

MISS SHARIA DRAFT RESOLUTION

DR:

United Nations Human Rights Council

Misinformation and Protection of Journalists in Conflict Areas

Signatories: Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Eritrea, Germany, Ethiopia, Greece, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Turkey, Uganda, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, Syria, Qatar

Addressing and acknowledging the sovereignty of every country;

Respecting women journalists and the suffering they endured in conflict zones;

Considering the Conclusive Report of the UNESCO, with all the recommendations according to the topic and following the UN Plan of Action for Journalist Safety;

Considering the 4th article of the Geneva convention related to the status of journalists in international matters, and the 72 article of the additional protocols.

Recalling the nature of Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in which it is stated that any individual has the right to freely communicate as long as it doesn't interfere with the national security and self-determination of nations.

Understanding that solutions for amending or enacting treaties will be developed by the Human Rights Committee, a Subsidiary body of the HRC

Having merged the Pillars like so: Fact Checking with Media supervision; National security with Journalists Security; Capacity Building with Misinformation management

1. *Recommends the **Green Light*** ensure system a comprehensive system to categorize and filter meaningful information through programs that include advanced algorithms, artificial intelligence tools, and fact checking services for identification and filtering of false information and bias analysis
 - a. Align a 3 step verification process to label suspicious media data by advanced algorithms; enabling the detection on a surface level of any clear wrongdoing of information and false spread
 - b. Label the fact checking organizations with a dot, Green (verified information), Red (misinformed information), Yellow (unverified information; color based verification will raise awareness for readers
 - c. This is all possible by working with mechanisms such as the Naive Bayes Classifier and Semantic Analysis, this program will be managed by the United Nations Department of Global Communications;
2. *Recommends* the creation of the **Breaking News Committee for Fact Checking**, under the coordination committee of mandate holders of UNHRC, to ensure the reliability of reports, based on variables such as use of sources, alignment
3. *Suggests* the implementation of the training program proposal by Syria and Kenya, which will promote safety and ethical reporting equipping them with the skills needed to navigate these conflict zones and combat misinformation focusing on different areas like personal first aid, emergency response, and reports;

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- a. The personnel in charge to do the capacitation will be the military corps of each country and verified reporters;
 - b. Once the journalists are prepared and verified to go and cover news in conflict zones, then they will be handed recognition and verify the accomplishment of the whole program;
 - c. This will be financed by regional banks for example the Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank;
4. *Recommends* the implementation of the **Global-fact-checking net worth**, a system based on artificial intelligence (AI) that will incorporate artificial tools and use data from many sources, such as the African Union's fact-checking service for to ensure that there are no issues with false information, as well as private investors and the African Development Bank to found this ai
 - a. The military corps of each nation and verified reporters will be the individuals responsible for performing the capacitation;
 - b. The journalists will be recognized and the success of the entire program will be confirmed once they are ready and confirmed to go and cover news in war areas;
 - c. Regional banks, such as the African Development Bank, will provide the funding for this;
5. *Recommends* the establishment of the **Yellow Commission**, especially his body under the UNHRC mandate to address the pervasive issue of misinformation disseminated through journalism. The commission will work collaboratively with national governments and news agencies to implement by doing so the commission will ruce the harmful fake news safeguard the public from this information and integrity of the news industry working as follows:
 - a. The government will appoint people who are highly skilled imperialism to review the content of each use output,
 - b. News outlets will need to send all their outgoing articles and reports to the commission in order for them to be, and if the news outlet does not cooperate. The government will be able to shut down their operations,
 - c. The news reports and article articles will be declined if they: spread information that can be helpful to the citizens of the country spread false information about the country or any type of false information,
6. *Urges* the **SHARIA Amendment**, calling the Human Rights Committee to amend article 19 of the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights, in order to protect the cultural, religious, and national security needs of member states, working as follows:
 - a. Amends Article 19-paragraph 2 which states: "Everyone shall have the rights to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kind, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art or through any other media of his choice,"
 - b. To include after its last word "(...) subject to such limitations as are prescribed in law and are necessary:
 - i. For the protection of national security and public order, or of the public health,
 - ii. For the protection of moral, religious, or cultural values;

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7. *Suggests* the creation of a new categorization for journalists, so they have more protection when entering conflict zones. This shall be done through an alliance with the red cross to give journalists temporary red cross identifications when entering conflict zones.
 - a. 3.1 The identification shall be called a “**360° visa**”, and it's going to be placed in the passports of the journalists.
 - b. 3.2 The visas are going to be provided by the red cross, and the journalists that have them will have the same rights and privileges of a red cross member.
8. *Calls upon* the creation of the **AI-Driven Journalist Protection System**, to monitor real time threats, preventing casualties through AI self learning algorithms like big data that can predict possible outcomes, with help from the UNHCR:
 - a. Using a threat detection and alert system that will employ AI to monitor social media, encrypted platforms, and public communication channels to detect imminent threats against journalists;
 - b. As well as a Fact-Verification Engine that will use AI algorithms to cross-reference claims with verified databases and credible sources to identify and label misinformation;
 - c. Operated under UNESCO and UNHRC supervision, with input from AI research organizations and press freedom advocacy groups, as wells as CSTD from UNHCR;
 - d. Implement global programs to educate the public on sophisticated credible sources, particularly in regions vulnerable to misinformation;
9. *Endorses* the implementation of the **Sharia Committee Transition**, which aims for a progressive change of commission of law inquiry to discuss and propose the international persecution of journalists, a commission of inquiry that will assess the unresolved and ongoing cases of journalists reports of harassment, attacks, and all kinds of aggressions that jeopardize the well-being of these individuals..
10. *Strongly encourages* the implementation of the Truth And Wind Programme which aims to protect the journalist and their families in alliance with the NGO of their countries to protect them from being prosecuted.
11. *Recommends* the implementation of the Sisay Fida initiative, a data analysis for journalists with the purpose of giving essential data and statistics of conflict zones around the globe, where journalists could access before entering a country, when in the country, and once leaving the country, this information will come from local journalists and international journalists. Empowered with AI this will encourage most journalists that are suffering from any types of violence or abuse to search for secure areas within the country they're working on and also collect these types of data to ensure others journalist to be informed, giving them breaking data at the moment any incident happens.
12. *Strongly encourages* the implementation of the Conflict Awareness Reporting (CAR) System, an integrated digital ecosystem that combines secure communication tools, AI-powered fact-checking, data encryption, and a global journalist protection network to expedite the sharing of accurate, timely information from conflict zones, it aims to protect journalists' safety, ensure the integrity of information, and facilitate international coordination for humanitarian efforts,
13. *Recommends* the implementation of the Breaking News framework, a system that matches journalists with conflict zones, assessing the preparedness of journalists based on their credentials, and how much risk a country poses, to give them an accreditation that will provide journalists with security, and training

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14. *Recommends* the Sharia Commission of Inquiry which will discuss and propose the international persecution of journalist that will assess the unresolved and ongoing cases of journalists reports of harassment, attacks, and all kinds of aggressions that jeopardize the well-being of these individuals, to attack riskful situation and ensure a stable basis for journalists that will constantly seek for justice of the aggressions they suffer:
 - a. The cases to be handled will be organized by the Department of Global Communications and the UNs network of information centers that will organize the data already on the UNs multiple databases and demands that go directly to the commission of inquiry.
 - i. After deciding which cases should be addressed at the time and how the commission will post publicly the general overview of the crimes that go against the International Criminal Law,
 - ii. The commission will directly communicate with the nation the situation is involved in and provide recommendations and support until it is ideally resolved or at least advance
15. *Proposes* the Samurai initiative that would create regulations to independent media companies, endorsing member states to create national commissions to filter news that could be potentially dangerous to the violations of human rights;
16. *Proposes* cybersecurity frameworks so that internet media can be regulated regarding the information that's being proliferated; with the help of different governments for the proper implementation of these technological programs;
17. *Calls upon* the publication of the *Kodex Reportyera* Handbook, a series of guidelines and controls for media outlets and journalists to prevent and stop the spread of dis-misinformation that causes harm to civilians and governments, further ensuring that the information published is factual and objective, as follows;
 - a. Defining misinformation as "information that is not only inaccurate but is also intended to deceive and is spread in order to inflict harm", as established by UNESCO and UNHRC;
 - b. Governments will be encouraged to work alongside their communications departments such as Roskomnadzor in order for it to develop systems to filter and flag comments based on the presence of negative words that imply hate speech using advanced technology like GPT 4.0 for it to make mass analysis of media posts while also helping social media companies keep their platforms worldwide;
 - c. Establishing Fact-Checking Protocols that will collaborate with regional networks recognizing that local expertise is more nuanced and sensitized to the region's complexities;
 - i. Each region will establish a hub led by respected local organizations to act as the backbone of the network;
 - ii. Respectively all hubs will create online platforms where network members can share resources, flag suspicious information, and disseminate verified content using encrypted tools to ensure security;
 - iii. Identifying and verifying the Source, regional hubs will host a real-time verification units during crises to counteract rapid disinformation spreads like First Draft News, using Reverse Image Search and Video Verification;
 - d. Avoiding sensationalism and fear-mongering when reporting on sensitive matters such as political conflict, war and public health;
18. *Calls upon* the implementation of the "K" program which will look to:
 - a. Regulate and look over all of the media posts and information that is circulating over the media by;
 - i. Restricting foreign media access,

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- ii. Creating counter narrative campaign,
 - b. Advocate for a framework that respects national sovereignty while promoting ethical journalism;
- 19. *Proposes* the implementation of “mano tengo fe” a series of rotatory hubs aimed at giving safety training and protective measures in order to bring security to journalists, help with trauma caused by experiences, and create a safe space for freedom of speech in conflict areas through;
 - a. Creating a system in which main hubs are distributed in conflict areas and central cities, from where they are able to access vulnerable communities, working as follows;
 - i. The hubs will rotate into different conflict zones to ensure safety training for more people;
 - ii. Working alongside the Universal Periodic Review to make sure they protect the human rights of their people;
 - b. These camps will work alongside each countries NGOs to get the information across all journalists;
- 20. *Recommends* the creation of the Framework for Media Accountability and Ethical Reporting (FMAER) to address misinformation promoted by media outlets, by mandating media outlets to adopt rigorous editorial guidelines and ethical standards to i inaccuracies and introducing fines on media companies that repeatedly fail to address or correct harmful misinformation;
- 21. *Recommends* the Saviour transparency Framework, a set of guidelines and recommendations for Media Companies that will require them to publish their owners, financiers and biased scores taken from the NGO Unbiased media association in every news story so people are properly informed about their interest and potential bias;
- 22. *Recommends* the creation of the Framework for Media Accountability and Ethical Reporting (FMAER) under the guidance of the UNHRC o address harmful misinformation promoted by media outlets, by;
 - a. Mandating media ou to adopt rigorous editorial guidelines and ethical standards to minimize inaccuracies;
 - b. Introducing fines on media companies that repeatedly fail to address or correct harmful misinformation;
 - c. Establishing an international body to audit media practices and evaluate adherence to ethical standards, the audit results will be published to foster transparency and improve public trust in media reporting;
- 23. *Urges* the establishment of The Balkan Voices Framework, a media oversight initiative to be activated during a declared state of emergency under a decree on information, aimed at maintaining social stability and promoting responsible social stability and promoting responsible journalism while combating harmful misinformation in the region, with safeguards to balance national sovereignty and fundamental rights;
 - a. Creates a specialized government task force to monitor and evaluate media content for "accuracy and integrity," with a focus on preventing narratives deemed harmful to national cohesion or public trust in institutions;
 - b. Mandates the establishment of an independent advisory panel to review the task force's actions and ensure compliance with international human rights standards;
 - c. Encourages partnerships with select domestic and regional media organizations to amplify "constructive narratives" that promote regional cooperation and resilience against misinformation, while ensuring such narratives do not suppress critical voices or journalistic integrity;
 - d. Prioritizes the use of state resources to develop public media literacy campaigns, emphasizing the dangers of external influence and misinformation in times of crisis while upholding transparency;
- 24. *Promotes* the addition of the UNHRC to the global plan action for the journalist safety of the UNESCO in a mandatory role, in order to develop a stronger framework in protection of the

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information and safety of the journalist in conflict areas by developing commissions of auditory and supervision of the human rights condition of the journalist during duty in the warfare;

- a. Working in alliance with the CSW to create a program for the protection of women journalist in the global mark of the fight against sexual abuse, machism, harrasment and violence against women;
25. Recommends “Disconnect”, the implementation of certain limits and restrictions to the right to freedom of expression in the context of violation to the human right privacy, since the abuse of this right can harm various groups and individuals’ reputation and individual integrity;
26. *Considers* the creation (based on Nepal's Kathmandu Post webpage) of the Himalayas Trek: Sayuli Outpost, creating a web page of the journalist civil society, where there’s a periodic review of the post and articles posted in the country, and they can approve and signal mistakes or errors with the information, and also report any case of violation to their rights. This model is taken from the one existing currently and will be evaluated by the ministries or offices of technology in their country;
27. *Urges* the CHINITREA Certification Protocol in which member states guarantee that judges and prosecutors within their jurisdictions adhere strictly to the rule of law when handling cases related to press freedom in conflicts areas following;
 - a. States must ensure that judges and prosecutors act independently and impartially in cases related to press freedom, devoid of political influence or pressure, by making monthly checks and audits in the judicial systems;
 - b. States must develop and invest on capacity building and training programs for judges, prosecutors and legal professionals can enhance their knowledge, focusing on the specific challenges related to press freedom in conflict areas through workshops which can facilitate the understanding of media laws;
28. Recommends the creation of an application called **SafeApp** only for real and verified news, manage for professional people in the area, this application will have an exclusive section to also inform journalists about the national laws that protect them around the world, also educate the public about the importance of truth and real news for a better and violence free society;
 - a. The news will be analyzed by a group of experts in both, technology and journalists;
 - b. This app will be available in all countries;
29. Calls upon all nations to recognize the role and responsibility of social media influencers in the spreading of information and therefore the importance that all measures here presented included them in the same regulatory level as a journalist; as well as recognizing zones facing severe cases of gang violence are similar in nations to conflict zones and therefore journalist should be subject to similar protection;
30. Promote the distinction between freedom of expression and misinformation, with the Rabat Plan of Actions established in 2013 as a guidance of how to establish a multifaceted analysis in collaboration of governments, NGOs, regional courts and journalists to determinate the misinformation and how to punish the diffusion of these;
 - a. The online and offline speeches can represent a human rights violation by the impact they have on security and society, By punishing those who spread misinformation, we’re going to be able to promote the protection of those who are really fighting for their people and the truth;
 - b. The punishment must be determined by a national, regional or international court, could consider incorporating the decree low 54 of Tunez;
31. Suggest the creation of the “Lion’s Shield” an evacuation strategy for journalists working in conflict zones, where it will include having access to a crisis response center that can facilitate quick action during emergencies and also assuring the safety of them internationally, which it will work as it follows;
 - a. Having a crisis response center which it will be safe houses who will have the legislation to provide assistance and protection to those journalist who are seeing their life at risk;

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- i. Providing them with all the tools and possibilities to get out of the country as peacefully and secure possible just as a security circle who will provide for the person to reach safely to their country;
 - ii. Ensuring that the journalist also have an end-to-end encrypted messaging apps, to protect their communications from interception, helping them safeguard sensitive discussions with sources and colleagues;
 - b. Building coalitions among international organizations dedicated to journalist safety, so that it can amplify efforts to protect media workers globally, including sharing best practices and resources across borders;
- 32. *Recommends* enforcing the judicial system with the Himalayas Trek: Torkendunga Checkpoint, where the UNHCR with the information of the UN Plan of Action for Journalist Protection, is going to call for an extraordinary meeting with the UN's legal committee to create a formal recommendation to countries in how to handle their justice systems in order to punish journalist attacks and the spreading of misinformation by the media;
- 33. *Promotes* the creation of the Journalist Protection Fund (JPF), an institute in charge of gathering funds to finance journalists in critical conflict areas, providing protective gear, resources for emergency relocation and legal aid
 - a. ;It will be managed by the UNHRC through a voting procedure between members of the council;
- 34. *Recommends* the creation of a capacity building program for journalists in conflict areas to accept military protection, by partnerships with military and security forces by aligning the government with media representation and provision of protective equipment along with physical and mental health training;
- 35. *Recommends* Disconnect, the implementation of certain limits and restrictions to the right to freedom of expression in the context of violation to the human right to privacy, since the abuse of this right can harm various groups and individuals' reputation and individual integrity, as well as to pose threats to public morals, and other individual's rights, by doing as following:
 - a. The restrictions will be the following and will be specialized to every unique case:
 - i. The individual, website, or publisher who posted or broadcasted any sort of non-authorized or non-consented content will be censored if already broadcasted and not permitted to be published if not released;
 - ii. This restriction will be determined by the criteria in which the expression is categorized under:
 - iii. If the publisher is spreading misinformation that can threaten international security and stability, as well as creating false rumors that can harm individuals, companies, or governments;
 - iv. Deep fakes that have harmful intentions, that can violate other people's right to privacy and can damage their public image, reputation, social position, and dignity;
 - b. Posts that state any harmful or misleading information can be expressed in any sort of text, image, video, cartoon, drawing, meme, gesture or symbol, independently if they meant to cause the harm and confusion purposely or not.

ANEXES:

<https://view.genially.com/67541e5e4e297ca069414671/interactive-content-iraq>