



## Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/I.I

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### United Nations Human Rights Council

**Co-sponsors:** People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Angola, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Chile, Czech Republic, Republic of Djibouti, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Estonia, Republic of India, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Paraguay, Independent State of Samoa, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

### Topic: The Safety of Journalists

Alarmed by the fact that 2,680 journalists have been killed worldwide since 1990,

Fully alarmed by the fact that countries do not ensure the safety of journalists in their working environment,

Having Considered that the laws surrounding the safety of journalists and the points in this resolution HRC I.I are considered important choices of information,

Having examined false information about journalists and journalism and that journalists are being targeted due to fake news,

Alarmed by countries to be aware that journalists are being targeted due to fake news,

1. Encourages raising awareness about places that do not allow journalists to report;
2. Calls upon popular media sites using commercial breaks and social media campaigns to spread awareness about the safety of journalists and to express hope for journalists through publicity statements;

3. Recommends creating an educational program to help children and adults how to identify false news and teach about the reliability of sources and explain benefits of press freedom into an education program and include speeches from journalists who have had bad experiences, discuss government censorship, and problems journalists face;
4. Further invites NGOs to run a campaign to raise awareness about places that do not allow journalists to speak freely;
5. Encourages raising awareness about places that do not allow journalists to report;
6. Recommends creating and dedicating an international unit, NGOs, or local police to areas where journalists are endangered and keep them safe and teach the journalists how to protect themselves;
7. Requests the creation and enforcement of self defense courses for journalists which could be organized by NGOs, the United Nations, or the state;
8. Encourages the creation of an anonymous, safe database which journalists could have access to and share information between each other;
9. Requests that journalists can buy security systems for their homes with the help of the government if they cannot afford it and supplying;
10. Encourages more meetings to talk about the issue of the safety of journalists to get more people involved;
11. Approves of supplying protection to journalists i.e. stun guns, optional trackers etc.;
12. Calls upon organisations to make embassies for journalist protection;
13. Draws attention to establishing governmental organizations to support freedom of the press;

14. Encourages people to protect the journalist safety and use social media to expand and promote the protection of the rights of journalist;
15. Endorses the movement of journalist exposing the truth and ending false information in journalism;
16. Draws attention to the safety of journalists and journalists who are endangered by their own government.