

## General Assembly First Committee

Topic: the impacts of Fake news

Sponsors: Australia, Brazil, China, Estonia, Russian Federation

Signatories: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, China, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, India, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, North Korea, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, South Korea, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam

The General Assembly,

*Acknowledging* the fact that all countries are putting effort in solving the problem of misinformation and the consequences of the governments.

*Recalling* that disinformation has an impact on the basic health and credibility of democratic processes. This has become the core of recent positions taken by international organisations, such as Resolution 2326 (2020) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) expressing concern about the scale of information pollution in a digitally connected and increasingly polarised world, the spread of disinformation campaigns aimed at shaping public opinion, trends of foreign electoral interference and manipulation.

*Bearing in mind* that fake news could lead to the fall of governments and online disinformation has an impact on human rights. It affects the right to freedom of thought and the right to hold opinions without interference; the right to privacy; the right to freedom of expression; the right to participate in public affairs and vote in elections.

*Urging* for the international community to come together and cooperate on these issues;

1. ***Noting*** that fake news is dramatically impacting democracy and all countries should work together until we solve the problem,
2. ***Requests*** a starting for using Technology companies responsibilities and investing in their development;
3. ***Urges*** strengthening the online accountability laws through stronger real-name policies and enforcement against fake accounts;
  1. Countries can do this through “real-name registration,” which is the requirement that internet users have to provide the hosting platform with their true identity,
4. ***Encourages*** a control over social media;
  1. encourage the independent, professional journalism,
  2. avoid crackdowns on the news media’s ability to cover the news,
  3. avoid censoring content and making online platforms liable for misinformation,
5. ***Supports*** the increase of the number non-governmental associations that do fact-checking;
6. ***Insists*** on the extension of the improvement of the education system;
  1. Identifying vulnerabilities and raising awareness,
  2. Preparation of narratives and messages,
  3. Informing the public and key partners,

4. Proactive communication,
5. Keeping staff up to date with new developments in information and communication technology,
6. Training them in strategies for handling propaganda, misinformation and fake news,
7. Helping them integrate these issues into the curriculum of different subjects,
8. Leading on school-policy development and action planning in this area,
7. **Calls attention** to diverting special attention to regions far away from the central government with ethnic minorities and secessionist tendencies;
8. **Encourages** the creation of an application that allows individuals to report any misinformation they encounter in order to efficiently limit the quantity of fake news;
9. **Urges** the inclusion of fake news in other international documents such as the International Human Rights Law;
10. **Insists** restructuring the data handling system by creating an independent committee for regulation of information and data on social media;
  1. Encourages this committee to follow the international law and not individual countries precepts,
  2. Avoid collecting unnecessary personal data and limiting the surveillance and collection mechanisms of social media,
11. **Encourages** information that passes through this filtering system to be made freely available to all different countries,
12. **Supports** individual nations passing laws and regulations that penalize people who spread fake news with fines and jail sentences;
13. **Insists** extending control to international news media corporations;
14. **Urges** increased control over social media corporations such as Facebook and Twitter and the requirement for fact-checking mechanisms and larger control over the content on their platforms;
  1. the controlling of these media companies will be provided by the Supreme Courts of individual nations,
15. **Calls attention** to maintaining control over the private sector and not the public in order to protect individual freedoms such as privacy and freedom of speech;
16. **Supports** more economically powerful nations providing funding to the less developed nations in pursuit of sustaining expensive regulatory and education systems;
17. **Calls attention** to the importance of educating the younger generations due to the fact they are more impressionate and find it harder to disseminate between facts and truth;
18. **Promotes** larger media control by stopping;
  1. Selectively quoting sources,
  2. Using biased data,
  3. Ignoring alternative explanations,
19. **Encourages** providing more funding and attention to older and other less virtually skilled individuals to teach them how to identify misinformation and fake news more effectively;
20. **Urges** to protect racial and ethnic minorities who are often targeted by fake news specifically, often promoting secessionist tendencies and inciting conflicts.
21. **Promotes** limitation to hate speech and protecting against the racism, xenophobia and discrimination.