

BLGMUN'25



21-22-23  
FEBRUARY

## **1- Letters**

**a. Letter from the Secretary General**

**b. Letter from the Under Secretary General**

## **2- Introduction to the Committee**

**a. History of United Nations**

**b. Introduction to the General Assembly**

**c. Introduction of The Legal Committee**

**d. The main functions of the Legal Committee**

**e. Other UN bodies regarding International Law**

## **3- Agenda Item: Strengthening The Freedom of Speech Through Legal Frameworks**

**a. The UN's first amendments on free speech**

**b. History of free speech**

**c. Freedom of Speech Today**

**d. Censorship**

**e. Types of Information Censorship**

**f. Media Freedom**

**a. Glossary of terms used in “media freedom” section**

**b. Overview**

**c. Region by region**

## **4- Questions to be concerned**

## **5- Bibliography**

# 1-Letters

## a. From the Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

It is my greatest pleasure to welcome you all to BLGMUN'25, the first official MUN of our school. My name is Serra Yırtıcı and i'm the Secretary General of the BLGMUN'25. I'm an 11'th grader at Özel Artı Fen Bilgi Highschools.

As someone who prefers GA committies over any other, any day of the week; i got absolutely more and more thrilled about our Legal Committie while writing this study guide.

I'm looking forward to hearing about all of your remarkable negotiations and creative solutions in the committee. I have no doubt that you will enjoy your time in and out of sessions with our excellent Chairboard and organisation team as everyone has been working with great afford.

To those who are participating in an MUN conference for the first time, I understand fully how it can feel nerve-wracking sometimes. However, I encourage you to speak up when you get the opportunity to, as this is your only chance to participate in BLGMUN'25. We have all been first-timers at some point and i'm no exception. Therefore, I advise you to remain calm and make the most out of your experience at BLGMUN'25.

I wish you all the best.

Sincierly

Serra Yırtıcı

## b. From the Under Secretary General

Esteemed Delegates,

We would like to welcome you all to the BLGMUN'25! As your usg we wait for you to discuss the specified topics to come up with on-target solutions to adress these issues.

To introduce myself, My name is Deniz ÖZKUBAT. I am a 11th grader at Çorum private ada high school. Within this period I attended many Mun conferences. So for you guys to improve your abilities on discussing global situations and your fluency in English this conference is a pretty nice choice. We hope that this conference will contribute to you and to your beautiful memories. For this, as your chairboard and academic team member we will be really concerned to ensure that the conference is going well and the procedure will be well implemented. If we need to mention that, we want all from you to read this study guide carefully and to search about your countries in detail. Please don't forget to prepare your motions guys and don't hesitate to ask the things that you wonder, see you soon!

Deniz Özkubat

## **2-Introduction to the Committee**

### **a. History of United Nations**

The United Nations was founded after the Second World War with the aim of preventing future world wars therefore the League of Nations was achieved, however it was described as ineffective. On April 25, 1945, 50 nations met in San Francisco, California, for a conference and began drafting the United Nations Charter, which was adopted on June 25, 1945.

The Charter came into force on October 24, 1945, when the United Nations began its work. The objectives of the United Nations as defined in the Charter include the maintenance of international peace and security, the protection of human rights, the provision of humanitarian aid, the promotion of sustainable development and the observance of international law.

The United Nations had 51 member states when it was founded; by 2025 there will be 193 – almost all of the world's sovereign states. During the Cold War (1945-1991) the United Nations played a significant part in helping countries reach peace and provide stable diplomacy, after the war the United Nations did not stop working on solving humanitarian crises and developing a sustainable environment. The United Nations is actively supporting and promoting human rights (which was adopted in 1948) and development goals (2015-) in the world.

#### ***United Nations mainly focus on:***

1. Achieving international cooperation on solving international economic, social, cultural or humanitarian issues while promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.
2. Maintaining international peace and security by preventing or removing of threats of peace, as well as to peacefully resolving international disputes or potential conflicts according to the principles of justice and international law
3. Being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
4. Developing friendly relations among nations with respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.

## b. Introduction to the General Assembly

The United Nations currently has six principal organs;



The General Assembly is the UN's most democratic body, since it includes all member states. Great powers often belittle the Assembly and call it irrelevant, but its work better reflects the will of the world's peoples than does the oligarchic Security Council. Reformers have proposed steps towards a stronger and more effective GA.

The strength of the UN General Assembly is its unique capability to bring together representatives of the world's countries. Hereby, it creates a platform through which ideally countries can share their problems with the rest of the world, so that a common solution can be found to these problems.

The General Assembly is a symbol of international solidarity. At the same time, the way in which the General Assembly is organized, is a risk to its own functioning. Given the amount of potential topics that the General Assembly deals with and given that representatives from no less than 193 countries meet at the same time in the General Assembly Hall every year to discuss and debate, one can imagine that there can be great difficulty to get to any relevant discussions or decisions. The body itself has expressed that an effort should be made to make the General Assembly more focused and relevant.

The creation of the General Assembly (1945) included the establishment of six main committees;

- First Committee (Disarmament & International Security)
- Second Committee (Economic & Financial)
- Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian & Cultural)
- Fourth Committee (Special Political & Decolonization)
- Fifth Committee (Administrative & Budgetary)
- *Sixth Committee (Legal)*

### **c. Introduction of The Legal Committee**

The Legal Committee (LEGAL) of the United Nations is the sixth committee of the United Nations General Assembly, and is responsible for the promotion of the progressive development of international law and its codification.

The committee discusses a wide range of legal issues, including the creation of new international legal instruments, the interpretation and application of existing international law, the settlement of international disputes, and the rule of law.

The committee plays a crucial role in the essentials of development of international law and in addressing legal questions within the framework of the UN.

### **d. The main functions of the Legal Committee**

**1.** Being responsible for the progressive development and codification of international law. This includes examining and drafting legal instruments, treaties, and conventions

**2.** Addressing legal questions related to international peace and security through: discussions and debates, seeking advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice (ICJ)\* on complex legal questions, reviewing existing legal Instruments, collaborating with Other UN bodies and most importantly; drafting resolutions . Therefore The Sixth Committee is also known with international criminal law. The Legal Committee works heavily on issues related to international criminal law, with protection and promotion of human rights, including the establishment and functioning of international criminal tribunals, and ongoing drafted conventions to safeguard human rights.

\*Legal committees often work closely with various levels of courts, including local, regional, national, and international courts, such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the European Court of Justice (ECJ).

**3.** Reviews the legal aspects of treaties and conventions, including issues related to interpretation, application, and amendment.

**4.** Considering legal dilemmas related to international environmental law, such as treaties which covers climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable development.

**5.** Engaging with international trade law, including the legal frameworks that govern international trade, investment, and commercial.

**6.** Dealing with legal matters concerning the functioning and operations of the United Nations itself, including the legal status and privileges of the UN, its officials, and its missions.

**7.** Collaborating with the *International Law Commission*

## **e. Other UN bodies regarding International Law**

### **International Law Commission**

The International Law Commission -established by the General Assembly, in 1947- is a body of experts responsible for encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification.

It is composed of 34 individuals recognized for their expertise and qualifications in international law, who are elected by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) every five years.

### **United Nations Office of Legal Affairs**

The United Nations Office of Legal Affairs provides a unified central legal service for the Secretariat and the principal and other organs of the United Nations and contributes to the progressive development and codification of international public and trade law.

Additionally, the Legal Office provides administrative support to and manages the budget of the International Law Commission (ILC).

### **The Security Council and International Law**

Some of the actions of the Security Council have international law implications.

According to Article 13 of the Rome Statute, the Security Council can refer certain situations to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), if it appears international crimes (such as genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, the crime of aggression) have been committed.

### **The General Assembly and International Law**

The UN Charter gives the General Assembly the power to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote the development and codification of international law.

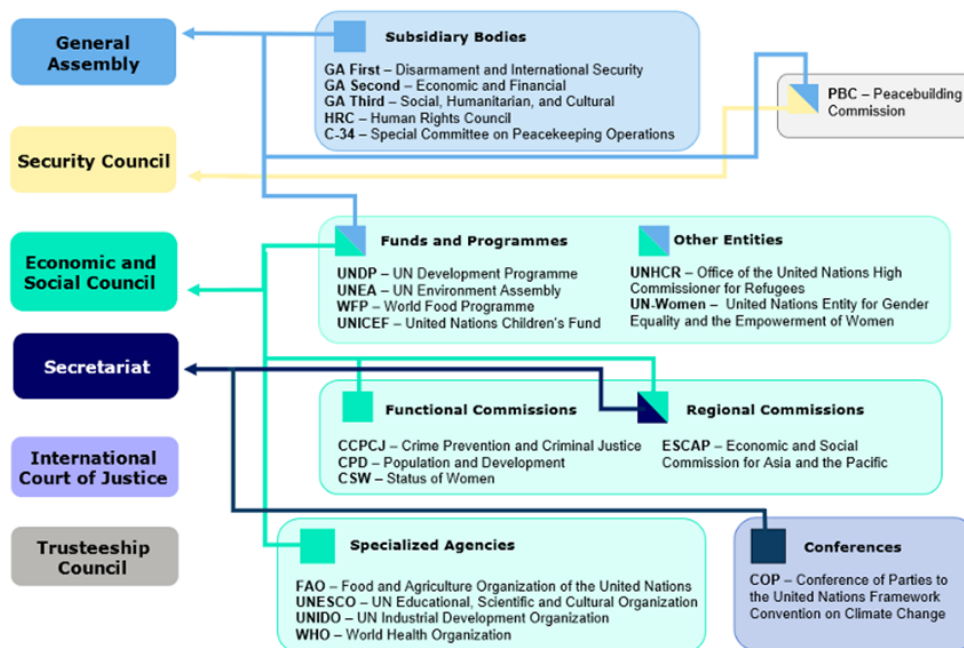
Most legal matters are referred to the Sixth Committee, which then reports to the plenary. The International Law Commission and the UN Commission on International Trade Law report to the General Assembly. The General Assembly also considers topics related to the institutional law of the United Nations, such as the adoption of the Staff Regulations and the establishment of the system of internal justice.

## International Court of Justice

The ICJ, -which is situated in the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands- was established in 1945 as a way of settling disputes between countries.

Widely known as the "world court", the ICJ is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, these principal organs are: the General Assembly (GA), the Security Council (SC), the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and the UN Secretariat.

ICJ is the only one that is not located in New York among them.



Unlike the Court of Justice of the European Union, the ICJ is not a supreme court to which national courts can turn; it can only hear a dispute when requested to do so by one or more States.

The court is composed of 15 judges, all of whom are elected to nine-year terms of office by the UN General Assembly and Security Council. Elections are held every three years for one third of the seats. The members do not represent their governments but are independent magistrates, and there is only ever one judge of any nationality on the court.



## **Court of Justice of the European Union**

Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) was established in 1954, Luxembourg.

The main rationale of establishment;

- To ensure EU law is interpreted and applied the same in every
- To ensure EU countries and EU institutions abide by EU law.
- To settle legal disputes between national governments and EU institutions.

The CJEU is divided into 2 courts:

1. Court of Justice – Handles requests for initial rulings from national courts, certain cancellation actions, and appeals. It has 1 judge from each EU country and 11 advocates general.
2. General Court – rules on actions for cancellation brought by individuals, companies and, in some cases, EU governments. This indicates that the court primarily handles cases related to competition law, state aid, trade, agriculture, and trademarks. It has 2 judges from each EU country.

Each judge and advocate general is appointed for a renewable 6-year term, jointly by national governments. In each Court, the judges select a President who serves a renewable term of 3 years.

## **3- Agenda Item: Strengthening The Freedom of Speech Through Legal Frameworks**

### **a. The UN's first amendments to free speech**

The right to freedom of expression is enshrined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948), and in Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 16, 1966) sets out in broad terms the human rights that each of us has.

### **Universal Declaration of Human Rights(UDHR) 1948**

#### **Article 19**

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

## **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966**

### **Article 19**

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.
2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.
3. The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:
  - (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others;
  - (b) For the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals.

### **b. History of free speech**

Freedom of speech and expression has a long history that predates modern international human rights instruments. It is thought that the ancient Athenian democratic principle of free speech may have emerged in the late 6th or early 5th century BC. Freedom of speech was vindicated by Erasmus and Milton.

However when it comes to the first law that specifically established the principle of free speech for individuals;

the First Amendment to the United States Constitution is often cited as one of the most significant early examples. Ratified on December 15, 1791, as part of the Bill of Rights, the First Amendment explicitly guarantees freedoms concerning religion, expression, assembly, and the right to petition.

It states:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

This amendment protects the rights of individuals to express themselves without fear of government censorship or punishment, thus laying a crucial foundation for free speech in a democratic society.

Today, freedom of speech, or freedom of expression, is recognized in international and regional human rights law. The right is enshrined in;

- Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
- Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights,
- Article 13 of the American Convention on Human Rights
- Article 9 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

### **c-Freedom of Speech Today**

Freedom of speech is usually seen as a negative right. This means that the government is legally obliged to take no action against the speaker based on the speaker's views, but that no one is obliged to help any speakers publish their views, and no one is required to listen to, agree with, or acknowledge the speaker or the speaker's views.

Nevertheless; as Benjamin Franklin once said “Whoever would overthrow the liberty of a nation must begin by subduing the freeness of speech.” Criticism is essential and beneficial for a society to develop. Additionally freedom of speech is understood to be fundamental in a democracy. The norms on limiting freedom of expression mean that public debate may not be completely suppressed even in times of emergency.

The right to freedom of speech and expression is clearly crucial for other rights, such as ‘freedom of the press’ and ‘right to privacy’.

Freedom of speech is not regarded as absolute by some, with most legal systems generally setting limits on the freedom of speech, particularly when freedom of speech conflicts with other rights and protections, such as in the cases of libel, slander, pornography, obscenity, fighting words, and intellectual property.

Some limitations to freedom of speech may occur through legal sanction, and others may occur through social disapprobation.

Here are some cases from different countries:

- In Saudi Arabia, journalists are forbidden to write with disrespect or disapproval of the royal family, religion, or the government. Journalists are also not given any legal protection for their writing in *Saudi Arabia*. Journalist *Jamal Khashoggi* was a critic of the Saudi Arabian government. He was killed in 2018 by Saudi Arabian officials for his writing.
- Many European countries outlaw speech that might be interpreted as Holocaust denial. These include *Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Switzerland and Romania*.

- In *Russia* throughout recent years, there have been reports of increasing censorship and repression of independent journalism. Journalists who criticize the government or report on sensitive issues often face legal consequences.

#### **d. Censorship**

Censorship is defined as the suppression of speech, public communication, or other information. Censorship may be done on the basis that such material is considered objectionable, harmful, sensitive, or "inconvenient".

Censorship may occur in a variety of different media for claimed reasons including national security, to control obscenity, pornography, and hate speech, to protect children or other vulnerable groups, to promote or restrict political or religious views, and to prevent slander and libel.

There are justified various types of information censorship, namely; moral censorship, military censorship, political censorship, religious censorship, corporate censorship.

#### **e. Types of Information Censorship**

**1. moral censorship:** Removal of materials that are obscene or otherwise considered morally questionable.

Pornography, for example, is often censored under this rationale, especially child pornography, which is illegal and censored in most jurisdictions in the world.

**2. military censorship:** Process of keeping military intelligence and tactics confidential and away from the enemy.

**3. political censorship:** Suppression speech, public communication, or other information which may be considered inconvenient to the government or political authorities.

This type of censorship's purpose is to maintain political stability.

Over the course of history, many nations and political organizations have utilized political censorship and propaganda in order to manipulate the public.

In the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, strategic use of censorship by the European Union has blocked the Russian government-owned media outlets Sputnik and Russia Today at multiple levels and platforms. Studies show these two channels have been a disinformation tool at the discretion of the Kremlin for years. In turn, Putin has blocked foreign and domestic press as well as Twitter and Facebook through legislation punishing what the government labels as disinformation with long prison sentences. Oriol Navarro and Astrid Wagner from the Institute of Philosophy (IFS-CSIC) suggest that this censorship poses a danger to freedom of expression and that the term "disinformation" can be easily used to legitimize the suppression of dissent in an analogue to the use of the word "terrorism".

Additionally, political censorship can also be implemented with restriction of press freedom

According to the 2015 prison census by the Committee to Protect Journalists, the world's leading countries of journalists imprisonment are:

1.China      2.Egypt      3.Iran      4.Eritrea      5.Türkiye

**4. religious censorship:** A form of censorship where freedom of expression is controlled or limited using religious authority or on the basis of the teachings of the religion

**5. corporate censorship:** This censorship is done by corporations. It is when a spokesperson, employer, or business associate sanctions a speaker's speech by threat of monetary loss, employment loss, or loss of access to the marketplace. It is present in many different kinds of industries.

**6. Internet censorship:** Internet censorship is the legal control or suppression of what can be accessed, published, or viewed on the Internet.

When internet censorship is mentioned, One might consider countries such as China which heavily regulate internet access for citizens. However, online censorship can be as simple as parental controls blocking inappropriate websites or organizations providing internet access – such as schools and libraries – choosing to preclude access to material that they consider undesirable, offensive, age-inappropriate or even illegal, and regard this as ethical behavior rather than censorship.

Individuals and organizations may engage in self-censorship of material they publish, for moral, religious, or business reasons, to conform to societal norms, political views, due to intimidation, or out of fear of legal or other consequences.

The extent of Internet censorship varies on a country-to-country basis. While some countries have moderate internet censorship, other countries go as far as to limit the access of information such as news and suppress or silence discussion among citizens.

Internet censorship also occurs in response to or in anticipation of events such as elections, protests, and riots.

Strict internet censorship from one's government can limit freedom of expression; however, some instances of internet censorship can be vital and necessary in order to prohibit cybersecurity threats.

Other types of censorship include the use of copyrights, defamation, harassment, and various obscene material claims as a way to deliberately suppress content.

For instance; Turkey had blocked access to Instagram for over a week, after a top government official slammed the social media platform for “censoring” Hamas-related content.

This can surely be considered as internet censorship.

## **f. Media Freedom**

### **a. Glossary of terms used in “media freedom” section**

**Media:** The United Nations defines "media" to encompass various communication channels and tools used to collect, share, and disseminate information. Media includes traditional forms like newspapers, television, and radio, as well as digital and online platforms, including social media, websites, blogs, and video platforms.

**Independent Media:** Media organizations and outlets (television, newspapers, or Internet-based publications) that operate free from political, economic, or other undue influences that could bias their reporting or restrict their editorial independence.

**Free media:** Free media refers to a press environment where journalists and media organizations operate without interference, censorship, or restrictions imposed by the state or other powerful entities. This freedom includes the ability to investigate, report, and criticize government actions, corporate practices, and other societal issues without fear of retribution. Thus UN recognizes ‘free media’ as a crucial unit of democracy.

**Publicity:** Publicity refers to the act of gaining public attention or awareness, usually through media coverage, to promote a person, product, idea, or event. It plays a significant role in shaping public perception, brand image, and overall reputation, making it an essential tool in marketing, public relations, politics, and other areas where public opinion matters. Unlike paid advertising, publicity often relies on newsworthiness and is typically unpaid.

**Transparency:** Refers to journalists’ and media organizations’ openness and accountability concerning their sources, methods, potential conflicts of interest, and any biases that might influence their reporting. Transparency in journalism helps audiences understand the context behind a story, assess its credibility, and differentiate between facts, opinions, and speculation.

**Disinformation:** Disinformation is misleading content deliberately spread to deceive people, or to secure economic or political gain and which may cause public harm. Disinformation is an orchestrated adversarial activity in which actors employ strategic deceptions and media manipulation tactics to advance political, military, or commercial goals.

**Freedom House:** Freedom House –founded in 1941- is a non-profit organization based in Washington, D.C. It is best known for political advocacy surrounding issues of democracy, political freedom, and human rights.

**Reporters Without Borders:** Reporters Without Borders is an international non-profit and non-governmental organization headquartered in Paris, which focuses on safeguarding the right to freedom of information since 1985.

## **b. Overview**

Free media help ensure that the democratic principle of publicity—sometimes referred to as transparency—is satisfied. Many think that this function of the media prevents and corrects abuses of power.

Government regulations on media are designed to ensure that media outlets serve the public interest responsibly and confirm transparency. However, it is argued that such regulations often interfere with media freedom, limiting the public's right to access diverse perspectives and choose their own sources of information.

On the other hand, it can be argued that government oversight is essential to prevent powerful corporate media from monopolizing information, potentially narrowing the diversity of perspectives available to the public. It is contended that regulations can help ensure a more balanced and representative media landscape that better serves democratic values.

Beyond all; without any doubt, protection of media freedom and the enhancement of journalists' rights are essential components of societies that uphold democracy and value human rights.

Most recently, disinformation has been deliberately spread through social media in the form of "fake news", disinformation masked as legitimate news articles and meant to mislead readers or viewers. Disinformation may include distribution of forged documents, manuscripts, and photographs, or spreading dangerous rumours and fabricated intelligence. Use of these tactics can lead to blowback, however, causing such unintended consequences such as defamation lawsuits or damage to the dis-informer's reputation.

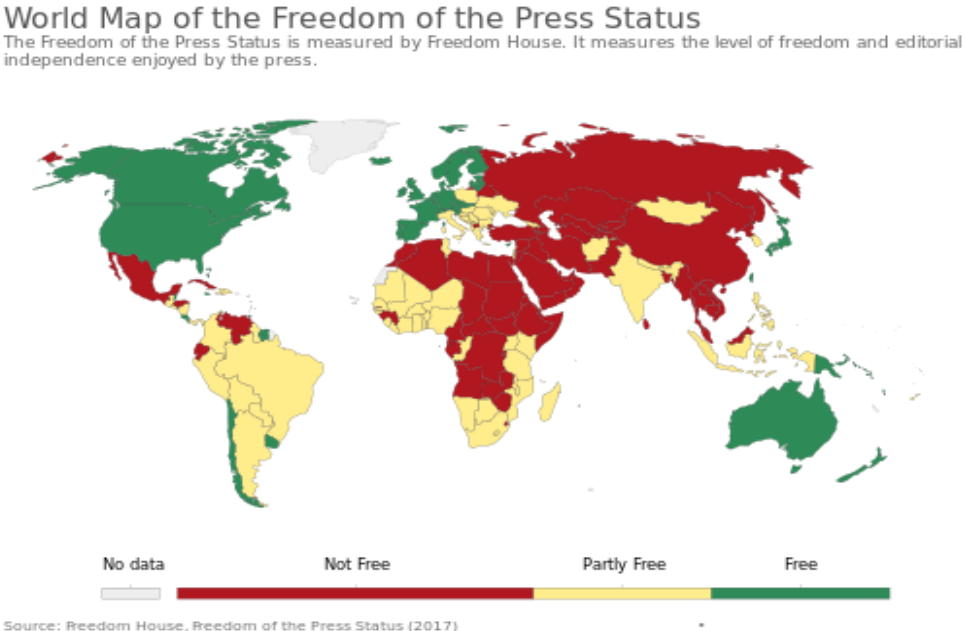
To understand how to combat dis- and misinformation, it is useful to first understand how it spreads. With the advent of the information age and the internet, information is spread more rapidly, often with the click of a mouse. Equally, the speed at which information is transmitted and the instant access to information which the internet provides has caused a rush to be the first to publish information, as well as the often thoughtless retransmission or promotion of the statements of others. This, alongside more insidious practices such as the intentional distribution of disinformation for economic or political gain, has created what the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) refers to as a “perfect storm”.

However, as discussed, there is a fine line between seeking legitimate ways to combat the spread of dis- and misinformation online and violating the right to freedom of expression.

## **c. Region by region**

1) Freedom of the Press is a yearly report by the US-based non-profit organization Freedom House. It is known to subjectively measure the level of freedom and editorial independence that is enjoyed by the press in every nation and significant disputed territories around the world.

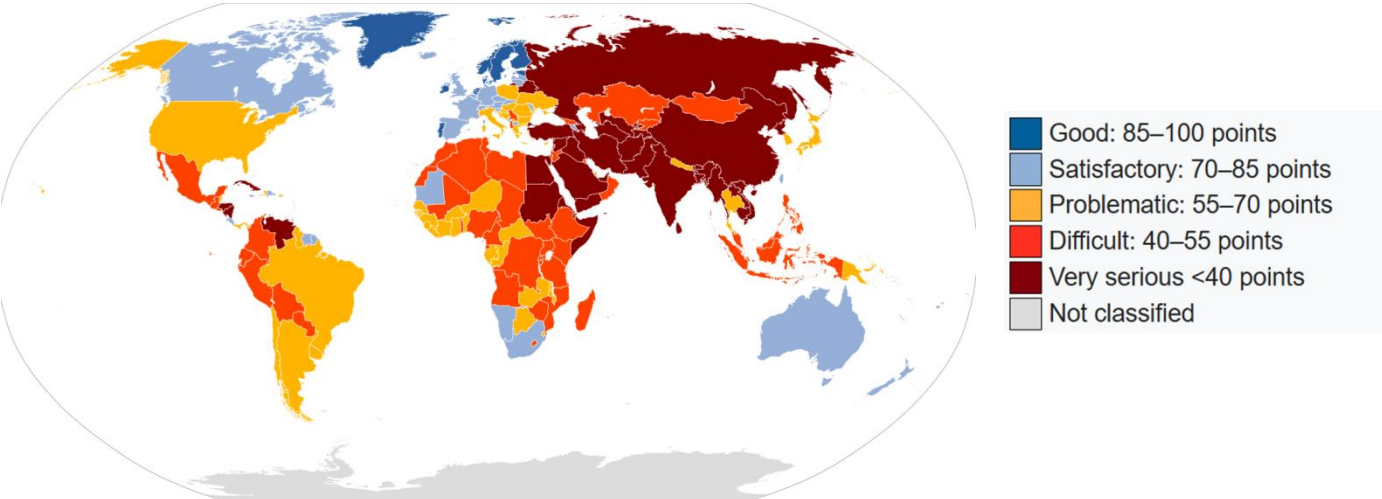
Levels of freedom are scored on a scale from 1 (most free) to 100 (least free). Depending on the basics, the nations are then classified into three types: 1. "Free" 2. "Partly Free" 3. "Not Free".



2) Every year, Reporters Without Borders establishes a subjective ranking of countries in terms of their freedom of the press. The Press Freedom Index list is based on responses to surveys sent to journalists, as well as related specialists such as researchers, jurists, and human rights activists. The survey asks questions about direct attacks on journalists and the media and other indirect sources of pressure against the free press, such as non-governmental groups.

In 2022, the eight countries with the most press freedom are, in order: Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Portugal, and Costa Rica. The ten countries with the least press freedom are, in order: North Korea, Eritrea, Iran, Turkmenistan, Myanmar, China, Vietnam, Cuba, Iraq, and Syria.

*The Press Freedom Index list:*





3) Türkiye, China, Egypt, Eritrea, and Saudi Arabia accounted for 70% of all journalists that were imprisoned in 2018. CPJ reported that "After China, Türkiye, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt, the worst jailers are Eritrea, Vietnam, and Iran."

4) In its 2023 report published on May 3, 'Reporters Without Borders' evaluated the state of media freedom in 180 countries. According to this report, the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran ranks 177 out of 180 countries after North Korea, China and Vietnam, and it has also been named as one of the most dangerous countries for journalists.

## **4-Questions to be concerned**

- What reforms should be made to national legal frameworks to strengthen freedom of speech?
- How effective is international law in safeguarding freedom of speech?
- Are existing international treaties (e.g., Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) sufficient, or should they be revised?
- What role can international organizations play in ensuring press freedom in countries with heavy censorship?
- How can we prevent governments from abusing censorship to silence opposition or maintain power?
- How can we minimize the consequences of disinformation and perception manipulation through media at times of conflict longingly through censorship without interfering with freedom of speech?
- How can we accurately differentiate between freedom of speech and the acts of media outlets' intentional disinformation?
- How can governments effectively implement measures that should be taken for the necessity for protection of children's rights and ensure they are confined from harmful content?
- What legal procedure should be followed in order to create sanctions for media outlets' intentional disinformation acts?
- To what extent should governments have the authority to censor information in the interest of national security or public order?
- How can governments ensure that journalism remains independent and investigative while regulating harmful content through censorship?

## 5- Bibliography

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/freedom-of-expression/>

[https://www.ohchr.org/en/ohchr\\_homepage?gad\\_source=1&gclid=EAJaIQobChMI4MLNi9q9hwMVk5KDBx2vtBGhEAAAYASAAEgKWqvD\\_BwE](https://www.ohchr.org/en/ohchr_homepage?gad_source=1&gclid=EAJaIQobChMI4MLNi9q9hwMVk5KDBx2vtBGhEAAAYASAAEgKWqvD_BwE)

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/freedom-speech/>

<https://www.ala.org/search/site?keys=free+speech>

[https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2024/01/international\\_standards\\_on\\_freedom\\_of\\_expression\\_eng.pdf](https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2024/01/international_standards_on_freedom_of_expression_eng.pdf)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom\\_of\\_speech](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_speech)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First\\_Amendment\\_to\\_the\\_United\\_States\\_Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Censorship#:~:text=Censorship%20is%20the%20suppression%20of,sensitive%2C%20or%20%22inconvenient%22.>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/censorship>

<https://allaboutcookies.org/what-is-internet-censorship>

<https://www.un.org/en/our-work/uphold-international-law>

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/01/1145392>

[https://european-union.europa.eu/institutions-law-budget/institutions-and-bodies/search-all-eu-institutions-and-bodies/court-justice-european-union-cjeu\\_en](https://european-union.europa.eu/institutions-law-budget/institutions-and-bodies/search-all-eu-institutions-and-bodies/court-justice-european-union-cjeu_en)

<https://legal.un.org/ilc/>

<https://www.ungeneva.org/en/about/director-general/legal>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom\\_of\\_the\\_press](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_the_press)

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/media-freedom>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom\\_House](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_House)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reporters\\_Without\\_Borders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reporters_Without_Borders)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disinformation>

<https://www.mediadefence.org/ereader/publications/modules-on-litigating-freedom-of-expression-and-digital-rights-in-south-and-southeast-asia/module-8-false-news-misinformation-and-propaganda/misinformation-disinformation-and-mal-information/>

*“For if we are observed in all matters, we are constantly under threat of correction, judgment, criticism, even plagiarism of our own uniqueness. We become children, fettered under watchful eyes, constantly fearful that—either now or in the uncertain future—patterns we leave behind will be brought back to implicate us, by whatever authority has now become focused upon our once-private and innocent acts. We lose our individuality, because everything we do is observable and recordable.”*

*-Bruce Schneier*

***SERRA YIRTICI***