

# Ayatollah BBC

An Iranian disinformation operation against western media outlets



ClearSky Cyber Security

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## Abstract

Monitoring Iranian activity in cyberspace, we have uncovered an online propaganda-and-disinformation operation, containing dozens of websites that impersonate western media outlets. At the center of the operation is the BBC Persian website. We call this operation Ayatollah BBC<sup>1</sup>.

We estimate that the main objective of the operation is to undermine the credibility of western media outlets in the eyes of Persian speakers, presenting them as driven by political agenda and acting against the Iranian regime. Other objectives could be deterring Iranians from trusting websites they visit, and potentially spreading malware. while we do not have proof of malware being spared in websites covered in this report, in previous campaigns, such as Charming Kitten<sup>2</sup>, fake news websites were used for this aim.

Some websites have been established over seven years ago, and have high rankings in search engines. In Google, Yahoo and Yandex the impostor BBC website is one of the top results in the first result-page. In Yooz and Parsijoo, Iranian search engines designed specifically for Persian speakers, only the impostor website appears in search results, and the legitimate website is not found at all.

The websites are promoted through social networks, such as Facebook, Twitter and Telegram.

In addition to websites impersonating western news outlets, we found websites impersonating Iranian news outlets. These websites aim to defame foreign media outlets and blacken their name to Iranians. These websites generate original content including video, podcasts, articles and "news" items.

The fake websites are meticulously built, and may fool even researchers and legitimate media outlets. An example of the extent to which this impersonation has been successful: An Amnesty International report, published on the US department of justice website, deals with persecution of human rights activists inside Iran. Two of the sources cited as examples of such persecution, are taken from fake websites - bbcpersian[.]net, ma-hastim[.]com - the citers unaware of the websites being fake<sup>3</sup>. The same footnote also quotes real Iranian news-sites, such as Fars News:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> We chose the name Ayatollah BBC, used in the satirical graphic on the cover page of this article, because in the West, the word Ayatollah brings to mind the current regime in Iran. Ayatollah is one of the highest clerical ranks in Shiite Islam, second only to Ayatollah Ozma.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Charming Kitten: Iranian Cyber Espionage Against Human Rights Activists, Academic Researchers and Media Outlets - <u>http://www.clearskysec.com/charmingkitten/</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> <u>https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/986541/download</u>



www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/986541/download 0 ☆ Ċ ē SION. IRAN'S HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS UNDER AT... 16 / 94 Ŧ <sup>10</sup> Report to the UN Human Rights Council, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, UN Doc. A/HRC/34/65, www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/IRIndex.aspx <sup>11</sup> Amnesty International, Human rights activist detained (Index: MDE 13/055/2014). <sup>12</sup> Amnesty International, Sick elderly Iranian activist on travel ban (Index: MDE 13/6367/2017). <sup>13</sup> See for example: Fars News Agency, 'Arash Sadeghi: Human rights defender or a collaborator with the hypocrites?' (in Persian), 1 January 2017, www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13951011001503; Samen Press, 'Arash Sadeghi: Human rights activist or a security criminal?', 1 January 2017, bit.ly/2sKfoof; Otagh Khabar 24, 'Hashtag; the deceiving of naïve individuals', 3 January 2017, otaghkhabar24.ir/news/79500; Fanousnews, 'The reaction of Iran's Prosecutor General to the letter of Parliamentarians about Narges Mohammadi', 18 October 2016, bit.ly/2sKDLSP; BBC Persian.net, 'Equating sedition with media freedom', June 2016, bbcpersian.net/n/q=286; Ma-Hastim, 'What was the excuse that brought the seditionists together this time?', 15 September 2014, mahastim.com/paper/2591/archive **CAUGHT IN A WEB OF REPRESSION IRAN'S HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS UNDER ATTACK** Amnesty International 16

Below is a list of all the websites that are part of the disinformation operation. Some are impersonating real news outlets, others are made up news outlets containing fake news and disinformation:

bbcpersian[.]net bbcpersian[.]net persianbbc[.]ir hemmatnews[.]ir imamrezatv[.]com imamrezatv[.]net imamrezatv[.]org ipress[.]ir jonbesh[.]net kayhanmehr[.]ir ma-hastim[.]com ma-hastim[.]ir radiodirooz[.]com radiodirooz[.]ir radiodirooz[.]net rasadtv[.]com lifestyle.rasadtv[.]com rasanehiran[.]org sakhdari[.]com valiamr[.]com



## Preface

In this report, we expose an Iranian impersonation and disinformation operation that has been active for over seven years, operating dozens of websites, and won little coverage so far. It includes numerous fake new-sites established mainly to spread propaganda against western news-sites that offer Persian-language services, such as BBC Persian, and Radio Farda. It seems that as far as the Iranian regime is concerned, these media outlets strive to lead the Iranian public opinion astray, and incite the people against the Islamic regime.

Most efforts are directed against the Persian branch of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC Persian, bbc.com/Persian), that offers Persian-language news services from 2009, and is considered one of the most popular news-sites in Iran (even when taking Iranian media channels into consideration). Starting 2011, at least three websites were established, impersonating Persian BBC and defaming it and its reporters. One of them, which is still online, is visually identical to the original website, and includes slandering headlines that do not match the content of the articles (false connection), as well as original content defaming the BBC.

Similarly, we have identified an impersonation of Radio Farda, the Persian language broadcaster of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, a radio station and news-site financed by the US Congress.

The websites were registered by an Iranian national working for the ministry of communications, and identified in the web, among other affiliations, as a Basij<sup>4</sup> member and the webmaster of the Iranian Hezbollah movement. An analysis of his social media accounts clearly reveals an Iranian zealot spreading hostile content against the USA, the UK and Israel.

This report presents the impostor websites, the activity within them, and their spread to media platforms such as Telegram, Facebook and Twitter. It also demonstrates that the websites became a top search result in search engines in Iran.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Basij is one of the branches of the IRGC (Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps), which is responsible for preserving the Islamic regime within Iran. Basij members are volunteers after mandatory military service, who undergo military and ideological training.



## **BBC Persian**

The most impersonated website in the operation is Persian BBC. The impersonations include a website that is visually similar to the BBC's Persian section, but publishes articles slandering the BBC. The articles mostly accuse the Persian BBC and the UK as a country, of unwanted interference with Iranian affairs, both internal and foreign. They claim an infringement of Iranian sovereignty through spreading British fake-news in Iran and an attempt to divert the public opinion in the country through this platform.

The first indication we have found of BBC impersonation is the registration of the website bbcfarsi[.]org in 2011. Between that time and the writing of this report, at least two more domains were registered. The first domain, persianbbc[.]ir, was registered in 2011. Entering the domain as-is, will yield an error message, but entering persianbbc[.]ir/deafult.htm will lead to the website homepage. The homepage is the only page available on this website, all other links are broken, and it seems the website is out of date: The last updating of the website is the 8<sup>th</sup> of Farvardin 1395, that is, March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2016. One of the teasers on the homepage refers to the terror attack in Brussels on March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016, the 2<sup>nd</sup> of Farvardin (the first month) of 1395 in the Persian calendar (now is the last/11<sup>th</sup> month of 1396). The following screenshots feature the website in Persian, followed by an automatic translation by Google Translate:







The second website is bbcpersian[.]net. It seems that a lot of work was invested in its development and operation. The following screenshots feature the website in Persian, followed by an automatic translation by Google Translate.







## Website Structure

This website includes a homepage that is updated every few days, and category tabs. Clicking most of the tabs leads to pages featuring articles on the specific subject, similarly to the original BBC website. E.g. the tab "Afghanistan" features articles against allegedly false BBC items covering Afghanistan. Some tabs include broken links.

In addition to the news content, the website offers, like the original website, radio and television "on behalf of" Persian BBC. Attempting to choose these options leads to broken links and missing contents. However, the impostor-website does offer its own original videos, defaming the Persian BBC. E.g. the video in the following image of the false website, claims to reveal faults in news coverage by the original Persian BBC. The video includes three news items reported in other news outlets, but allegedly ignored by the BBC editors:



Persian: "BBC News coverage!"

The website offers links to social networks, but the only two working links are to a telegram channel and to a (suspended) twitter account<sup>5</sup>.



The other buttons do not include links at all (translated by Google Translate).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> https://twitter.com/PersianBBC



	BBC Persian on social networks			
	twitter	Facebook		
	+ Google	YouTube		
		Telegram		
		Services		
bbcpersian.net/#				

In addition to slandering articles, the website promotes pro-regime principles. Thus, one can find many images of members of the Islamic Republic of Iran congratulating the nation on the "Fajr decade"<sup>6</sup>, many military images, and anti-Semitic caricatures. This kind of content cannot be found in the original Persian BBC:



**Persian**: "Condolences, my Iran..."

(The image shows the tanker Sanchi7, that caught fire and sank off the Chinese shore on January 2018. None of the 32 crew members survived)

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Literally "decade of dawn". A ten-day celebration commemorating the days from Khomeini's return to Iran in 1 February 1979, until the victory of the Islamic revolution, on 11 February of the same year.
 <sup>7</sup> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanchi\_oil\_tanker\_collision





Persian: "Happy Fajr Decade"





## Content

The website is updated every few days, and propaganda items against the Persian BBC are uploaded in accordance with world-news. E.g. a headline accusing the BBC for inciting Iranian women against the Hejab (head cover), to match the current Hejab protest in the streets of Iran.



**Persian title**: "The Persian BBC attack on the Hejab: beating a hollow drum". Teaser: "As the Persian BBC is a British royal news agency and seeks to spread Western and colonial culture, it opposes and conflicts with any sort of original Iranian and Islamic culture"

Unlike the original BBC website, the articles on the fake website are published without a date, and feature relative and obscure adverbs of time, e.g. "yesterday" or "a few days ago", thus obscuring the real date of publication, and making it look up to date at any time.

Most of the content on this page incites and blames the BBC for attempting to turn Iranian and global public opinion against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Items on this topic are not copied from other sources, but originally created for this website. The website mainly discusses the BBC interference with the protests in Iran, the BBC's attempts to harm Iran's allies in Afghanistan, Yemen, Syria and Lebanon, attempts to sabotage the Geneva interim agreement, and BBC and UK attempts to interfere with Iranian economy.





Headline: "The BBC weaving lies in order to destroy Islam and the Islamic republic." (under the main image): "In a special report, the Persian-language network of the BBC spread (lit. "gave wings to") lies and rumors about the making of a "gilded Quran" in Iran, and tried to use these lies in order to destroy Islam and the Islamic republic." **Side bar:** *Most important news:* 

Poverty: From Iran to England

The Persian Language network of the BBC reported about the increase in poverty in Iran, while England faces a serious crisis in this area.

"The BBC's important news: the divorce of two Hollywood actors."

(Under the image) Report and Analysis: "Admitting a human crisis in the US."

Part of the content on this website is copied from other sources. This content usually has to do not with the BBC itself, but rather with global news of anti-Iranian orientation. In this kind of items, an article would usually be uploaded to the website with a title that criticizes the BBC, and the article content is sometimes brought as-is, and sometimes slightly altered, to obscure its origin at another website.

In the following example, the fake website copied the content of a headline from another website word for word, including an editorial error<sup>8</sup>:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> http://bbcpersian[.]net/n/q=1586





### Persian:

### **Headline**: "The BBC also reports about the failure of the JCPOA model"

(Under the image): "On Friday, Trump extended the waiving of the nuclear sanctions on Iran for the third time, for another other<sup>9</sup> period of four months, and at the same time said that it is the last time he extends the waiving of the sanctions, unless necessary changes are made to the JCPOA. Trump was addressing the European countries."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Sic, see discussion below.



Below is the original article from the Iranian website Alef News, identified with the regime<sup>10</sup>:



Persian:

Headline: "Trump's conditions for the future of the JCPOA, and some (additional) points"

The description on the right side of the image is identical to the image description on the impostor-BBC website, including an editorial error (redundant repetition of the word بيگر "another, other", marked with a red rectangle in both screenshots).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> http://www.alef.ir/news/3961025085.html



## **Social Networks**

The fake website spread its contents through accounts it holds in the social networks. The website's Facebook page has not been active for a few months, but prior to that it published items from the website<sup>11</sup>:



Translation: "The BBC's fabricated scenarios, from Golestan Forest to Damascus airport"

At present, the main platform for spreading the information is a telegram channel with over 450 members<sup>12</sup>. Once every few days, the group publishes incitement messages against the BBC, usually without a link to the website.

<sup>11</sup> https://www.facebook.com/Bbcpersian-112465809354080/?fref=mentions

<sup>12</sup> Telegram.me/bbcpersian\_net





The content in this account criticizes the original Persian BBC without a link to the original website. Some of the images contain screenshots of the real BBC website. E.g. on January 2018, the telegram channel published an image accusing Saudi Arabia of having covert relations with Israel through British-American intermediaries. One of the proofs of such relations is an article from the real Persian BBC, about the covert alliance between Israel and Saudi Arabia<sup>13</sup>:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Note the differences between the real BBC website and the fake one: The article from the original website is sharable in Twitter and Facebook through the share buttons, while the fake site does not enable such sharing. Moreover, the original article mentions the name of the author and the exact date of publication, unlike the fake website. The original article is available at http://www.bbc.com/persian/world-features-42103074





**Translation of the main headline**: "emphasis on the relations between Saudi Arabia and Israel, and hiding the relations of England and the US with Saudi Arabia."

When the telegram channel publishes a link to the impostor website, it is usually preceded by a text that accuses not only the BBC, but the whole British media (using the English acronym GB, rather than the Persian name). Among the accusations on the website – promoting world recognition of Saudi Arabia as a regional power, the BBC's hiding information, etc.



Persian: "GB new agency admits an agreement between ISIS and the US"



## **Search Engines**

We examined which website is presented when searching the term "BBC Persian" in English or "بى بى سى فارسى" in Persian, and their position in the search results. We found that **sometimes the fake website appears before the real one, and in some cases the real website does not appear at all – possibly due to censorship on behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran**.

The following table summarizes the fake and real websites' position in the different search engines (results may vary based on the IP from which a search is performed, and other characteristics):

Search term	Test	Google	Yahoo	Yandex	Yooz (Iranian)	Parsijoo (Iranian)
English:	Position of the fake website on the <b>first</b> result-page	absent	4	Absent from the first page	1	1
BBC Persian	Does the real website appear?	yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Persian:	Position of the fake website on the first result-page	3	3	5	1	9
بی بی سی فار سی	Does the real website appear?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

Below are screenshots of some of the tests we performed to check to position of the fake website in search engines:

### Google:



#### Yandex:







#### Yahoo:



BBC Persian	<u>्</u>
Web Images Video More ~	Anytime ~
Also try: bbc persian news, بی سی فارسی bbc	persian
<u>- صفحه اول - BBC Persian</u> www.bbc.com/persian ~	
نرین اخبار و گزارش ها دریاره ایران و افغانستان و جهان در حوزه	سابِتَ فارسی ہیہیسی تازم
Weather	Sport
BBC Weather	The home of BBC Sport online. Includes live sports coverage,
News	BBC Persian
Visit BBC News for up-to-the-minute news, breaking news,	تازه ترین اخبار و گزارش ها درباره ایران، جهان، سیاست و
	Search
that was launched on 14 January 2009 BBC Persian منحه نخست - BBC Persian	n پ ناریزیو ) is the <b>BBC</b> 's <b>Persian</b> language news channel
ره ایران، جهان، سیاست و اقتصاد، جامعه و فرهنگ، تماسّای ویدیو	تازه ترین اخبار و کزارش ها دریا
بی بی سی فار سی	Q
Web Images Video More -	Anytime ~
Also try: voapnn	
the ppop	
BBC Persian - صفحة أول	
e BBC Persian - صفحه اول www.bbc.com/persian	
	مايت قارمى توريوسى كاز طريز
www.bbc.com/persian 🗸	سايٽ قارسي بيرييسي کاز ڪرين. Afghanistan
www.bbc.com/persian • ن اخبار و گزارش ها دریاره ایران و افغانستان و جهان در حوزه	
www.bbc.com/persian ↓ ن اخبار و گزارش ها درباره ایران و اهنائستان و جهان در حوزه <b>Weather</b> BBC Weather	Afghanistan سایت فارسی برییسی تازخرین اخبار و گزارش ها دریاره ایران
www.bbc.com/persian ↓ ن اخیار و گزارش ها دریاره ایران و افغانستان و جهان در حوزه Weather	Afghanistan سایت فارسی برییسی تازطرین اخبار و گزارش ها دریاره ایران BBC Persian
www.bbc.com/persian ← ن اخبار و گزارش ما درباره ایران و اهناستان و جهان در حوزه Weather BBC Weather News Visit BBC News for up-to-the-minute news,	Afghanistan سایت فارسی بیپیسی تازخرین اخبار و گزارش ها دریاره ایران BBC Persian یکی از ساکنان محلی به بیپیسی فارسی گفت که بمصی
www.bbc.com/persian ن اخبار و گزارش ما تریاره ایران و امناستان و جهان در حوزه Weather BBC Weather News Visit BBC News for up-to-the-minute news, breaking news, Sport The home of BBC Sport online. Includes	Afghanistan سایت فارسی بیپیسی تازخرین اخبار و گزارش ها دریاره ایران BBC Persian یکی از ساکنان محلی به بیپیسی فارسی گفت که بمصی
www.bbc.com/persian ن اخبار و گزارش ما تریاره ایران و امناستان و جهان در حوزه Weather BBC Weather News Visit BBC News for up-to-the-minute news, breaking news, Sport The home of BBC Sport online. Includes	Afghanistan سائِک قارسی بیپیسی تازخرین اخبار و گزارش ما دریار. یاییران BBC Persian یکی از ساکنان محلی به بیپیسی فارسی گفت که بستیی خاتوادمها Search
www.bbc.com/persian ب ن اخبار و گزارش ما درباره ایران و امناستان و جهان در حرز Weather BBC Weather News Visit BBC News for up-to-the-minute news, breaking news, Sport The home of BBC Sport online. Includes live sports coverage,	Afghanistan نوبار سو بوينوسي تاز طرين اخذار و گزارش ها دريار. <b>BBC Persian</b> تول ساکنان محلي به بوينوسي گفت که بمحني ايکي از ساکنان محلي به بوينوسي گفت که Search

Yooz:



У	بىبىسى	فارسى			×	Q
	وب	تصوير	خبر	ويديو		
2	بیش از ۵۰۰٫۰۰۰	۲۰۰ نتیجه در ۳	۳۱۱ ه ثانیه			
,	صفحه نخ	ست - sian	BBC Per			
		http://bbcpe				
·	حمله بی بی س	یی فارسی به گزار	رش آکسفام در	ِ خصوص رشد نابرابری در جهان		

У	×			bbc persian
	وب	تصوير	خبر	ويديو
,	بیش از ۰۰۰,	۲۰ نتیجه در ۲۹	۰٫۳۰ ثانیه	
		<mark>ست - sian:</mark> http://bbcpe	BBC Per	
				غانستان جهان هنر ورزش اقتصاد دانش شما عکس تلویزیون رادیو وید برها پربیننده ترین

### Parsijoo:

	٩	bbc persian
	نتايج جستجو	صفحه ۱   ۲٬۱۲۵٬۰۸۵ نتیجه (۱۸۹٬۰ ثانیه)
	ي نتايج وب 📿	
1	صفحه نخست – BBC Persian	
	http://bbcpersian.net/	
	۱۳۹۶/۱۰/۱۷ – ورود فهرست BBC Persian صفحه اول پخت	ران افغانستان جهان هنر ورزش اقتصاد دانش
	شما عكس تلويزيون راديو ويديو و صدا بيشتر نسخه قديمي سايت	
		بيشتر
-	اشرف پهلوی درگذشت – BBC Persian	
	ww.bbc.com/persian/iran//160107_u04_ashraf_pahlavi	
	۱۳۹۴/۱۰/۱۸ – سی جستجو در بی بی سی rsian navigation	BBC P صفحه ها صفحه اول يخش زنده ايران
	افغانستان جهان هنر ورزش اقتصاد دانش شما عكس تلويزيون راد	صدا ناظران می گویند
		بيشتر





## Radio Dirooz

Radio Farda ("tomorrow's radio") is the Persian branch of Radio Free Europe (RFE), a broadcast corporation financed by the USA and broadcasting all over the world, aimed to spread "the free flow of information that is either banned by government authorities or not fully developed"<sup>14</sup>. The platform, therefore, has been severely criticized by the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and blocked a number of times<sup>15</sup>.

The website Radio Dirooz ("yesterday's radio"), aims at spreading propaganda contrary to the original website. The operators generate disinformation regarding Radio Farda, using false connection and misleading content in Persian language.

## **Website Structure**

Like the fake BBC website, the header in Radio Dirooz features a logo visually similar to that of Radio Farda<sup>16</sup>:



Radio Farda logo (real website)



Radio Dirooz logo (fake website) – only the name and its font differ

Radio Dirooz website also features tabs for news on different topics, most items slandering Radio Farda.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> https://pressroom.rferl.org/p/6118.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> http://www.majzooban.org/en/index.php/news-2/2504-radio-farda-families-a-target-in-iran

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Interestingly, the link to the homepage on Radio Farda uses the adjective "asli", an Arabic loanword meaning "main", while Radio Dirooz uses the pure-Persian word "nakhost", "first". This word choice hints to the surfer that this website is more "pro-Iranian" in the original, nationalistic (thus anti-regime) sense.





**Main headline**: "Niusha joined the Revolution Girls Boghrati, the host of Radio Farda's 8 o'clock show supports the Girls of Revolution Street"<sup>17</sup>

Middle column: "Radio Farda questions the impeccability of prophets and Shiite imams" "The love-hate relationship of Radio Farda "desecrating the mother" by Khezr Heidari"<sup>18</sup> "The Seyyeds<sup>19</sup> attacked by Radio Farda" "Radio Farda and character assassination of Revolutionaries"

Left column (audio): "This week's taboo, looking after Israel's interest." "A possible separation of a Radio Farda host"

Radio Farda was originally created as an audio platform to spread ideas through free radio. The impostor website (Radio Dirooz) also includes an extensive audio platform, which mostly spreads hate towards senior officials in the original Radio Farda, e.g. Kayvan Hosseini, a leading journalist at Radio Farda and formerly a journalist and producer in the BBC. The audio platform is a sort of podcast, partly recorded by the campaign operators, partly containing items from other sources.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> دختران انقلاب <sup>17</sup> دختران انقلاب "The Revolution Girls" and دختران خیابان انقلاب "the Girls of Revolution Street" are the two hashtags marking the Hejab protest that began with an image of 31 year old Vida Movahhed waving her Hejab on a stick on December 27<sup>th</sup> 2017. This protest continues the "White Wednesday" and "My stealthy Freedom" anti-Hejab campaigns.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> A reporter on Radio Farda. Interestingly, when googling her name in Persian, the top results are from Radio Dirooz.
 <sup>19</sup> Descendants of the prophet Mohammad and the Imams. A title that is still in use today.



The following screenshot of the radio page is translated from Persian by Google Translate:



Original news items, not copied from another source, are usually accompanied by an audio track. E.g. on January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018, the website published an article titled "A crisis: From Radio Farda to Persian BBC", comprehensively surveying a financial crisis experienced by foreign Persian-language websites. This item had an audio file attached, with an audio report of the same topic.





**Translation**: "BBC in severe crisis.

Hostile media outlet are both struggling with executive and structural crisis"

"Radio Farda has recently faced the closure of some of its programs and stagnation of some others, which indicates the internal problems of this pseudo-media. After this, the media outlet itself (Radio Farda) has reported the management crisis on the BBC Persian, that is another hostile media outlet.

The BBC World Network's editor-in-chief in Beijing resigned after the protest over the inequality of salaries between male and female employees. This resignation is the latest consequence of forcing the BBC to reveal the annual salary to its staff last year, which showed that two-thirds of the highest salary recipients are men."

## **Website Content**

Unlike the impostor Persian BBC website, this website does not pretend to be Radio Farda, but only "borrows" some of its visual characteristics, and identifies itself as Radio Dirooz. Most of the items deal with the original Radio Farda and its reporters. Occasionally it published "reaction" articles about items published in the original website, copying some of the content directly from the original website. E.g. on February 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018, Radio Farda published an article about former president Mahmoud Ahmadi-Nejad's criticism on the Chief Justice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Radio Dirooz, in reaction, published an article regarding the warm and, to their claim, hypocritical, embrace that Radio Farda gives to the former president, and accused the website of taking his words out of context.



Radio Farda: "Mahmoud Ahmadi-nejad attacked the chief justice again"





Radio Dirooz: "The love and hate relationship of Radio Farda"

The second part of the article features whole segments copied from the original article. In order to make it difficult to find the source text (e.g. by copying it to google), Radio Dirooz separated words and changed spacing. Persian orthography (spelling rules) allows up to three forms of writing for most prefixes and suffixes: connected, separated by a space, and separated by a half-space, that is, a final letter in the middle of a word. The reader usually doesn't feel the difference, but the search engine algorithm might not identify it as the same content.

.radiofarda.com/1/f4_mahmud_ah	madinejad_dolat_bahar_slam_judiciary_system/29020798.html	☆
	حمود احمدینژاد بار دیگر به رئیس قوه قضاییه ایران حمله کرد	a 涍
	محمود احمدینژاد دو روز بعد از برگزاری دادگاه تجدیدنظر حمید بقایی، معاونش کرده است: (عدهای اصرار دارند به دلخواه خود، افراد را در زندانهای انفرادی حب برای دریافت اقاریر دیکته شده، تحت فشار قرار دهند».	
1 radiodirooz.com/fa/doc/news/2	5949/	
	بر برنامه 🗸 صفحات ویژه 🗸 رادیوآنلاین چند رسانه ای سرخط خبرها مجله هفتکی آرشیو	بار فراخ
هماهنگی کامل اپوزیسیون با راه ۵	محمود احمدینژاد دو روز بعد از برگزاری دادگاه تجدید نظر حمید بقایی، معاونش در دولت، ادعا کرده است: (عده ای اصرار دارند به دلخواه خود، افراد را در زندان های انفرادی حبس نموده و	
پرېيننده ترينها	برای دریافت اقاریر دیکته شده، تحت فشار قرار دهند».	

Comparing the article on the two websites. The upper image is from Radio Farda, and the lower one from Radio Dirooz. The differences in Persian are marked in red.



When searching this segment in a Western search engine, such as Google, both the original website (Radio Farda) and the impostor one (Radio Dirooz) appear in the search results. Iranian search engines, on the other hand, only present the impostor website (Radio Dirooz). The Iranian search engine Yooz finds only the fake item in Radio Dirooz, with no links to similar items. Parsijoo does not present the original website (Radio Farda), but does offer a series of similar items criticizing Radio Farda.

ای اصرار +دارگاه + تجدید + نظر احد به + دافواه + فود. + افراد + را + در + زندان + های + انفرا» + A محمود + احمدینژاد + دو + روز + بعد + از + برگزاری + دادگاه + تجدید + نظر + حمید + بقایی. + معاونش + در + دولت. + ادعا + کرده + است (A - 100) - 100)	+020 🚯 🕁
محمود احمدینزاد دو روز بعد از برگزاری دادگاه تجدید نظر حمید بقایی، معاونش در د 🗙 🝳	У
<mark>وب</mark> تصویر خبر ویدیو	
ا نتیجه در ۵۱۵. ثانیه	
جستجو: محمود احمدی نژاد بعد از برگزاری دادگاه تجدید حمید بقایی معاون در	
رادیو دیروز - رابطه عشق و نفرت رادیو فردا	
http://radiodirooz.com/fa/doc/news/25949	
محمود احمدینژاد دو روز بعد از برگزاری دادگاه تجدید نظر حمید بقایی، معاونش در دولت، ادعا کرده است: «عده ای اصرار دارند به دلخواه خود. افراد را در زندان های انفرادی حبس نموده و	
پایان نتایج	

اونش+در +دولت، + ادعا + کرده + است%https://parsijoo.ir/web?q=3	🛧 عده+اک+اصرار +دارند+به+دلخواه+خود. +افراد+ر ا+در +زندان+هاک+انفرادک+»+Aمحمود+احمدکنژاد+دو +روز +بعد+از +برگزارک+دادگاه+تجدید+نظر +حمید+بقایی. +معا
	محمود احمدی نژاد دو روز بعد از برگزاری دادگاه تجدید نظر حمید بقایی، معاونش در دولت، ادعا کرده است:
	خبر <b>وب</b> تصویر ویدنو آوا دانلود بازار ترجمه نقشه بیشتر ا تنقیمات 
	نتايج جستجو مفحه (   ۲۰،۱ ثانيه )
	ي شايچ وب
	<b>رادیو دیروز – رابطه عشق و نفرت رادیو فردا</b> /http://www.radiodirooz.com/fa/doc/new/25949 ۸ روز پیش – <b>محمود احمدینژاد دو روز بع</b> د از برگزاری دادگاه تجدید نظر حمید بقایی، معاونش در دولت، ادعا کرده است: «عده ای اصرار دارند به دلخواه خود. افراد را در زندان های
	بیشتر رادیو دیروز - رابطه عشق و نفرت رادیو فردا - نسخه قابل چاپ http://www.raliodirooz.com/fa/doc/news/2549/print/ ۶ روز پیش - محمود آصدینژاد دو روز بعد از برگزاری دادگاه تجدید نظر حمید بقایی، معاونش در دولت. ادعا کرده است: «عده ای اصرار دارند به دلتواه خود. آفارد را در زندان عای

Another propaganda topic is the conflict with Israel. Thus, for example, an article about the Baha'i religion, referred to as "a sect", was accompanied by an image of the Israeli flag, with the original Radio Farda logo inside it. The name "Israel" is not mentioned even once in the article, but the image insinuates a link and possibly support, between Israel and the Baha'i religion<sup>20</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> The Baha'i religion was founded in Iran in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as a branch of Shia Islam. The Baha'is have always been persecuted, and Islamic Republic of Iran also deems them infidels and discriminated them. The Baha'i world center and the tombs of both its prominent prophets, are found in Israel, in Haifa and Acre, but there is no permanent Baha'i community in Israel.





Translation: "The fake Baha'i sect and Radio Farda's firm support thereof."

Another accusation towards Israel is its collaboration with Saudi Arabia for creating a joint coalition against Iran. Among other claims, the website draws a connecting line between Israel and Saudi Arabia on one hand, and ISIS on the other hand, and suggests that (the original) Radio Farda is a Zionist-American news source.





G	i radiodirooz.com/fa/doc/news/22697/	
		برنامه 🗸 صفحات ویژه 🗸 رادیوآنلاین چند رسانه ای سرخط خبرها مجله هفتگی آرشیو
	/ www.radiod	
		اتحاد اعراب و اسرائیل علیه ایران
	در همین زمینه	رادیو فردا از تلاش اسرائیل برای متحد کردن اعراب با خود، در خصومت با ایران خبر داده است، در حالی که اعراب
	میرون به مارسین ۲ رادیو فردا در هفتهای که گذشت!	زمانی علیه اسرائیل متحد بودند.
	رضام معنی میزمد است است (شماره 139)	رادیو دیروز گزارش میدهد؛
	رادیو فردا در هفته ای که گذشت!	رسانه صهیونیستی – آمریکایی رادیو فردا در گزارشی که به تازگی بر روی پایگاه اینترنتی خود
	(شماره 113)	منتشر کرده است، از تلاشهایی برای ایجاد اتحاد میان اعراب و رژیم اشغالگر صهیونیستی با اهداف ضد ایرانی خبر داده است.
	💦 👬 👬 از کودک کشی،های مجاز تا شهرک	

Translation: "the coalition of the Arabs and Israel against Iran

Radio Farda reported Israel's efforts to make the Arabs unite with it in enmity towards Iran, while the Arabs were once united against Israel."

"Radio Farda reports: The Zionist-American news agency Radio Farda recently published a report on its website, where it reported efforts to create an alliance between the Arabs and the occupying Zionist regime, for anti-Iranian purposes."



## **Social Networks**

The social media links at the bottom of Radio Dirooz website, lead to Radio Farda's social media accounts, except the link to YouTube, which leads to an active Radio Dirooz channel featuring over 100 audio items<sup>21</sup>.

HOME radio dire	oz				SUBSCRIBE 9
Uploads PLAY ALL					
الديو ديروز	راديوديروز	رادیو دیروز 2557 ک	رادیو دیروز	رادیودیروز	رادیودیروز 425
فرین عاصمی از یشیمانی اش برای نَرک ایران گفت 11 views • 2 months ago	ماتور رادیوفردا بر قطخامه زرد سازمان مال 2 views + 2 months ago	زلزنه کرمانشاد، بپانه کنیف را بپر فردا بر ای ایجاد نکر که 4 views + 2 months ago	برنامه احتمالی جایگزین ایستگاه ینجشنیه 9 views • 2 months ago	 سو استفاده صدایی دیگر از آزادی های	افشاگری های بی سابقه در خصوص کجارز جنسی در ماتیرود 8 views + 2 months ago

The audio items include simple video clips with the website address and an invitation to join the group's official telegram channel:



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC0Uz5JcHZuDZWubraUbgihg



## **Search Engines**

Like the impostor Persian BBC website, Radio Dirooz was also pushed into the top results in Iranian search engines. In the website Yooz, the original Radio Farda is not to be found at all, even when searching "Radio Farda". Radio Dirooz, on the other hand, appears on this search on the third page of website results, and on the first page in video suggestions.



When searching "Radio Farda" in the Iranian engine Parsijoo, Radio Dirooz appears in the second place, while the original website does not appear at all, in both English and Persian searches.



<ul> <li>خبر وب تصویر ویدئو آوا دانلود بازار ترجمه نقشه بیشتر ب تنظیمات</li> <li>تنایج جستجو مفعه ۱/۲۹۳،۲۱تیجه (۱۹۳۰،۴۱تیجه (۱۹۳۰،۴۱تیجه (۱۹۳۰،۴۱تیجه (۱۹۳۰،۴۱تیجه (۱۹۳۰،۴۱تیجه)</li> <li>کی تنایج جستجو مفعه مینده سایتهایی است که تعرفه اینترنت باز دید از آنها به صورت نیم بیا محاسبه می شود.</li> <li>کی تنایج وب</li> <li>کی تنایج وب</li> <li>ماردیوفردا یک ایستگاه رادیویی فارسیزبان است که به هزینه کنگره آمریکا و تحت نظر هینت رئیسه رادیوفرد/۱۹۳۳/۱۰ - رادیو فردا یک ایستگاه رادیویی فارسیزبان است که به هزینه کنگره آمریکا و تحت نظر هینت رئیسه بیشتر یک قرار دارد.</li> <li>می از دادی است که مرکز آن در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری بیشتر در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری این رادیو دروایی آزاد/رادیو آزادی است که مرکز آن در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری بیشتر در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری دی تریسه دروز در در دروزیش - Metia جمعیت ده ها میلیونی ای که رادیو فردا آن ها را 4 هزار نفر عنوان کرد جمعیت ده ها میلیونی ای</li> </ul>	رادیو فردا
ت تتایچ جستجو کی این نماد مشخص کننده سایتهایی است که تعرفه اینتر نت باز دید از آن ها به صورت نیم بها محاسبه می شود. کی تتایج وب رادیو فردا – ویکی پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/ اردیو فردا یک ایستگاه رادیویی فارسیزبان است که به هزینه کنگره آمریکا و تحت نظر هیئت رئیسه پخش اداره می شود. این رادیو شاخه ایرانی رادیو اروپای آزاد/رادیو آزادی است که مرکز آن در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری یخش اداره می شود. این رادیو شاخه ایرانی رادیو اروپای آزاد/رادیو آزادی است که مرکز آن در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری یشتر یر ادیو دیروز مرادیو دیروز	خبر <b>وب</b> تصویر ویدئو آوا دانلود بازار ترجمه نقشه بیشتر <del>،</del>
ی این نماد مشخص کننده سایتهایی است که تعرفه اینترنت بازدید از آنها به صورت نیم بها محاسبه می شود. کی تتابع وب رادیو فردا – ویکی پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/ التوفردا/۱۳۹۳/۲/۱۷ یخش اداره می شود. این رادیو شاخه ایرانی رادیو اروپای آزاد/رادیو آزادی است که مرکز آن در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری یخش داره می شود. این رادیو شاخه ایرانی رادیو اروپای آزاد/رادیو آزادی است که مرکز آن در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری یشتر یشتر مرادیو دیروز http://www.radiodirooz.com/	تنظيمات
میشود.	نتايج جستجو (۲۴۳، ۴٫۶۳۵٬۳۶۱ نتيجه (۲۴۳، ۴٫۶۳۵٬۳۶۱ نتيجه (۲۴۳، ۴٫۶۳۵٬۳۶۱
میشود.	🕉 این نماد مشخص کننده سایت هایی است که تعرفه اینتر نت باز دید از آن ها به صورت نیم، با محاسبه
رادیوفردا – ویکی پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد رادیوفردا/۱۳۹۳ – رادیو فردا یک ایستگاه رادیویی فارسیزبان است که به هزینه کنگره آمریکا و تحت نظر هینت رئیسه پخش اداره میشود. این <b>رادیو</b> شاخهٔ ایرانی <b>رادیو</b> اروپای آزاد/رادیو آزادی است که مرکز آن در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری چک قرار دارد. <b>رادیو دیروز</b> http://www.radiodirooz.com/	
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رادیوفردا/https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki ۱۳۹۳/۲/۱۷ – <b>رادیو فردا</b> یک ایستگاه رادیویی فارسیزبان است که به هزینه کنگره آمریکا و تحث نظر هیتت رئیسه پخش اداره میشود. این <b>رادیو</b> شاخه ایرانی <b>رادیو</b> اروپای آزاد/رادیو آزادی است که مرکز آن در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری چک قرار دارد. <b>رادیو دیروز</b> http://www.radiodirooz.com/	ي نتايج وب
۱۳۹۳/۲/۱۷ - <b>رادیو فردا</b> یک ایستگاه رادیویی فارسیزبان است که به هزینه کنگره آمریکا و تحت نظر هینت رئیسه پخش اداره میشود. این <b>رادیو</b> شاخهٔ ایرانی <b>رادیو</b> اروپای آزاد/رادیو آزادی است که مرکز آن در پراگ، پایتخت جمهوری چک قرار دارد. <mark>رادیو دیروز</mark> http://www.radiodirooz.com/	
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رادیو دیروز /http://www.radiodirooz.com/	
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	راديو ديروز
۸ روز پیش – Media جمعیت ده ها میلیونی ای که <b>رادیو فردا</b> آن ها را 4 هزار نفر عنوان کرد جمعیت ده ها میلیونی ای	
که <b>رادیو فردا</b> آن ها را 4 هزار نفر عنوان کرد شادی مردم پس از انتشار	



## Additional propaganda websites

This chapter surveys additional defamation, disinformation and fake-news websites, impersonating legitimate Iranian news websites. These websites publish hate-items against Western media outlets which, so they claim, infringe Iranian sovereignty. First and foremost is Persian BBC. These websites include a statement saying the website belongs to a media network called *Kayhanmehr*. This network belongs to the same webmaster as the other *Ayatollah BBC* websites. Some of the websites are elaborately designed to create an illusion of credibility, and some lack a design. The following icon appears on many of the websites, including Rasad TV (see below), and helps identify the fake websites:



The following sections examine two of the main websites:

## Ma Hastim

The name of the website means "we are", or "we exist" in Persian. This website comprises one of the main websites in the operation, and is the most active among them. This website is unique in its diversity: It spreads propaganda not only against the BBC, but directs its criticism against other global media outlets as well. The website indirectly impersonates the Iranian news website channel one<sup>22</sup>.

The following is a screenshot of the website's homepage (translated by Google Translate):

<sup>22</sup> Ch1.cc





The homepage of the website includes major articles, and tabs of the following categories:

<u>Media Outlets</u> - fictitious "research" articles about the interference of foreign media outlets in Iran. This category emphasizes the following websites: Persian BBC, Persian VOA, Channel one and the British channel "Man o To" (Persian "me and you", one of the media channels most frequently read and watched in Iran). This category features many articles that, like the impostor BBC website, accuse the foreign Persian-language media channels of unwanted interference in Iran.

Thus, for example, an article was published on the website, accusing global news channels of inciting protests in Iran demanding freedom of choice for women in the matter of Hejab. The website claims that central media outlets such as the BBC and CNN have taken active measures in order to implement the protest ideas in the people's minds. The claims may be summarizing as follows:

US based media channels are making efforts to continue the focus on women's rights protest in Iran. For this purpose, CNN has implemented the hashtag #WhereIsShe in its articles in order to spread it in Iran even before it came into use inside the country, and the NY Times channel published a Persian article full of lies, claiming that according to a research they have conducted, half the people in Iran oppose Hejab. The following is a screenshot from the website.



يمد-از-مردم-ايران-با-حجاب-مخالف-هستند!--تصوير/ma-hastim.com/paper/3115

با این حال رسانه های معاند تلاش دارند تا همچنان موضوع حجاب ژنان در ایران را در مورد توجه و تاکید قرار دهند. پس از موضع گیری دولت دونالد ترامپ درباره حجاب ژنان در ایران، رسانه های أمریکایی نیز به دروغ پردازی و سیاه نمایی علیه نظام ج.۱.۱. پرداختند. در همین رابطه <mark>نیویورک تایمز</mark> در گزارشی مدعی شده که نیمی از مردم ایران با حجاب اجباری مخالف هستند!



Persian: "In this state of affairs, hostile media outlets make efforts to emphasize and draw attention to the issue of women's hejab in Iran. After the Trump administration took a stand about women's hejab in Iran, American media outlets also undertook to spread lies and blacken the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the same note, the NY times has claimed in a report, that half of the people in Iran are opposed to compulsory Hejab! (title in the screenshot: A report by a high official in the government: Half of the people in Iran are opposed to compulsory Hejab."

"The NY times published this report citing a high government official in Iran, but of course did not mentioned this official's name."

In an article targeting the BBC, claims were made that the BBC channel spreads Instagram images and articles in order to try to incite women to go on the streets. The article even presented a proof – a call on the official BBC telegram channel encouraging the people to document their protests and send the images to the BBC. According to Ma-hastim, this is an incitement to revolt, and a call for action.

<u>Revolution special category</u> – a biased "historical survey" of the governments of Iran (excluding Rouhani's governments, though enumerating their achievements)

<u>Biography category</u> – presenting slandering biographies of different persons related to Iran, both from the media and otherwise. For example, Iranian activist-journalists who, according to the website, act against the Iranian regime and its values. In this category, one may find BBC reporters such as Farnaz Ghazizadeh and Nafiseh Kohnavard<sup>23</sup>, presenting their allegedly illegal activity, including relations with foreign elements, illegally leaving the country, acting under a pseudonym etc. The articles summarize their biographies, and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> The articles about this and other persons have been taken, among other sources, from private blogs of elements that claim to expose information about what they call "harm to Iranian culture" Sin66[.]blogfa[.]com


presents them in a biased inciting manner, focusing on personal details. E.g. exposing details on Ghazizadeh's son.

The following is a screenshot taken from the category:



It should be noted that Seyyed Hossein Kazemeyni Boroujerdi (right hand image on the second to last line) is an Ayatollah who advocates the separation of religion and state. He has been imprisoned several times and his followers are persecuted in Iran.



ma-hastim.com/Bio.aspx?id=20

### Baha'i Youth Group Without Borders

Sanaz Ghazizadeh gives the climber news on the BBC. Sanaz is the sister of Farnaz Ghazizadeh (Persian Bibi Executor). He is currently working on both my Farsi BBS network and my network and you in my Plus Plus program. ."Nafiseh met Sanaz Ghazizadeh through the Baha'i group "Youth Without Borders

Sanaz Ghazizadeh was one of the observers of the "Youth Without Borders" group in London. The activities of Sanaz Ghazizadeh (one of the observers of the Youth Without Borders group) and the "Fox's Eye" group are common in some areas, and from time to time, group officials gather at a meeting called "London Journalists" to bridge the .barriers to common goals for groups Talk and discuss problems or potential future problems



Behzad Blvr and Ali Hamedani; Y evil

After moving from Istanbul to London, Nafiseh went to the BBC building along with Mahshid Naderi, after completing the case and profile, and ... arriving at the BBC. Nafiseh was scheduled to be an experimental one and after

### A screenshot from the defaming article about Ghazizadeh (translation by Google Translate)

The website's homepage features commercial banners, some of them advertising other websites part of the disinformation operation, e.g. the impostor BBC website, and others are ideologically similar websites.





The banner uses the logos of the real websites, but clicking them would lead to the fake ones. The download link for the android application is inactive, thus we cannot tell whether the offered application was malicious or benign.

One of the banners offers a link to Radio Farda, mentioning the real name and address of the original website, but clicking it would lead to Radio Dirooz.

The website has an active telegram channel, sending updates about published articles:





### Translation: The official channel of Ma Hastim website

About three years have passed since Masih Alinejad's first step regarding women's hejab in Iran. She has launched the campaign "my stealthy freedoms" on Facebook in April/May of 2014. Ignoring the contracts that Masih Alinejad has signed with US government media outlets such as the Voice of America (VOA) in order to act against the hejab, these days she... continued in the link below. (link)

Alinejad's new business with the compulsory hejab campaign + pictures (article tags and title)

## RasadTV

RasadTV presents itself as a Persian-language analysis website for satellite media. This website, like ma-hastim, claims to objectively analyze the activity of news websites in Iran, but it too serves as a platform for defamation against foreign websites in four categories:

- 1. Slander and defamation of the Persian BBC
- 2. Slander and defamation of Voice of America (VOA)
- 3. Summaries of royalist websites (Persian "Saltanat-talab", those calling for the reinstatement of the Shah and cancelling the post of the supreme leader)
- 4. Other foreign websites.

RasadTV functions mainly as a television channel. It features many video reports produced especially for the website, bearing its name and narrated by different voices. Unlike other websites, this website does not focus solely on the UK and the US, but also targets the royalists regardless of geography. The website frequently mentions royalism, especially the Iranian royal family, but also foreign royalty, and other mentions of extreme Iranian opposition.

It is evident that efforts are made to present RasadTV as a legitimate news website. One of the indications for these efforts is that it features additional content, unrelated to the defamation topics. E.g. a comprehensive article was published regarding the hacking of Alarabiya website. The article content was taken from Fars News (translation by Google Translate).





Additionally, in the channels focusing on a certain media outlet, one can find, besides defamation articles, items about the country where the media outlet is based. E.g. the channel devoted to the BBC published a video report especially produced for RasadTV, about Queen Elizabeth II. The narrator in this report is different from the one recording the podcasts for Radio Dirooz. (translation from Persian by Google Translate):



Another peculiarity of this website is its original caricatures and posters, defaming foreign media outlets. These graphic elements are not taken from other websites, but especially prepared for RasadTV. A poster published in the website claims that Persian BBC attempts to understate British involvement in Ajax operation, where the UK and Britain succeeded in arranging a coup d'état against Mohammad Mosaddegh's government.







A comic caricature published on the website describes how the Persian BBC tries to incite protests against inequality between men and women in Iran, while itself discriminating against women, paying them lower wages:



This website, like the others, has an active Telegram channel.

### **Other websites**

The websites were linked to two main IP addresses: 185.50.37.167 and 79.175.174.226. The addresses are common to all the websites registered by javidarabshahi (see below), as well as others in this operation, not registered by the him.



Below is a list of other websites registered by javidarabshahi, most of which are part of this operation, as can be seen in Passive Total<sup>24</sup>:

arabshal	ni@gmail.com				
WHO	IS SEARCH 🚯				
•	Show: 25 ◀ 1-22 of 22 ►	Sort : Registered Descending 🔻 🛛 Total Records	: 22		
	Focus	Email	Registered	Expires	Tags
	imamrezatv.org	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-12-01	2018-12-01	Malicious
	imamrezatv.net	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-12-01	2018-12-01	Malicious
	imamrezatv.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-12-01	2018-12-01	Malicious
	sakhdari.net	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-07-13	2018-07-13	目 Regist
	sakhdari.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-07-13	2018-07-13	Malicious
	gofteman.org	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-07-10	2018-07-10	Malicious
	gonabadtimes.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-07-06	2018-07-06	Regist
	rasanehiran.org	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-03-20	2018-03-20	Maliciou
	khadem96.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-03-16	2018-03-16	Malicious
	khatamcraft.net	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-03-14	2018-03-14	目 Regist
	khatamcraft.org	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-03-13	2018-03-13	目 Regist
	khatamcraft.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2017-03-13	2018-03-13	目 Regist
	motalebegari.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com	2016-01-23	2019-01-23	Malicious

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> <u>https://community.riskiq.com/search/whois/email/javidarabshahi@gmail.com</u>



The following graphic presents the five domains elaborated on in this report. It shows that these domains have been registered by three different registrants in three different places in Iran, but are linked to the same IP addresses presented above, and has the same name server of the fictitious media company Kayhanmehr.





# Operator

The disinformation operation includes numerous and various platforms, with content, graphic design and social networks. In this chapter, we elaborate about a key figure responsible for setting up most of the infrastructure of these activities.

The first website was established in 2011 by a Alireza Javidarabshahi (عليرضا جاويدعربشاهى). According to his official website, Javidarabshahi lives in the city of Gonabad in Khorasan Rezavi province in Iran (moreover, he runs the official news website of Gonabad – gonabadtimes[.]ir). In his website and Facebook account, Javidarabshahi declares he works for several organizations that belong to the Iranian ministry of communication, e.g. a business incubator for cultural technology aiming to spread Islamic-Iranian principles<sup>25</sup>, and the science and technology park of Khorasan Rezavi province<sup>26</sup>.



<sup>25</sup> cpti[.]ir
<sup>26</sup> kstp[.]ir



Javidarabshahi has an active twitter account, where he posts tweets in Persian and Arabic in support of the regime and against the protests in Iran, as well as tweets against Israel and the US<sup>27</sup>.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> https://twitter.com/javidarabshahi



Javidarabshahi operates a personal website, where he publishes articles, video clips and activities he organizes or participates in. The website header features recent posts, and includes the slogan "death to America" in a report about the "International Quds day"<sup>28</sup> rally.





"Death to America" in Quds day rally.

Despite Javidarabshahi's attempts to portray himself as a legitimate pro-regime journalist, the website شكار (shekarebasiji, "Basiji hunter"), that focuses on exposing undercover Basij members, has exposed his past in the Basij.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> javidarabshahi[.]ir





According to a report by this website from 2011, Javidarabshahi was allegedly in charge of the Basij movement in several universities and colleges. Moreover, he established and operated the website and news outlet of the Iranian Hezbollah movement in Gonabad<sup>29 30</sup>, and was sent to Lebanon by Hezbollah<sup>31</sup>.

<sup>30</sup> https://community.riskiq.com/search/hezbolahnews.ir

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> The Iranian and Lebanese Hezbollah movements are two separate movements. The relationship between them is unclear. The Iranian Hezbollah aims at supporting the regime and the leadership, by means of culture and education. The secretary general of this movement is MohammadBagher Kharazi, who was candidate for the 2013 elections. His father, Ayatollah Seyyed Mohsen Kharazi, is a former member of the council of experts, the council responsible for appointing the next leader upon the death of the present one.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> https://shekarebasiji.com/2011/05/17/alireza-javid-arabshahi/



Shekarebasiji website allows comments. In one of the comments on Javidarabshahi's profile, it was claimed that Javidarabshahi served as webmaster for former president Mahmoud Ahmadi-Nejad's website before the 2009 elections (where, according to allegations by the 2009 protesters, he lost but was nevertheless reelected after the supreme leader's interference and forging the results). In general, the comments indicate that Javidarabshahi has been close to Ahmadi Nejad in the past.

Another political activity of Javidarabshahi is recorded in 2013. On June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013, the Iranians elected their new president - Hassan Rouhani (in office to-date). Rouhani's victory was a real surprise, because of all the candidates, he is most closely identified with the relatively moderate, reformist movement, while two of his leading rivals were of the conservative movement: MohammadBagher Ghalibaf, the mayor of Tehran, and Saeed Jalili, then secretary general of the supreme national security council, who led the negotiations between Iran and the West. On this year, Javidarabshahi registered, two of Jalili's campaign websites<sup>32</sup>:

www.saeed-jalili.com 79.175.174.226		79.175.174.226	0			
Registrar Registrar	CLOUD GROUP LIMI	Registered +	Categorize			
	RECORD FROM 2014-07-17 Checked by RiskIQ   Expired 3 years ago   Created 6 years ago					
	Attribute		Value			
	WHOIS Server		whois.hostingservicesinc.net			
	Registrar		CLOUD GROUP LIMITED			
	Email		javidarabshahi@gmail.com (registrant, admin, tech)			
	Name		alireza javidarabshahi (registrant, admin, tech)			
	Organization		- (registrant, admin, tech)			
	Street		gonabad (registrant, admin, tech)			
	City		gonabad (registrant, admin, tech)			
	State		Quebec (registrant, admin, tech)			
	Postal		0098 (registrant, admin, tech)			
	Country		CANADA (registrant, admin, tech)			
	Phone		00145667288 (registrant, admin, tech)			
	NameServers		rgp1.stargate.com rgp2.stargate.com			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> <u>https://community.riskiq.com/search/www.saeed-jalili.com</u>



Q javid	larabshah	i@gmail.com	
		Kinatainerantiorg	
		khatamcraft.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com
12		khatamcraft.net	javidarabshahi@gmail.com
c 4 t 4		motalebegari.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com
2		vahdat94.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com
		saeedjalili.net	javidarabshahi@gmail.com
17 a 5		bbcpersian.net	javidarabshahi@gmail.com
2)		gonabadcyber.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com
17		saeed-jalili.com	javidarabshahi@gmail.com