IGF

INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO

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EAFITMUN'21

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INDEX

LETTER FROM THE DAIS

Dear members of the Internet Governance Forum.

We are honored to welcome you to this forum and also to EAFITMUN 2021. We are Maria Juliana Herrera Garcia, Benjamín Vélez Ortega and Juliana Rodriguez and we will be your chair for this committee.

I am **Maria Juliana Herrera Garcia**, I am in my last semester of Social Communication, and 8th semester of International Relations student at the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana in Bogota. Eight years ago I entered this wonderful world of the Models of the United Nations. Because of what I study, I have always had a special interest in the control and management of information internationally. Also, I have a great interest in cybersecurity and the use of the internet.

I am **Benjamín Vélez Ortega** and I am a fourth semester economics student at EAFIT University in Medellin. I love languages, traveling, meeting new people, partying and international affairs. Although my time in MUNs has been short I have discovered all of the amazing things it has to offer and I have met lots wonderful people, which is why I want to encourage you to keep walking this road.

I am **Juliana Rodriguez**, and I am a 6th semester student of international business at EAFIT University. I enjoy spending time with my family and friends, and in my freetime I use to draw and paint. I have been in the world of MUN's since school and thanks to that I have reached so many learnings that have helped me to expand my knowledge and also make me realize that the world needs us and this kind of spaces build us as agents of change.

For the committee, we will expect a high level of information, and viable, creative and detailed proposals. We also hope that, like us, you will enjoy your days at EAFITMUN.

Best regards,

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INTRODUCTION

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is a space that provides equal opportunity to all countries, companies and civil society to engage in the debate on public policy on Internet governance and to facilitate their participation in existing institutions and arrangements. The IGF also gives the participants "the common understanding and knowledge exchange of how to maximize Internet opportunities and address risks and challenges" (IGF, 2021).

For more than 10 years, the IGF has worked on various topics related to Internet Governance and Technology Police around the world, with the support of international organizations, governments, private companies, academic communities and members of civil society. It is important to note that this forum has provided space for policy frameworks, risk analysis and internet trends in different areas of application. The IGF has also served as a neutral space for all actors to discuss because of its open forum nature.

History

The IGF arises due to the relevance of the issue of internet governance in the middle of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in Genova (2003) and Tunisia (2005). Both conferences recognized that there was a necessity of common understanding of the key issues of the internet, among them the actors involved. Thus, the WSIS- 2003 suggested to the Secretary General that form a Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG); the results of this group would be evaluated in WSIS-2005. The Tunis summit agreed on a definition of internet governance, implying more actors. In the same space, commitments were made about different issues such as cybersecurity or spam.

It is relevant that during this meeting was defined in terms of the mandate and methods of the Internet Governance Forum; they also suggested that the forum may have about three or five days. After, The Secretary General created an advisory group, whose objective was to establish different aspects of the Forum, this group was named the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG). One of the main tasks of this group was "made up of members from governments, private sector and civil society, including the academic and technical communities, representing all regions, is to prepare the substantive agenda and

programme for the IGF meetings, taking into consideration stakeholders views" (IGF, 2021). Thanks to the organization of this group, the first version of the forum was held in 2006.

The first cycle of discussions takes place from 2006 to 2010. In this phase it had a great reception with the participation of 1450 actors between States, companies, NGOs, among others. Also, in the interest of ensuring transparency, all conferences have been transcribed. In addition, the number of workshops proposed increased from 36 to almost mill in the 5 years. In 2009, the Secretary General of the United Nations recommended to member states the extension of the mandate of IGF, for 5 more years (IGF, 2021).

Functioning of the Committee

The IGF does not adopt resolutions or create any binding treaties, but its importance lies in its ability to facilitate discourse between international organizations dealing with international public policies and the future of the Internet. Participants revise the impact of treaties and recommendations adopted in other international venues (EFF, 2021).

This forum has also helped (IGF, 2021):

- Facilitates understanding and agreement on International Internet Public Policies and their impacts
- Improved understanding and agreement on Internet governance and new technologies
- Enhanced cooperation and collaboration among key organizations and stakeholders dealing with different Internet governance and technology issues
- Increased opportunity to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet
- Strengthened capacities of all countries, especially developing countries and their stakeholders, to participate effectively in Internet governance arrangements
- Increased multilingualism and multiculturalism on the Internet
- Mapped multistakeholder and multilateral efforts on public policies issues related to the Internet

In addition, of the annual meetings the forum has other activities such as Dynamic Coalitions (DC), Best Practice Forums (BPFs) and

Other intersessional work. There are 23 active dynamic coalitions focused on topics such as Internet rights and principles, innovative approaches to connecting the unconnected, accessibility and disability, child online safety, etcetera. On the other hand, BPFs provide a platform for stakeholders to exchange experiences in addressing Internet policy issues, and discuss and identify existing and emerging best practices. In this year, Policy Network on Environment and Digitalisation was established with the goal to gather and assess good practices on environment matters of relevance for digital public policy (IGF, 2021).

Mandate and Faculties

The IGF is a consulting organism that responds to the General Assembly of The United Nations. It does not have the capacity of taking decisions, however it can pronunciate itself in front of different subjects.

According to the Internet Governance Forum web page (2021), its mandate consists in:

- Discussing public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet;
- Facilitating discourse between bodies dealing with different cross-cutting international public policies regarding the Internet and discuss issues that do not fall within the scope of any existing body;
- Interfacing with appropriate inter-governmental organizations and other institutions on matters under their purview;
- Facilitating the exchange of information and best practices, and in this regard make full use of the expertise of the academic, scientific and technical communities;
- Advising all stakeholders in proposing ways and means to accelerate the availability and affordability of the Internet in the developing world;
- Strengthening and enhance the engagement of stakeholders in existing and/or future Internet governance mechanisms, particularly those from developing countries;
- Identifying emerging issues, bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public, and, where appropriate, make recommendations;

- Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries, drawing fully on local sources of knowledge and expertise;
- Promoting and assess, on an ongoing basis, the embodiment of WSIS principles in Internet governance processes;
- Discussing, inter alia, issues relating to critical Internet resources;
- Helping to find solutions to the issues arising from the use and misuse of the Internet, of particular concern to everyday users;
- Publishing its proceedings

It has the faculties of issuing documents such as press communicates, draft resolutions and working papers, which are supervised by those with policy-making power both in the public and private sectors. These documents are reviewed as well by the Secretary General of the General Assembly.

TOPIC 1: PROPER HANDLING OF CYBERNETIC INFORMATION

Information has become an important asset in our current society. Having access or some kind of information can give a person a lot of power or put them at risk. That is why it is important to evaluate how we are using our information, where we leave it, or when we should use it. The digital age has made information travel back and forth in milliseconds, letters that took months to arrive instantly. The speed of this type of network has changed the way humans are related. With the Covid 19, the technology industry grew exponentially, and people use the internet and information for almost everything in their lives.

Sub-Topic 1: Cancellation as censorship of freedom of expression

Introduction

Throughout the last years a new term has come up as a response to various situations surrounding internet polemics in which a person is targeted and aggressively excluded out of society in response to their actions about something. We are, of course, talking about the cancel culture. It has become an extremely noticeable social phenomenon and has even been featured in the media numerous times, like in the episode "Hated in the nation" from the "Black Mirror" series.

At first, this subject did not seem like a problem at all, however, as it became trendier and developed stronger, people started realizing its dangers.

If we put it in a legal framework and talk about rights, the first thing we are going to notice is that cancel culture can affect freedom of speech as humans are social individuals who are constantly trying to fit in. In most cases we need to make part of a group to feel comfortable, which is why having the danger of being excluded because of what you say or do is going to limit one's actions.

This method might seem as an easy and effective way of dealing with issues such as racism or homophobia as it strongly shows the perpetrator that their actions are wrong, but what would happen if we cancelled someone who was misunderstood or didn't deserve it? This is why this subject is so dangerous... It puts the power to enforce punishments in the hands of thousands, even millions of people who are not prepared to do so.

What is even more, social media has made the cancel culture even easier to apply. The huge reach that the internet has, has made possible for people all over the world to give their opinions about any subject of any other place.

Given these circumstances, it is important to understand the real effect that cancellation has on the lives of those who are cancelled and correctly find a way to regulate these situations.

Historical context

Although the term "cancellation culture" might be a newly developed expression, the main idea of it has been present in our society for a long time.

According to Ligaya Mishan in the New York Times (2020), this term has its origins in the phrase *renrou sousuo* which is literally translated from Chinese as "human flesh search". This expression was introduced as early as 1991 and more than cancelling people, it referred to the process in which *wangmin* or "web citizens" would group themselves and start poking all over the internet for juicy information in order to achieve a common goal against wrongdoers. Once these wrongdoers were identified, they were flooded with threats and insults.

Due to the fact that China is a more collectivist society, situations like this were expected to happen. Nevertheless, as The United States is a more go-it-alone one, no one ever thought this culture might spread to this country. They were wrong.

As expected, the culture of flesh search arrived in America and this caused the nation to go back to its old ways. We said that the culture of cancellation as we know it today comes from China, however, it has been present in our society for ages, which can be proven if we take a look back at how justice used to be applied. Practices like scapegoatism illustrate the fact our society has always looked for culprits or has tried to create them themselves and we keep doing so nowadays.

Current Situation

The problem that nowadays is presented in social media involves how freedom of speech is respected, and has shown us that there is a gap in the control of public posts and the determination on when these sentences are a threat for society. In the present years, we concede the internet as a simpler way of connection, where the main objective is to put together people no matter their location; thanks to this technological advance, we can share our ideas and thoughts through the specific platforms and make an impact on others; it has been said by Thomas Freedman on his book called *The World is flat* (2005) that the third era of globalization has made it clear

that individuals have the power to create their own content, a capacity derived from the internet. In this way, we became collaborators with the potential of being part of a global platform.

This enormous power that has been granted to humanity comes with some challenges that we have to face, in order to contribute to a more coherent cyberspace. It is important to notice that power comes with responsibility and as platforms are a large field where everybody can express themselves, it instantly means that it is a space where contrasting ideas and cultures coexist. Likewise, it is imperative to have in mind the right that we hold for free speech, which means that any form of expression needs to be respected without the discremination of the ideas no matter how different they could be. The difficulty in respecting this right relies on the wide scope that social media holds, where sharing ideas could end on disorder and could harm the values of another person. This has been constantly a source of conflicts, and the platforms in response have been taking the authority to eliminate some of the commentaries or declarations that could mean an offense to somebody; taking into their hands the command of determining which of the statements are allowed and which are not veiling always to have a friendly environment for their media. Likewise, users also act like judgers when they see something that they find offensive, and they take charge on judging this kind of behavior by spreading the posts and in certain ways defaming the image of the person who committed the offense.

It is very common that nowadays we find cases of censorship on freedom of speech via this new form of cancellation culture, which is a figure where the actors are in charge of punishing others because of the fragility status of their declarations, that sometimes tend to be in contrast to someone's beliefs.

The most recent case where we can find censorship is when on January 8th, Twitter and other internet platforms banned Donald Trump's accounts due to some incitation leading to the rally that took place in the US capitol 2 days before. He published tweeted content that avoided condemning the behavior of the rioters he supported, also he was a key actor when spreading misinformation about the presidential election results, and of course he has a lot of power because of the quantity of followers on his profiles. After the decision, Twitter chief executive Jack Dorsey, making reference to Trump's tweets, augmented that "They divide us. They limit the potential for clarification, redemption and learning. And sets a precedent, I feel is dangerous: the power an individual or corporation has over a part of the global public conversation" (Zurcher, 2021). The measures taken by this

platform had the aim to serve as a way to pronounce its nonconformity with the riots and the violent environment among users, some people applaud them saying that it was hour to finally put an end on the scandalous declarations that Trump is used to. Nonetheless some others affirmed that it was a violation of freedom of speech and an offense to Trump supporters.

Afterwards, Facebook, Snapchat, Spotify, Twitch, Shopify, and Stripe followed the actions held by Twitter; while TikTok, Reddit, YouTube and Pinterest showed a more supportive conduct by announcing new restrictions on posting (Hern, 2021). Additionally, Parler, a platform usually used by conservatives and far-right because of its lax control on the content and the perfect media to encourage extremism, was removed from apps stores and from the web-site hosting provided by Amazon. (Rupar, 2021)

The determination held by these platforms generated a public debate where their efficiency and proficiency was questioned. On one side people said that it was an alternative that had been waited for years before due to his record on scandalous tweets, nevertheless they criticised the lateness of recent actions because of the politically fragile situation of the country and the activities promoted by this. In contrast, there were some others that said it was a violation of freedom of speech, and almost an insult doing this to a president. Angela Merckel in an attempt to demonstrate its solidarity with Donald Trump, in reference to the restriction stated that "according to the law and within the framework defined by legislators – not according to a decision by the management of social media platforms" (Hern, 2021). On the same way, there are few others who argue that these measures are in some way calculated by the preferences in this case politically from people in charge of these companies.

Undoubtedly, Trump's cancellation case has been the most recent and notorious with huge implications. However, these kinds of practices are more common than we can imagine, and they happen in small contexts and on a daily basis. Citizens in general are potential targets to be under those kinds of censorship, images out of context, videos, audios or sentences could rapidly be spread and judge by millions of users because of the velocity that the internet holds and the connection among people. When individuals detect some kind of misconduct they instantly could make a comment with the aim of discrediting the other person. What's dangerous about this is that social media many times does not provide a proper space for debate, and users believe that because of the power of expression that they have they could act as judges on the situation, without giving

the opportunity to the cancelled person to self explanation. Some consequences of these measures have been "the loss of friends and social connections, the termination of employment or business opportunities, the denial of a platform from which to share their provocative views. Sometimes the focus of the outrage is a public figure; other times a private citizen whose actions have been captured and disseminated on social media is in the cross-hairs". (Zurcher 2021)

It has been questioned the efficiency that those actions provoke, and if their effects of changes of behaviour, also the disable of providing a proper space for debate in order to meet each part. Additionally, it has been criticised by being a way of censorship for individuals that sometimes uses these platforms to be heard and express its ideas. The discussion is open and needed to hear solutions that may favor human rights and the correct function of online companies.

Normative framework

Social media platforms have a strict conduct manual that is contended on the terms of conditions that each user accepts when joining, and it involves the prohibition on speeches that involves hate, obscenity, misinformation and harassment. Since the beginning, The Supreme Court of the United States has agreed that the internet is a space where freedom of speech needs to be protected, because of the facility to exchange ideas, and emphasized that Internet Service Providers (ISP) have to remain neutral on the matter. Nevertheless, on 2018 a new order called "In the matter of restoring internet freedoms", where the principal change has been on giving the ISP the capacity on blocking websites, throttle services and censor online content if it is needed, it "Eliminated the FCC's (Federal Communications Commission) conduct rules. For the present moment, ISPs are, once again, capable of censoring speech and controlling what internet end-users access" (Everett, 2018)

What social media companies have argued is that they are private organizations and thus, have the right to establish their own inner norms. In this way, they can censor the publishers if they see a threat on them, in order to vail for the enterprise wellbeing, which is aligned with the objective of having a respectful space where people can exchange their thoughts. However, it is very abstract and general the cases on when the platforms can intervene, it has been stated that companies establish on their terms of conditions their right to intervene on cases related to hate, obscenity, misinformation and harassment. Nevertheless, the generality of these

concepts hold left space to subjectivity and sometimes the reasons behind censorship are not understandable, and it is questioned by the faculty of platforms acting like judges.

In cases such as the Donald Trump one, platforms like Twitter have an exception policy in case of World leaders, it declares that "We recognise that sometimes it may be in the public interest to allow people to view tweets that would otherwise be taken down" (Clayton, 2021).Twitter respect and believes that these personalities due to their wide range of influence have a special treatment on their publishes, and that is why the platform did not have the opportunity to banned Trump's account before, they were respecting its position as president of the United States.

There is a need to establish more specific reglementations regarding the cases on censorship and the importance of delimiting this with freedom of speech. All of this taking into account the role of private organizations but also the role of governments in the protection of human rights. The Internet Governance Forum being the committee in charge of giving advice on this kind of matters has a very important and active role in providing recommendations that may be conciliatory and a response to current events.

Sub-Topic 2 Information as a means of power as used by Anonymous

Introduction

Information has become one of the most important assets of our time because these are essential to make decisions in companies, States, and even individuals; mainly it is a key factor for each model of democracy, because it allows people to be informed and take decisions on a country's matter in a more conscious way. That is why the access and divulgation of this has been questioned on several occasions, which leads us to the common dilemma on when a government can or can not keep information to its citizens. We can see that community knows the power of influence that information holds, and in many times people tend to divulge information and take into their hands the power to share data on debates forums, that are usually presented on social media platforms; this phenomenon has evolved and some organizations have been born with the objective of sharing secret information, like the case of anonymous that seek to publish restricted information so that citizens know what their governments are doing. These kinds of acts are considered a violation of sovereignty, and there is a need to identify which information should be kept and who has the power to access certain data.

Historical context

We live in an interconnected world, where through the passing of days people have the facility to connect with others no matter the location thanks to some advances of technology, it is easier for us to transmit messages and have a wide scope.

The right of information has been a relevant topic related to human rights, it is also known as the Freedom of Information (FOI) and is part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 19), it can be explained as "the right to access information held by public bodies" (UNESCO, n.d). This legislation highlights the importance of spreading information at a national level, and it emphasizes that the government and its institutions should give access to information for their citizens, and they may keep it only for legitimate cases such as privacy and security. This Article has been recognized by numerous countries, until 1990 there were only 13 countries that adopted national FOI, but nowadays there are at least 90 countries that now have implemented national laws to safeguard this right.

What is so important about this issue is that FOI needs to be part of any society that wants to promote democracy. The model of democracy instantly requires people to participate in the decisions associated with the nation, thus, for that active role there is a need to provide adequate information for citizens so they could build their own judgement for any kind of event. Nevertheless, the access to information relies on the State's responsibility, it could be in the form of economic information, laws or rights, social matters, public funds and other public concerns. In this way, FOI serves as a metric to measure the efficiency of a government in question, it helps to combat and prevent corruption by giving the population the power of accountability on the state's activities, these actions end on civic trust, which is a relevant point on democracies

Furthermore, the freedom of information empowers social groups, and it is linked to well-functioning markets, because it influences the level of trust when a company or a person is seeking to invest, hereby, we can say that this right matters also at a socio-economic level and influences on the grade of development.

Current situation

Speaking of recent times, the most prominent example is how hacker groups use information as a means of power dating back to mid 2020. During this time, not only the United States of America, but the whole world were endorsed by the

movement of Black Lives Matter. This caused chaos in some places and to worsen the situation, in the middle of this event, the cybernetic group Anonymous appeared and dropped an information bomb on the world. This was of course a response to the threat that the, at the time being, president of the United States Donald J. Trump had made stating that he would start enforcing military actions against those protesting over the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis.

According to Winder (2020) on the magazine Forbes, Anonymous revealed several leaks linking Donald Trump to an alleged child trafficking network lead by Jeffrey Epstein (which included the names of other important personalities, such as Colombian ex-president Andrés Pastrana) and threatened to keep revealing more "dirty laundry" unless forces were retrieved.

Another example, stated by Winder (2020) corresponds to the hacktivist group REvil, which also tried to blackmail the ex-president in question and failed, however, before doing so, they managed to pull an attack on a New York law firm by using data exfiltration and encryption, which ended up paying them $42 million dollars in order to keep quiet. Even so, REvil stated that they would make the information available to the public.

The above are just two more examples of how truly scary information can be, especially if you have things to hide, which is why the main goal of this topic is to come up with solutions to prevent these kinds of incidents. Moreover, ethics start playing an important role here. We believe it is important to ask ourselves the following questions: if the wrong things are being done, should not they be exposed even at the cost of obtaining the information illegally? Do we have the right to destroy a person's life with his or her "dirty laundry" if it is for the greater good? Should the people who expose the criminals through illegal ways be punished? And most importantly, what do we do when information becomes power and people start profiting from it?

These are polemic questions and clearly are not easy to answer, nevertheless, we see cases like these often in our times. As Cimpanu (2021) exemplifies, on February 2021, 11 hackers belonging to the group "Anonymous Malaysia" were arrested for attacking 17 websites belonging to the Malaysian government and national universities. All they did was cover the main page of the site with a message indicating that the webpage is hackable and the information that they retain is not safe (as shown in the illustration below). Not as a threat, but as a warning, as they even offered to help correct the information gaps, by leaving an email that the government could use to contact them.

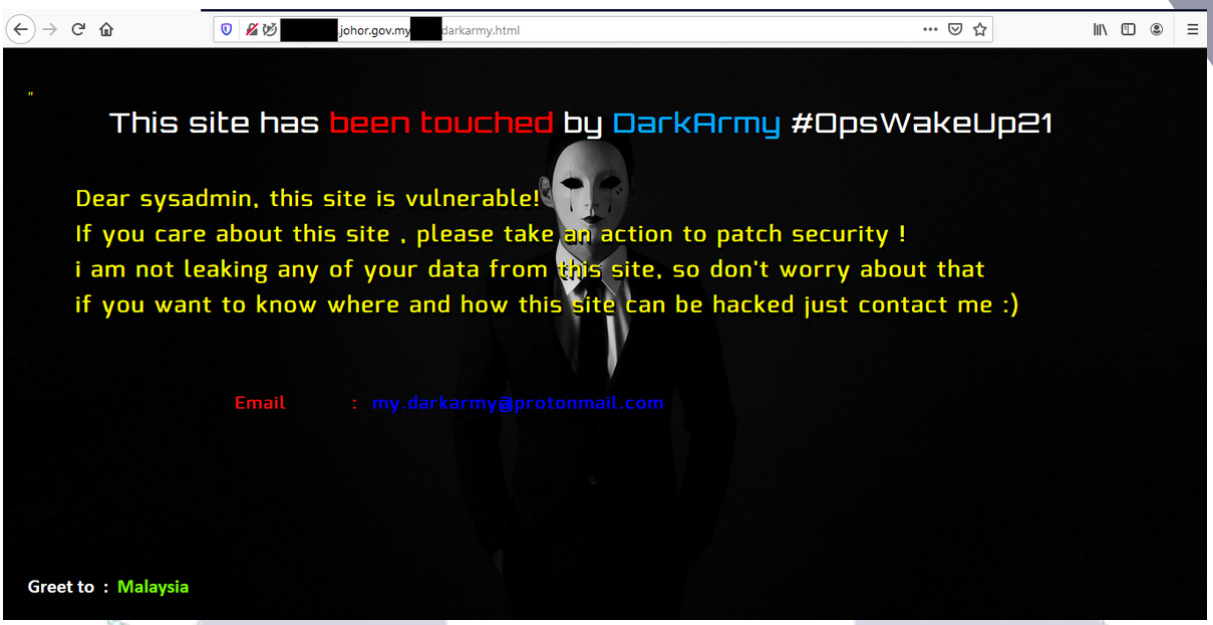

Figure 1. ZDNet (2021). *Malaysia arrests 11 suspects for hacking government sites.* Retrieved from https://www.zdnet.com/article/malaysia-arrests-11-suspects-for-hacking-government-sites/

Nonetheless, the country took action against them and they were charged... So then, are we sure this is the right thing to do?

The fact that the things ended up like this, only represents an incentive for other hackers out there who want to help to take a step backwards and leave information unprotected. There are always two sides in a situation, and this is why this committee needs to thoroughly analyze them.

Normative framework

Although there is as such no international legal framework that regulates cyber activity, there are attempts to regulate those disclosures of information for the sake of a common good. For example, whistleblowing is an internationally protected practice, which consists of "the denunciation of irregularities as an individual act of dissent and accusation, similar to civil disobedience, whose main objective is to prevent any serious harm or to avoid the complicity of someone in the bad actions of the organization" (Ceva & Bocchiola, 2019, pg. 2). Other authors define it as "the disclosure by members of an organization of illegal, immoral or illegitimate practices under the control of their employers, to persons or organizations that may take action" (Miceli and Near 1984, p. 689, Cited by Vandekerckhove, 2015). This practice has been on several occasions, one of the best known is the case of Katherine Gunn, an MI6

translator who revealed that the U.S. and UK planned to spy on some members of the security council to alter the vote on the intervention in Iraq (2003).

This practice has a legal framework at the international level, however, it is only for the financial and public sector. According to a document of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), these are the legal frameworks that exist (ILO, 2019):

- The United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003 (UNODC, 2004), has measures to prevent and combat corruption, and this include a Resource guide on good practices in the protection of reporting persons (UNODC, 2015);
- Organization of American States Inter-American Convention against Corruption(1996) said that "systems for protecting public servants and private citizens who, in good faith, report acts of corruption, including protection of their identities, in accordance with their Constitutions and the basic principles of their domestic legal systems" (Organization of American States, 1996).
- The African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (2003) established mechanisms to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption and related offences in the public and private sectors.
- The OECD (2003) has a recommendation on guidelines for managing conflicts of interest in the public service, establishes a code of conduct for public servants and mentions the need to protect them in cases of disclosure of wrongdoing (OECD, 2003).
- The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) adopted, in 2007, its Anti-corruption Code of Conduct for Business, which advocates internal secure and accessible channels through which employees and others can raise concerns and report suspicious circumstances in confidence. In 2014, APEC adopted the Beijing Declaration on Fighting Corruption, which included a commitment by the member States to the protection of whistle-blowers.

In addition, there are countries whose legislation protect this practice, such as Canada, Japan, Korea , Australia, UK, the United States, among others. However, the primary idea of such protection is that workers should be able to report

irregular acts in the public and financial sectors. These laws do not assess the possibility of disclosure by a third party. The conventions and agreements presented above support the disclosure of information under the principle of public good. However, it is important to note that no convention or regulatory framework provides for this information to be disclosed through a cyberattack.

The cyberatacks do not have an international legislation that for many experts makes ineffective the fight against them. According to Adonis (2020) "The absence of effective international legal instruments on cyberspace has largely been discussed in theoretical and policy-making debates as the complexities in cyberspace render difficult for actors to come into agreements, let alone making agreeable binding law". It is no secret to anyone that cybercrimes have grown exponentially, and the lack of a legal instrument makes it difficult to classify these crimes. On the other hand, the lack of a clear delimitation between cyberactivism, cybercrime and cyberterrorism can indiscriminately use these concepts to groups like Anonymous.

Several reports of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations stipulate that the lack of clear delimitations has made many countries abuse the legal vacuum to persecute opponents; such has been the case of countries like Russia. That is why cybernetic activism remains in a juridical void that does not allow in many occasions to observe its nature, but is judged under different juridical frameworks depending on the government.

QARMAS

1. In a legal framework, what should be done with those who use information illegally?

2. What are the limits of freedom of speech?

3. What would be the requirements that a social network needs to censor someone?

4. What determines who has the right to access certain types of information?

5. What are the implications of cancel culture for our society?

6. In cases of censorship, is most important individual rights or collective rights?

7. Would be the hateful speech an example of freedom of speech or censorship?

LIST OF DELEGATIONS

1. United States of America
2. Republic of China
3. Republic of Colombia
4. Republic of France
5. Federal Republic of Germany
6. Russian Federation
7. United Kingdom
8. Malaysia
9. Republic of Korea
10. Socialist Republic of Vietnam
11. United Mexican States
12. Arab Republic of Egypt
13. State of Israel
14. Republic of Chile
15. Representative of Reddit
16. Representative of Twitter
17. Representative of Telegram
18. Representative of Facebook
19. Representative of Reporters Without Borders
20. Representative of The European Union

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