

1.2.5 Subchapter II: Tiered Liability

The idea of a gradual or sequential liability is based on the exclusion of the rules of participation and confining officials to the eyes of the law and arranging them according to a system so that no one as an active person asks them as long as others who are provided by law in the order, this responsibility is similar in the ranking of people hierarchy As he asks who is in the highest order down to his base who is in the lowest order, and therefore asks people according to a hierarchy and according to the importance of the role played by each person, the person who represents the head of responsibility of this pyramid is undoubtedly the channel manager, The director was not present and when he was not present Program thus

(11) Leila Hamzah Radi Hammadi Shabber - Space Forces Responsible, Applied Orientalist Comparative Study - Dissertation.43 Master's degree presented to the Faculty of Law/University of Kufa - -2014

(12) Wasilla Abbas V - Former source - pp.32

(13) Asia Sa 'di Omar - the supposed line in publishing crimes - research submitted to the Judicial Council of the Kurdistan Region p.3 year 2015

(14) Leila Hamzah Radi Hammadi Shabr, former source,p.44

transferred responsibility gradually from the top to the next and then the minimum Valodny, if any of the law by asking him not criminally act⁽¹⁵⁾.

In fact, this theory is based on a fictitious source of law, which is an exceptional system and endorsed in the Penal Code supported by the system of office and journalistic publishing, which requires a pluralistic nature of the institutional system and according to the status of workers in the publishing institution, as contemporary science is very much interested in publishing books and media publishing, which The approach to defending democracy is therefore a responsibility that requires an institutional structure recognized by law in order to be resorted to. This results in the impossibility of adopting it if there is no proper institution recognized by the law and issued what is the subject of publishing crime. This responsibility is often included in the interpretation of responsibility for the act of others, but the responsibility for the act of third parties is broader than successive responsibility, because successive responsibility came as an exception that may not be expanded and is only valid in publishing crimes⁽¹⁶⁾.

Through the penal texts we find that the legislator has adopted the theory of successive responsibility in some texts through the provision that: «If the writing, drawing or other methods of expression used in the commission of the crime has been developed or published outside the country or the perpetrator cannot be identified

The importer and character were punished as actors. If this is not possible, the seller, the distributor and the poster, unless the circumstances of the lawsuit show that they could not know the contents of writing, drawing or other methods of expression.

It is noted that the theory of progressive responsibility is punctuated by the flaw of the possibility of some impunity from criminal responsibility and thus escape punishment, and this calls for reconsideration of this system and cover its gaps, because to say that the person who represents the top responsibility of this pyramid is the head If the station does not exist, then it means that the responsibility in this case is transferred between people gradually and in this case even the head of the channel can escape the criminal accountability, although he is considered the first official and is the supervisor of all the tasks assigned to the rest of the people and is the manager of the administration as well as the one who has the authority Censorship In addition to that he is the author of the declaration, through which the leave can be obtained by publishing the information or not, and therefore must be held accountable first, but the rest of the people are subject to criminal accountability if it is proved that they contributed to the crime as actors or partners and be responsible (According to general rules)⁽¹⁷⁾.

For all of the above, we see that the responsibility in media blackmail crimes

(15) Wasila Abbas, former source, p.33

(16) Lili Hamzah Radi Hammadi Shabr, former source, AM.p.46

(17) Article 82 of the Iraqi Penal

should be in accordance with the solidarity responsibility that achieves the goal of the legislator in balancing the freedom of the press and the media on the one hand and the right to maintain the security of society from the organized blackmail crimes practiced by some media professionals⁽¹⁸⁾. That some media institutions today is a gang to extort people and raise funds through advertising and insult some ministries⁽¹⁹⁾.

(18) Wasila Abbas former Source

(19) Article posted on the World Wide Web: the latest revision of the website, 0/8/2019, at <https://www.google.com>search?sxsrf-dw>

1.3 The second topic

Replace criminal liability arising from media blackmail

Responsibility in general is the obligation of a person to bear the consequences of unlawful conduct in contravention of a legitimate, legal or ethical duty, which is on several types of religious responsibility, moral responsibility and legal responsibility, the latter of which may be civil, disciplinary or penal. The place of criminal responsibility shall be defined as the responsibility for that responsibility⁽²⁰⁾, i.e. the vessel on which it is established, and this ship is either a natural person (human) or a legal person (legal)⁽²¹⁾. Penal responsibility in media blackmail n D it is appropriate in a statement that addresses the first two demands, including the responsibility of natural persons, while the second deals with the moral responsibility of people, and as follows:

1.3.1 The first requirement

The responsibility of natural persons

The responsibility of the natural person in the crimes of media blackmail is limited to two categories: employees⁽²²⁾ in the media channel on the one hand, and interveners⁽²³⁾ in one of the programs of the channel on the other hand, and this responsibility varies depending on the type of broadcast, as the media broadcast may be direct or indirect For the purpose of this statement of responsibility, we believe that it is more appropriate to address the responsibility in each of them as follows:

1.3.2 Section I: Liability in case of indirect broadcasting.

Indirect broadcasting refers to the status of broadcasting a program after it has been recorded. Some legislation has established criminal responsibility for such broadcasting, including the French legislation, where article⁽²⁴⁾ of the law issued on July 21 on indirect media is regulated, as the criminal responsibility lies with the editor-in-chief. In the absence of the authors, the producer shall be asked as the original perpetrator of the offense, thus indicating that the order of persons to be

(20) dr. Jamal Ibrahim al-Haidari - provisions of criminal responsibility - C1 Publications of

(21) Leila Hamza Radi Hamadi Shabr, former source, p. 44

(22) The employees of satellite channels are programme developers, news reporters, photographers, channel manager and editor

(23) Zine al-Human Rights, Beirut -2010- pp .

(24) dr. Diana Rezek Allah - Criminal Responsibility for Media Crimes - Comparative Study - Zain Human Rights Publications.-20013 178 ، 179

held liable in the event of the offense is committed by the media.

As for the Iraqi legislator, it is possible to apply the provisions of the general rules governing this type of 18/10 and the provisions of the Publications Law and the provisions of the Penal Code for publishing crimes mentioned above), because there is no law governing the work in the audiovisual media in terms of responsibility, especially penal Except as regards the instructions issued by the Media and Communications Authority, which do not live up to the desired level, as they specify certain prohibitions⁽²⁵⁾, but they do not include only the administrative sanctions imposed by the Authority on the violating satellite channels⁽²⁶⁾.

1.3.3 Section II: Liability in case of live broadcasting.

Live Broadcast Unlike recorded broadcasting, the actions or behavior of a person hosted or interfered with in a live broadcast cannot be predicted. Therefore, the criminal responsibility as the principal perpetrator of the crime lies with the person who committed the material act of the crime, the person who made the statements, acts or offerings. In this case, the provisions of criminal responsibility apply to general rules⁽²⁷⁾.

This does not mean evacuation of the channel's responsibility, since the most correct opinion is that the original broadcasting organization is responsible for everything that it decides to be the decision maker to broadcast its programs. It is obvious that a second party to receive this broadcast and then re-broadcast does not dissolve the original broadcasting organization from its responsibility. The responsibility of the latter remains in relation to its live broadcast⁽²⁸⁾.

The above is related to the responsibility of persons for acts that may constitute a crime of defamation, defamation, defamation, or other crimes committed by the media. If this crime is accidental or the result of an emotional act, the crime we are dealing with is intentional. A prior organization that the channel and its employees know very well that the act they are doing - taking advantage of the freedom of the media - is for the purpose of extortion and this leads us to question the possibility of applying the provisions of the relevant penal provisions, that is, that dealt with extortion in its traditional form? To answer this, we find that despite the lack of a special and direct legal text in dealing with the case of media blackmail, it is possible to apply the provisions of the provisions set forth by the legislator in the Penal Code, since the provisions of the Penal Code are the general law of the penal texts and aims to protect freedoms and rights and the security of the state

(25) Articles 83 ,82 ,81 and 84 of the Iraqi Penal Code, 49

(26) Leila Hamza Radi Hamadi Shabr, former source, p.

(27) dr. Diana Rezek Allah - Former Sources - pp

(28) dr. Bara Munzer Kamal Abd al-Latif and Othman Muhammad Khalaf Abdallah - replacing criminal responsibility for Al Fat channels - 103 Comparative study - Tikrit University Journal of Legal Sciences - Year -7 No. -20010- 27 pp



and the citizen alike⁽²⁹⁾.

2. The second requirement

Responsibility of moral persons

A juridical person is defined as “a group of persons or funds aimed at achieving a particular purpose by means of a special instrument and conferring the moral character to the extent necessary to realize this objective.”⁽³⁰⁾ A juridical or juridical person is a group of individuals or funds recognized collectively by law as a legal personality independent of a person. Each of them individually. This personality has the characteristics and privileges enjoyed by the legal personality, the legal person has its own financial prerogative and has the capacity to acquire rights and bear obligations within the purpose of the target. There is no doubt that the representative of the legal person who commits the criminal act shall be held accountable as if he had committed it on his own account and subject to the penalties prescribed by law⁽³¹⁾. For the purpose of determining criminal liability of the legal entity, two conditions must be met:

2.1 First: The perpetrator shall be the representative of the legal person, its director or his agent.

The Iraqi Penal Code referred to this by stating that: «moral persons, with the exception of the interests of the government and its official and semi-official departments, shall be held liable for the crimes committed by their representatives, directors, or both on their behalf or in their name and shall not be sentenced without a fine, confiscation, measure and precaution.» If the law establishes the crime as an original penalty other than a fine, the fine shall not be imposed, and this shall not prevent the perpetrator from personally punishing the penalties prescribed for the crime in law.

A crime cannot be attributed to the legal person unless it is committed by a natural person representing the legal person. In order to determine criminal responsibility, it is necessary to prove that the natural person who is the perpetrator has the status of representing the legal person, but that the legal person, however, this representation varies narrowly and broadly from one legislation to another. Some legislation limits liability to the director, representative or agent, while others establish criminal liability even for the crimes committed. Its employees. In addition

(29) Articles (438 ,437 ,439 ,435 ,36 ,633 ,432 ,431 ,430 ,229) of Law No. Iraqi sanctions.

(30) Ebid al-Basset Ali Jasim al-Zubeidi - Income tax bowl in Iraqi tax legislation Comparative study - PhD thesis presented to the Faculty of Law/Mosul University - -2005 pp. 110. Dr. Sa'id Abdul Karim Mubarak - Aswal p.288 al-Qadlaw, A-War Higher Education and Scientific Research - Baghdad - -1982p.288

(31) Article 80 of the Iraqi Penal Code in force, as amended

to the aforementioned person⁽³²⁾ and proved one of the attributes that text forth by law leads to

In addition to the aforementioned person, the establishment of one of the qualities stipulated by the law leads to raising the responsibility of the legal person and determining the responsibility of the latter does not prevent the responsibility of the perpetrator of the crime personally. Article (80) of the Iraqi Penal Code "... and this does not prevent the perpetrator from personally punishing the crime prescribed for the crime in this law." This text is consistent with the text of paragraph 6 of Article 6 of the Convention, which states: Criminal responsibility of natural persons The crimes were committed. "

2.12 Second: The crime shall be committed on behalf of the legal person or in his name.

The Iraqi legislator decided the criminal responsibility of the moral persons for the crimes they commit for their own account or in his name and this is stipulated in Article (3) of the Penal Code ((... for his account or in his name ...)) The crime, whether committed for the benefit of the legal person if targeted A natural person who commits the crime in the name of the legal person must be one of the persons mentioned in the law. In addition, it must be the legal basis on which to prove This is a valid bond, as is the case with a valid authorization book Issued by the administration of the legal person, criminalizing the legal person for mere prosecution is not enough and creates a dangerous and troubled legal situation

Based on the foregoing, the legal persons who bear the criminal responsibility for media blackmail are the following⁽³³⁾:

1-Responsibility of the satellite channel.

2-Satellite Responsibility.

3-the responsibility of the State that broadcasts the channel on its territory.

Although the Iraqi legislator regulated the provisions of criminal responsibility for moral persons, we have already mentioned that the decree of the dissolved Coalition Authority has disrupted many provisions of the Penal Code, including those affecting the conduct of media work, as the decree of the dissolved Coalition Authority) authorized the exercise of media work in all its forms provided that Does not lead to incitement to riots or against the occupation forces or change the role of Iraq by violent means or incitement to do so, but Bremer did not address the satellite channels explicitly this on the one hand and on the other hand stipulated for the prosecution of the media, including satellite channels to obtain permission from the authority. This means that a criminal case requires

(32) dr. Hassoun Obeid Hajj and Hussein Yassin Taher, spokesman for the protection of oil wealth in criminal law, comparative study: p. 113, research published on the Internet.

www.google.com/leer4=78889tyt

(33) Ibid. - p.115



the permission of the aforementioned entity. Note that the transitional phase has ended with the handover of sovereignty to the Iraqi side, and we support the suggestion that the legislative authority should intervene to abolish this text, which has become unjustified and is not practically practicable, as many criminal cases were filed against satellite channels without taking. However, it is appropriate to note that the penalty imposed on the satellite channel is limited to the penalty of fine, confiscation or other precautionary measures. An example of this was the fine imposed on Al-Sharqiya and the decision of the Communications and Media Commission to close the office of Al-Jazeera and Al-Baghdadiya news channels.

Conclusion

In dealing with the issue of criminal responsibility arising from media blackmail, we have reached a set of conclusions and proposals, the most important of which can be mentioned as follows:

First:

1. **الاعلام** that the profession of media profession of active importance in society and therefore called the fourth authority, its ability to adapt the thought according to the visions that believe in it is not surprising that they receive the attention of the constitutional legislator.
2. International treaties and declarations have taken care to ensure the freedom of expression. Therefore, most constitutions of democratic countries include provisions guaranteeing freedom of information and expression of opinion.
3. Finding a balance between ensuring freedom of expression on the one hand and establishing penal provisions restricting the expression of opinion when it affects security in general and intellectual security in particular is not easy, as it needs to be scrutinized and an effort to keep pace with the need and development of society.
4. The Iraqi legislator has not enacted a law regulating the work of the media except those relating to publications and the rights of journalists. Therefore, we find that most of the judgments are related to the general rules of the penal code.
5. As a result of the tremendous development in the field of electronic technologies, television broadcasting and other types of video transmission over the Internet, it has become difficult to control what is broadcasted in these channels, which leads us to some deviant models of the ethics of the media profession, which constitutes multiple crimes.
6. Among the crimes committed by the media is extortion, as some satellite channels broadcast via satellite or over the Internet using the media and the information obtained by written, audio or audio for the purpose of blackmailing the person concerned and not to reform the community and show the facts.

Second: Suggestions.

1. It is very necessary to codify the media work in accordance with the rules and determinants to qualify the channel and the media to practice his work in accordance with the ethics of that profession, and in a manner that guarantees freedom of expression in the Constitution.



2. Although the provisions of the Penal Code, in accordance with its general provisions, may be applied in respect of the offense of extortion, regardless of the means of its commission, we consider it necessary for the legislator to state this explicitly in the Penal Code by adding an article criminalizing the act of extortion.
3. for many pleas and proposals to the need to enact the law of information crimes in line with the requirements of our time, we join our voice to those voices, especially since the draft law above did not see the light since the year 2011 and to the present.
4. The need to include the law on cybercrimes provide for the criminalization of media blackmail by urging the channel concerned or the media concerned to compel the submission of information to the prosecution if this information constitutes a crime, not to give room for that access to blackmail by the media.
5. the need to find a means of international cooperation in order to follow the perpetrators of the crime of media blackmail, especially that the place of broadcasting may be in a country other than the country that is channeled towards its community.