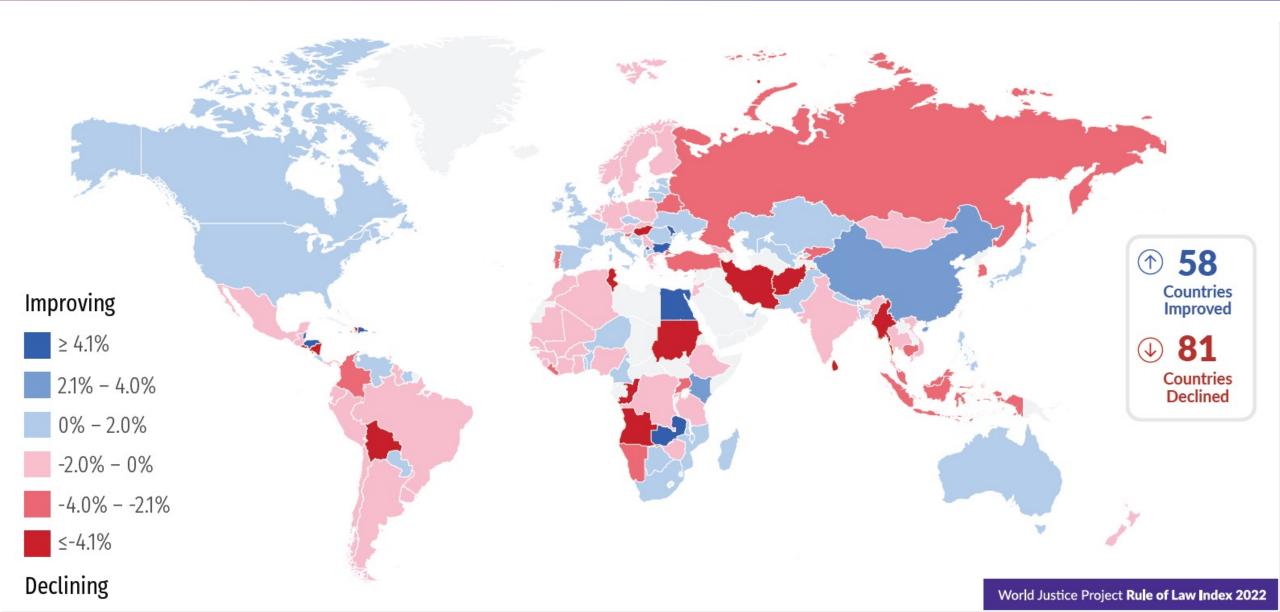


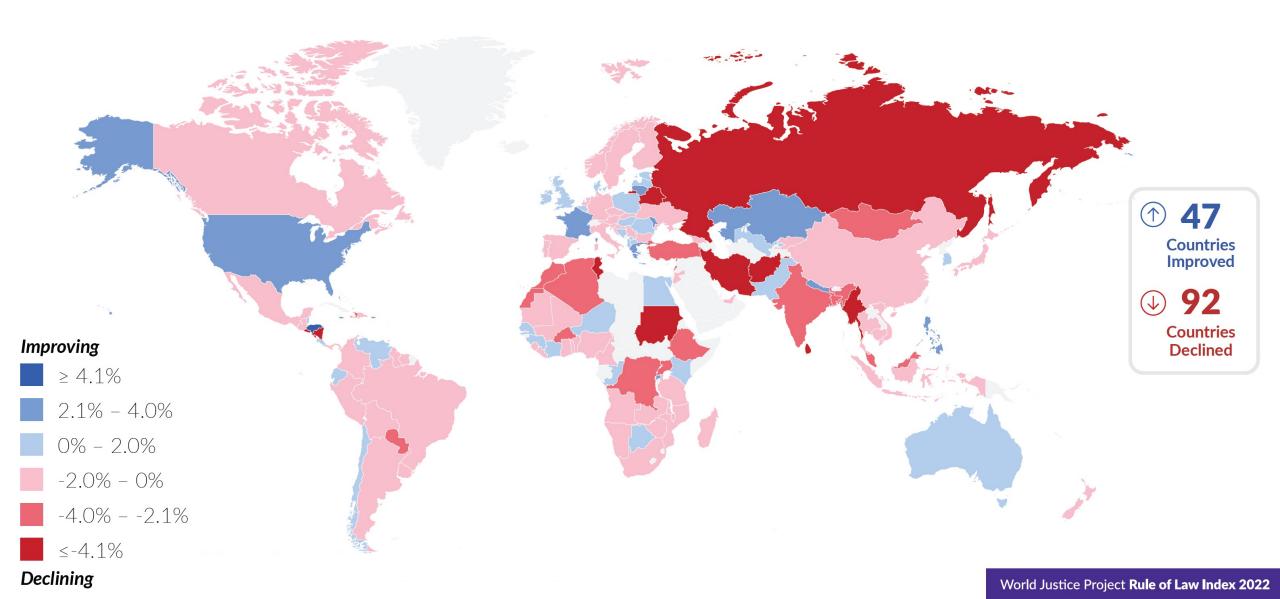
## Defending Media Freedom: Addressing Disinformation laws and SLAPP

Dr Srirak Plipat Regional Director for Asia Pacific World Justice Project

## Checks on Government Powers Eroded in 58% of Countries in 2021-2022



## Respect for Fundamental Rights Fell in 66% of Countries 2021-2022



In 2022, # Journalists killed  $\rightarrow 1$ imprisoned  $\rightarrow 363$ 

## The world's five biggest jailers of journalists



Strategic Lawsuits against Public Participation (SLAPP)

- SLAPP is widespread, creating court cases, a climate of fear & self-censorship
- Anti-SLAPP measures received limited attention and responses
- 570 SLAPPS cases in Europe during 2010 2021,

None of EU member states has anti-SLAPPS measures 3 member states are considering

# Journalists under attack

Journalists under severe pressure - increasing interference, attacks and lack of protection.

Threats and attacks against journalists are on the rise

Surveillance, online harassment, and abuse are growing, targeting those working in the public interest

# Disinformation & Disinformation laws Challenges





AMERICANS PUSH THE WORLD INTO







THE HORROR OF WAR Artillery randomly attacks even kindergartens, schools, hospitals





RATNI HOROR Artiljerija nasumice gađa čak i vrtiće, škole, bolnice

### **Divisive** & politically polarizing

Undermine trust in Governments, democratic institutions & election process

## **Public health**

Ideological and identity-based disinformation amount to incitement to hatred, discrimination and violence,

State propaganda fuels armed conflicts

Non-state armed groups recruit members

Hinders people from meaningfully exercising their human rights

# Impacts of Disinformation

Government's Responses to Disinformation

- Internet shutdown
- Special laws on disinformation
  Overall insufficient regulations
  Seek quick political gains & lack of long-term vision
- Europe to play a leading role

## **Fake News Regulations**

List of countries that have passed 'fake news' regulations during Covid-19 pandemic.



SOURCE: International Press Institute (IPI) Tracker on Press Freedom Violations Linked to COVID-19 Coverage



# Journalists jailed related to disinformation laws $2012 \rightarrow 1$

2020 → 34 2022 → 39 2020-2022 → 80

# The **Definition** challenge

#### The European Commission:

Verifiably false or misleading information that, cumulatively, is created, presented and disseminated for economic gain or to intentionally deceive the public and that may cause public harm

#### **Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development:**

False or misleading content with potential consequences, irrespective of the underlying intention or behaviours producing and circulating messages

#### Academics

Disinformation: false information that is knowingly shared with the intention to cause harm Misinformation: the unintentional dissemination of false information Malinformation: Genuine information shared with the intention to cause harm

Beyond the binary of truth and falsity

opinions, beliefs, uncertain knowledge, parody, satire and artistic and other forms of expression

Vague wordings

- "social disorder" South Korea
- Critical of government Cambodia

# Aspects of Disinformation

Beyond the binary of truth and falsity

opinions, beliefs, uncertain knowledge, parody, satire and artistic and other forms of expression

Social media companies spread disinformation

UN: social media plays a major role in spreading disinformation, but inadequate efforts to address the problem

Amplified by algorithms and business models designed to promote sensational content that keeps users engaged on platforms.

Purportedly allowing spreaders of misinformation to monetize their content i.e. Covid cases Applying human rights principles to disinformation laws

### **Right to opinion**

manipulation, 'brainwash' is considered coercive

Any effort to coerce the holding or not holding of any opinion is prohibited.

Key to absolute vs influence by others is the knowledge and consent of the rights holder

### **Freedom of expression**

All restrictions to be **provided by law** and to be **necessary** for the **legitimate aim** of respecting the rights and reputations of others and for protecting national security, public order or public health or morals

# Tech companies

- UN: social media plays a major role in spreading disinformation, but inadequate efforts to address the problem
- Amplified by algorithms and business models designed to promote sensational content that keeps users engaged on platforms.
- Purportedly allowing spreaders of misinformation to monetize their content i.e. Covid cases
- Produce own rules community guidelines, community standards company's versions of genocide, hate speech, etc
- Content takedown by AI & human compromise political participation, FoE & other rights
- Lack of transparency on disclosing content takedown
- Ineffective appealing process transparency

States should recalibrate their responses to disinformation, enhancing the role of free, independent and diverse media

States must lead

and not privatise the responsibility to respect & protect freedom of expression to companies

Address disinformation with international human rights framework Including freedom of expression tests

Investing in media and digital literacy, education & tolerance, rebuilding public trust

Addressing disinformation through laws and non-regulations

# Social media compaies

Strengthen legal accountability

Bring private regulations in line with international human rights laws

Consistent & effective content takedown while protecting rights

Effective and transparency in appealing process