A website for Muslims in France that has published false content and conspiracy theories, including about COVID-19.

Ownership and Financing

Alnas.fr is owned by FRENCH SARL, a company based in Tangier, Morocco. It is run by French entrepreneur Adel Brah, who is also the co-founder and co-owner of asset management firm AXR Capital and digital content company Deenami.

The site generates revenue from advertising.

Content

A1 Nas, which means "the people" in Arabic, describes itself on its News Team page as a "news site aimed at Francophone people with Muslim sensibilities (but not exclusively)."

The website focuses on stories of interest to French-speaking Muslims, including news about famous personalities from the Islamic world and attacks against Muslims around the world.

Content is divided into categories including News, Religion, Videos, and Business.

Typical headlines on the site include "London: young Muslim stabbed in the middle of the street dies in his mother's arms" ("Londres : un jeune musulman poignardé en pleine rue meurt dans les bras de sa mère"); "VIDEO - Nagui talks about how he was a victim of racism" (VIDEO - Nagui raconte comment il a été victime de racisme"); and "U.S: Muslim prisoners pray in congregation" ("Etats-Unis : des prisonniers musulmans accomplissent la prière en congrégation").

Credibility

Alnas.fr does not typically produce original content. Articles are sometimes based on reporting from well-known news organizations, such as Agence France-Presse, Le Parisien, and Al Jazeera. Other articles do not attribute information to sources, or cite the reporting of websites that NewsGuard has found to be unreliable, such as Infomedia and SpunkNews.com.

The site has regularly published fake information and conspiracy theories, including about the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, in a December 2020 article titled "COVID-19 vaccine: nurse who fainted on live TV after injection reportedly dead" (Vaccin Covid 19 : l'infirmière qui s'est évanouie en direct après injection est morte), the site falsely claimed that a U.S. nurse named Tiffany Dover died after receiving the COVID-19 vaccine.

"30-year-old Tiffany Pontes Dover reportedly died hours after receiving the COVID-19 vaccine," the article claimed, citing several sources from users with anonymous pseudonyms and a since-deleted article from the site called DeadDeath.com. "After receiving the vaccine and fainting, Tiffany Dover disappeared. A death records website reports her as dead although she has been in critical care and has yet to officially announce the news."

Dover, a nurse at Catholic Health Initiatives (CHI) Memorial Hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee, did not die after receiving her vaccine during a live broadcast on Tennessee TV station WRCB-TV in December 2020. During a subsequent interview with the station, Dover fainted, later explaining that this was a common occurrence for her.

"I have a history of having an overactive vagal response and with that, if I have pain from anything, hangeufl or if I stub my toe, I can just pass out," she said.

A few days later, after reports began circulating saying that Dover had died, CHI Memorial Hospital released a video showing Dover with other staff members and confirming that she is alive and well. The Daily Beast reported in a January 2021 article that in response to what the article called a "targeted harassment campaign" by anti-vaccine activists, multiple relays of Dover also confirmed on social media that she is alive. The Daily Beast also quoted a spokesperson for the Chattanooga Police Department stating, "The police department isn't involved in this at all because there's no crime, no death, nothing."

The Alnas article appeared to refer to an entry on Ancestry.com, a site where users subscribe to genealogy databases to research their family history, as proof that Dover had died. However, an Ancestry.com spokesperson told Reuters that details entered on its site are not verified by Ancestry.com and "don't need to be backed up or supported by official sources," meaning that any user could create a profile listing an individual's death date.

In July 2019, the site published an article titled "[Video] When NASA admits twice that they did not go to the moon," which suggested that the 1969 landing of U.S. astronauts on the moon was staged. The author cited an article published on defunct French conspiracy site LePouvoirMondial.net, which shared videos that the author said "confirm the very probable theory that the apoc July 1969 scene was filmed in a studio." Alnas.fr claimed one of the videos explained that it is "currently impossible for astronauts to travel to the moon because of the strong radiation in that part of space."

The confusion about space's radiation risks, particularly about the "Van Allen" radiation belts that contain charged particles, which the Apollo spacecraft passed through on its trip to the moon, has long fueled moon conspiracy theories. In fact, according to a NASA research document, titled "The Deadly Van Allen Belts", radiation shielding that was in place inside the Apollo spacecraft reduced the astronauts' exposure aerospace in low and high energy sodium through the habitat.

Editor’s Note (April 1, 2021)

This Nutrition Label was referenced in an April 2021 Misinformation Monitor. To see the most up-to-date version of this Nutrition Label, download NewsGuard’s browser extension or app at newsguardtech.com.
In June 2019, AlNas.fr published a video titled “He kills himself after breaking the window of the mosque,” which showed a man smashing a window facing a busy road, before running away and being hit by a car. The post did not include any other details about the incident. The video, which was posted multiple times on YouTube under similar headlines, actually depicted the vandalism of a shop in Lubliniec, Poland, according to an interview with the shop owner that appeared in British newspaper The Sun. The man was also not killed in the accident. “An ambulance transported him to the hospital with some minor injuries,” the Sun reported.

In May 2018, the site published a story titled “Video: Syria: The chemical attack did not take place according to this boy and his father,” falsely claiming that the Syrian government did not carry out a chemical attack against civilians on April 7, 2018, in the Syrian town of Douma.

The article added that the attack was staged, stating “An incredible scene was staged to film realistic propaganda footage.” The AlNas.fr article was based on a video published by the Russian government-owned site SputnikNews, which has spread false information about the civil war in Russia-backed Syria.

According to the World Health Organization, more than 40 civilians died as a result of the April 7, 2018, chemical bombs in Douma. The claim that chemical attacks in Douma and other Syrian towns were staged have been contradicted by first-person accounts, videos documenting the attacks, Syrian activist groups, a U.N. commission report from 2018 and a declassified report from France.

Because AlNas.fr regularly publishes false information and conspiracy theories, NewsGuard has determined that AlNas.fr repeatedly publishes false content, does not gather and present information responsibly and does not avoid deceptive headlines.

AlNas.fr features a news section and does not typically publish labeled opinion articles. The site states on its News Team page that it covers the news from an “apolitical and completely neutral viewpoint.” However, the site frequently includes unlabeled opinion in news stories, often advancing pro-Muslim opinions.

For example, in January 2021, the site published an article labeled “News” and “Blitz,” which claimed that “a gang of Israeli settlers attempted to lynch a 75-year-old Palestinian farmer and his son as they were working their land. The settler mob movement incited by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is one of many terrorist strategies to purge Palestinians.”

A November 2020 article labeled as “News” and “Miscellaneous” claimed that Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was “known for spearheading the oppression and rights violations of Palestinians by Israel, as well as for its far-right views.”

In a July 2019 article about Islamic scholar Tariq Ramadan, who was at the time being investigated in Geneva for rape and sexual assault, the author stated that “despite the evidence, the court persists in making Ramadan the perfect culprit.”

Because AlNas.fr inserts opinions into news articles, NewsGuard has determined that the website does not handle the difference between news and opinion responsibly.

AlNas.fr does not post a corrections policy. When NewsGuard found that the site has published corrections, the website has left the errors in several articles, including those cited above, which does not meet NewsGuard’s criteria for regularly correcting and clarifying errors.

Although AlNas.fr President Abdelrahman initially responded to a July 2019 email from NewsGuard, he did not respond to any follow-up emails, asking about the articles cited above, the site’s corrections policy, and the use of opinion in news articles. Rhiad and publishing director Youcef Acheuk did not respond to two additional emails sent in March 2021.

Transparency

AlNas.fr’s Legal Notice page discloses that the site is owned by FRENCHT SAIL and names Adel Rhiad as its manager. The page lists the company’s mailing address and a general email address. Readers can also contact AlNas.fr by filling out an online form.

A News Team page also provides a list of contributors and editors, including their LinkedIn accounts, photos and biographies. However, the staff members’ last names are not provided. Articles also generally only include the author’s first names, such as Sarah or Gouasma. This practice does not meet NewsGuard’s standard for providing information about content creators.

Rhiad and publishing director Youcef Acheuk did not respond to two emails sent in March 2021, seeking comment on why the site does not provide the full names of content creators.

Advertisements are distinguished from editorial content.

History

The website was founded in 2013 as a social network called Halabook, where users created a profile page, shared news and connected with friends.

The site changed its name to al Nas and expanded its news coverage. Users can still create an account and a profile page on its platform.

The site was previously owned by Deenamic, a Paris-based digital company founded by Rhiad, AlNas’ manager. In early 2021, the Legal Notice page of AlNas.fr was updated to show that the site is now owned by FRENCHT, a Moroccan company also owned by Rhiad.

Editor’s Note: This Nutrition Label was updated on March 31, 2021, to reflect that AlNas.fr does not meet NewsGuard’s standard for providing information about content creators. The criteria checklist was adjusted accordingly.
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