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## Cross-Regional Statement on "Infodemic" in the Context of COVID-19

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus and declaration of the pandemic, the UN Secretary-General and other senior leaders of the UN and its institutions have increasingly drawn attention to the challenge of the "infodemic" or misinformation and disinformation pandemic. Quoting the UN Secretary General, "as COVID-19 spreads, a tsunami of misinformation, hate, scapegoating and scare-mongering has been unleashed".

In times of the COVID-19 health crisis, the spread of the "infodemic" can be as dangerous to human health and security as the pandemic itself. Among other negative consequences, COVID-19 has created conditions that enable the spread of disinformation, fake news and doctored videos to foment violence and divide communities. It is critical states counter misinformation as a toxic driver of secondary impacts of the pandemic that can heighten the risk of conflict, violence, human rights violations and mass atrocities.

For these reasons we call on everybody to immediately cease spreading misinformation and to observe UN recommendations to tackle this issue, including the United Nations Guidance Note on Addressing and Countering COVID-19 related Hate Speech (11 May 2020).

The COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated the crucial need for access to free, reliable, trustworthy, factual, multilingual, targeted, accurate, clear and science-based information,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The term used by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

as well as for ensuring dialogue and participation of all stakeholders and affected communities during the preparedness, readiness and response. It also has confirmed the key role of free, independent, responsible and pluralistic media to enhance transparency, accountability and trust, which is essential to achieving adequate support for and compliance by the general public with collective efforts to curb the spread of the virus. Better international cooperation, based on solidarity and goodwill among countries, can contribute to achieving this goal.

States, regional organizations, the UN system and other stakeholders such as media workers, social media platforms and NGOs have a clear role and responsibility in helping people to deal with the "infodemic'. In this regard, we strongly support the United Nations Communications Response initiative and the "Verified" campaign announced by the UN Secretary General on April 14, 2020<sup>3</sup>.

Many countries, including ours, and international institutions, such as the WHO and UNESCO<sup>4</sup>, have worked towards increasing societal resilience against disinformation, which has improved overall preparedness to deal with and better comprehend both the "infodemic" and the COVID-19 pandemic.

We are also concerned about the damage caused by the deliberate creation and circulation of false or manipulated information relating to the pandemic. We call on countries to take steps to counter the spread of such disinformation, in an objective manner and with due respect for citizens' freedom of expression, as well as public order and safety. We reaffirm the importance of ensuring that people are accurately informed from trustworthy sources and are not misled by disinformation about COVID-19.

These efforts are based, inter alia, on freedom of expression, freedom of the press and promotion of highest ethics and standards of the press, the protection of journalists and other media workers, as well as promoting information and media literacy, public trust in science, facts, independent media, state and international institutions. Different initiatives have been launched to provide independent expertise and recommendations for States and private actors to strengthen these efforts.

We call for action by all Member States and all stakeholders to fight the "infodemic" to build, to quote the Secretary General, a "healthier, more equitable, just and resilient world".

We remain committed to creating a healthy information environment at the national, regional and global levels, in which the "infodemic" is countered by scientific, evidenced-based information and facts. By doing this, we will be better prepared for dealing with the next "infodemic".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> www.shareverified.com

http://www.unodc.org/unodc/press/releases/2020/April/message-on-covid-19-and-misinformation.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://en.unesco.org/covid19/communicationinformationresponse

The following Member States, Non-Member Observer States and Observers endorse this statement:

1.	ALBANIA	50.	INDONESIA	97.	SAINT KITTS AND
2.	ALGERIA	50. 51.	IRAQ	<i>91</i> .	NEVIS
3.	ANDORRA	51. 52.	IRELAND	98.	SAINT LUCIA
<i>3.</i> <b>4.</b>	ANGOLA	53.	ISRAEL	99.	SAINT LUCIA SAINT VINCENT
<b>5.</b>	ARGENTINA	54.	ITALY	<i>77</i> .	AND THE
<b>6.</b>	ARMENIA	5 <b>5.</b>	JAPAN		GRENADINES
7.	AUSTRALIA	56.	JORDAN	100.	SAN MARINO
8.	AUSTRIA	57.	KENYA	101.	SAUDI ARABIA
9.	AZERBAIJAN	57. 58.	LATVIA	101.	SENEGAL
9. 10.	BANGLADESH	59.	LEBANON	102.	SERBIA
10. 11.	BARBADOS	60.	LESOTHO	103. 104.	SEXCHELLES
11. 12.	BELARUS	61.	LIECHTENSTEIN	104.	SIERRA LEONE
12. 13.	BELGIUM	62.	LITHUANIA	105. 106.	SLOVAKIA
13. 14.	BHUTAN	63.	LUXEMBOURG	100. 107.	SLOVANIA SLOVENIA
14. 15.	BOLIVIA	64.			SOUTH AFRICA
		65.	MADAGASCAR	108.	
16.	BOSNIA AND		MALAYSIA MALDIVES	109.	SOUTH SUDAN
17	HERZEGOVINA	66.	MALDIVES	110.	SPAIN CDLL ANIZA
17.	BULGARIA	67.	MALTA	111.	SRI LANKA
18.	BURKINA FASO	<b>68.</b>	MARSHALL	112.	SURINAME
19.	CANADA	<b>60</b>	ISLANDS	113.	SWEDEN AND
20.	CHILE	<b>69.</b>	MAURITIUS	114.	SWITZERLAND
21.	COLOMBIA	<b>70.</b>	MEXICO	115.	THAILAND
22.	COSTA RICA	71.	MOLDOVA	116.	TIMOR LESTE
23.	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	<b>72.</b>	MONACO	117.	TOGO
24.	CROATIA	73.	MONGOLIA	118.	TONGA
<b>25.</b>	CYPRUS	74.	MONTENEGRO	119.	TUNISIA
<b>26.</b>	CZECH REPUBLIC	<b>75.</b>	MOROCCO	120.	TURKEY
27.	DENMARK	76.	MOZAMBIQUE	121.	TURKMENISTAN
28.	DJIBOUTI	77.	MYANMAR	122.	TUVALU
29.	DOMINICAN	<b>78.</b>	NAMIBIA	123.	UGANDA
20	REPUBLIC	<b>79.</b>	NEPAL	124.	UKRAINE
30.	ECUADOR	80.	NETHERLANDS	125.	UNITED KINGDOM
31.	EGYPT	81.	NEW ZEALAND	126.	UNITED STATES OF
32.	EL SALVADOR	82.	NIGERIA		AMERICA
33.	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	83.	NORTH	127.	URUGUAY
34.	ERITREA	0.4	MACEDONIA	128.	UZBEKISTAN
35.	ESTONIA	84.	NORWAY	129.	VENEZUELA
36.	ETHIOPIA	<b>85.</b>	PAKISTAN		(BOLIVARIAN
37.	FIJI	86.	PALAU		REPUBLIC OF)
38.	FINLAND	87.	PANAMA	130.	YEMEN
39.	FRANCE	88.	PAPUA NEW	131.	STATE OF
40.	GAMBIA		GUINEA		PALESTINE
41.	GEORGIA	89.	PARAGUAY	132.	<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>
42.	GERMANY	90.	PERU		
43.	GREECE	91.	POLAND		
44.	GUATEMALA	92.	PORTUGAL		
<b>45.</b>	GUINEA	93.	QATAR		
46.	HONDURAS	94.	REPUBLIC OF		
47.	HUNGARY	0.5	KOREA		
48.	ICELAND	<b>95.</b>	ROMANIA		
49.	INDIA	96.	RWANDA		