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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

**Albania, Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria, Canada,* Chile,
Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany,*
Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Japan, Latvia,* Lithuania,*
Luxembourg,* Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North
Macedonia, Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Slovenia,
Spain, Sweden,* Ukraine* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland: draft resolution**

62/... Role of States in countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and the obligations of States under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments,

Recalling relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, including Assembly resolutions 76/227 of 24 December 2021, on countering disinformation for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and 78/265 of 21 March 2024, on seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development, and Council resolutions 44/12 of 16 July 2020, 50/15 of 8 July 2022 and 56/7 of 10 July 2024, on freedom of opinion and expression, 47/16 of 13 July 2021 and 57/29 of 11 October 2024, on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet, and 49/21 of 1 April 2022 and 55/10 of 3 April 2024, on the role of States in countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General on countering disinformation for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms¹ and the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression on disinformation and freedom of opinion and expression,² and taking note

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

¹ A/77/287.

² A/77/288 and A/78/288.



with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights,³

Recalling the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as endorsed by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 17/4 of 16 June 2011,

Reiterating that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and affirming that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online,

Expressing concern about the increasing and far-reaching negative impact on the enjoyment and realization of human rights of the deliberate creation and dissemination of false or manipulated information intended to deceive and mislead audiences, either to cause harm or for personal, political or financial gain,

Emphasizing that disinformation can be designed and spread so as to mislead, and to violate and abuse human rights, including privacy and the freedom of individuals to seek, receive and impart information, including in times of emergency, crisis and armed conflict, when such information is vital,

Stressing that condemning and countering disinformation should not be used as a pretext to restrict the enjoyment and realization of human rights or to justify censorship, including through vague and overly broad laws criminalizing disinformation, and that all policies or legislation undertaken to counter disinformation must be in compliance with States' obligations under international human rights law, including the requirement that any restrictions on freedom of expression comply with the principles of legality and necessity,

Emphasizing that disinformation campaigns can be used to vilify individuals and groups, to exacerbate social divisions, to sow discord, to polarize societies, to spread hatred, misogyny, negative stereotyping, stigmatization and racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to incite violence, discrimination and hostility, and expressing particular concern at instances of incitement to crimes against humanity and other violations or abuses of human rights,

Emphasizing also that disinformation is a threat to democracy that can suppress political engagement, including by engendering or deepening distrust towards democratic institutions and processes, including electoral processes, and hinder the realization of informed participation in political and public affairs,

Recognizing the importance of protecting the space for scientific inquiry and evidence-based debate and decision-making for the enjoyment of the benefits of scientific progress and the need to address, in a manner that complies with international human rights law, targeted disinformation campaigns to discredit scientific research,

Expressing concern that the rapid evolution of generative artificial intelligence technologies and related algorithms increases the speed and scale of information manipulation and the dissemination of disinformation and misinformation and that advances may further facilitate the effectiveness thereof, eroding trust within societies, with potential adverse effects on electoral processes and public trust in democratic systems, while acknowledging many opportunities that new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, might provide for effective responses to disinformation and misinformation if used in compliance with international human rights law,

Recognizing that the improper or malicious design, development, deployment and use of artificial intelligence systems may adversely affect information integrity, access to information and the enjoyment of human rights, and recognizing also the opportunities that artificial intelligence systems may offer for sustainable development and the promotion and protection of human rights when developed and deployed responsibly,

Recognizing with concern that online disinformation campaigns, particularly based on non-consensual intimate content, and synthetic media are increasingly being used to deter women and girls from participating in the public sphere and that women journalists, women

³ A/HRC/61/68.

politicians, women and girl human rights defenders and advocates for women's rights and gender equality are particularly targeted,

Expressing concern that disinformation, including foreign information manipulation and interference, undermines information integrity and poses a profound threat to human rights defenders and journalists by weakening public trust, delegitimizing human rights advocacy, discrediting human rights defenders and restricting civic space,

Recognizing that synthetic media, including artificial intelligence-generated or manipulated content, may contribute to the rapid and large-scale dissemination of disinformation, particularly where the origin or provenance of content is not transparent,

Noting with concern that digital divides, including the gender digital divide, which disproportionately affect women and girls, may make those affected persons more vulnerable to disinformation than others and can amplify the negative impact of disinformation on their enjoyment and the realization of their human rights,

Reaffirming the essential role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information play in strengthening democracy, promoting pluralism and multiculturalism, enhancing transparency and media freedom and countering disinformation, and that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression carries with it special duties and responsibilities, in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recognizing the importance of safeguarding free, independent, plural and diverse media, of ensuring the safety of journalists and media workers online and offline and of providing and promoting access to independent, factual and evidence-based information to counter disinformation,

Recognizing also the importance of the accessibility and availability of information and means of communication, as well as information and communications technology, systems and formats, to ensuring that all persons, in all their diversity, including persons with disabilities, are able to enjoy their right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, on an equal basis with others, without which persons with disabilities may be at an increased risk of the negative impact of disinformation,

Noting that disinformation is part of a broader set of challenges that can accompany the development and use of information and communications technology, such as arbitrary or unlawful surveillance, technology-facilitated gender-based violence, sexual harassment and malign cyberactivities, and can pose a threat to the enjoyment and realization of human rights,

Acknowledging that disinformation, whether occurring online or offline, may cause direct and indirect harm to individuals and groups, including damage to dignity, safety, health, reputation and participation in public life, and that persons in vulnerable situations are often disproportionately affected,

Recognizing a primary responsibility of States, as the main duty bearers, to promote and protect human rights online and offline and the importance of their support to relevant multi-stakeholder efforts that strengthen the resilience of societies against the negative impact of disinformation at all levels, in particular through the development of media and information literacy, digital competencies for all, intercultural understanding, fact-checking and transparent and accountable technological solutions,

Emphasizing the role of States in promoting access to diverse and reliable information to counter disinformation, including by increasing their own transparency, proactively disclosing official data online and offline and reaffirming the commitment to media diversity and independence, and in ensuring the protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, through any media,

Expressing deep concern at State restrictions on the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and the dissemination of disinformation through State institutions or proxies to promote false narratives, control public debate and limit the exercise of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and to peaceful assembly,

Stressing that the spread of disinformation often can be a transnational phenomenon and may be used by States and State-sponsored actors as part of foreign information manipulation and interference operations that exploit and undermine the freedom of societies, and can accompany serious violations of international law,

Expressing deep concern about disinformation campaigns that are being used to aggravate or sustain violence, exacerbate human suffering, feed or incite hatred and dehumanize individuals or groups in vulnerable situations, including in the context of armed conflict and when contrary to international humanitarian law,

Strongly condemning the use of Internet shutdowns and restrictions to intentionally prevent or disrupt access to, or the dissemination of, information online, including as a means of countering disinformation, and stressing the importance of a free, open, interoperable, reliable and secure Internet,

Underlining that countering disinformation requires multidimensional and multi-stakeholder responses that are in compliance with international human rights law and the proactive engagement of international organizations, States, civil society, human rights defenders, academia, independent regulators and the private sector, including the media, online platforms and social media and technology companies, and that States are in a unique position to promote and facilitate cooperation among the parties involved,

Emphasizing the importance of information integrity online as a means to respond to the spread of disinformation online, in a way that is consistent with international law, including international human rights law,

Recalling article 20, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which states that any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law,

1. *Affirms* that disinformation can negatively affect the enjoyment and realization of all human rights and that States play a central role in countering disinformation;

2. *Calls upon* States to ensure that their responses to the spread of disinformation comply with international human rights law and that their efforts to counter disinformation promote, protect and respect individuals' freedom of expression and freedom to seek, receive and impart information, as well as other human rights;

3. *Urges* States to facilitate an environment supportive of countering disinformation through multidimensional and multi-stakeholder responses that are in compliance with international human rights law, including through enhanced cooperation with international organizations, civil society, the media, the private sector and other stakeholders;

4. *Invites* States to encourage business enterprises, including social media companies, to address disinformation while respecting human rights, including through the review of business models, in particular the role of algorithms and ranking systems in amplifying disinformation, enhancing transparency, enforcing all applicable legal protections for users and encouraging due diligence in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;

5. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from conducting or sponsoring disinformation campaigns domestically or transnationally for political or other purposes, and encourages them to condemn such acts;

6. *Commits* to the promotion of international cooperation to counter the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights;

7. *Invites* States to improve access to diverse and verifiable sources of information, including through robust laws and policies that protect and enable access to information, transparency of governance and the promotion of independent, free, plural and diverse media, and to take measures to close digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and to ensure the safety of journalists and media workers online and offline;

8. *Urges* States, civil society, industry, international organizations, the media and other stakeholders to recognize the compounding risks that disinformation could introduce

to electoral and other democratic processes and to work in a cross-sectoral manner to develop practical strategies, including through media and information literacy, to mitigate risks while ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights and freedoms;

9. *Calls upon* States to recognize and address the harm suffered by victims of disinformation, including journalists, human rights defenders, women and girls, minorities and persons in vulnerable situations, and to ensure access to protection, remedies, where applicable, and support;

10. *Encourages* States to develop and deploy effective, accessible, adaptable and internationally interoperable technical tools, standards or practices, including reliable content authentication and provenance mechanisms – such as watermarking or labelling, where technically feasible and appropriate, that enable users to identify information manipulation, distinguish or determine the origins of authentic digital content and artificial intelligence-generated or manipulated digital content – and to increase media and information literacy;

11. *Calls upon* all States and, where applicable, other stakeholders to refrain from or cease the use of artificial intelligence systems that are impossible to operate in compliance with international human rights law or that pose undue risks to the enjoyment of human rights, and reaffirms that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including throughout the life cycle of artificial intelligence systems;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the convening, on 12 June 2025, by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of an intersessional half-day expert workshop, open to the participation of States, members of civil society and the private sector, United Nations experts and all relevant stakeholders, to review the methods used to disseminate disinformation and to promote tools and approaches to counter these challenges while protecting and reinforcing human rights standards and the preparation by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of a summary report on the expert workshop,⁴ submitted to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-first session;

13. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner, in consultation with relevant United Nations entities, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, technical experts, members of civil society and other stakeholders, to prepare a comprehensive study on the human rights implications of the use of artificial intelligence in the dissemination of disinformation, including challenges related to synthetic media, automated systems and coordinated digital campaigns, including in the context of foreign information manipulation and interference, as well as safeguards and human rights-based approaches aimed at enhancing transparency and information integrity, and to present the study to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-seventh session;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

⁴ A/HRC/61/80.