## Twitter Thread by Simon Cox

Simon Cox

@SimonFRCox



How to avoid (successful) accusations of defamation on Twitter. A few thoughts from someone who is NOT a libel lawyer, but does say very critical things about named individuals. 1/

- 1. Facts are different from opinions. But stating an opinion can imply a fact. https://t.co/1Pkil4olib
- 2. When I tweet I aim to be sure A. I show the \*facts\* I am basing my \*opinion\* on. B. I have good reason to believe the \*facts\* are true. C. My opinion is reasonable based on the facts.

Here I am calling Arron Banks a racist (opinion). Pointing out this is because he called for mosques to be demolished (fact). 4/ https://t.co/mk6g7TeBzE

Reminder: <a href="https://t.co/KpWzq0aF8C">https://t.co/KpWzq0aF8C</a> is run by Arron Banks who called for British mosques to be demolished. They\u2019ve always been openly racist. <a href="https://t.co/n8uppHUqQ5">https://t.co/n8uppHUqQ5</a>

— Simon Cox (@SimonFRCox) October 9, 2019

I can prove this fact - and others - about what Banks has said. And I can justify why in my opinion that shows he's a racist. 5/

It may be different if I called [person] a racist without indicating why - because that may imply to readers I know [damaging facts] that I can't prove. 6/

3. When you tweet your facts with your opinion, you help show what you mean by your words. So "corruption" has different meanings - here I'm showing one 7/ https://t.co/jgVVtnsC5D

Jenrick\u2019s corruption continues <a href="https://t.co/sqm7CMZjSD">https://t.co/sqm7CMZjSD</a>

- Simon Cox (@SimonFRCox) November 11, 2020
- 4. If someone alleges defamation, take it seriously. Think "can I prove the fact I stated / based my opinion on? Is my opinion reasonable?" 8/

5. If you're in doubt, ask someone you trust to read what you've said. And to ask you those same questions - "can you prove the facts? Is your opinion reasonable?" 9/
6. Just because someone says "that's libel" doesn't mean it is. Yaxley-Lennon *is* a racist. He hasn't sued me yet. 10/



## Replying to @morgeo @BBCNewsnight and @AMDWaters

"Robinson" - real name Yaxley-Lennon - is a racist bent on spreading fear & hate.



Tommy Robinson is back and just as extreme as ever – HOPE hopenothate.org.uk

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**Robin H Feathers...** · 05/09/2017 ···· Please quote exactly a statement by TR that supports your accusation "racism" as a lawyer you must aware of the libel laws

- 7. If you think your tweet was wrong, or you don't think you can show the facts, I'd delete it. You can always tweet it again if you become sure enough. 11/
- 8. If someone tells you they think you libelled \*them\* (not someone else), don't ignore them. Think about how to respond, and respond. 12/
- 9. A person who may have been libelled is expected by the court to try to settle the dispute without proceedings. https://t.co/Jb9kDB8aT9

## 2 Aims of the Protocol

- 2.1 The aims of this Protocol are to enable the parties to prospective claims to:
- (a) understand and properly identify the issues in dispute and to share information and relevant documents;
- (b) make informed decisions as to whether and how to proceed;
- (c) try to settle the dispute without proceedings or reduce the issues in dispute;
- (d) avoid unnecessary expense and control the costs of resolving the dispute; and
- (e) support the efficient management of proceedings where court proceedings cannot be avoided.

<sup>10.</sup> If someone tweets/DMs that you've libelled them but it's not clear how, you can ask them what it is that you've said they disagree with - especially \*factually\*.

Because you may have it wrong, or they may have misunderstood you. 14/

11. Think before you \*re-tweet\* and \*reply\* to a tweet that may be libellous. Treat RTing and agreeing replies as if the tweet was in your name. 15/

Libel law is important protection.

How our friends, colleagues, the world sees us matters to many people. The law isn't going away.

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