NATIONAL ELECTION COMMISSION SOUTH KOREA

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA DURING ELECTIONS AND WAYS TO TACKLE DIGITAL DISINFORMATION

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About us





Where we work **Ⅲ■Ⅲ●**98 Search...



What we do







MEDIA MONITORING

Explaining what the media reports



ELECTIONS

Good quality information means better choice



DISINFORMATION

Undermines trust in democracy



QUALITY JOURNALISM

Navigates through information and helps to find solutions



MINORITIES

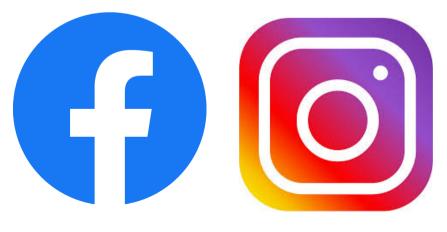
Changing stereotypes in the media



THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND ROLES OF SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS DURING ELECTIONS









THE CHANGING MEDIA ENVIRONMENT



VECTORS OF DISINFORMATION









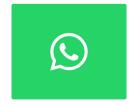












Social media
Messaging platforms
SMS









The arrival of private actors that for the most part remain non-regulated, such as Facebook and Google, has greatly affected citizen's ability to receive important information about elections. These players have become a principal platform of political interaction, as well as a critical vehicle for political advertising



SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

Clear impact on the role of mass communications media during elections

- reporting on the performance of incumbents
- providing candidates with a platform for debate
- allowing candidates to relay their messages to citizens
- reporting on campaign-related developments
- informing voters on how to exercise their rights
- monitoring the electoral process, including on election-day
- reporting to the public the results of election



POSITIVE ASPECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA DURING ELECTIONS



Better reach to voters



Mobilization



Destroy information monopolies



Al can be deployed to detect false information



Voter education



NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA DURING ELECTIONS

Voter suppression
Voter fraud
Incitement to violence, hate speech
Bullying, harassment and surveillance
Cyberespionage
Doxing of candidates
Disinformation & misinformation
Foreign interference in elections
Identity theft
Digital attacks against journalists
Online harassment



DISINFORMATION DURING ELECTIONS



Coordinated inauthentic behaviour



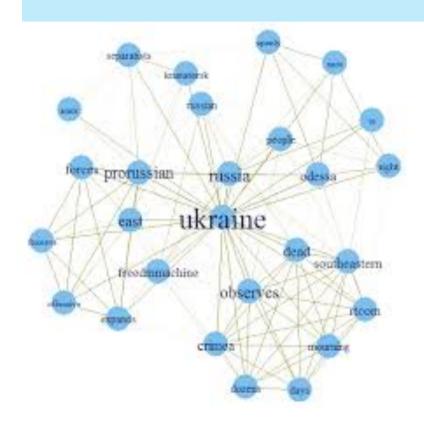
Information operations

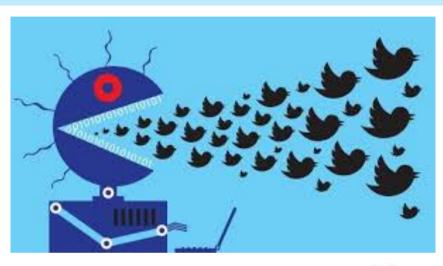


Computational amplification of disinfo



SPREAD OF DISINFORMATION

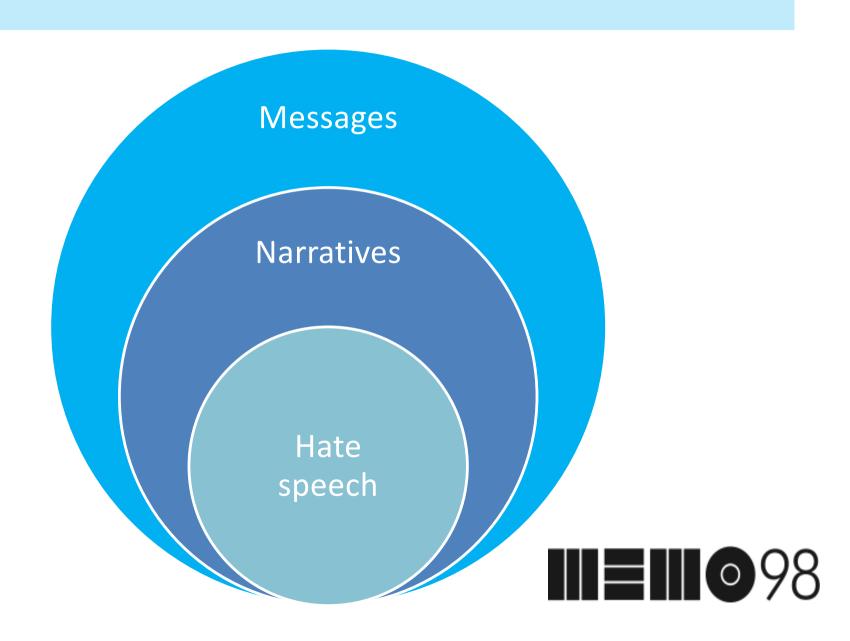








CONTENT OF DISINFORMATION



TARGETS OF DISINFORMATION



Candidates



Political parties



Minorities and vulnerable groups



Individuals

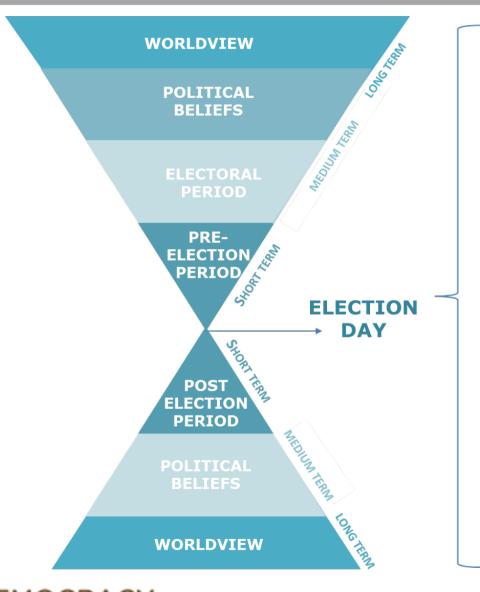


DISINFORMATION

PURPOSE?



DISINFORMATION DURING ELECTIONS



ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE ELECTORAL RESULTS

SHORT TERM

- Voter suppression
- Electoral integrity
- Electoral fraud
- · Questioning the results

MEDIUM TERM

- Discrediting campaigns
- Divisive narratives
- Information aimed at confusing voters
- Microtargeting

LONG TERM

- Polarization
- Attacks on democratic institutions
- Political apathy





DISINFORMATION

Solutions?

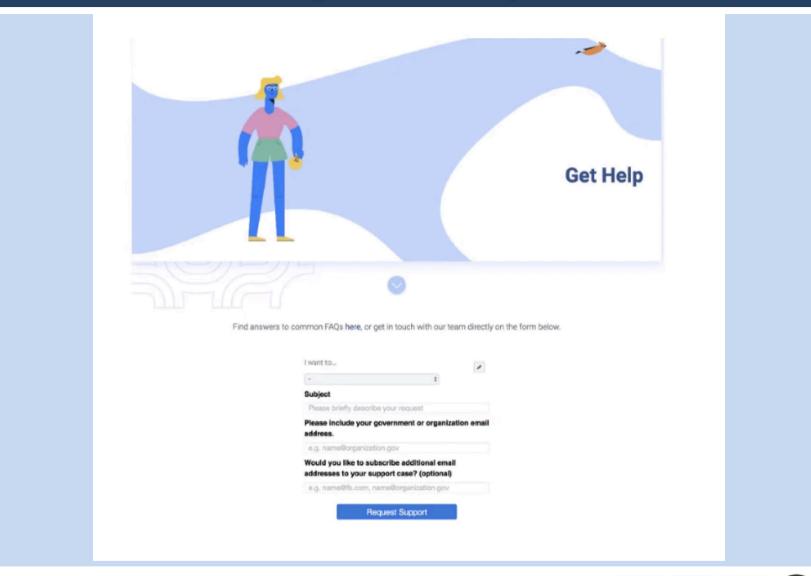


POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS AND RESPONSES





Working with the platforms





Q&A



Thank you

