



Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Weaponization of Data and Cyber Security

Country: Lebanese Republic

Nowadays, there is an attack of information on the internet and social media users are often ill-equipped to distinguish what is real and what is fake. This can have polarizing effects on a society and for individuals some misinformation can be anxiety inducement.

For instance, despite of the WHO's campaigns to fight off myths about the vaccine, the internet remains increasing with counter-campaigns that spread skepticism around it, receive benefit and safety. In Lebanese Republic, one group of anti-vaccers even took their online to the streets. Last January, the group organized a protest in Beirut, raises signs and slogans that tells "No to genetic manipulation" and "What God has created, let no one change".

The politicians careful attention to and investment in digital communication stand in contrast to their disregard of the economy and foot-dragging on political reform. Now it is also a media-saturated environment where developments of all sorts are subject to around the clock media coverage. Social media is a tool for spinning compromising episodes.

It should have changed some rule of law principle. For example social media apps can be more secured by professionals so people should be able to learn reliable news.

In my opinion we should make regulations to secure people on cyberspace. Those regulations should be both ethical and applicable. Regulations should include points that should stop private companies from violating citizens privacy.

References:

<https://english.alaraby.co.uk/analysis/disinformation-and-electronic-armies-lebanons-elections>

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