CAPTURED KNOWLEDGE

SYSTEMATIC BIAS, HOSTILE ACTORS, AND GOVERNANCE FAILURES ON ARABIC WIKIPEDIA

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Executive Summary

Wikipedia, launched in 2001, serves as a critical global source of information. Governed by the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit organization, the free online encyclopedia written and maintained by volunteers has listed neutrality as a core value under the concept of "Neutral Point of View" (NPOV). This has led millions of people globally to rely on its content, and it is now also extensively used by modern AI systems.

This report examines the fidelity of Arabic Wikipedia to the platform's core policies, focusing on coverage of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and the October 7, 2023, terrorist attacks. An analysis of nine key articles reveals a systematic pattern of political and ideological bias in the Arabic edition, raising serious concerns about the integrity of information consumed by billions worldwide. The type and level of intervention in the information on Arabic Wikipedia shows organized manipulation of the system, promoting terrorist and extremist content, hate speech and antisemitism, knowingly.

This report follows previous reports published by the World Jewish Congress, which examined bias in Wikipedia in English. The aim of the current document is to encourage Wikimedia and users of the information on Wikipedia, including GAI models, to ensure that the values they have championed as necessary for the idea of free access to knowledge are adhered to. Therefore, the analysis includes recommendations for Wikimedia, policymakers, and platforms relying on Wikipedia that should be implemented without delay.

Why It Matters

Arabic Wikipedia has fundamentally departed from the Wikimedia Foundation's stated principle of NPOV, functioning as a conduit for partisan and state-aligned propaganda, misinformation, and radicalization on a massive scale. This systemic failure has serious consequences for the millions of Arabic-speaking users who rely on this information, further increasing societal vulnerability to extremist ideologies. Compounding this risk, global AI models ingest and reproduce this content as factual, even in English-language outputs, thereby poisoning the wider digital information ecosystem and amplifying its reach and influence.

- **Misinformation Spread**: Millions of Arabic speakers receive systematically biased information from a source they trust and are told is neutral, with millions of page views per month from the United States and over 250 million per month globally.
- **Radicalization Risk**: Glorification of violence and the framing of terrorism as legitimate resistance may contribute to extremist narratives and radicalization. Furthermore, the presence of direct links to terrorist-operated sites can provide pathways to communication and fundraising.
- **Downstream Effects**: All Wikipedias, including the Arabic-language one, are used to train the large language models that power AI chatbots and other AI tools used by billions of people. In addition, live Wikipedia content is frequently accessed in real time when chatbots browse or cite the web—meaning risk compounds as biased edits accumulate.

- **Diplomatic Impact**: Distorted historical and contemporary information shapes public opinion and, potentially, diplomatic positions, thus possibly hindering peace and normalization efforts in the region.

Key Findings

- **Systematic NPOV Violations and Loaded Terminology:** The examined Arabic Wikipedia articles displayed persistent, coordinated violations of Wikipedia's neutral point of view (NPOV) policy. Terrorist organizations designated by the United States, the European Union, and numerous other governments—including Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), and their armed wings—are consistently framed as "**resistance**" movements, their members as "**martyrs**," and their attacks as "**martyrdom**" or "**military operations**." Israel is routinely described as "**the occupation**" or "**the Zionist entity**," while Israeli civilians are broadly labeled "**settlers**." The October 7 attacks are frequently characterized as a legitimate military operation, while massacres of civilians, hostage-taking, and credible evidence of sexual violence are minimized or dismissed outright as "Israeli propaganda." Across multiple articles, acts that meet internationally accepted definitions of terrorism are normalized, justified, or explicitly denied.

- **Reliance on Biased and Terror-Affiliated Sources:** A substantial proportion of citations across the analyzed articles—exceeding 25% on average and surpassing 50% in certain cases—originate from overtly partisan, terrorist-affiliated, or hostile state-controlled sources. These include official Hamas, al-Qassam Brigades, and PIJ websites; Hamas- and Hezbollah-affiliated or aligned media outlets; Iranian, Russian, and Qatari state media; and platforms such as Al Jazeera and Al Araby that repeatedly reproduce terrorist narratives without critical framing. In several instances, **Wikipedia citations direct readers to sites that contain fundraising appeals, contact information, or promotional material for U.S.-designated terrorist organizations**, creating a tangible risk that Wikipedia is being used as a distribution and amplification vector for extremist infrastructure. In other cases, large sections of articles reproduce terrorist organizations' own self-descriptions verbatim or near-verbatim, without attribution, independent verification, or critical context.

- **Administrative and Governance-Level Endorsement of Bias:** The observed bias is not incidental, decentralized, or editor-specific. It is actively endorsed, enforced, and protected by highly influential administrators and long-standing power users—including the single most prolific contributor in Arabic Wikipedia's history and members of governance bodies responsible for dispute resolution and policy enforcement. Evidence from policy discussions, deletion debates, arbitration-related disputes, and user conduct shows the explicit rejection of Wikipedia's neutrality principle, which is repeatedly described by senior administrators as a "Western concept" that should not apply to Palestine-related content. Editors attempting to introduce neutral language, internationally recognized facts, or terrorism designations are frequently reverted, sanctioned, threatened, or removed, often under accusations of "Zionist propaganda" or "vandalism." Together, these practices demonstrate a structural asymmetry codified through administrative action rather than editorial consensus.

- **Collapse of Arbitration and Oversight Mechanisms:** Arabic Wikipedia currently lacks a functioning Arbitration Committee. In its place, a "temporary arbitration committee"

composed of ideologically aligned administrators operates without public transparency, deliberating on a social networking platform and soliciting complaints via Google Docs rather than on-wiki processes. Rather than adjudicating misconduct or enforcing global Wikimedia policies, this body has praised the very editors and administrators implicated in POV-pushing for maintaining "calm," effectively insulating them from accountability. This governance failure removes the final safeguard against systemic bias.

- **Pronounced and Systematic Language Divergences Across Wikipedia Editions:** A stark and consistent contrast emerges between Arabic Wikipedia articles and their English-language counterparts. Arabic versions openly glorify violence, legitimize designated terrorist organizations, erase or minimize Israeli civilian suffering, and employ religious, ideological, and conspiratorial framing as established fact. English-language versions, while imperfect, generally adhere more closely to reliable sourcing, international legal terminology, and neutral descriptive standards. Entire subject areas—including Jewish refugees from Arab countries; Hamas' internal repression and its use of human shields; and internal dissent—are systematically omitted or downplayed in Arabic articles.

Key Recommendations

For the Wikimedia Foundation

1. Ensure enforcement of existing policies on Arabic Wikipedia

a. Enforce NPOV
NPOV is consistently and systematically violated in Arabic Wikipedia. Editors and administrators of Arabic Wikipedia regularly dismiss NPOV as a ridiculous concept. It is critical that the Wikimedia Foundation, along with independent auditors, evaluate the systemic dismissal of NPOV and re-establish a functional, unbiased arbitration committee for this language edition.

b. Enforce the required use of reliable sources
The research found thousands of citations of dangerous sources, including official websites and publications of U.S-designated foreign terrorist organizations and state-run media from nations with extremely low press freedom. The Foundation must intercede to strengthen protections against the abusive use of hazardous references, including, but not limited to, violations of the reliable sources guidelines in Arabic Wikipedia.

2. Ensure accountability of editors and administrators

a. Limit each editor's activity per topic
The absence of meaningful limits on hyper-specialized editing in sensitive topics on Arabic Wikipedia by anonymous editors has enabled agenda-driven capture by coordinated editors and administrators. To mitigate ideological capture in sensitive areas, including, but not limited to, the Arab–Israeli conflict, Arabic Wikipedia must implement

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hard caps on sustained editing concentration within defined topic areas over fixed time periods, enforced automatically and independently of administrator discretion.

b. Reset the admin power balance

Administrators documented as coordinating with, enabling, or shielding bad actors—including those promoting foreign influence, hate, or terrorist content—should be immediately stripped of their privileges, and their enforcement actions should be retrospectively revisited. More broadly, structural limits must be imposed to reduce the concentration of power among corrupt admins.

3. Implement new policies and mechanisms to secure the platform

a. Revise and create platform-wide policies

Zero tolerance for terrorism: The Wikimedia Foundation must introduce policies explicitly prohibiting the use of Wikipedia to promote, glorify, or whitewash terrorism, terrorist organizations, or terrorist acts, regardless of language edition.

Zero tolerance for foreign manipulation: Wikipedia must clearly prohibit attempts by totalitarian or adversarial regimes to launder propaganda and radical ideologies into the information consumed by Americans and global audiences—including downstream AI systems that rely on Wikipedia.

Hate as an indicator of extremism: Promotion of hate-based ideologies is coextensive with other forms of extremist activity. Arabic Wikipedia should be required to adopt externally defined, expert-driven standards for identifying hate and extremist conduct, rather than allowing volunteers to normalize or redefine such behavior.

b. Create centralized and automated detection and enforcement mechanisms

Arabic Wikipedia does not enforce its policies significantly from a centralized body and does not use any automated mechanisms to enforce its policies. For categories of abuse involving terrorism, foreign state propaganda, and extremist hate, enforcement authority must be centralized at the Wikimedia Foundation level and supported by automated detection systems. These mechanisms should combine human review with AI classifiers capable of identifying glorification or whitewashing of terrorism, and propaganda laundering at scale.

c. Partner with ground truth organizations on all Wikipedia editions

Expert partnerships for sensitive topics: Wikimedia should partner with recognized research institutions, victim documentation organizations, and subject-matter experts when curating content on terrorism, genocide, and other highly sensitive topics.

Repair downstream damage: When external organizations or individuals identify downstream effects of manipulated Wikipedia content—particularly in AI systems—the Foundation must promptly remediate the source content and coordinate with AI developers to mitigate harm.

For AI Companies and Search Engines

1. **Until appropriate changes are made, refrain from using Arabic Wikipedia data**
   Until verifiable remediation measures are implemented, independently audited AI developers should apply weighting reductions or temporary safeguards on Wikipedia and Wikipedia-derived content used in training, retrieval, and ranking systems.

2. **Establish auditable provenance**
   Companies must provide technical pathways for source traceability and auditability, enabling independent experts to determine when manipulated or biased content has been ingested.

3. **Strengthen source evaluation in retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)**
   AI providers must disclose how search queries are structured, how sources are ranked or filtered, and—critically—how biased, misleading, or malicious content is excluded. LLMs must explicitly prohibit reliance on search engine optimization (SEO) visibility, platform reputation heuristics, or circular trust signals as proxies for factual reliability.

For Policymakers

1. **Investigate the Wikimedia Foundation and Wikipedia holistically**
   Policymakers should conduct a cross-language investigation into Wikimedia governance, rather than treating language editions as isolated or culturally self-contained projects. Given Wikipedia's role as a foundational information layer for media, education, and AI systems, failures in one major language edition pose systemic risks.

2. **Mandate data transparency for high-impact knowledge platforms**
   Policymakers should require meaningful transparency from Wikipedia and similarly influential knowledge platforms regarding the provenance, governance, and manipulation risks of their content—particularly when that content is widely consumed by the public and ingested by AI systems at scale. Voluntary self-regulation is no longer sufficient for platforms of this scale and influence.

Introduction: The Impact of Wikipedia

Wikipedia is often described as "humanity's collective knowledge repository," a crowdsourced encyclopedia built on principles of neutrality, verifiability, and reliance on trustworthy sources. With over 65 million articles across more than 300 language editions, it serves as the world's most accessed reference website, reaching billions of users monthly. For many people worldwide, Wikipedia represents their primary gateway to information on complex geopolitical conflicts, historical events, and contemporary issues.

In the past few years, billions of people and entities have started using large language model (LLM)-powered tools, including AI chatbots. Nearly all of these models are trained on Wikipedia content and additionally rely on access to Wikipedia articles in real time across various languages. This process, known as retrieval-augmented generation (RAG, also known as "web search") is used to supplement their training data. Recent studies have shown that over 40% of the citations provided in responses (including factual claims) by ChatGPT, Perplexity, and Google's AI Overviews are sourced from just three user-generated platforms: Reddit, Quora, and Wikipedia.

Despite this level of reliance, Wikipedia's governance is largely decentralized, lacking robust top-down automated or human based enforcement. It relies on anonymous, untrained, and unvetted volunteer administrators to enforce its policies. Some 840 administrators enforce Wikipedia's policies for English Wikipedia's millions of users; in Arabic Wikipedia, there are only several dozen. English Wikipedia relies on 15 arbitrators to resolve disputes; Arabic Wikipedia's Arbitration Committee is inactive and the domain instead relies on just three temporary arbitrators serving on an inactive interim committee.

Furthermore, Wikipedia's decentralized structure has an even greater weakness: each language edition operates semi-autonomously under the oversight of volunteer editors and administrators. This creates opportunities for exploitation and systematic bias to emerge as editorial communities stray from the platform's core policies and values. The Wikimedia Foundation's neutral point of view (NPOV) policy strictly requires that all encyclopedic content on Wikipedia be written from a neutral point of view, which means presenting "a fair, neutral description of the facts—including that various interpretations and points of view exist." Each Wikipedia language edition adopts its own NPOV policy. For example, English Wikipedia's policy notes that "all encyclopedic content on Wikipedia must be written from a neutral point of view (NPOV), which means representing fairly, proportionately, and, as far as possible, without editorial bias, all the significant views that have been published by reliable sources on a topic." Similarly, Arabic Wikipedia's policy states that "all Wikipedia articles and encyclopedic content must be written from a neutral point of view, presenting relevant opinions published by reliable sources fairly and without bias." However, because enforcement is largely decentralized to individual communities, there is no consistently applied, centralized mechanism—either automated or institutionally administered—to ensure uniform adherence to policy standards across all language editions. This structural feature can result in substantial variation in how core policies are implemented.

The World Jewish Congress previously examined bias against Israel in English Wikipedia, publishing a report on the largest edition of the encyclopedia. The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) has also raised concerns, including an early case study identifying pro-terror bias in Arabic Wikipedia. While concerns about bias are not limited to any single language edition, emerging evidence suggests that the scale and explicitness of problematic framing in Arabic Wikipedia may be significantly more pronounced than in its English counterpart. Subsequent reporting gave added credence to that contention: A November 2024 Jerusalem Post article highlighted additional patterns of bias in the Arabic edition, and an October 2024 investigation uncovered a coordinated network of pro-terror activist editors.

Building on this growing body of concern, the present investigation determines that Arabic Wikipedia does not adhere to Wikimedia's stated standards in its coverage of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and related topics. It focuses on nine key articles addressing the October 7, 2023, attacks, Hamas, the al-Qassam Brigades, and the broader conflict.

Using Arabic Wikipedia as a case study, the findings raise other questions about information integrity, the effectiveness of Wikipedia's decentralized governance across language editions, and the responsibilities of a platform trusted by billions of users—and increasingly by AI systems—as a neutral source of information.

Methodology

This investigation employs a systematic, multi-layered approach to assess adherence to the Neutral Point of View (NPOV) Wikipedia policy standards and identify patterns of bias across Arabic Wikipedia's coverage of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and the October 7, 2023, attacks. This methodology integrates quantitative source analysis, qualitative content review, cross-language comparison, and an examination of governance and enforcement structures to comprehensively document systemic bias.

Article Selection and Scope

This investigation examined nine Arabic Wikipedia articles that function as primary information reference points for millions of Arabic-speaking readers seeking information on the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and related events. The articles analyzed were:

1. Operation Al-Aqsa Flood
2. Allegations of Sexual Violence During Operation Al-Aqsa Flood
3. The Martyr Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades
4. Hamas
5. Arab–Israeli conflict
6. Al-Ma'amadani Hospital Massacre
7. The Palestinian–Israeli War (2023–present)
8. Palestinian Islamic Jihad
9. Saraya al-Quds

The analysis reflects the versions of the articles as they were publicly available on December 13, 2025. Articles were selected based on their centrality to understanding current events, their role as digital gateways for information about designated terrorist organizations, and their influence on public perception of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Each article was analyzed using the exact version live on Arabic Wikipedia at the time of documentation.

Content Analysis Framework

1. Neutral Point of View (NPOV) Compliance

Articles were evaluated for adherence to Wikipedia's NPOV policy through the analysis of:

- **Terminology and framing**: Identification of politically charged or ideologically loaded language used to describe terrorist groups, Israeli entities, and acts of violence.
- **Narrative structure**: Assessment of how events are contextualized, sequenced, and interpreted.

- **Omissions and exclusions**: Identification of internationally documented evidence or perspectives that are absent or marginalized.
- **Attribution and voice**: Evaluation of whether controversial or fringe claims are clearly attributed to sources or improperly presented in Wikipedia's editorial voice.

2. Source Quality Assessment

A systematic review of citations was conducted for each article to evaluate source reliability and bias. Sources were classified as problematic if they originated from:

- Official websites or media outlets operated by U.S.-designated terrorist organizations
- State-run propaganda outlets from countries with very low press freedom
- Media organizations with documented affiliations with terrorist groups
- Platforms known for promoting extremist or ideologically driven narratives

3. Cross-Language Comparison (Arabic vs. English)

Arabic Wikipedia articles were systematically compared with their English-language counterparts to identify divergences in:

- Content coverage and scope
- Terminology and framing
- Treatment of disputed claims and evidence
- Balance in presenting multiple viewpoints

This comparative analysis revealed consistent differences in how identical subjects are presented to Arabic-speaking versus English-speaking audiences.

4. Administrative and Governance Analysis

Beyond individual articles, the investigation examined governance and enforcement mechanisms that enable or reinforce bias. This included:

- Review of policy discussions at the Arabic Wikipedia Village Pump
- Analysis of influential administrators' editing histories, contribution statistics, user pages, public statements, and blocking patterns
- Examination of the Arbitration Committee structure, documented as inactive, and the temporary committee formed in June 2025
- Review of key deletion discussions and content disputes

Analytical Approach

This investigation employed the following analytical methods:

Qualitative analysis: Close reading of article content, talk page discussions, and policy debates to identify recurring patterns in language use, framing, and ideological positioning. Relevant Arabic-language passages were extracted and translated to document and make accessible specific claims and editorial positions.

Quantitative analysis: Systematic counting and calculation of citation sources per article and measurement of administrator involvement across articles. Additionally, the Wikipedia API was used to measure the frequency of hyperlinks to state media and terrorist propaganda sources analyzed across all Wikipedia languages.

Comparative analysis: Systematic comparison of Arabic and English versions of the same articles to assess differences in length, sourcing, perspective, and adherence to Wikipedia standards.

Findings

This investigation documented extensive and systemic bias across the examined Arabic Wikipedia articles covering the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, the October 7, 2023, attacks, and related topics. The patterns of bias identified are not isolated incidents or the work of a few rogue editors, but rather represent structural problems embedded in the Arabic edition's editorial culture and administrative governance, which raises broader concerns about Wikipedia's oversight across language editions. The full analysis of the articles leading to these findings can be found in Annex A.

Systematic Violations of Neutral Point of View Through Bias Injection

Across all nine articles examined, Arabic Wikipedia consistently employs politically charged terminology that adopts the framing of militant groups while delegitimizing Israeli perspectives. Additionally, these terms are used to normalize and reinforce that point of view:

- Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) are repeatedly referred to as "resistance" (مقاومة) or "resistance factions" (فصائل المقاومة), while their attackers are glorified as "martyrs" (شهداء).
- Suicide bombings and terrorist attacks are described as "martyrdom operations" (عمليات استشهادية).
- Israel is labeled as "the occupation" (الاحتلال) or "the Zionist entity" (الكيان الصهيوني); Israeli citizens are called "settlers" (مستوطنين), and Israeli cities are referred to as "settlements" (مستوطنات) or "usurped lands" (مغتصبات).

Furthermore, this framing is institutionalized at the article level. The article on the October 7, 2023, terrorist attacks against Israel is titled "Operation Al-Aqsa Flood"—Hamas' own designation—and the attack is consistently described as a "military operation" targeting "occupation forces" rather than as an internationally-recognized terrorist attack targeting civilians. An introductory note on this article describes the event as "the attack by Palestinian resistance factions on October 7 against the Israeli occupation," immediately priming readers to view the massacre as legitimate resistance rather than terrorism.

Moreover, this bias extends to the veneration of designated terrorists. Muhammad Deif, leader of Hamas' Al-Qassam Brigades and designated as a "Specially Designated Global Terrorist" (SDGT) by the U.S. Department of State, is referred to reverentially as "the martyr Muhammad Deif" (الشهيد محمد ضيف). A dedicated section in the Al-Qassam Brigades article titled "Precedence in Palestinian Resistance" celebrates "firsts" in terrorism, including "the first martyrdom bomber in the First Intifada" and "the first martyrdom operation in the al-Aqsa Intifada," describing bus bombings that killed dozens of civilians as proud achievements worthy of note.

Beyond that, articles systematically exclude or marginalize internationally documented evidence that contradicts their preferred narratives. UN findings on sexual violence during the October 7

attacks are dismissed as "unfounded Israeli propaganda" and "fake propaganda." The brief Arabic article on sexual violence allegations ends by citing a single Qatari source claiming that the allegations are "misleading," despite listing multiple international sources in its references that document evidence of such violence. The article also falsely states that released hostage Amit Soussana retracted her testimony about being sexually assaulted while in captivity.

Further still, evidence of Hamas' use of human shields, documentation of deliberate civilian targeting, and the perspectives of Israeli victims are frequently omitted or dismissed as propaganda. Meanwhile, Israeli actions are described with inflammatory language: Israeli communication efforts are characterized in the Operation Al-Aqsa Flood article as "strong propaganda" that spreads "many false and misleading news stories." Israeli policies are presented as the "exclusive cause" of conflict, and casualty figures focus heavily on Palestinian deaths while minimizing Israeli civilian victims.

Reliance on Terror-Affiliated and Propaganda Sources

The articles demonstrate a dangerous over-reliance on partisan sources, media affiliated with designated terrorist organizations, and state-controlled or state-influenced outlets operated by governments hostile to the interests of the United States and its allies. The most extreme example is the Saraya al-Quds (Al-Quds Brigades) article, in which around half of its references (19 of 39 sources) come directly from the terrorist organization's own website. Overall, more than 70% of sources in that article are inconsistent with Wikipedia's own sourcing standards and Wikimedia's guidelines. Across the examined articles, direct citations from these sources include: the official Hamas website; the official Al-Qassam Brigades website, cited six times in one article alone; the Palestinian Information Center (a Hamas-affiliated news website), used extensively; Palestinian Press Agency, SAFA (Hamas-affiliated); Al-Ahed and Al-Manar (Hezbollah-owned media); and Belqees TV (Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated).

State-run outlets feature prominently, including Qatar's state-owned Al Jazeera (cited 180 times just in the article on the Palestinian–Israeli War that began in 2023, representing 17% of references), RT Arabic (Russian state-funded), Al-Mayadeen (pro-Hezbollah, Iran-aligned), Sputnik Arabic (Russian state), IRNA and Al-Alam (Iranian state-controlled), and Xinhua and CGTN (Chinese state).

In the "Hamas" article, at least 60 of the cited sources are clearly biased or directly affiliated with the organization. The "Al-Ma'amadani Hospital Massacre" article depends heavily on Al Jazeera (10 citations), Iranian state media, Houthi-linked outlets, and Hizb ut-Tahrir (which seeks to implement a global Islamic caliphate). Among its 1,016 references, the "Palestinian–Israeli War (2023–now)" article cites Al Jazeera 180 times and the Hamas-controlled Palestinian Information Center 18 times.

The PIJ article contains extended passages that closely match text from the organization's own materials identified by Al Jazeera as PIJ content, yet these sections remain entirely unsourced in the Wikipedia article. This represents both a failure to meet basic sourcing requirements and the direct reproduction of terrorist propaganda laundered as encyclopedic fact.

Perhaps most troubling, many references on Arabic Wikipedia direct readers to websites operated by global/U.S.-designated terrorist organizations where visitors are encouraged to contact the group directly for "more information" and, in some cases, to send donations in support of the organization. Rather than serving a purely informational or archival purpose, these links function as live gateways to active propaganda, recruitment, and fundraising infrastructure. By hosting or maintaining such links, the Wikimedia Foundation risks amplifying extremist networks, facilitating material-support pathways, and endangering their users.

Analysis of links to state media and terror sources across Wikipedia languages

The problem extends well beyond the nine articles examined here and is evident inArabic Wikipedia as a whole. The same hostile state media and terrorist propaganda sources relied upon in those nine articles are cited widely across Arabic Wikipedia, often at a rate far higher than in other language editions (see Table in Annex C for a comparison of Arabic and English Wikipedia).

Using Wikipedia's API, we counted the frequency of links to the state media and terror propaganda sources identified in our nine article case study across articles in 323 Wikipedia languages. The 32 sources analyzed, which appeared 546 times across the nine articles, were cited a total of 68,166 times across Arabic Wikipedia overall. We counted over 45,000 links to Qatari state media, primarily Al Jazeera outlets (including Al Jazeera English and Al Jazeera Arabic), as well as thousands of citations to other Qatari propaganda sources. We also identified over 6,300 links to Russian state media (RT, Sputnik, and TASS) and more than 3,000 links to Turkish state media (Anadolu Agency and TRT).

Notably, terrorist propaganda sources are prominently cited on Arabic Wikipedia, which contains approximately 2,500 links to Hezbollah-affiliated outlets (Al-Mayadeen, Al-Manar, and Al-Ahed) and more than 2,000 links to Hamas-affiliated websites (Palestinian Information Center, hamas.ps, alqassam.ps, qassam.ps, hamasinfo.info, Al-Aqsa Voice Radio, felesteen.news, Al-Resalah, Palestinian Press Agency—SAFA, and alweya.ps).

Across all Wikipedia language editions, the 16 terrorist-produced or affiliated sources identified in this analysis are most heavily concentrated in the Arabic edition. We identified over 8,400 links to the 16 terrorist propaganda sources across 111 Wikipedia language editions. Over 4,900 of these were within articles in Arabic Wikipedia—more than in all other languages combined (see graph in Annex C). Taken together, these findings illustrate the disproportionate prominence of terrorist propaganda and hostile state media sources on Arabic Wikipedia.

Substantial Language Divergence Between Arabic and English Wikipedias

A clear and consistent pattern emerges when comparing Arabic articles to their English counterparts. While English Wikipedia articles, though imperfect and biased, generally attempt to present multiple perspectives and use neutral terminology, Arabic versions, by contrast, systematically frame events through a partisan lens.

The English-language article on the October 7 attacks demonstrates that the attacks are internationally recognized as terrorism against Israeli civilians, with extensive documentation of what occurred at the Nova festival and in communities such as Be'eri (where approximately 10% of residents were murdered). However, the Arabic-language version portrays this attack as a legitimate military operation targeting occupation forces, with civilian deaths framed as incidental and allegations of sexual violence dismissed as propaganda.

The Arabic-language article on sexual violence during the October 7 attacks is extremely short—approximately 500 words—compared to the English-language version (over 8,000 words). While the English article provides extensive documentation including findings from international bodies and major media investigations, the Arabic article addresses the entire subject skeptically, emphasizes supposed challenges to testimonies, and concludes by citing a single Qatari source claiming the allegations are "misleading"—despite listing credible international sources the editors then ignore.

The Hamas and al-Qassam Brigades articles also demonstrate striking differences between the different versions. The Arabic versions emphasize the groups' self-described "resistance" identity, use religious justifications, claim to have attained numerous achievements, and use glorifying terms such as "martyrdom operations." English versions focus more on organizational structure, international terrorism designations, and documented attacks on civilians. The Arabic Al-Qassam Brigades article includes an entire section celebrating "firsts" in Palestinian resistance—essentially a chronicle of terrorist attacks framed as proud milestones.

On the Arab–Israeli conflict, the English article mentions that 850,000 Jews fled or were expelled from Arab countries following the 1948 war as part of the historical context. The Arabic version makes no mention whatsoever of Jewish refugees or their exodus/expulsion from Arab countries, presenting a completely one-sided historical narrative and a lie by omission.

Capture of Administration and Community Governance by Extremists

Perhaps most concerning, the bias identified in Arabic Wikipedia articles is actively enforced and defended by influential, long-standing administrators who shape the platform's policies and culture. Of the 23 administrators of Arabic Wikipedia, 16 have edited at least one of the nine articles we investigated, with eight administrators having edited at least five of them. However, their influence goes well beyond mere involvement in editing.

Bassem aka Dr. Bassem Fleifel, a Wiki Bureaucrat and prominent Wikipedia activist in the Arab world, the top contributor to Arabic Wikipedia with over 320,000 edits and 19 years of service, has explicitly and publicly rejected the platform's core principle of neutrality. In an opinion article published in the Arabic Post, he openly questioned the policy: "How can we remain neutral on this pivotal issue?" He argued that neutrality is "neither possible nor desirable" and asked rhetorically, "How can we not side with Palestine? How can we not side with those who share our culture and religion?" In another opinion piece, he stated that "the Arabic Wikipedia community categorically rejected 'neutrality' in its Western flavor after the Al-Aqsa Flood operation," and

described neutrality as a "Western concept" to justify partisan editing. On Wikipedia, Bassem has even provided contact information for the Muslim Brotherhood in response to an editor's query on how to join the Muslim Brotherhood.

When an editor requested removal of "Featured Article" status from the biography of Hamas founder Ahmed Yassin due to glorifying language and unreliable sources, administrator Dr-Taher—the 10th-most prolific contributor with over 190,000 edits and a member of the interim arbitration committee whose profile states that he "wishes for the return of the Islamic Caliphate,"—summarily rejected the request, claiming the glorifying descriptions were "facts, not exaggerations." When the editor appealed to Bassem, another administrator, the latter explicitly stated that using the term "Mujahid" is a "duty" so as to confirm that there is "Jihad against the Zionist entity," and dismissed NPOV as an invention by Western governments that "invented terrorism."

These administrators use their powers to silence dissenting voices. Bassem has been consistently documented abusing his administrative authority—including the ability to block users and protect pages—to enforce an ideological narrative. When an editor complained in 2018 about his suppression of historical facts, Bassem replied with threats: "Israel is a usurping occupying entity, even if the whole world says otherwise, and on top of that you come with utter audacity to say that you support it and support Zionism... If you continue in this manner, you will not remain on the encyclopedia. If you do not stop the baiting, you know what will happen." An editor who attempted to document Hamas' sexual violence was permanently banned from Arabic Wikipedia by Bassem.

Discussions at Arabic Wikipedia's Village Pump (central forums for community discussion of policies, technical issues, and project operations) reveal an editorial environment hostile to neutrality (Annex B). In March 2025, discussions included calls to replace Wikipedia's logo with a version incorporating the Palestinian flag to "show joy at the end of the genocide" and proposals to establish "organized workshops aimed at expanding and updating articles related to the blessed Al-Aqsa Flood operation." Editor علي العالم (Ali Al-Alam), whose profile features quotes describing America as "the Great Satan" and userboxes stating he "loves Russia" and "hates the Israeli government," also displays images praising Yahya Sinwar, Abu Ubaida, Ali Khamenei, and Hassan Nasrallah.

In a 2014 deletion discussion regarding the category "Terrorist Operations Carried Out by Palestinians," participants argued that violent acts against Israeli civilians cannot be classified as terrorism under any circumstances, redefining them as "legitimate resistance," "self-defense," or "blessed Jihad." User A. Latreche stated: "Jews do not have a homeland, but are like cancer—a rogue cell that seeks to take control of all the vital organs in the human body." Bassem declared that Palestine is a "special case" and that Arabic Wikipedia will never accept the concept of "Palestinian terrorism" against Israel. The category was deleted, while a "Zionist Terrorism" category remains active on Arabic Wikipedia.

Talk page discussions further illustrate this hostile environment toward balanced editing. On the talk page for the Operation Al-Aqsa Flood article, when the topic of sexual violence was raised,

one user responded: "A fabrication... not because there is no evidence, but because the religion and morals of Hamas fighters prevent them from doing this," thus relying on theological reasoning rather than evidence. Another editor described October 7 as "a militarily successful and brave operation by the resistance, regardless of its consequences," while yet another declared, "The war ended on October 9, and Gaza won it, and the occupation left in humiliation." One talk page entry includes, "May God's curse be upon the Jews and Israel."

The official Arabic Wikipedia Arbitration Committee is inactive. Instead, a "temporary arbitration committee" formed in June 2025 consists of three members, including Dr-Taher. They meet and discuss issues on "a social networking site" rather than through transparent public forums. Their sole public action since November 2025 was to praise editors and admins for "relative calm" and request that statements about issues be submitted via Google Doc rather than publicly (contrary to Wikipedia's norms of transparency and public deliberation).

Edit histories reveal consistent vandalism and POV-pushing that remains unchallenged. Editor أحمد يوسف (Ahmed Youssef) repeatedly removed all mentions of Israel and replaced them with "Palestine" across multiple articles, justifying those actions by stating that "there is no state called Israel; rather, it is Palestine." Editor "Marco 2 en" added an entire glorifying section titled "Firsts in Palestinian Resistance" listing 39 "achievements" using propagandistic language praising acts of terrorism. Editor ناعم فاروق (Aam Farooq) systematically replaced neutral terms such as "suicide bomber" with "martyrdom attacker." These patterns of editing face minimal or no consequences.

Implications

The impacts of this manipulation extend beyond Wikipedia itself:

- **Misinformation Spread**: Millions of Arabic speakers receive systematically biased information from a source they trust and are told is neutral, with millions of page views per month from the United States and over 250 million per month globally.

- **Radicalization Risk**: Glorification of violence and framing terrorism as legitimate resistance may contribute to extremist narratives and radicalization. Furthermore, the presence of direct links to terrorist-operated sites can provide pathways to communication and fundraising.

- **Downstream Effects**: All Wikipedias, including the Arabic-language one, are used to train the large language models that power AI chatbots and other AI tools used by billions of people. In addition, live Wikipedia content is frequently accessed in real time when chatbots browse or cite the web—meaning risk compounds as biased edits accumulate.

- **Diplomatic Impact**: Distorted historical and contemporary information shapes public opinion, potentially affecting diplomatic positions and hindering peace and normalization efforts in the region.

Wikipedia's promise is that anyone, anywhere, can access reliable, neutral information about any topic. For Arabic speakers seeking information about the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, our findings suggest that that promise has been broken. What they encounter instead is a platform that has

explicitly rejected neutrality in favor of the advancement of a particular political and ideological agenda with no room for opposition.

This is not about which side is "right" in a complex conflict. It is about whether Wikipedia can fulfill its foundational mission across all language editions, or whether some communities have successfully captured the platform to serve as a vehicle for one-sided narrative propaganda rather than education and documentation.

The evidence documented in this report demonstrates that at present, Arabic Wikipedia has failed to maintain the standards that are supposed to make Wikipedia trustworthy. Restoring those standards will require an acknowledgment of the problem at the highest levels of Wikimedia governance and sustained intervention to rebuild an editorial culture committed to neutrality, verifiability, and the inclusion of all significant perspectives. Absent such intervention, Arabic Wikipedia will continue to function not as an encyclopedia, but rather as a partisan instrument in an ongoing conflict—representing a breach of Wikipedia's mission and a disservice to the hundreds of millions of people who rely on it for accurate information.

Recommendations

For the Wikimedia Foundation

Historically, the Wikimedia Foundation has maintained a hands-off approach when it comes to individual projects. However, the Foundation has gotten directly involved in at least two exceptional instances. In December 2022, it imposed global bans on 16 contributors from Arabic and Persian Wikipedia (including seven Arabic Wikipedia administrators) after finding that the users had engaged in coordinated conflict-of-interest editing and propaganda pushing. Earlier, in September 2021, the Wikimedia Foundation globally banned seven Chinese Wikipedia editors and removed administrator rights from 12 others for coordinated abuses of power, which threatened editor safety and Wikipedia's neutrality.

Given the severity, persistence, and institutional nature of the findings on Arabic Wikipedia, with demonstrated downstream impacts on public discourse, national security, and AI systems, we recommend immediate corrective action by the Wikimedia Foundation to prevent further harm and to establish a durable framework for repairing the widespread existing damage.

1. Ensure enforcement of existing policies on Arabic Wikipedia

a. Enforce NPOV

The Wikimedia Foundation recently stated the following:
"Neutrality is one of Wikipedia's most fundamental and bedrock policies. Information must be written as far as possible without editorial bias. This means Wikipedia presents positions as they are described in reliable sources; personal opinion or commentary is not allowed. ... in this way, editors capture what reliable sources say and ensure articles are balanced through collaboration and careful checking."

Although Wikimedia has a "structure neutral point of view (NPOV) policy," which requires "trying to present a fair, neutral description of the facts," we have demonstrated that NPOV is consistently and systematically violated in Arabic Wikipedia. Editors and administrators of Arabic Wikipedia regularly dismiss NPOV as a ridiculous concept, with the administrator Bassem explicitly characterizing the NPOV principle as an invention by Western governments that "invented terrorism." It is critical that the Wikimedia Foundation, along with independent auditors, evaluate the systemic dismissal of NPOV and re-establish a functional, unbiased Arbitration Committee for this language edition.

b. Enforce the required use of reliable sources

The Wikimedia Foundation also stated that the reliability of sources is decided by volunteers "through an open, transparent process involving thousands of editors worldwide." However, we found thousands of citations on Arabic Wikipedia alone of dangerous sources, including official websites and publications of U.S.-designated foreign terrorist organizations and state-run media from nations with extremely low press freedom. The Foundation must intercede to strengthen protections against the abusive

use of hazardous references, including, but not limited to, violations of the reliable sources [guidelines](#) in Arabic Wikipedia. This includes restrictions against dubious sources such as self-published sources, which includes official websites of designated terrorist organizations.

2. Ensure accountability of editors and administrators

a. Limit each editor's activity per topic

Presently, editors can edit any topic they would like on Wikipedia, with near-zero limitations on their specialization and the scale on which they operate. Only on English Wikipedia and only in one topic area—the Arab–Israeli conflict—has a so-called "balanced editing restriction" been added to the list of options for sanctions that may be imposed on an editor by an individual administrator (or through the Arbitration Committee itself). However, that balanced editing restriction applies only after enforcement and, at present, appears to have been applied to no editors. Arabic Wikipedia, however, has no comparable restriction.

The absence of meaningful limits on hyper-specialized editing on sensitive topics on Arabic Wikipedia by anonymous editors has enabled agenda-driven capture by coordinated editors and administrators (such as [this](#) case). To mitigate ideological capture in sensitive areas, including, but not limited to, the Arab–Israeli conflict, Arabic Wikipedia (and other language editions) must implement hard caps on sustained editing concentration within defined topic areas over fixed time periods, enforced automatically and independently of administrator discretion. Simple ratio-based restrictions would be insufficient, as they can be gamed through high-volume editing.

b. Reset the admin power balance

Administrators documented as coordinating with, enabling, or shielding bad actors—including those promoting foreign influence, hate, or terrorist content —should be immediately stripped of their privileges, and their enforcement actions should be retrospectively revisited. More broadly, structural limits must be imposed to reduce the concentration of power among corrupt admins.

Reduce admin discretion: Administrators should be permitted to impose discretionary sanctions only in narrowly defined circumstances. Multi-admin concurrence or community review should be required before blocks or sanctions are imposed in sensitive topic areas. Admin-specific tools should be restricted or prohibited in topic areas in which administrators are also heavily involved editors.

Re-empower non-admin editors: Stronger protections must be implemented for editors appealing administrative actions, including independent appeals mechanisms. Greater emphasis should be placed on content-based dispute resolution rather than conduct enforcement, which would restore Wikipedia's consensus-driven model.

Disrupt de facto ownership of controversial topics: In controversial areas (e.g., geopolitics, religion, modern conflicts), longstanding administrator or editor dominance must be

actively dismantled through rotation, term limits, and restrictions on repeated involvement in the same topic areas.

3. **Implement new policies and mechanisms to secure the platform**

   a. **Revise and create platform-wide policies**
   Zero tolerance for terrorism: The Wikimedia Foundation must introduce policies explicitly prohibiting the use of Wikipedia to promote, glorify, or whitewash terrorism, terrorist organizations, or terrorist acts, regardless of language edition. Individuals engaging in such conduct, including by sourcing from terrorist-operated websites, should be globally banned. Local consensus must not override this prohibition.

   Zero tolerance for foreign manipulation: Wikipedia must clearly prohibit attempts by totalitarian or adversarial regimes to launder propaganda and radical ideologies into the information consumed by Americans and global audiences— including downstream AI systems that rely on Wikipedia. This must include explicit restrictions on the use of state propaganda outlets or terrorist-affiliated sources as authoritative references.

   Hate as an indicator of extremism: Promotion of hate-based ideologies is coextensive with other forms of extremist activity. Arabic Wikipedia should be required to adopt externally defined, expert-driven standards for identifying hate and extremist conduct, rather than allowing volunteers to normalize or redefine such behavior.

   b. **Create centralized and automated detection and enforcement mechanisms**
   Arabic Wikipedia does not enforce its policies significantly from a centralized body and does not use any automated mechanisms to enforce its policies. For categories of abuse involving terrorism, foreign state propaganda, and extremist hate, enforcement authority must be centralized at the Wikimedia Foundation level and supported by automated detection systems. These mechanisms should combine human review with AI classifiers capable of identifying glorification, whitewashing, and propaganda laundering at scale.

   c. **Partner with expert organizations on all Wikipedia editions**
   Expert partnerships for sensitive topics: Wikimedia should partner with recognized research institutions, victim documentation organizations, and subject-matter experts when curating content on terrorism, genocide, and other highly sensitive topics.

   Repair downstream damage: When external organizations or individuals identify downstream effects of manipulated Wikipedia content—particularly in AI systems—the Foundation must promptly remediate the source content and coordinate with AI developers to mitigate harm.

For AI Companies and Search Engines

1. **Until appropriate changes are made, refrain from using Arabic Wikipedia data**
   Until verifiable remediation measures are implemented and independently audited, AI developers should apply weighting reductions or temporary safeguards on Wikipedia and

Wikipedia-derived content used in training, retrieval, and ranking systems. Search engines should likewise reconsider preferential placement of Wikipedia content in high-visibility features such as Google's Knowledge Panels.

2. **Establish auditable provenance**
   Companies must provide technical pathways for source traceability and auditability, enabling independent experts to determine when manipulated or biased content has been ingested.

3. **Strengthen source evaluation in retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)**
   AI providers must disclose how search queries are structured, how sources are ranked or filtered, and—critically—how biased, misleading, or malicious content is excluded. LLMs must explicitly prohibit reliance on search engine optimization (SEO) visibility, platform reputation heuristics, or circular trust signals as proxies for factual reliability.

For Policymakers

1. **Investigate the Wikimedia Foundation and Wikipedia holistically**
   Policymakers should conduct a cross-language investigation into Wikimedia governance, rather than treating language editions as isolated or culturally self-contained projects. Given Wikipedia's role as a foundational information layer for media, education, and AI systems, failures in one language edition pose systemic risks.

   This investigation should examine whether the Wikimedia Foundation's governance model, enforcement mechanisms, and delegation of authority adequately protect against systemic manipulation, foreign influence operations, terrorist propaganda, and coordinated ideological capture across language editions. Particular scrutiny should be given to:

   • The Foundation's awareness of persistent NPOV violations and propaganda dynamics in English and non-English Wikipedias alike.
   • The consistency and adequacy of enforcement standards across regions, languages, and geopolitical contexts.
   • The effectiveness of existing safeguards against coordinated abuse by administrators and entrenched editor groups.
   • Whether the Foundation's "hands-off" posture has enabled sustained harm despite repeated warnings and documented precedents of intervention.

Given Wikipedia's direct downstream impact on U.S. national security, public discourse, education, and AI deployment, oversight bodies should assess whether voluntary self-regulation remains sufficient or whether additional transparency, accountability, or regulatory frameworks are necessary to ensure that a platform of this scale and influence does not function as an unmonitored vector for disinformation and extremism.

2. Mandate data transparency for high-impact knowledge platforms

Policymakers should require meaningful transparency from Wikipedia and similarly influential knowledge platforms regarding the provenance, governance, and manipulation risks of their content—particularly when that content is widely consumed by the public and ingested by AI systems at scale. Voluntary self-regulation is no longer sufficient for platforms of this magnitude and influence.

At a minimum, transparency requirements should include:

- Aggregate disclosure of editor and administrator geographic distribution and concentration, especially in sensitive geopolitical topic areas.
- Public reporting on the prevalence of state-affiliated, terrorist-linked, or propaganda sources within articles, by language edition and topic.
- Mechanisms for independent researchers, journalists, and oversight bodies to audit systemic bias, coordination, and abuse without relying on internal goodwill or ad hoc disclosures.

Without such transparency, neither policymakers, nor technology companies, nor the public can meaningfully assess the reliability of Wikipedia content or the risks it poses when used as a trusted authority. Given that Wikipedia content is routinely treated as neutral ground truth, despite being privately governed and volunteer-driven, mandated transparency is a necessary precondition for informed oversight, responsible AI deployment, and the protection of democratic information environments.

Annex A: Analysis of Arabic Wikipedia Articles

1. "Operation Al-Aqsa Flood"

1.1. Neutral Point of View (NPOV) Violations

Bias appears immediately in the introductory fork note, at the very top of the page. It describes October 7 as "the attack by Palestinian resistance factions on October 7 against the Israeli occupation" ("هجوم فصائل المقاومة الفلسطينية على الاحتلال الإسرائيلي"), language that inherently frames the attackers as legitimate "resistance factions" and Israel as an illegitimate occupying power. This wording primes readers to view the events of October 7, 2023, as part of a liberation struggle rather than a large-scale terrorist attack targeting civilians, introducing political framing before the first word of the article.

The introductory fork note from the "Operation Al-Aqsa Flood" Wikipedia article.

Avoidance of the Word "Terrorism"

Throughout the article, the October 7 massacre is not labeled as terrorism. Instead, it is presented as a "military operation" carried out by "Palestinian resistance factions" against the "Israeli occupation."

The article uses the term "terrorism" only when quoting Israeli or Western officials, usually in a dismissive or cynical context. For example:

1. "محاولةٍ منها لربطِ فصائل المقاومة بالإرهاب."
   "*In an attempt to link the resistance factions to terrorism.*"

2. "مارست إسرائيل ... دعاية قويّة ... ونشر الكثير من الأخبار الزائفة والمضلّلة"
   "*Israel engaged in strong propaganda ... and spread many false and misleading news stories.*"

3. بالإضافة للولايات المتحدة التي وصفَ وزير خارجيتها أنتوني بلينكن عملية طوفان الأقصى بأنها «أسوأ هجومٍ» على إسرائيل منذ عام 1973» واصفًا إيّاه بـ«العمل الإرهابي».ه
   "*In addition to the United States, whose Secretary of State Antony Blinken described the Al-Aqsa Flood operation as 'the worst attack on Israel since 1973,' characterizing it as 'an act of terrorism.*"

These sentences all follow the same pattern: presenting terrorism designations as manipulative Israeli propaganda rather than neutrally referencing the internationally accepted classification of Hamas' deliberate killing of civilians.

The "Background" section reinforces this narrative. It portrays Israel as the sole aggressor and frames the October 7 attack as a justified reaction. The text attributes the massacre to the "extremism" of Israel's right-wing government and claims that Minister Itamar Ben-Gvir "has repeatedly called for the complete extermination of the Palestinians." A review of major international media, Israeli court records, and Ben-Gvir's publicly documented statements finds no reliable sourcing for this claim. The sole citation provided is Al-Alam (العالم), an Iranian state-controlled outlet with a documented record of anti-Israel disinformation, rendering the statement unsupported under any interpretation of Wikipedia's reliable sourcing standards.

At the same time, the article omits key context, including Hamas' long record of suicide bombings, rocket fire, and attacks on civilians; its charter's commitment to Israel's destruction; and the operational intent behind the October 7 attacks. By excluding these elements, the section constructs a moral narrative whereby Israeli policies are presented as the exclusive cause of the war, and Hamas' actions appear as a legitimate response rather than terrorist actions against civilians.

Hamas as "Resistance Fighters"
Throughout the article, Hamas gunmen are repeatedly described as "resistance fighters" ("مقاومين فلسطينيين") while Israeli men, women, and children murdered on October 7 are referred to as "settlers" ("مستوطنين".).

Examples:
1. "تمكّن مقاومون فلسطينيون من اجتياز الحدود."
   "*..Palestinian resistance fighters managed to cross the border...*"

2. "توغّل مقاومون فلسطينيون داخل المستوطنات الإسرائيلية ."
   "*...Palestinian resistance fighters infiltrated the Israeli settlements...*"

3. "أسفرت صواريخ المقاومة الفلسطينية عن مقتل مستوطنَيْن اثنين."
   "*The resistance's rockets killed two settlers.*"

4. "خاض المقاومون المسلّحون اشتباكات مع الجيش ومع مستوطنين مسلّحين."
   "*The armed resistance fighters clashed with the army and armed settlers.*"

"Israeli Propaganda"
The article advances a consistently one-sided narrative that characterizes Israelis as inherently deceptive and engaged in coordinated propaganda, while minimizing or contesting documented atrocities perpetrated by Hamas. Several passages reproduce recurring tropes identified in scholarly literature and international definitions as antisemitic, including claims that Israel fabricates or exaggerates civilian harm and systematically manipulates global media narratives. These claims are presented in Wikipedia's voice rather than attributed to named sources or contextualized as partisan viewpoints.

The article asserts, in Wikipedia's own voice and without citation, that Israel conducts an organized misinformation campaign **"through its various media arms and its intelligence agencies, most notably Unit 8200."** These allegations are stated as fact rather than attributed to specific analysts, reports, or partisan commentators, constituting a clear violation of Wikipedia's attribution and verifiability requirements.

1. "مارست إسرائيل ... دعاية قويّة ... ونشر الكثير من الأخبار الزائفة والمضلّلة."
   "*Israel carried out strong propaganda and spread many false and misleading news stories.*"
   Presented as fact, not attributed, asserting that Israel systematically spreads fake news.

2. "محاولةٍ منها لربطِ فصائل المقاومة بالإرهاب."
   "*In an attempt to link the resistance factions to terrorism.*"
   Delegitimizes the internationally accepted classification of Hamas' deliberate attacks on civilians as terrorism.

"Sexual-violence allegations"
The article dismisses evidence-based reports of rape and other sexual violence perpetrated by Hamas during the October 7 attacks as baseless Israeli propaganda, **"quickly denied,"** ignoring substantial subsequent evidence from the UN Commission of Inquiry and major international investigations. Here, the editors characterize documented or credibly alleged crimes as mere fabrications.

1.2. Sources and References

At least 25% of citations are from biased outlets, often the websites and newspapers of U.S.-designated terrorist organizations, which propagate the pro-terror / "resistance" narrative. Counts for hostile state, terrorist-affiliated, and partisan sources appear in Annex C.

Citations from terror entities:

- **Palestinian Information Center** (المركز الفلسطيني للإعلام): Hamas-affiliated news website (used twice)

- **Palestinian Press Agency, SAFA**: Hamas-affiliated news agency (used twice)

- **Al-Ahed** (موقع العهد الإخباري): Hezbollah-owned newspaper (used twice)

- **Al-Manar**: Hezbollah-owned news channel (used once)

- **hamasinfo.info**: Hamas official website (used once, in adding the title of the attack – "طوفان الاقصى", al-Aqsa Flood); domain later changed from hamasinfo.info to almoqawma.com ("*almoqawma*" = resistance)

- **Belqees TV**: pro-Muslim Brotherhood news network (used once)

Citations from biased and propaganda sources:

- **Al Jazeera (Arabic and English):** funded by the Qatari government and employing journalists associated with Hamas (used 49 times, 11% of references)

- **RT Arabic:** Russian state-owned propaganda outlet involved in covert influence (used 10 times)

- **Al-Mayadeen:** Lebanese, pro-Hezbollah, and Iran-aligned (used 7 times)

- **Sputnik Arabic (سبوتنيك عربي):** Russian state-owned propaganda agency (used 7 times)
- **Anadolu Agency:** Turkish state-run news agency (used 6 times)
- **Raialyoum (رأي اليوم):** Egyptian Arabic newspaper, which, in its About page, explicitly attacks Israel and states that it istheir enemy (used 5 times)
- **felesteen.news (فلسطين اونلاين):** Palestinian anti-Israel newspaper (used 5 times)
- **Dunya Al-Watan (دنيا الوطن):** Palestinian newspaper (used 5 times)
- **Al Sharq:** Qatari pro-government newspaper owned by Muslim Brotherhood loyalists (used 5 times)
- **Wattan News Agency (وكالة وطن للأنباء):** Palestinian anti-Israel news agency (used 4 times)
- **Saba News Agency (وكالة سبأ):** Yemeni, Houthi-controlled outlet (used 3 times)
- **Palestinian News Agency, WAFA (وكالة الأنباء الفلسطينية (وفا)):** Palestinian Authority-run anti-Israel news agency (used 3 times)
- **Palestine Today (فلسطين اليوم):** Palestinian PIJ-affiliated news website (used twice)
- **Al-Alam (العالم):** Iranian state-controlled outlet (used once)
- **Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA):** Iranian state news agency (used once)
- **Xinhua News Arabic:** Chinese state-owned propaganda news agency (used once)
- **CGTN Arabic:** Chinese state-run media network (used once)
- **Syrian Arab News Agency:** Syrian state-operated news agency (used once)
- Other Qatar state-funded and linked news outlets: Al-Quds Al-Arabi (used 17 times), Al Araby Television Network (used 8 times), Arabi21 (used twice), Middle East Eye (used once)
- Other news outlets from Turkey, which has low press freedom: Arabic Post (used 6 times) and Yeni Yemen (used once)
- Other news outlets from Egypt, which has low press freedom: Sada El-Balad (used 7 times), Youm7 (used 6 times), Al-Masry Al-Youm (used 5 times), Al-Shorouk (used 4 times), El Watan News (used 3 times), Al-Ghad TV (used 3 times), Cairo24 (used twice), elaosboa.com (used once), Maspero (used once), Al-Ahram (used once)

1.3. Language Divergence: Arabic vs. English

The Arabic article frames the event as "Operation Al-Aqsa Flood," which is the official Hamas designation for this operation, presenting it primarily as a Palestinian resistance action against "Israeli occupation." It repeatedly adopts the narrative of the "Palestinian factions," defending them against accusations of atrocities, including sexual violence, and consistently portraying the events as a legitimate act of resistance rather than an attack on civilians.

While the English version shows how October 7 is internationally recognized as a terrorist attack against Israeli civilians, the Arabic version shifts the focus toward themes that minimize or obscure this reality. Specifically, it emphasizes:

- **Casualty framing:** Heavy focus on Palestinian casualties from Israeli counterattacks, with limited detail on Israeli civilian victims.
- **Nova festival massacre:** Mentioned briefly, with minimal description of what occurred.

- **Target selection:** The operation is described as primarily targeting military sites, with civilian deaths framed as incidental or unintended.

By contrast, the English article provides extensive documentation showing how **Israeli civilians were targeted**, including entire communities such as Be'eri, where approximately 10% of residents were murdered.

1.4. Talk Page Discussions

The Talk page discussion on the topic of sexual violence and rape during the October 7 attacks shows a clear pattern of resistance to including well-sourced information, combined with frequent denialism, ideological rhetoric, and personal attacks. The conversation began when the editor "בר" attempted to talk about the rape committed by Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) fighters, writing: "اغتصبت الجهاد وحماس عشرات النساء الإسرائيليات... ينبغي أن تكون مكتوبة تقريباً." (*"Islamic Jihad and Hamas raped dozens of Israeli women… this should be written."*). Note: This editor is now permanently banned on Arabic Wikipedia from a notable administrator called Bassem. He will be covered in depth later in this investigation, showing his role in shaping the bias in the Arabic Wikipedia.
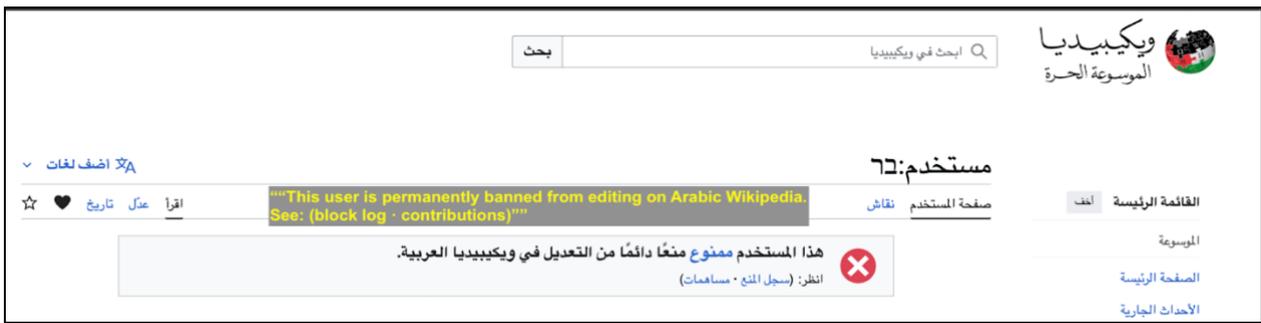
The user "בר" is blocked on Arabic Wikipedia.

Talk page discussion on the topic of sexual violence, reflecting ideological
and theological denial rather than evidence-based rejection.

One user ([46.248.203.54](#), based in Jordan) responded: *"افتراء... ليس لأنه لا يوجد أي دليل... بل أيضاً* ("*A fabrication... not because there is no evidence,* *"لأن دين وأخلاق مقاتلي حماس تمنعهم من فعل ذلك)* *but because the religion and morals of Hamas fighters prevent them from doing this.* "). This argument relies on theological reasoning rather than evidence and denies the possibility of sexual violence regardless of the extent of reliable documentation.

Additional comments accuse the editor of being Israeli, brainwashed, and promoting conspiratorial claims about Israel falsifying evidence.

Overall, the responses demonstrate a pattern of rejecting the inclusion of reliably sourced material on sexual violence, and relying on **theological assertions, political rhetoric, or generalized denial** rather than Wikipedia's sourcing and due-weight standards. This editorial environment has produced a recurring pattern of denialism, including claims that all released Israeli hostages "*testified to good treatment* " despite extensive documented evidence to the contrary.

This environment of coordinated rejection and narrative-driven reasoning helps explain why the Arabic article portrays sexual-violence evidence as "*unfounded Israeli propaganda* ", despite extensive and internationally recognized documentation.

[In another discussion](#), an editor ([Declod](#)) claimed that "*one of the most prominent false claims circulated about the conflict is that Hamas fighters stripped the body of an Israeli woman* ", and argued that by observing the festival videos, "*one can see a number of women who were not wearing modest clothing, which refutes the lie that Hamas stripped the bodies.* " The same editor added that the appearance of the woman in the video is "*consistent with the type of clothing worn by many of the women at the festival.* "

Talk page discussion disputing reports of sexual violence based on intent and "inappropriate dressing," rather than assessing the allegations through independent sources.

Other Talk page discussions reveal how the editorial environment around the Arabic article is strongly influenced by politically motivated contributors rather than neutral, policy-based editing.

One editor (2025-50647-0) described the October 7 attack as "a militarily successful and brave operation by the resistance, regardless of its consequences," using explicitly partisan language that mirrors the terminology of militant propaganda and has no place in an encyclopedic discussion. Another editor (2025-28455-23) added, "The war ended on October 9, and Gaza won it, and the occupation left in humiliation," presenting a victory narrative without evidence or reliable sourcing, and using politically biased phrasing such as "the occupation left in humiliation." These comments are not about improving the article but about promoting partisan interpretations and inserting ideological framing into Wikipedia. Taken together, these Talk page contributions reflect sustained pressure to insert political narratives, celebratory language, or unverifiable claims into the article, rather than engaging in policy-based discussion focused on sourcing, attribution, or proportional coverage.

Talk page entries using militant propaganda, declaring the end of the war and Gaza's victory without evidence.

Another Talk page entry is not an attempt to improve the article but rather a political slogan and incitement containing emotive language, nationalistic imagery, and explicit hostility toward Israel. It violates Wikipedia's purpose by using the platform for advocacy and hate speech rather than neutral editorial discussion. Its presence further demonstrates how the Arabic article's talk space is influenced by activist users expressing partisan sentiments, reinforcing the broader pattern of non-neutral, politically driven interventions in the editing environment.
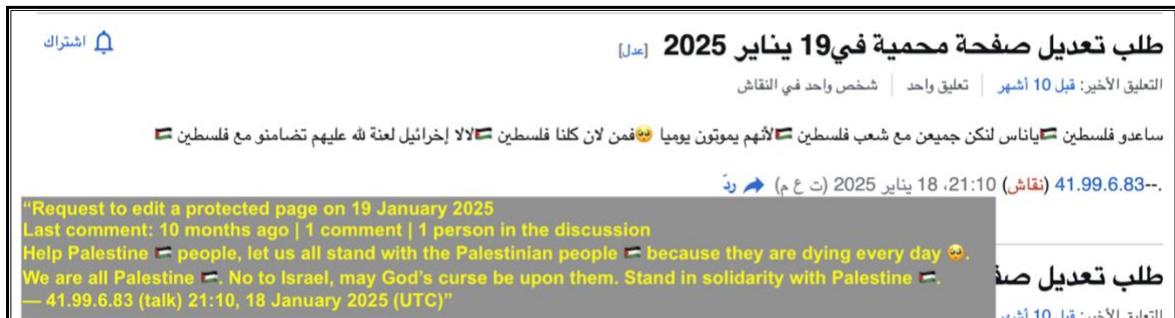
Talk page entry where editors use political slogans and curse Israel.

2. "Allegations of Sexual Violence During Operation Al-Aqsa Flood"

Analysis completed using the article version live on August 30, 2025.

2.1. NPOV Violations
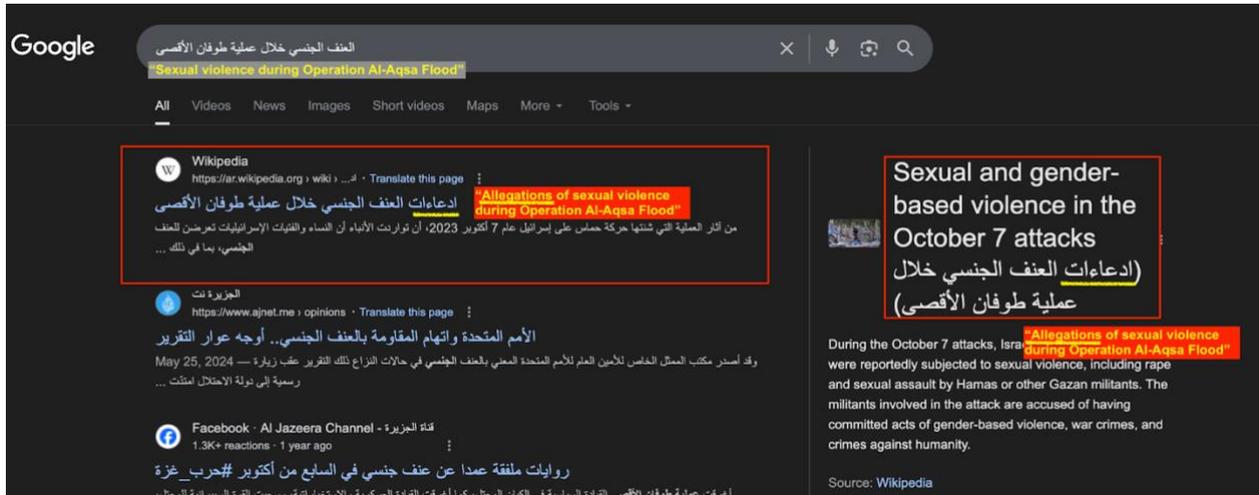
Google search results for "Sexual Violence During Operation Al-Aqsa Flood," labeling the violence as mere "allegations," which matches the prominently referenced Wikipedia article.

When searching in Arabic on Google for "العنف الجنسي خلال عملية طوفان الأقصى" ("Sexual violence during Operation Al-Aqsa Flood"), the *top result* Google displays is the Arabic Wikipedia article titled "**ادعاءات العنف الجنسي خلال عملية طوفان الأقصى**" (*"Allegations of Sexual Violence During Operation Al-Aqsa Flood"*). The structure and tone of this short article immediately frame the entire subject as *mere allegations*, and the following is stated at the end of the article:

> "وبالبحث عن الحقيقة، وجد موقع مكافحة الإشاعات والأخبار الكاذبة مسبار أنّ الادعاء مضلّل، حيث"
> "لم يُنشر أي تقرير عن قصة الاعتداءين المزعومين"
> "*By investigating the truth, the anti-rumor and fake-news fact-checking website Misbar found that the claim is misleading, as no report was published about the story of the two alleged assaults.*" *Added by editor Batoul84

By ending the article with this conclusion, presented *in Wikipedia's own voice*, not as attributed opinion, the article posits that **these allegations are misinformation and fake news**, producing a downstream effect that denies the truth and turns it into lies. This framing is **not neutral**, especially given that other trusted sources—including some listed in the article's own references but not substantively used—*do* document evidence of sexual violence, testimonies, or ongoing investigations.

The article even claims, without citation or supporting evidence, that the released hostage **Amit Soussana** retracted her statements that she was subjected to sexual violence.

، في أواخر مارس 2024، قالت أميت سوسانا، الرهينة الإسرائيلية المفرج عنها، لصحيفة نيويورك تايمز"
"إنها تعرضت للاعتداء الجنسي من قبل خاطفها من حماس لكنها تراجعت عن أقوالها بعد مدة من ذلك

"*In late March 2024, Amit Soussana, the released Israeli hostage, told The New York Times that she had been sexually assaulted by her Hamas captor, but she later retracted her statements after some time.* "

2.2. Sources and References

Although the article includes 17 sources in the references section, the overwhelming majority of these sources actually acknowledge or discuss confirmed evidence of sexual violence – articles from Reuters, AP News, The Washington Post, Haaretz, The New York Times, and others. However, the Wikipedia article ignores almost all of the listed sources and instead builds its argument almost entirely on a single source, a segment from Al Araby Television Network, which asserts that the allegations were "fake propaganda". It is noteworthy that Al Araby TV is a Qatari state-funded television network currently directed by Abbad Yahya (عبّاد يحيى), a Palestinian based in Qatar, as per his personal brand website and professional portfolio (including LinkedIn profile). This Qatar-based channel was previously managed by Abbas Nasser, who had also worked at Al Jazeera, according to his LinkedIn profile.

The article, therefore, misrepresents the source landscape: it lists many references that contradict its conclusion, but relies nearly exclusively on a single Qatari media report to claim definitively that the extensive sexual-violence allegations are "fake." Sources documenting evidence or investigation of sexual violence are included in the reference list, without corresponding incorporation into the article's narrative, lending an appearance of balance that is not reflected in the actual content.

Counts for hostile state, terrorist-affiliated, and partisan sources appear in Annex C.

2.3. Language Divergence: Arabic vs. English

The Arabic Wikipedia article on sexual violence during the October 7 attacks is extremely short (some 500 words), omits most substantive details, and frames the subject with clear skepticism. It emphasizes purported challenges to testimonies, highlights claims of false reporting, and even asserts that retractions and denials were made that do not appear in the English version or the public record.

In contrast, the English Wikipedia article, while somewhat outdated, provides a far more extensive and detailed account (over 8,000 words), covering evidence, testimonies, investigations, and a full range of supporting and conflicting reporting. Unlike the Arabic article, the English version incorporates significant documented material, including findings from international bodies and major media, and does not frame the entire issue primarily as unfounded allegations. The result is not simply a difference in article length, but two fundamentally different narratives: The Arabic article presents substantial doubt and selective sourcing, while the English article offers a largely comprehensive, evidence-based overview that the Arabic version largely excludes.

3. "The Martyr Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades"

Analysis completed using the article version live on September 28, 2025.

3.1. NPOV Violations

Glorification of a U.S.-Designated Terrorist and Killers of Civilians

The article refers to Muhammad Deif, the leader of al-Qassam Brigades, as "الشهيد محمد ضيف"
(" *the martyr Muhammad Deif* "), despite the fact that he has been designated by the U.S.
Department of State as a "Specially Designated Global Terrorist" under Executive Order 13224
for his direct involvement in organizing and overseeing terrorist attacks against Israeli civilians.

> "تُعدّ كتائب القسام، التي كان يقودها الشهيد محمد الضيف ونائبه الشهيد مروان عيسى،
> المجموعة الأكبر والأفضل تجهيزا داخل غزة اليوم"
>
> *"The al-Qassam Brigades, led by the martyr Muhammad Deif and his deputy the
> martyr Marwan Issa, are the largest and best-equipped group inside Gaza today.* "

By assigning him the honorific *"martyr,"* a term that conveys sanctity and moral virtue in Arabic,
the article adopts the organization's own glorifying terminology and reframes his actions within a
religiously heroic framework rather than a neutral, encyclopedic description.

> "وتطور سلاحها إلى العبوات الناسفة مثل عبوة شواظ وصنعت عدة إصدارات منها (شواظ 1 و2 و3
> و4) والعمليات الاستشهادية التي استخدم فيها الأحزمة الناسفة والقنابل والمتفجرات ذات التفجير
> عن بعد"
>
> *"Their arsenal developed to include explosive devices such as the Shawaz bomb,
> and martyrdom operations using explosive belts, grenades, and remotely detonated
> explosives."*

> "18 يونيو 2002 فجر استشهادي نفسه في حافلة في القدس وتعرف بمذبحة مفترق بات، أدي
> لمقتل 19 وإصابة أكثر من 74 إسرائيليا."
>
> *"June 18, 2002: A martyr detonated himself on a bus in Jerusalem, killing 19 and
> injuring 74."*

Celebrating "Firsts" in Terrorism

A separate section titled "Precedence in Palestinian Resistance" lists a series of "firsts" achieved
by the al-Qassam Brigades, described as a record of diverse achievements. These include:

1. "أول استشهادي في الانتفاضة الأولى"
   "The first martyrdom bomber in the First Intifada. "

2. "أول عملية استشهادية في انتفاضة الأقصى"
   "The first martyrdom operation in the al-Aqsa Intifada."

3. "أول من استهدف المغتصبات الإسرائيلية بقذائف هاون (المورتر) خلال انتفاضة الأقصى."
   "The first to target the lands usurped by Israel with mortar shells during the al-Aqsa Intifada. "

4. " أول عملية استشهادية في انتفاضة الأقصى.. حيث نفّذ عمليته في مغتصبة (ميحولا) في الأغوار"

" *The first martyrdom operation during the Al-Aqsa Intifada, carried out in the Mehola usurped land in the Jordan Valley.* "

Each of these excerpts describes terrorist attacks, including bus bombings and suicide missions that killed dozens of civilians, using language of honor, precedence, and achievement. Even Israeli towns and communities are called **"مغتصبات"**("*usurped lands*"), an ideologically charged term that delegitimizes civilian presence and dehumanizes those living there. This section reads as a celebratory chronicle of military milestones rather than a neutral account of violent terrorism, constituting a clear violation of Wikipedia's NPOV policy.

3.2. Sources and References

A review of the 62 citations (51 unique sources) in the article shows a significant reliability issue: At least **17 sources** (approximately **27%**) originate from strongly biased or partisan outlets closely aligned with Hamas or allied terrorist organizations. The official **al-Qassam Brigades websites** are cited seven times, **Al Jazeera** five times, and the **official Hamas website** once.. In addition, several **Hamas-affiliated or Hamas-influenced platforms—**including the Hamas-affiliated *Filastin al-Muslima* (English: *Muslim Palestine*), Hamas-influenced Ma'an News Agency, and similar outlets—appear at least six times. The PIJ-affiliated *Palestine Today* is cited twice. Altogether, close to ***one half*** of all references rely on overtly biased, partisan, or propaganda-aligned sources. Counts for hostile state, terrorist-affiliated, and partisan sources appear in Annex C.

3.3. Language Divergence: Arabic vs. English

The Arabic and English Wikipedia articles on the al-Qassam Brigades reveal huge differences in perspective. The Arabic version frames the group as a legitimate resistance movement focused on achievements and nationalist goals, while the English version presents it primarily as a terrorist organization with emphasis on international designations and operational structure.

Content Coverage Differences

- **Arabic version:** Places greater emphasis on the group's founding ideology, resistance identity, and so-called Palestinian nationalist goals. Extensively covers the terrorist group's self-proclaimed achievements and "firsts" in Palestinian "resistance" history.

- **English version:** Focuses more on organizational structure, international designations as a terrorist group, and chronological operational history with minimal ideological context.

Bias and Perspective Differences

- **Arabic version:** Consistently uses terms such as مقاومة ("*resistance*"), عمليات استشهادية ("*martyrdom operations*"), and قوات الاحتلال ("*occupation forces*") to describe the group's activities.

- **English version:** Primarily uses terms like "attacks," "suicide bombings," and "Israeli Defense Forces (IDF)."

Framing of Actions

- **Arabic version**: Presents the group's military actions as legitimate resistance against occupation, with detailed accounts of operations framed as achievements.
- **English version:** Presents these same actions more neutrally, often contextualizing them within the framework of international law and terrorist designations.

3.4. Notable Vandalism and POV-Pushing in the Article's Edit History

A review of the edit history reveals several clear cases of vandalism and ideologically driven editing that undermine the article's neutrality.

1. Editor "أحمد يوسف" (Ahmed Youssef)

The editor removed all mentions of "Israel" and replaced them with "Palestine," writing as justification: "*Clarification that there is no state called Israel; rather, it is Palestine, which was subjected to occupation by Zionist gangs in 1948, and whose people were displaced from their villages and cities by these criminal Zionist gangs.* " (see screenshot below)

His contribution history demonstrates a **recurrent pattern of political vandalism**, making the same replacement ("**Israel**" to "**Palestine**") across multiple unrelated articles, including:

- Palestinian–Israeli War (2023–now)
- Battle of Re'im
- Gulf War
- Southern District (Israel)

Article edit: replacing "Israel" with "Palestine."

2. Editor "Marco 2 en"

This editor added an entire glorifying section titled "Firsts in Palestinian Resistance" to the article, where he listed 39 "achievements" of the al-Qassam Brigades using explicitly propagandistic language as militant praise, not encyclopedic content, such as:

- "أول من نفّ⬚ّت عمليات ثأر وانتقام رداً على المجزرة الدامية في الحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف، حيث أعدّت خطة "خماسية حصدت ما يزيد عن خمسين صهيونياً"
  "*The first to carry out acts of revenge... preparing a five-phase plan that claimed more than fifty Zionists.* "

- "أول من استهدف الصهاينة بالأنفاق وجلب لهم الموت من تحتهم وعملية تفجير معسكر على الحدود مع رفح، وعملية النفق الشهيرة"
  "*The first to target Zionists using tunnels and bring death from beneath them...* "

Moreover, the editor exhibited a broader pattern of inserting similar non-neutral, glorified narratives into other pages, such as his heavily biased rewrite of the **Fatima al-Najjar** article, in which he portrayed a suicide bomber in heroic, emotional, and propagandistic terms, including writing that she *"**possessed nothing but her will, faith, dignity, and her sacred body**"* and adding a full section titled *"**They said about her**"* as a compilation of praise for the suicide bomber whom they describe as having conducted a "***martyrdom operation***."

3. Editor "ناعم فاروق" (Naem Farouk)

This editor repeatedly replaced neutral terminology such as "انتحاري" ("*suicide bomber* ") and "عملية انتحارية" ("*suicide operation* ") with the ideologically loaded terms "استشهادي" and "عملية استشهادية" ("*martyrdom attacker/operation* "). This substitution adopts the militant organization's own vocabulary and violates Wikipedia's neutrality and attribution standards.

4. "Hamas"

Analysis completed using the article version live on October 22, 2025.

4.1. NPOV Violations

Biased Framing and Terminology

The Arabic Wikipedia page on Hamas also describes the group as "حركة فلسطينية، مقاومة، شعبية، إسلامية، وطنية" ("*a Palestinian, popular, Islamic, national resistance movement* ") and states that it "works to create the conditions necessary for the liberation of the Palestinian people and their land from the Israeli occupation, and to confront the Zionist project supported by modern colonial powers." This language mirrors the recurring phrasing used across several Arabic Wikipedia articles, portraying Hamas members as "resistance fighters" in Wikipedia's voice while labeling Israel and its citizens as "*the occupation* " and "*settlers* ".

Selective Use of "Terrorist" Label

The article notes that Hamas is designated as a terrorist organization by the United States, the European Union, Canada, Australia, and other countries. However, despite acknowledging this fact, the article continues to refer to Hamas as a "*resistance movement* " and avoids adopting

neutral, attributed phrasing (e.g., "designated as a terrorist organization by…") as the default framing. It also consistently refers to Israel as "*the occupation*", maintaining the same one-sided framing even in contexts where neutrality is required.

Glorification of Violence

A particularly revealing example of bias appears in the section discussing female participation in Hamas operations:

"شاركت أيضاً المرأة الفلسطينية داخل الحركة في العمل المقاوم ضد الاحتلال الإسرائيلي، كالعملية الفدائية التي نفذتها الاستشهادية ريم الرياشي وعملية الشهيدة فاطمة النجار"

"*Palestinian women also took part in the resistance operations against the Israeli occupation, such as the martyrdom operation carried out by Reem Riyashi and the operation of the martyr Fatima al-Najjar.*"

Here, the article describes suicide bombers as "*martyrs*" (شهداء) and their acts as "*resistance operations*" (العمل المقاوم), clearly glorifying terrorist attacks and framing them as heroic sacrifices rather than acts of violence. The use of the word **"martyr"** inherently conveys moral valor and religious honor and heroism—language incompatible with encyclopedic neutrality.

Militant Section ("Military Commanders—al-Qassam Brigades")

In another section, titled "Military Commanders (al-Qassam Brigades)," the bias is even more explicit:

"قدمت حماس العشرات من قادتها العسكريين شهداء منذ بداية انطلاقتها عام 1987م، ولا زال العشرات من أبرز قادتها يقودون الجناح العسكري للحركة بحنكة وحكمة ومن أبرز القادة العسكرين الشهداء والأحياء:"

"*Since its founding in 1987, Hamas has offered dozens of its military leaders as martyrs, and many of its most prominent commanders continue to lead the military wing of the movement with wisdom and skill. Among the most notable martyrs and living leaders are…*"

This language presents Hamas leaders, including those responsible for planning and executing attacks against civilians, as noble military heroes and victims, further reinforcing the narrative of glorified "*resistance*" in Wikipedia's own voice.

Example: Hamas and the European Union

The section discussing Hamas' relationship with the European Union also demonstrates ideological bias:

"تؤمن أوروبا أن "إسرائيل" وُجدت لتبقى، وتخشى في حال أي نجاح أي استهداف ضد "إسرائيل" أن تعود المسألة اليهودية مجدداً إلى أوروبا، وهو ما يشكل عامل أرق لأوروبا أكثر مما يشكل عامل خشية مجردة على هذا الكيان، لذلك يرفض الاتحاد الأوروبي وبشكل قاطع أي مقاومة "عنيفة" ضد الاحتلال الإسرائيلي، لذلك وضع الاتحاد الأوروبي حركة حماس على قائمة الإرهاب عام 2003م، على خلفية تنفيذها سلسلة عمليات استشهادية منذ اندلاع انتفاضة الأقصى عام 2000م"

> "*Europe believes that 'Israel was created to stay,' and fears that any successful targeting of 'Israel' would revive the Jewish question/issue in Europe, which causes greater anxiety for Europe than concern for this entity itself. Therefore, the EU categorically rejects any 'violent resistance' against the Israeli occupation, and placed Hamas on its terrorism list in 2003, following a series of martyrdom operations since the outbreak of the al-Aqsa Intifada in 2000.*"

The section discussing Hamas' relationship with the European Union demonstrates profound ideological bias through the use of antisemitic tropes, conspiratorial narratives, and the glorification of violence. By framing European support for Israel through the lens of the "*Jewish question/issue*" (المسألة اليهودية), the text employs terminology deeply rooted in **Nazi ideology and the Holocaust,** effectively reviving historic rhetoric that implies that Jewish presence is a "problem" for Europe.

Furthermore, the article promotes an unsourced conspiracy theory suggesting the EU's designation of Hamas as a terrorist organization is driven by internal "guilt" or "anxiety" regarding the Jewish population rather than legitimate security concerns. This bias is further compounded by the use of the religiously charged term "*martyrdom operations*" to describe suicide bombings, a choice of language that serves to sanitize and glorify acts of terrorism instead of maintaining neutral, encyclopedic standards.

4.2. Sources and References

The article relies heavily on clearly biased sources, including Hamas-affiliated outlets, Islamist partisan media, and political or religious organizations aligned with Hamas. Such biased sources were used at least 55 times (nearly 25% of citations). Examples include: **hamas.ps** (the [official](#) Hamas website)**, alqassam.ps** (the [official](#) al-Qassam Brigades website), **Al Jazeera Arabic** (Qatar-funded and anti-Israel), **the Palestinian Information Center** (Hamas-[affiliated](#)), and **Islam Memo** (a now-shuttered [jihadist](#) and [Islamist](#) website). Counts for hostile state, terrorist-affiliated, and partisan sources appear in Annex C.

Three references for this article direct readers to **alqassam.ps**, the official website of the Al-Qassam Brigades, the armed wing of the U.S.-designated terrorist group Hamas and itself subject to [sanctions](#) as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity. This website includes links that are prominently displayed to contact the organization, as well as an email address to send donations and other forms of support. By hosting or maintaining such links, the Wikimedia Foundation risks amplifying extremist networks and potentially facilitating pathways to material support.
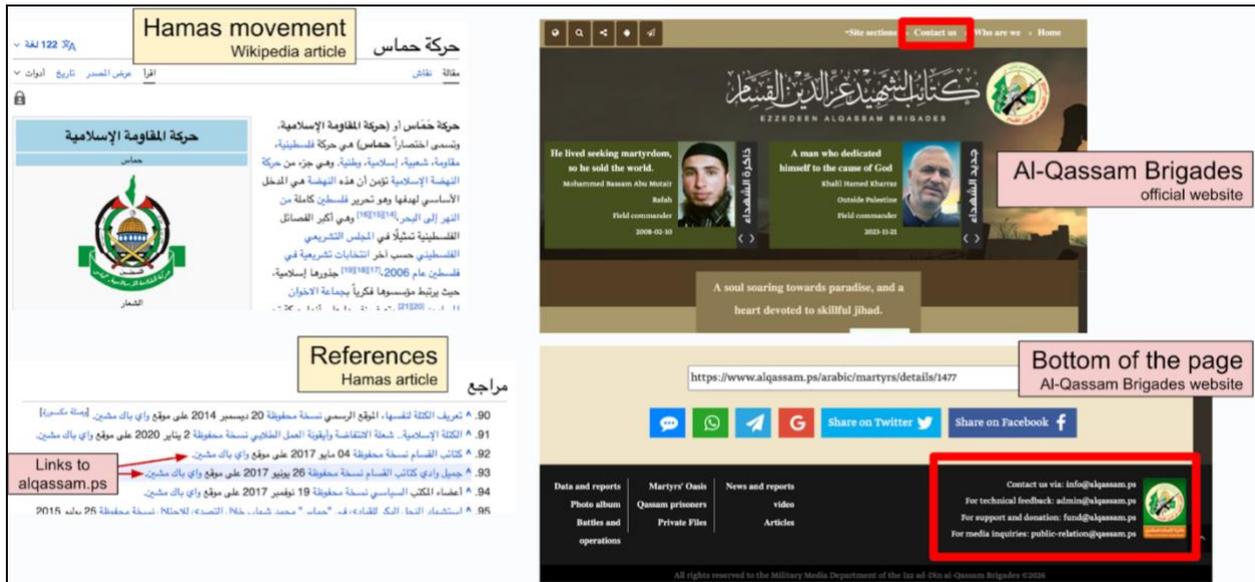
Links to the Al-Qassam Brigades official website including solicitations for donations to the designated terror group.

4.3. Language Divergence: Arabic vs. English

The Arabic and English Wikipedia articles on Hamas present clearly different narratives, with the Arabic version framing it primarily as a legitimate Islamic resistance movement fighting occupation while minimizing criticism, and the English version adopting a more critical stance that emphasizes its designation as a terrorist organization by several countries and details attacks on civilians.

Present in Arabic, Missing or Minimal in English

1. **Self-identification narrative:** The Arabic version dedicates significant space to how Hamas defines itself—as a "*Palestinian, resistance, popular, Islamic, national movement*," emphasizing its moderate and limited goals.

2. **Religious ideology and Islamic justification:** Extensive coverage of Hamas' religious framework for liberation, including Quranic justification for resistance and concepts like *hudna* (truce).

3. **Women's movement:** Detailed section on women's participation in Hamas, portraying them as vital contributors to the movement.

4. **Student activism:** Substantial coverage of Hamas' university and educational presence through the "*Islamic Bloc*."

5. **Social and charitable activities:** Extensive discussion of Hamas' social services, educational institutions, and humanitarian work.

Present in English, Missing or Minimal in Arabic

1. **Terrorist designation:** Comprehensive information about which countries classify Hamas as a terrorist organization and legal challenges to these designations.

2. **Civilian attacks:** Detailed accounts of attacks on Israeli civilians, including suicide bombings and the October 7, 2023, attacks.

3. **Sexual violence allegations:** References to sexual violence allegedly committed during the October 7 attacks (though noting some claims were disputed).

4. **International relations:** More detailed coverage of Hamas' relationships with various countries, including Qatar, Turkey, and Iran.

5. **Evolution of policy toward Israel:** More nuanced discussion of how Hamas' position has evolved regarding recognition of Israel.

6. **Internal violence by Hamas:** More coverage of Hamas' violence against political rivals and alleged collaborators.

4.4. Talk Page Discussions

Some of the discussions on the "Hamas" article's Talk page are particularly enlightening with regard to editors' biases and proclivities.

Example 1

اطلعت للتو على وصف مدنس ومزور حول حركة المقاومة الإسلامية "حماس" بأنها منظمة إرهابية"
وصفٌ يفتقد إلى أية مصادر! وهذا إدعاء مناف لطبيعة الحركة وغير مقبول بالمرة؛ فحماس هي حركة
سياسية مقاومة للإحتلال الإسرائيلي على فلسطين. لذا، أطالب -وبشكل فوري- بحذف هذا اللفظ
المشين من صفحة المقالة". <u>AlaaKassim11</u>

"*I have just come across a desecrating and falsified description of the Islamic Resistance Movement 'Hamas' as a terrorist organization, a description that lacks any sources! This claim contradicts the nature of the movement and is completely unacceptable; Hamas is a political movement resisting the Israeli occupation of Palestine. Therefore, I demand, immediately, that this disgraceful term be removed from the article page.*"
- AlaaKassim11

The above Talk page comment reflects a clear ideological stance that rejects well-documented international designations of Hamas as a terrorist organization. Instead of addressing Wikipedia's sourcing policies (NPOV and reliable sources), the editor relies on personal conviction and political framing ("*completely unacceptable*," "*resistance movement*") to demand the removal of widely recognized terminology. Another editor simply replied with "*I agree with you.*"

Example 2

لسنا في موقع الدفاع أو الهجوم على "حماس" في هذا المقال. عند ذكر نظرة الغرب بإتجاه حماس"
والمقاومة يجب ذكرها كما هي، مهما كانت النظرة قاسية وخاطئة. -- عصام"

"*We are not here to defend or attack 'Hamas' in this article. When mentioning the Western view toward Hamas and the resistance, it must be presented as it is, no matter how harsh or wrong that view may be.*" - Issam

من سنة الله التدافعية بين الحق والباطل إلى قيام الساعة على اثر ذلك فحركة حماس قالب الحق الناطق"
بالإسلام وصوت المسلمين بغض النظر هي تنتمي لحركة الإخوان المسلمين أو غيرهم. سياساتها واضحة
دفاعها عن الحق جلية مطالبتها بحقوقها وممتلكاتها المغتصبة ظلماً وجورا ليست بخافية ولكن بعد
ظلمة الليل الحالك فجرٌ صادق. --صالح ناصر"

"*One of God's universal laws is the ongoing struggle between truth and falsehood until the Day of Judgment. In this regard, Hamas is the embodiment of truth, expressing Islam and the voice of Muslims—regardless of whether it belongs to the Muslim Brotherhood or otherwise. Its policies are clear, its defense of the truth is evident, and its demands for its usurped rights and property are undeniable. After the darkness of the night, a truthful dawn will always come.*" - Saleh Nasser

The above comment from the Talk page shows a clear contrast between policy-based editing and religious-political advocacy. While an editor (Issam) tried to emphasize that Wikipedia must neutrally present all viewpoints, including Western designations and criticisms, the second editor (صالح ناصر, Saleh Nasser) responds with overtly ideological and theological language, framing Hamas as "*the embodiment of truth*," "*the voice of Muslims*," and divinely aligned.

5. "Arab–Israeli conflict"

Analysis completed using the article version live on October 29, 2025.

5.1. NPOV Violations

Use of Loaded Language and Politicized Terms

The article describes the events of 1947–1948 as a "*campaign of ethnic cleansing*" (حملة تطهير عرقي), a characterization presented in Wikipedia's own voice. It also refers to Israel as "*the Israeli Occupation*" (الاحتلال الإسرائيلي) and "*the Zionist Entity*" (الكيان الصهيوني), and uses "*Palestinian Resistance*" (المقاومة الفلسطينية) to refer to terrorist organizations, "*Israeli settlements*" (المستوطنات الإسرائيلية) to refer to Israeli cities, and "*Israeli settlers*" (مستوطنين يهود) to refer to all Israelis.

5.2. Sources and References

The article relies disproportionately on just two sources: **Al Jazeera** and the Jordanian news agency **Roya News**, which frequently publishes content adopting similar terminology (e.g., referring to Israel as "the entity" or "the Zionist entity"). The absence of a broader mix of independent academic, historical, or international sources limits balance and due weight, particularly for a topic as complex and extensively studied as the Arab–Israeli conflict. Counts for hostile state, terrorist-affiliated, and partisan sources appear in Annex C.

5.3. Language Divergence: Arabic vs. English

The Arabic version emphasizes Palestinian suffering and historical claims while using emotionally charged language to describe Israeli actions as "*ethnic cleansing*" and often refers to Israel as the "*Zionist entity*". The English version offers a more diplomatically framed narrative with balanced perspectives and neutral terminology, and includes topics entirely absent from the Arabic version such as Jewish refugees from Arab countries.

Jewish Exodus from Arab Countries

- **English version**: Mentions that approximately "*850,000 Jews from Arab countries emigrated*" following the 1948 war, as part of the overall context.
- **Arabic version**: Omits any reference to Jewish refugees or the Jewish exodus from Arab countries.

5.4. Talk Page Discussions

Several of the discussions on the "Arab–Israeli conflict" article's Talk page provide insight into editors' ideological positions and approaches to neutrality.

Example 1: Openly antisemitic religious framing

> "نحن نرفض هذا الحياد المزعوم.فهذا الصراع إسلامي يهودي.يهم كل المسلمين وليس العرب.وإن نقل مقال كهذا من وزارة الخارجية اليهودية، هو من أكبر الباطل. لأنه يماثل تماما تبرئة المجرم وتجريم المعتدى عليه. وأدعو كل من تحت يديه مصادر جيدة أن يكتب لنا عن صراعنا مع اليهود الذي لن ينتهي إلا بقيام الساعة. والله لا يهدي القوم الظالمين."
>
> "*We reject this alleged neutrality. This conflict is Islamic–Jewish and concerns all Muslims, not only Arabs. Translating an article like this from the Jewish Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a great falsehood because it is equivalent to acquitting the criminal and blaming the victim. I call on everyone who has good sources to write about our conflict with the Jews, which will not end until Judgment Day. God does not guide the wrongdoing people.*"

This comment explicitly reframes the conflict as a religious struggle with no temporal endpoint, rejecting neutrality outright and invoking collective hostility towards Jews as a group.

Example 2: Biased view asserting that it is not a conflict but an "occupation" on the part of Israel and that what terrorists did is just 'self-defense'

> "هذا ليس "صراعًا" ومن الظلم أن نجرد حقيقته الإجرامية وطرقه الوحشية بهذا الاسم المضلل، نحن هنا لا نتحدث عن نزاع بين قبائل الهنود الحمر على جزيرتهم، بل نتحدث عن احتلال أرض وانتزاع ممتلكات أصحابها، والتعدي على جميع حقوقهم الشخصية بما فيها استباحة أعراضهم. هذا اسمه "احتلال"، وهو إجرام وسرقة وتسلط وظلم وتعدٍّ، وما يفعله الفلسطينيون لا يزيد عن كونه "دفاعاً عن النفس"، وبأرخص الوسائل مقارنة بما يملكه اليهود الآن. فمن أي وجه منطقي يمكن لأي إنسان رؤية هذا النموذج الظالم "صراعاً" يتكافأ طرفاه؟!! --مأمون"
>
> "*This is not a 'conflict,' and it is unjust to strip its criminal reality and brutal methods with such a misleading name. We are not talking here about a dispute between Native American tribes on an island; we are talking about the occupation of land, the seizure of its owners' property, and the violation of all their personal rights, including the violation of their honor. This is called 'occupation'—a crime, theft, domination, and aggression. What Palestinians do is nothing more than 'self-defense,' using the cheapest means compared to what the Jews now possess. So by what logical reasoning can anyone see this unjust model as a 'conflict' between two equal parties.*"

This comment dismisses the notion of a bilateral conflict and categorically redefines all Palestinian violence as self-defense, leaving no room for neutral description or proportional analysis, and employs generalized references to "the Jews."

5.5. Notable Vandalism and Biased Edits

In this edit, a temporary editor without an account (2025-30385-44) labeled their change as "الصهيوني بدل الاسرائيلي - تغيير إسرائيل إلى فلسطين" (*"Zionist instead of Israeli—changing 'Israel' to 'Palestine'"*). This constitutes a clear instance of politically motivated vandalism rather than good-faith editorial improvement.

Article edit: replacing "Israeli" with "Zionist" - Tag "Changing Israel to Palestine"

6. "Al-Ma'amadani Hospital Massacre"

Analysis completed using the article version live on October 29, 2025.

6.1. NPOV Violations

The article's title itself and its opening definition, "*a massacre committed by the Israeli Air Force*" (مجزرة ارتكبها سلاح الجوّ الإسرائيلي), assign definitive culpability in Wikipedia's own voice, despite the absence of conclusive evidence. A significant number of Western governments (the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and Canada) and organizations (such as Human Rights Watch) have stated that their findings point away from Israeli responsibility for this event. Major Western media outlets—including the Associated Press, The Economist, The Guardian, Reuters, and The Wall Street Journal—have likewise concluded that a misfired rocket from Gaza was the most likely cause.

Biased and Polarized Framing/Terminology

The article repeatedly uses terms such as "*Israeli Occupation*" (الاحتلال الإسرائيلي) to refer to Israel and "*Resistance*" (المقاومة) to refer to Hamas and Qassam, as in "*Attempts by the Iron Dome to intercept the resistance's rockets*" ("محاولات القبة الحديدية اعتراض صواريخ المقاومة").

The article further includes an entire section titled " *The massacre* " (المذبحة), which recounts the incident in highly emotive language, portraying Israel as deliberately targeting civilians and referring to the victims as " *victims of Zionist terrorism* " (ضحايا الإرهاب الصهيوني). Such language adopts accusatory framing as fact.

Broader Political Context
The incident is also placed within the broader framework of " *Genocide in Gaza* "(الإبادة الجماعية لغزة) in the infobox, asserting a contested legal and factual conclusion without attribution or due weight.

"Israeli Propaganda"
The article contains a section explicitly titled "Israeli Propaganda," which categorically labels any narratives that oppose Hamas' narrative as "Israeli propaganda" and "fabrication." The section opens with the following passage:

> لدى إسرائيل باعٌ طويلٌ في الدعاية وفي التلفيق ومحاولات التملّص وليس آخرها مجزرة جباليا في 6 آب/أغسطس 2022 حينما قتلت 5 أطفال في غارة جويّة ثم حمّلت حركة الجهاد المسؤولية ونشرت مقطع فيديو زعمت أنه يُؤكّد ذلك، لكن تحقيقًا معمّقًا من قناة الجزيرة كشف العكس"
>
> " *Israel has a long history of propaganda, fabrication, and attempts to evade responsibility—most recently the Jabalia massacre on 6 August 2022, when it killed five children in an airstrike and then blamed Islamic Jihad, publishing a video it claimed proved this. However, an in-depth investigation by Al Jazeera revealed the opposite.* "

This passage presents sweeping accusations as fact in Wikipedia's own voice, relying on a single partisan media outlet and failing to attribute claims or acknowledge competing investigative findings.

6.2. Sources and References
The article depends on partisan and state-aligned sources, including Al Jazeera (cited 10 times), the *Al-Quds* newspaper, the ANA Iran News Agency, the Hizb ut-Tahrir Media Office (part of an Islamist Lebanese organization), the Houthi-controlled Saba News Agency, and various Arab news platforms known for consistently advancing Hamas-aligned narratives. Independent technical analyses, intelligence assessments, and peer-reviewed investigations are largely absent, resulting in a highly skewed evidentiary base. Counts for hostile state, terrorist-affiliated, and partisan sources appear in Annex C.

6.3. Language Divergence: Arabic vs. English
While the Arabic version unequivocally describes the incident as an Israeli " *massacre* " , using emotionally charged language, citing 500+ casualties, and referring to Israel exclusively as " *the occupation* " or " *the Zionist entity* ", the English version maintains a neutral stance, avoiding definitive blame absent conclusive evidence and presenting multiple plausible explanations supported by technical analyses from various investigations.

6.4. Notable Edits

The editor سائغ added a [section](#) called "The Massacre," inserting the strongly emotive and accusatory narrative described above. The same editor also [added](#) the "Israeli Propaganda" section, which contains explicitly partisan language presented as fact, reinforcing the article's departure from Wikimedia's NPOV standards.

7. "The Palestinian–Israeli War (2023–now)"

[Analysis completed using the article version live on December 10, 2025](#).

7.1. NPOV Violations

Biased Framing

The [article](#), consistent with all the previous articles examined, frequently refers to Israel as "*the occupation*" and to Hamas and Hamas fighters as the "*resistance*" and "*resistance fighters*". It also systematically uses the term "*martyr*" for any non-Israeli killed during the war, while referring to Israelis killed in attacks simply as "*deaths*", creating a clear asymmetry.

One-Sided Narratives

The article presents a one-sided narrative centered on "*massacres*" without adequately presenting contested facts, counter-claims, or widely documented allegations against Hamas, such as evidence that Hamas fighters have operated from within civilian areas, disguised themselves as civilians, and exposed civilians to harm by using them as **human shields**. Notably, the **only reference to "*human shields*"** in the article is framed **exclusively as an accusation *against* Israel**:

> "فقد ارتكبت قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي خلال قرابة عام من الحرب أكثر من 4650 مجزرة بحق المدنيين...وارتكبت جرائم حرب وانتهاكات عديدة لحقوق الإنسان، منها استعمال الأطفال الفلسطينيين وعائلاتهم كدروع بشرية بشكل منظّم وممنهج خلال"
>
> "*Israeli occupation forces committed, over nearly a year of war, more than 4,650 massacres against civilians... and committed war crimes and numerous human rights violations, including the use of Palestinian children and their families as human shields in an organized and systematic manner during battles with the resistance.*"

By contrast, **allegations against Hamas**—which are extensively documented in international reporting and cited by multiple governments, military analysts, and human rights organizations—are **entirely absent**, resulting in a **selective and non-neutral presentation of the conflict**.

7.2. Sources and References

Among the **1,071 citations** in the article, **Al Jazeera** is cited **180 times** (approximately 17%), making it by far the most frequently used source. Terrorist-affiliated outlets also appear repeatedly, including the Hamas-[controlled](#) **Palestinian Information Center** 18 times, pro-[Hezbollah](#) **Al-Mayadeen** 9 times, Hezbollah's **Al-Ahed** newspaper twice, the Hamas-affiliated **Al-Resalah** newspaper once, and the official website of the **Al-Nasser Salah al-Deen Brigades** once.

In addition, state-run or state-aligned propaganda outlets are cited more than 200 times, including:

- **Russia**: RT Arabic (32), Sputnik Arabic (5), TASS (1)
- **Qatar**: Al Jazeera (180 citations between Al Jazeera Arabic and English), Al Araby Television Network (12), Qatar News Agency (3), Al-Sharq News (2)
- **Turkey**: Anadolu Agency (17), TRT Arabi (2)
- **Iran**: Islamic Republic News Agency (1)
- **China**: Xinhua News Arabic (1)

This sourcing pattern demonstrates a heavy reliance on partisan, state-aligned, or terrorist-affiliated media, with limited counterbalancing. Counts for hostile state, terrorist-affiliated, and partisan sources appear in Annex C.

7.3. Language Divergence: Arabic vs. English

While the English version attempts to present multiple perspectives and competing claims, the Arabic version more consistently adopts an explicitly pro-Palestinian framing. The English article generally uses neutral terminology and attributes claims, whereas the Arabic article frequently employs emotionally charged language when describing Israeli actions (e.g., "massacres," "aggression"), while using valorizing terminology such as "martyrs" rather than "killed" for non-Israeli casualties.

7.4. Notable Edits and Vandalism

One editor (41.44.232.142), repeatedly replaced the word "*Israel*" (إسرائيل) with "*the occupation*" (الاحتلال), adding the following edit summary:

"لا يوجد دولة تسمى اسرائيل بل هي دولة احتلت جزء لا يتجزأ من دولة فلسطين."
" *There is no state called Israel; it is a state that occupied an inseparable part of the State of Palestine.* "

Examples of these edits can be found here, as well as here and here.

Another editor (Nadhem2), from Yemen, changed the word "*militants*" (مسلحين) to "*resistance fighters*" (مقاومين).

Self-described nationality and other personal details for the editor Nadhem2.

Yet another editor ([37.186.37.116](#)), with a Qatari IP, [replaced](#) the word "*Israel*" (إسرائيل) with "*the Zionist Entity*" (الجيش المحتل الصهيوني) and "*the Zionist occupying terrorist army*" (الكيان الصهيوني) (الإرهابي), introducing overtly inflammatory and non-encyclopedic language into the article.

8. "Palestinian Islamic Jihad"

[Analysis completed using the article version live on June 15, 2025](#).

8.1. NPOV Violations

Non-Neutral and Emotive Terminology

PIJ is a U.S.-[designated](#) foreign terrorist organization and is similarly designated by many other countries. The PIJ Arabic Wikipedia [article](#) repeatedly uses the word "*martydom*" (استشهاد) to describe the deaths of the movement's members and leaders. Also, in various sections, the article refers to Israel as "*the enemy*" (العدو), "*the Zionist entity*" (الكيان الصهيوني), or "*the Zionist occupation*" (الاحتلال الصهيوني), adopting ideologically loaded language in Wikipedia's own voice.

The article also describes suicide attacks in which civilians were killed as "*martydom operations*" (عمليات استشهادية), a term that conveys religious honor and moral legitimacy, rather than using neutral terminology such as "*suicide bombing*" or "*attack*".

8.2. Sources and References

A significant portion of the Arabic Wikipedia article on PIJ lacks proper sourcing while appearing to reproduce content from PIJ's own documents. The second half of the article contains extended passages that closely match text published on [palestine-studies.org](#) and [Al Jazeera's website](#), which Al-Jazeera identifies as content sourced directly from PIJ.

This presents two distinct Wikipedia policy violations:

- **Verifiability**: Substantial portions of the article remain entirely **unsourced**, despite comprising major narrative sections.

- **NPOV and Reliable Sourcing**: The text appears to be copied nearly verbatim from the subject organization's own promotional or self-descriptive material, without attribution, independent verification, or critical framing.

Wikipedia's policy on verifiability requires that all content be supported by reliable, independent sources, while its NPOV policy (at least in English) cautions against relying on self-published sources from the subject of the article, particularly when those sources present promotional, ideological, or sanitized narratives. Using an organization's own manifesto or self-description as the primary basis for an encyclopedia article—especially without citation, independent verification, or contextual analysis—undermines both reliability and neutrality. This issue is particularly acute for articles about designated terrorist organizations; in that case, self-published materials require heightened scrutiny and independent corroboration.

Counts for hostile state, terrorist-affiliated, and partisan sources appear in Annex C.

Excerpt from the Arabic Wikipedia article on PIJ | Excerpt from PIJ's first manifesto, issued in 1987

8.3. Language Divergence: Arabic vs. English

The English and Arabic Wikipedia articles on PIJ present fundamentally different narratives despite covering the same organization. The English version characterizes PIJ primarily as an Iran-backed terrorist group that deliberately targets civilians, emphasizing international terrorism designations and detailed accounts of attacks. By contrast, the Arabic version frames PIJ as a legitimate Islamic resistance movement against occupation. It uses supportive and valorizing terminology such as "martyrdom operations" instead of "suicide bombings," provides extensive coverage of PIJ's self-described ideology and religious justifications, and minimizes discussion of civilian casualties and deliberate targeting of non-combatants.

8.4. A Notable Edit

An editor (41.107.2.105) made an important edit, altering a factual statement about PIJ's attacks on civilians to instead describe them as attacks on military targets:

Before: "*Its operations included attacks on civilians* " ("شملت عملياتها.. هجمات على المدنيين")
After: "*Attacks on Israeli occupation soldiers.* " ("هجمات على جنود الاحتلال الإسرائيلي")

This edit removes documented civilian targeting from the article and reframes PIJ's operations as exclusively military in nature, contradicting extensive independent reporting and violating Wikipedia's requirements for accuracy, neutrality, and due weight.

9. "Saraya al-Quds (al-Quds Brigades)"

Analysis completed using the article version live on September 14, 2025.

9.1. NPOV Violations

Saraya al-Quds is the military wing of PIJ, which is designated as a terrorist organization by the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and many other countries. The Arabic Wikipedia article does not mention these designations; instead, it adopts the group's own narrative and language, describing Saraya al-Quds as a "*resistance movement*" (حركة مقاومة) and referring to Israel as "*the occupation*" (الاحتلال), Israeli cities as "*settlements*" (مستوطنات), Tel Aviv as "*the occupied Tel Aviv*" (تل ابيب المحتلة), and Israeli civilians as "*settlers*" (مستوطنين). These terms are presented in Wikipedia's own voice, without attribution or contextual qualification.

Positive framing of terrorist actions

The article lists its attacks under the title "List of Jihadist Battles and Operations" (قائمة المعارك والعمليات الجهادية), where terrorist attacks are explicitly described using valorizing language, including terms such as "*heroic*" (البطولية) and "*martydom*" (الاستشهادية). This framing treats acts of violence against civilians as honorable or laudable achievements.

9.2. Sources and References

Out of the 39 sources used in this article, 28 (over 70%) are unreliable or partisan, according to Wikipedia's own editor-written guidance on reliable sources. Notably, 19 of the 39 sources (approximately 50%) come directly from the official website of the Al-Quds Brigades (saraya.ps)—the subject of the article itself.

The majority of the remaining sources come from strongly biased outlets, including **Al Jazeera**, the PIJ-affiliated **Palestine Today**, and other terrorist-linked websites such as **alweya.ps** (the official website of **Al-Nasser Salah al-Deen Brigades**, the armed wing of the **U.S.-designated Popular Resistance Committees**). This sourcing pattern results in extensive reliance on self-published, propagandistic, or terrorist-affiliated material. Counts for hostile state, terrorist-affiliated, and partisan sources appear in Annex C.
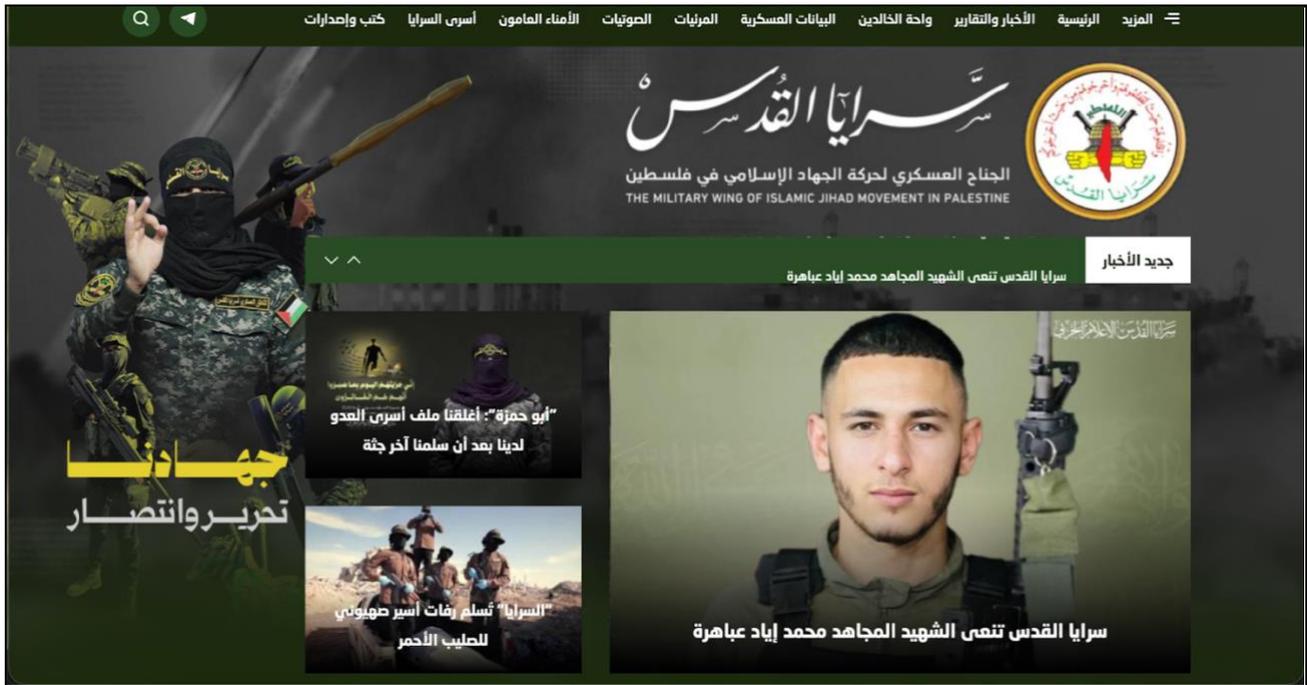
Saraya al-Quds official website, used as a source in the article.

9.3. Language Divergence: Arabic vs. English

While the English version characterizes the group primarily as a terrorist organization that targets civilians, the Arabic version portrays it as a legitimate resistance movement fighting occupation. These differences extend across all aspects of the articles, including the terminology choices ("suicide bombings" vs. "martyrdom operations").

Focus in the English article

- Characterization of the group as carrying out "attacks on Israeli civilians, including suicide bombings"
- Description of "indiscriminate firing of rockets" from "populated civilian areas"
- Detailed coverage of Israeli operations against the group
- Clear references to formal terrorist designations
- Organizational overview of brigade structure in Gaza and the West Bank

Focus in the Arabic article

- Extensive lists of "*jihadi operations*" and "*battles*"
- Detailed coverage on the 2002 Jenin battle, emphasizing the group's "achievements"
- Comprehensive list of assassinated leaders (23+ named individuals), presented without contextualization
- Extensive weapons and missile development sections
- Emphasis on participation in the "*Joint Operations Room of Palestinian Resistance Factions*"

Language and Terminology

- **English version:** Uses neutral terms such as "indiscriminate firing," "suicide bombings," and "paramilitary organization."
- **Arabic version:** Uses ideologically loaded terms such as "jihadi operations," "heroic operations," "martyrdom operations," and "resistance movement."

9.4. Notable Edits and Vandalism

Editor أدهم الحرازين made various biased changes in one edit, such as adding the attacks by members of the military group and calling them heroic acts, describing victims as "Zionist usurpers" (المغتصبين الصهاينة), and referring to Israeli cities as being located on "usurped land" (مغتصبة).

The same editor described the group's ideology as follows:

> "وتواجه الجيش الاسرائيلي الارهابي في معظم المدن الفلسطينية وتتمتع بشعبية عارمة "
> "*It confronts the Israeli terrorist army in most Palestinian cities and enjoys massive popularity.*"

These edits introduce explicitly inflammatory, propagandistic language and political advocacy into an encyclopedic article. Despite the severity and recurrence of these issues, the editor appears to have received only a single warning for edits lacking attribution, illustrating weak enforcement in this editing environment.

Annex B: Behind the Scenes of Bias - How Policy Forums and Administrators Shape Arabic Wikipedia

The bias identified in the previously analyzed Arabic Wikipedia articles is not merely incidental, but reflects systemic influences shaped through policy forums and by administrators and editors with elevated authority. Below are examples drawn from the Village Pump (a set of pages used to discuss a given **Wikipedia's technical issues, policies, and operational decisions**) as well as examinations of notable administrators and high-influence users. Administrator editorial involvement in the nine analyzed articles is detailed in Annex D.

1. Village Pump, Part 1

In the March 2025 archive, several discussions addressed removing solidarity banners and replacing the official Wikipedia logo with a version incorporating the Palestinian flag to "show joy at the end of the genocide."

Editors participating in the discussion repeatedly referred to Israel as the "*Zionist occupation*". One editor, علي العالم (Ali al-Alem), proposed "*establishing organized workshops aimed at expanding and updating articles related to the blessed Al-Aqsa Flood operation and its repercussions*", with another editor explicitly endorsing the suggestions. The phrasing adopts the militant group's own designation and frames the activity as an editorial priority.

The discussion culminated in a "final conclusion" by Mohammed Qays (a Wikipedia administrator and a recurring editor in the analyzed articles) authorizing the use of a flag-decorated logo on Arabic Wikipedia. This decision elevated partisan symbolism into an official, project-wide presentation choice.

علي العالم (Ali Al-Alam)
The featured quotes, userbox templates, and profile content of this editor demonstrate a consistent ideological posture, including hostility toward the United States and the broader West. The Iraq-based editor includes a quotation asserting that America has "***remained, and will always remain, the Great Satan***", and another expressing "***solidarity with Venezuela and the Venezuelan people who are subjected to American terrorist aggression***." The profile further contains userbox templates stating that the editor "***loves Russia***," is "***anti-Zionist***," and "***hates the Israeli government***."

The profile also features images and praise for **Yahya Sinwar** (Hamas leader), **Abu Ubaida** (Al-Qassam Brigades spokesperson), **Ali Khamenei** (supreme leader of Iran), and **Hassan Nasrallah** (secretary-general of Hezbollah), alongside religious-political statements such as: "***O Allah, grant victory to and protect the Islamic Republic of Iran, and guide the accuracy of its strikes against the criminal entity and its supporters.***"

Such expressions go beyond personal opinion and reflect explicit alignment with designated terrorist leaders and hostile state actors, raising serious concerns when the same editor participates in policy discussions and content shaping on Arabic Wikipedia.

*Note: The user has recently hidden some of the examples described above; however, they remain accessible via the archived version of the user page.

User boxes from editor profile of علي العالم (Ali Al-Alam).

2. Village Pump, Part 2

In 2018, an editor filed a complaint against Bassem (described below), one of the most prominent and long-standing administrators shaping Arabic Wikipedia. The complaint alleged that Bassem consistently abused administrative powers—including blocking users and protecting pages—to enforce a specific ideological and political narrative while silencing dissenting editors. According to the complaint, Bassem used these tools to suppress editors attempting to add documented historical facts that did not align with a pan-Arab or "resistance" narrative, reverting changes under the stated rationale of "*protecting the article from Zionist propaganda*" or "*vandalism*".

Bassem replied to this complaint in exceptionally harsh language, attacking the complainant with insults and ideological assertions, including statements such as "*Israel is a usurping occupying entity, even if the whole world says otherwise, and on top of that you come with utter audacity to say that you support it and support Zionism, and that we should remain silent because this is 'freedom of expression'*". He maintained an authoritarian and threatening tone, explicitly implying removal from the encyclopedia and further consequences if the editor did not cease their activity:

"ولو تابعت على هذا المنوال فلن تستمر في الموسوعة"
"*If you continue in this manner, you will not remain on the encyclopedia.*"

„لو لم تتوقف عن التصيُّد تعرف ما سيحصل"

"*If you do not stop the baiting, you know what will happen.* "

Bassem

This editor [self-identifies](#) as a Lebanese professor (Dr. Bassem Fleifel), and a long-standing editor and **administrator** on Arabic Wikipedia, with more than 19 years of continuous contributions. Additionally, Bassem **is the [top contributor](#) to Arabic Wikipedia**, with over 320,000 edits, making him the single most prolific contributor on the platform and therefore one of the largest individual shapers of Arabic Wikipedia content.

In an [opinion article](#) published in *Arabic Post*—an Arabic-language news and opinion outlet founded by Wadah Khanfar, the former CEO of Al Jazeera Media Network—Bassem explicitly challenges the principle of neutrality itself, asking: "*How can we remain neutral on this pivotal issue?*" He argues that neutrality is neither possible nor desirable, asserting that "*this is a cause that belongs to all of us*". He describes the "*Israeli occupation*" as "*an usurping entity led by a group of racists*", and asks rhetorically: "*How can we not side with Palestine? How can we not side with those who share our culture and religion?*"

In a second [opinion article](#) in Arabic Post, he states that "*the Arabic Wikipedia community categorically rejected 'neutrality' in its Western flavor after the Al-Aqsa Flood operation*" Neutrality is a [non-negotiable pillar](#) of Wikipedia and the Wikimedia Foundation. By asserting that the community "rejected" neutrality, he implicitly acknowledges departure from core global Wikipedia principles.

Bassem frames neutrality as a "*Western*" concept to justify biased, partisan editing. He notes that some editors attempt to reach "*negotiated*" or balanced wording—for example, by adding information about Hamas killing Israeli children—but then states that "*their opinion was not taken into account*". This directly contradicts Wikipedia's [consensus principle](#) (which has an [Arabic version](#)) in Wikipedia. He further characterizes Israeli and Western narratives as "*distorted and deceitful*" (المزورة والمدلسة) and labels critics as "*defeated ones*" (الانهزاميين) or "*Zionist Arabs*" (صهاينة العرب), including those who opposed a 2023 Arabic Wikipedia [blackout](#) or who advocate for a more neutral tone in the encyclopedia.

Bassem has even [provided](#) contact information for the Muslim Brotherhood in response to an editor's query on how to join that group. This is of even greater concern given Bassem's history of using terrorist websites as a source—he has repeatedly cited official websites and news outlets of [Hamas](#), [Hezbollah](#), and the [Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps](#).

Bassem Fleifel is also an active "Wikimedian" [who](#) has conducted [training sessions](#) at the American University of Beirut to teach students and staff how to edit Wikipedia, with an emphasis on "improving" Arabic content and identifying reliable sources. He is involved in multiple language departments at his university and leads discussions within the Wikimedia community on "Confronting False Narratives of Islamic History."
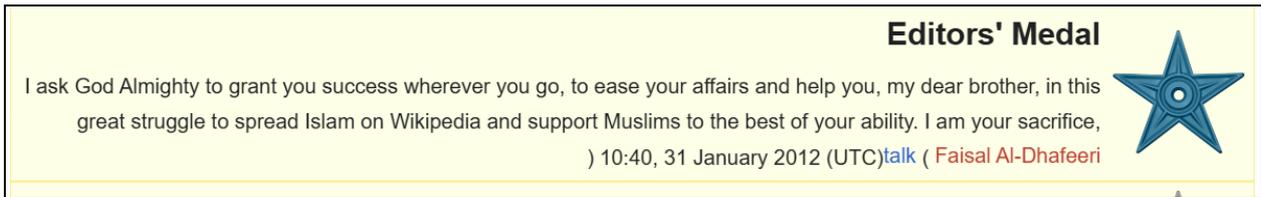
A medal Bassem received for his "great struggle to spread Islam on Wikipedia."

3. Village Pump, Part 3

A dispute began when a user (Aba al-Hassan) requested that the "Featured Article" status (the highest quality designation on Wikipedia) be removed from the biography of Ahmed Yassin (the founder of Hamas). The editor argued that the article was non-neutral, relied on glorifying language, and depended on unreliable sources, rendering it incompatible with Featured Article status.

The administrator Dr-Taher (profile shown in the figure below), a recurring editor in the analyzed articles, summarily closed the request, asserting that the glorifying descriptions were "*facts, not exaggerations*". When the editor appealed this decision to other senior administrators, the response revealed a broader, systemic rejection of neutrality requirements.

In a notable exchange, the lead administrator **Bassem** explicitly rejected the idea of neutrality, arguing that using the term "*Mujahid*" is a "*duty*" in order to affirm the existence of "*jihad against the Zionist entity*". He further dismissed the NPOV principle as a Western invention, claiming it originated with governments that "*invented terrorism*". Wikimedia maintains a clearly stated policy requiring adherence to NPOV across all language editions, including Arabic Wikipedia. These statements therefore place Bassem's administrative role in direct conflict with foundational Wikimedia governance principles.

Dr-Taher
This administrator is also among the most influential users on Arabic Wikipedia. He has been a member for more than 16 years, is the 10th-most active contributor on the site (with over 190,000 edits), and is a member of the "interim arbitration committee," making him one of the most powerful and consequential users in Arabic Wikipedia's governance structure. His editorial involvement in the nine analyzed articles is documented in Annex D.

Among his userboxes, Dr-Taher states that he "*wishes for the return of the Islamic Caliphate*", promotes anti-Israel propaganda, and boycotts all products from the United States, Israel, and Denmark. These self-declared positions provide important context for his prior actions, including his defense of the glorification of Hamas' founder and repeated introduction of Hamas-aligned framing and terminology into articles such as "Operation Al-Aqsa Flood," "The Martyr Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades," and "Hamas." He has also consistently promoted the labeling of Israel as "*occupied territory*", including in Administrators' Notice Board discussions, such as in this example.
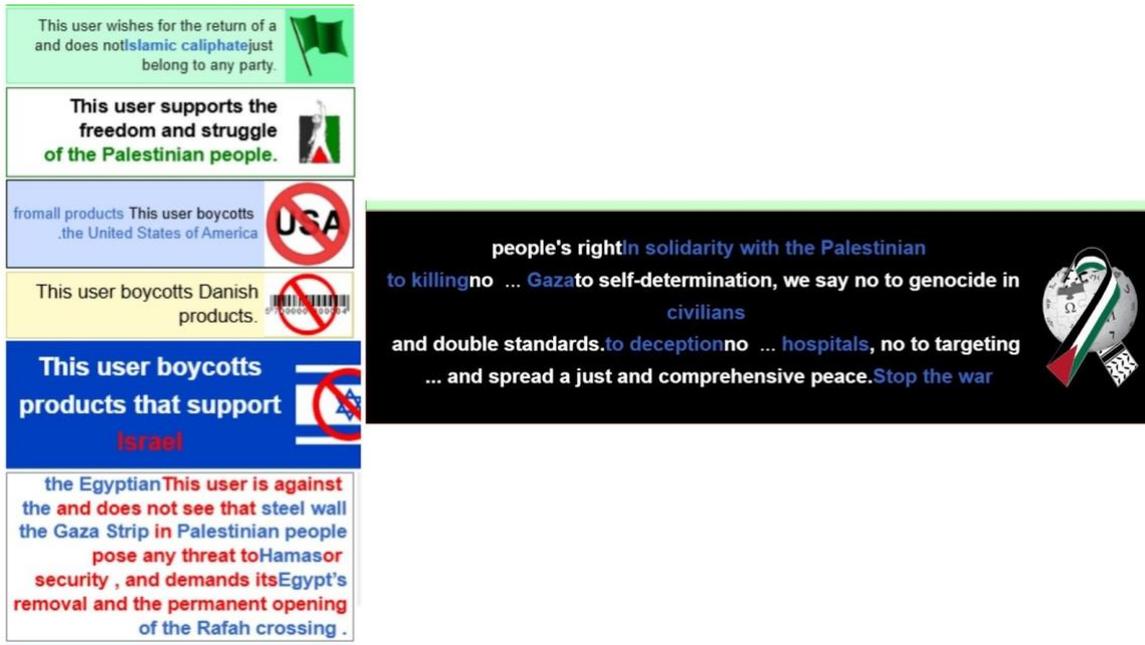
Banners and user boxes from Dr-Taher Wikipedia profile.

4. Deletion Discussion

On January 10, 2014, a deletion discussion took place regarding the removal of the article and category "عمليات إرهابية نفذها فلسطينيون" ("*Terrorist Operations Carried Out by Palestinians* "). The discussion involved several editors and administrators, including Bassem and Dr-Taher.

Core Positions Expressed

- **Ideological Redefinition of Terrorism:** Participants argued that violent acts against Israeli civilians cannot be classified as terrorism under any circumstances. Instead, they categorically redefined those acts as "*legitimate resistance* ", "*self-defense* ", or "*blessed Jihad* ", asserting that "*the only terrorism is Israel's terrorism* ".
- **Explicit Rejection of Neutrality:** Multiple editors stated that neutrality is impossible or undesirable for the Arabic edition, arguing that Arabic Wikipedia should reflect a collective "*Arab* " or "*Islamic* " identity rather than adhere to global NPOV standards. This includes calls to reframe wording, prioritize Arab sources, and rebalance content in favor of particular agendas in lieu of policy-based neutrality.
- **Non-Encyclopedic Argumentation:** The discussion relied on religious and ideological justifications for killing civilians rather than source-based reasoning. Arguments invoked collective identity, such as "*we Arabs* " and "*we Muslims* ", to override evidence-based editorial rules.

Dehumanizing Language

A. Latreche, a self-identified Algerian user with rollback privileges and an "anti-Zionist" userbox on his profile, stated:

"أن اليهود لا يوجد عندهم وطن بل هم كالسرطان عبارة عن خلية متمردة تحاول أن تسيطر على"
"جميع الأجهزة الحيوية في الإنسان"

"*Jews do not have a homeland, but are like cancer—a rogue cell that seeks to take control of all the vital organs in the human body.*"

This statement constitutes explicit dehumanization and hate speech, yet it remained present in the discussion without administrative sanction.

"This user is anti-Zionist" userbox.

Administrative Position

Bassem asserted that Palestine is a "*special case for us*" and that Arabic Wikipedia would never accept the categorization of actions against Israel as "*Palestinian terrorism*". This position elevates a political exception above Wikipedia's universal content policies.

The discussion concluded with a majority decision to delete the category "*Terrorist Operations Carried Out by Palestinians*". which administrators approved and executed.

Notably, Arabic Wikipedia continues to host a category titled "إرهاب صهيوني" ("*Zionist Terrorism*"), with an active classification page.

5. Inactive Arbitration Committee and the "Temporary Arbitration Committee"

On Wikimedia Foundation projects, including 12 of the largest Wikipedia languages (English, Italian, Dutch, Persian, Russian, Chinese, German, Polish, Ukrainian, Finnish, Czech, and Hungarian), members of an Arbitration Committee are the administrators who make some of the most impactful governance decisions regarding their respective Wikipedias. These bodies adjudicate serious disputes, interpret policy, set binding precedents, and impose sanctions from topic bans to permanent user blocks. Essential to maintaining a functional and less biased Wikipedia, the outcomes of their arbitration cases determine everything from new policy to the banning or restriction of users.

Notably, the Arabic Wikipedia Arbitration Committee is officially inactive, as confirmed on Meta-Wiki's list of projects with inactive, trial, or dissolved arbitration committees. Instead, Arabic Wikipedia has a so-called "temporary arbitration committee", formed in June 2025. The three

temporary committee members are [Alaa](#), [Nehaoua](#), and [Dr-Taher](#)—all of whom are deeply embedded in the existing Arabic Wikipedia power structure.

According to the committee's own statements, its members meet and deliberate on "a social networking site," an unusual and problematic practice within the Wikimedia ecosystem, where transparency, public records, and on-wiki accountability are foundational norms. Unlike formal arbitration committees on other Wikipedias, these discussions are not publicly archived, reviewable, or subject to community scrutiny.

The committee has had no public activity since its sole visible action in November 2025, when it issued a statement praising manipulative editors and admins for maintaining "relative calm" on Arabic Wikipedia. In the same communication, the committee requested that statements about various issues be submitted via a private Google Doc rather than on-wiki, further removing governance from public oversight.

Rather than investigating misconduct, adjudicating disputes, or enforcing neutrality and sourcing standards, the temporary committee appears to be seeking guidance from the very editors and administrators who repeatedly engage in questionable conduct. This investigation of accountability effectively insulates entrenched bad actors from oversight and leaves Arabic Wikipedia without a functioning arbitration mechanism.

Annex C: Hostile Adversarial Sources Cited in the Analyzed Articles

Counts per Article

The table on the next page includes the following information:

Per article (columns)

- Number of times each source is cited in the article text
- Total number of times hostile adversarial sources are cited in the article text
- Total number of unique hostile sources cited in the article text
- Total number of citations in the article text
- Percentage of the total citations in the article text from hostile adversarial sources

Per source (rows)

- Overall number of times the source is cited across the nine analyzed articles
- Percentage of all citations in the nine articles that are from the source

Article key

1. Operation Al-Aqsa Flood

2. Allegations of Sexual Violence During Operation Al-Aqsa Flood

3. The Martyr Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades

4. Hamas

5. Arab–Israeli conflict

6. Al-Ma'amadani Hospital Massacre

7. The Palestinian–Israeli War (2023–present)

8. Palestinian Islamic Jihad

9. Saraya al-Quds

Source	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	Overall	% of all citations
	Number of times edited										
Palestinian Information Center	2	0	2	11	0	0	34	0	0	49	2.42
saraya.ps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	0.94
hamas.ps	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.69
alqassam.ps	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.45
Palestine Today	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	0.30
Al-Ahed	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0.20
hamasinfo.info	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.10
alweya.ps	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0.10
Al-Manar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
Al-Aqsa Voice Radio	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
qassam.ps	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
Al-Mayadeen	7	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	17	0.84
felesteen.news	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	8	0.40
Al-Resalah	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	7	0.35
Palestinian Press Agency, SAFA	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.15
Palestine Chronicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.10
Al Jazeera Arabic	42	0	5	18	1	9	121	2	1	199	9.84
Al Jazeera English	7	0	0	0	0	1	59	0	0	67	3.31
RT Arabic	10	0	0	1	0	0	32	0	0	43	2.13
Anadolu Agency	6	0	2	3	0	2	17	0	0	30	1.48
Sputnik Arabic	7	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	13	0.64
TRT Arabi / World	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0.20
Islamic Republic News Agency	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0.15
Qatar News Agency	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.15
Xinhua News Arabic	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0.15
Arabi21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.10
Al-Alam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.10
TASS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.05
CGTN Arabic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
Al Araby Television Network	8	1	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	22	1.09
Al-Sharq News	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0.35
Hizb ut-Tahrir Media Office	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.05
Total hostile citations	112	1	22	60	1	19	307	2	22	546	-
Total hostile sources	21	2	9	14	2	10	20	2	5	33	-
Total citations in article	463	17	62	233	3	96	1071	38	39	2022	-
% of total citations that are hostile	24.19	5.88	35.48	25.75	33.33	19.79	28.66	5.26	56.41	27.00	-

Hyperlink frequencies across Wikipedia

The table below includes the following details for each of the 32 state media and terrorist propaganda sources cited in the nine analyzed articles:

- Overall number of times the source is cited across the nine analyzed articles
- Overall number of times the source is cited across Arabic Wikipedia
- Overall number of times the source is cited across English Wikipedia

We used Wikipedia's API (application programming interface) to count the frequency of links to these sources across all articles in all languages of Wikipedia. Comparisons of Arabic and English Wikipedia are shown below.

	Number of times cited		
Source	**9 Analyzed Articles**	**All of Arabic Wikipedia**	**All of English Wikipedia**
Terrorist websites and their affiliates			
Palestinian Information Center	49	1,174	113
saraya.ps	19	70	9
hamas.ps	14	70	19
alqassam.ps	9	156	14
Palestine Today	6	194	22
Al-Ahed	4	188	90
hamasinfo.info	2	6	1
alweya.ps	2	10	0
Al-Manar	1	583	259
Al-Aqsa Voice Radio	1	20	6
qassam.ps	1	3	9
Al-Mayadeen	17	1,712	4
felesteen.news	8	350	41
Al-Resalah	7	96	19
Palestinian Press Agency, SAFA	3	149	31
Palestine Chronicle	2	134	326
State media and propaganda			
Al Jazeera Arabic	199	34,867	7,061
Al Jazeera English	67	10,260	49,867
RT Arabic	43	5,010	2
Anadolu Agency	30	2,903	8,294
Sputnik Arabic	13	265	8
TRT Arabi / World	4	196	14
Islamic Republic News Agency	3	748	3,256
Qatar News Agency	3	130	234
Xinhua News Arabic	3	186	9
Arabi21	2	913	171
Al-Alam	2	460	165
TASS	1	1,049	10,163
CGTN Arabic	1	18	1
Al Araby Television Network	22	4,198	1,705
Al-Sharq News	7	2,001	65
Hizb ut-Tahrir Media Office	1	47	49
Total hostile citations	546	68,166	82,027

Terrorist propaganda sources identified in the nine analyzed articles are prominently distributed in Arabic Wikipedia. Using the WIkipedia API, we counted the frequency of links to 25 domains of the 16 terrorist propaganda and terrorist-affiliated sources identified in our nine-article case study across 323 Wikipedia languages. The bar chart below illustrates the distribution of links to these official terrorist sources, as well as sources affiliated with U.S.-designated terrorist groups (specifically Hamas, Hezbollah, or Palestinian Islamic Jihad) within articles, on different language versions of Wikipedia. We identified 8,431 links to 25 domains from these terrorist propaganda sources across 111 Wikipedia languages (of 323 language editions surveyed). 4,915 of these links to terrorist sources were in Arabic Wikipedia—more than in all other languages combined. The top 15 language editions with the greatest frequency of links to these sources in articles are shown below.

Frequency of links to analyzed terror sources across Wikipedia languages
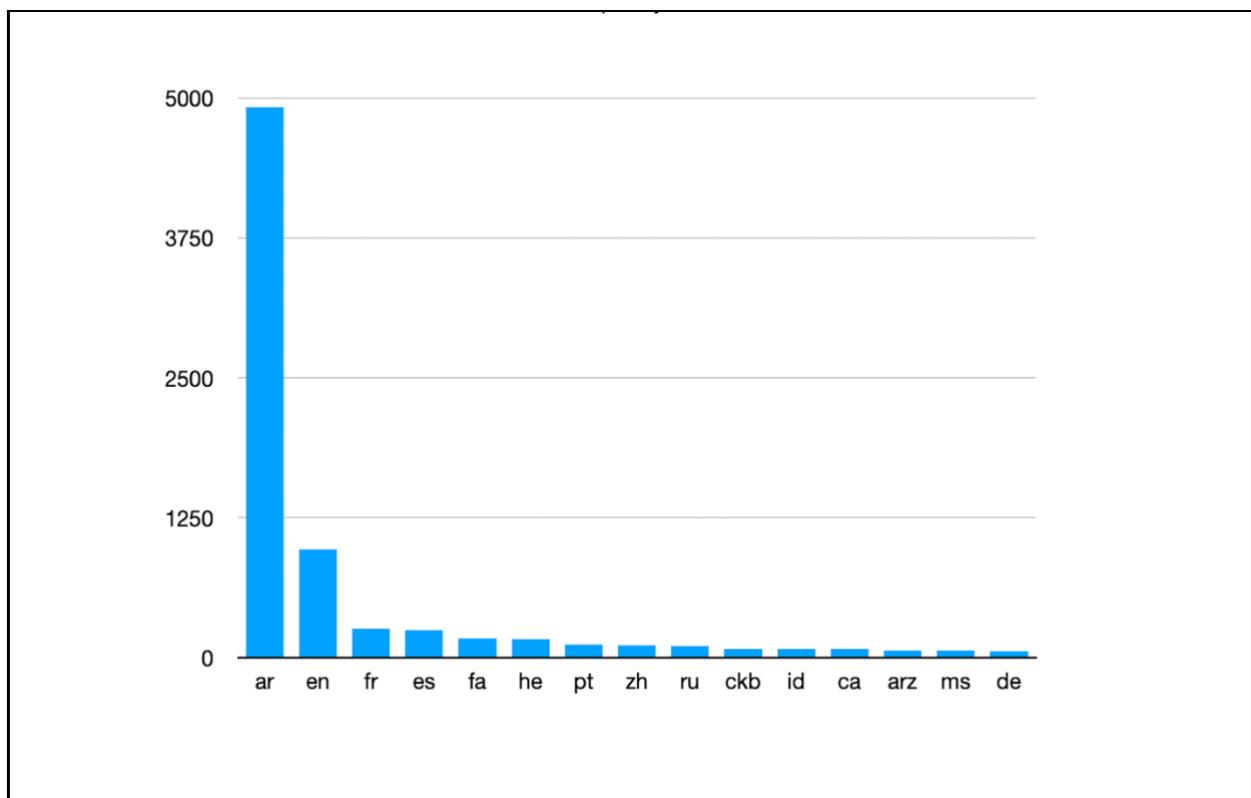
Distribution of links to 16 analyzed terror propaganda and terror-affiliated sources
in articles across 111 (of 323) Wikipedia languages (top 15 languages shown). Language editions shown, from left to right: Arabic (ar), English (en), French (fr), Spanish (es), Farsi (fa), Hebrew (he), Portuguese (pt), Chinese (zh), Russian (ru), Sorani Kurdish (ckb), Indonesian (id), Catalan (ca), Egyptian Arabic (arz), Malay (ms), and German (de).

Annex D: Administrator Edits to the Analyzed Articles

The table on the next page includes the following information:

Per article (columns)

- Number of edits made by each Arabic Wikipedia admin to the article
- Total number of edits made by Arabic Wikipedia admins to the article

Per admin (rows)

- Total number of edits to the nine analyzed articles
- How many of the nine analyzed articles that they edited

Article key

1. Operation Al-Aqsa Flood
2. Allegations of Sexual Violence During Operation Al-Aqsa Flood
3. The Martyr Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades
4. Hamas
5. Arab–Israeli conflict
6. Al-Ma'amadani Hospital Massacre
7. The Palestinian-Israeli War (2023–present)
8. Palestinian Islamic Jihad
9. Saraya al-Quds

Admin	Number of times edited									Total edits to the 9 articles	# of the 9 articles edited
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9		
Mohamed Ahmed Abdel Fattah	26	0	4	15	9	32	11	1	2	100	8
Alaa	11	0	27	0	13	0	17	11	11	90	6
Islam	0	0	1	46	0	0	0	28	0	75	3
Dr-Taher	7	0	10	37	4	6	3	0	0	67	6
Avicenno	0	0	24	7	5	0	0	8	3	47	5
Mohammed Qays	1	0	14	0	0	3	20	0	0	38	4
Faisal	4	0	6	17	0	2	2	2	1	34	7
Ajwaan	0	0	7	8	10	0	0	3	3	31	5
Nehaoua	6	0	14	2	2	0	1	0	0	25	5
Ahmed Naji	5	0	0	0	1	5	8	0	0	19	4
Rotana	1	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	1	10	5
Mohamed Belgazem	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	6	3
Mervat	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2
Michel Bakni	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Abu Hisham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Meno25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Basem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SanBonne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amr ibn Kulthum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walaa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ibrahim.ID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total edits by admins	64	0	107	133	46	49	75	53	22	549	-