HASMUN
Kadir Has University
Model United Nations Club

ECOSOC

AGENDA ITEM:

- Combating against false information on the Internet.
- Open Agenda: Building a sustainable future

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL:
ÖMER FARUK CAN

ACADEMIC ASSISTANTS:
SALİM CAN ESER&UĞUR AYBEK

Letter from Secretary-General

Most distinguished participants and dearest guests;
It gives me the utmost pleasure and honor to announce that I will be the 8th Kadir Has University Model United Nations Conference Secretary-General for the year 2022.
In this modernized and corrupted world, a safe place where you can be seen and understood is created and called home. Be the inspiration for enhancing this world and the forerunner in doing so. The HASTRAIN'22 Academic and Organization team has made incredible efforts to provide you, the participants, with one of the best Model UN Conferences for the promises given above.

#welcomehome
Kindest Regards,

Samet Aba
Secretary-General HASTRAIN'22

Welcoming Letter by USG

Dear Delegates,

My name is Ömer Faruk Can and I will be serving you as an Under-Secretary-General. I'm currently Studying at Istanbul University Faculty of Law as a sophomore. I hope nothing but the best for all of us participating and organizing the first edition of the HASTRAIN Model United Nations conference as I aim to help each and every one of you with everything I've got so that we may all improve ourselves and enjoy whilst doing it.

In this Model UN conference, some may be asking why ECOSOC is present as a committee since it is not one of the GA Committee of the UN. The reason why international organs and organizations are set as committees in Model UN conferences is that the conference actually carries an aim towards establishing a higher and more unique level of debating and diplomatic experience rather than being fully committed to the UNGA Committees and limiting the extends of the conference. The ECOSOC committee is a chance for all delegates to see the world and conference experience a bit different from the UNGA committees meanwhile not getting too far to lose focus from the main aim of such conferences, seeing a glimpse of the modern world and steps of politics and diplomacy. Hopefully raising enough awareness to be able to understand, cope with, and even solve such international problems in the future as aimed by such organizations.

As your Under-Secretary-General, we would be expecting you to take up the challenge and become a part of the debates and politics that you will be participating in with your utmost efforts so that you may both improve yourself in the disciplines of MUN conferences and the world and meanwhile enjoy what you are doing to the fullest.

Sincerely Yours,

Ömer Faruk Can

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I- Introduction (committee&agenda item)

Introduction to the Committee

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the 6 principal organs of the United Nations System established by the UN Charter in 1945. It consists of 54 Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly. ECOSOC coordinates economic, social, and related work of the fourteen United Nations specialized agencies, functional commissions and five regional commissions. It serves as the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues, and for formulating policy recommendations addressed to Member States and the United Nations system. It is responsible for:

- promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress;
- identifying solutions to international economic, social and health problems;
- facilitating international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

According to Articles 62-63-64-65 and 66 of the Charter of the United Nations,

- The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.
- It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
- . It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.
- It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.
- The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

- It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.
- The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.
- It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.
- The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.
- The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.
- It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.
- It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

These are the functions and power of the committee.

- **Introduction to the Agenda Item**

Building the Sustainable Future is going to begin with comprehending of the meaning of sustainability. In this committee we are going to find out solution to the problems about the sustainability which we addressed in study guide. Since we pointed out in key terminology part, we have 3 variations of sustainability. As the academic team we just determined to introduct of those 3 variations of sustainability superficially.

II- Key Terminology

Sustainability: Sustainability means meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In addition to natural resources, we also need social and economic resources. Sustainability is not just environmentalism. Embedded in most definitions of sustainability we also find concerns for social equity and economic development.

Environmental Sustainability: Ecological integrity is maintained, all of earth's environmental systems are kept in balance while natural resources within them are consumed by humans at a rate where they are able to replenish themselves.

Economic Sustainability: Human communities across the globe are able to maintain their independence and have access to the resources that they require, financial and other, to meet their needs. Economic systems are intact and activities are available to everyone, such as secure sources of livelihood.

Social Sustainability: Universal human rights and basic necessities are attainable by all people, who have access to enough resources in order to keep their families and communities healthy and secure. Healthy communities have just leaders who ensure personal, labour and cultural rights are respected and all people are protected from discrimination.

III- Chronology of Important Events

2021- World Economic Forum Organized '' Sustainable Development Impact Summit'' :
Clauses which they pointed out:

- Accelerating Solutions to Air Pollution
- Helping to close the gap between global water demand and supply
- Revolutionizing fight against plastic pollution with technology

2015 – Tesla has started to produce a fully electric SUV:

Tesla recently reached a market value of USD $ 50.84 billion, briefly surpassing General Motors – which has a USD $ 50.79 billion market value – and thus becoming the most valuable car company in

the USA. How could a small 14-year-old company take on the 109-year-old giant and largest US automaker? After all, GM produces in 12.5 days what Tesla produces in one year. The answer is the leadership shown by Tesla in incorporating the concept of sustainability at the heart of its business strategy.

Far from focusing on short-term goals and immediate growth – as many traditional car makers do – Tesla decided from the beginning to adopt a big picture approach by focusing on addressing two important sustainability imperatives: the transition to a carbon neutral economy and the urgent need for a new sustainable business model for the transportation industry based on zero emissions.

Most present government policies request automakers to increase their energy efficiency and reduce the environmental footprint caused by engines. In other words, the demand from the regulator to automakers is to produce something that pollutes less and consumes a smaller amount of energy resources.

2015- United Nations General Assembly has set up 17 interlinked global goals named as Sustainable Development Goals (SGD) in order to design sustainable future:

Sustainable Development Goal 1: No Poverty

The goal has seven targets and 13 indicators to measure progress. The five "outcome targets" are: eradication of extreme poverty; reduction of all poverty by half; implementation of social protection systems; ensuring equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology and economic resources; and the building of resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters. The two targets related to "means of achieving" SDG 1 are mobilization of resources to end poverty; and the establishment of poverty eradication policy frameworks at all levels.

Despite the ongoing progress, 10 percent of the world's population live in poverty and struggle to meet basic needs such as health, education, and access to water and sanitation. Extreme poverty remains prevalent in low-income countries, particularly those affected by conflict and political upheaval. In 2015, more than half of the world's 736 million people living in extreme poverty lived in Sub-Saharan Africa. Without a significant shift in social policy, extreme poverty will dramatically increase by 2030. The rural poverty rate stands at 17.2 percent and 5.3 percent in urban areas (in 2016). Nearly half are children.

One of the key indicators that measure poverty is the proportion of population living below the international and national poverty line. Measuring the proportion of the population covered by social protection systems and living in households with access to basic services is also an indication of the level of poverty. Eradicating poverty has been made more difficult by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Local and national lockdowns led to a collapse in economic activity that reduced or eliminated sources of income and accelerated poverty. A study published in September 2020 found that poverty increased by 7 percent in just a few months, even though it had been steadily decreasing for the last 20 years.

Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger

SDG 2 has eight targets and 14 indicators to measure progress. The five "outcome targets" are: ending hunger and improving access to food; ending all forms of malnutrition; agricultural productivity; sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices; and genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals; investments, research and technology. The three "means of achieving" targets include: addressing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets and food commodity markets and their derivatives.

Under-nutrition has been on the rise since 2015, after falling for decades. This majorly results from the various stresses in food systems that include; climate shocks, the locust crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. Those threats indirectly reduce the purchasing power and the capacity to produce and distribute food, which affects the most vulnerable populations and furthermore has reduced their accessibility to food. Up to 142 million people in 2020, have suffered from undernourishment as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Stunting and wasting children statistics are likely to worsen with the pandemic. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic "may add between 83 and 132 million people to the total number of undernourished in the world by the end of 2020 depending on the economic growth scenario".

The world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030. "The signs of increasing hunger and food insecurity are a warning that there is considerable work to be done to make sure the world "leaves no one behind" on the road towards a world with zero hunger. It is unlikely there will be an end to malnutrition in Africa by 2030.

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Good Health and well-being

SDG 3 has 13 targets and 28 indicators to measure progress toward targets. The first nine targets are "outcome targets". Those are: reduction of maternal mortality; ending all preventable deaths under five years of age; fight communicable diseases; ensure reduction of mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health; prevent and treat substance abuse; reduce road injuries and deaths; grant universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education; achieve universal health coverage; and reduce illnesses and deaths from hazardous chemicals and pollution. The four "means to achieving" SDG 3 targets are: implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; support research, development and universal access to affordable vaccines and medicines; increase health financing and support health workforce in developing countries; and improve early warning systems for global health risks.

SDG 3 aims to achieve universal health coverage, that seeks equitable access of healthcare services to all men and women. It proposes to end the preventable death of newborns, infants and children under five (child mortality) and end epidemics.

Good health is essential to sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda. It focuses on broader economic and social inequalities, urbanization, climate crisis, continuing burden of HIV and other infectious diseases, not forgetting emerging challenges such as non-communicable diseases. Considering the global pandemic of COVID-19, there is a need to give significant attention towards the realization of good health and well being on a global scale.

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Quailty Education

SDG 4 has ten targets which are measured by 11 indicators. The seven "outcome-oriented targets" are: free primary and secondary education; equal access to quality pre-primary education; affordable technical, vocational and higher education; increased number of people with relevant skills for financial success; elimination of all discrimination in education; universal literacy and numeracy; and education for sustainable development and global citizenship. The three "means of achieving targets" are: build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools; expand higher education scholarships for developing countries; and increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries.

SDG 4 aims to provide children and young people with quality and easy access to education plus other learning opportunities. One of its targets is to achieve universal literacy and numeracy. A major component in acquiring knowledge and valuable skills in the learning environment. Hence, the urgent need to build more educational facilities and also upgrade the present ones to provide safe, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all.

The prevalence of extreme poverty, insurgency, communal conflicts, and other factors has significantly reduced the progress in many developing countries. Children from poor households have a higher probability of dropping out of school than their counterparts from rich backgrounds.

Disparities between rural and urban areas remain high. In Western Asia and North Africa, the ongoing armed conflict has seen an increase in the number of children who are not attending school. Sub-Saharan Africa made the greatest progress in primary school enrolment among all developing regions – from 52 percent in 1990, up to 78 percent in 2012, but large disparities still remain.

Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender Equality

SDG 5 has nine targets and 14 indicators. Six of the targets are "outcome-oriented": ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; ending violence and exploitation of women and girls; eliminating harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation; increasing value of unpaid care and promoting shared domestic responsibilities; ensuring full participation of women in leadership and decision-making; and ensuring access to universal reproductive rights and health. The three "means of achieving" targets are: fostering equal rights to economic resources, property ownership and financial services for women; promoting empowerment of women through technology; and adopting, strengthening policies and enforcing legislation for gender equality.

Through the pledge to "Leave No One Behind", countries have committed to fast-track progress for those furthest behind, first. SDG 5 aims to grant women and girls equal rights, opportunities to live free without discrimination including workplace discrimination or any violence. This is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected women as they are more vulnerable and have reduced access to treatment. Evidence shows there has been an increase in violence against women during the pandemic.

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Clean Water and sanitation

The six "outcome-oriented targets" include: Safe and affordable drinking water; end open defecation and provide access to sanitation, and hygiene, improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse, increase water-use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies, implement IWRM, protect and restore water-related ecosystems. The two "means of achieving" targets are to expand water and sanitation support to developing countries, and to support local engagement in water and sanitation management.

In 2017, 2.2 billion people lacked safely managed drinking water and 4.2 billion people lacked safely managed sanitation. Three billion people worldwide lack basic hand-washing facilities at home. Two in five healthcare facilities world-wide have no soap and water, or alcohol-based hand rub (2016). The COVID-19 pandemic has made this goal increasingly important. However this pandemic could affect the ability of water utilities to meet this goal by increasing losses on revenues that would otherwise be used to make investments.

SDG 6 is closely linked with other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For example, progress in SDG 6 will improve health SDG3 and improve school attendance, both of which contribute to alleviating poverty. In April 2020, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres said: “Today, Sustainable Development Goal 6 is badly off track" and it “is hindering progress on the 2030 Agenda, the realization of human rights and the achievement of peace and security around the world".

Sustainable Development Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

The goal has five targets to be achieved by 2030. Progress towards the targets is measured by six indicators. Three out of the five targets are "outcome targets": Universal access to modern energy; increase global percentage of renewable energy; double the improvement in energy efficiency. The remaining two targets are "means of achieving targets": to promote access to research, technology and investments in clean energy; and expand and upgrade energy services for developing countries. In other words, these targets include access to affordable and reliable energy while increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. This would involve improving energy efficiency and enhancing international cooperation to facilitate more open access to clean energy technology and more investment in clean energy infrastructure. Plans call for particular attention to infrastructure support for the least developed countries, small islands and land-locked developing countries.

According to a report in 2019, the world is making progress towards achieving SDG 7, but will fall short of meeting the targets by 2030 at the current rate of progress SDG 7 and Climate change mitigation (SDG 13) are closely related and complementary. In order to achieve long term climate goals, the world needs to put more effort into renewable energy.

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 8 has twelve targets in total to be achieved by 2030. Some targets are for 2030; others are for 2020. The first ten are "outcome targets". These are; "sustainable economic growth; diversify, innovate and upgrade for economic productivity", "promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises", "improve resource efficiency in consumption and production", 'full employment and decent work with equal pay', 'promote youth employment, education and training', 'end modern slavery, trafficking, and child labour', 'protect labour rights and promote safe working environments', 'promote beneficial and sustainable tourism', universal access to banking, insurance and financial services. In addition, there are also two targets for "means of achieving", which are: Increase aid for trade support; develop a global youth employment strategy.

This goal aims at ensuring the economic sector of every country provides the necessary need for its citizen to have a good life irrespective of their background, race or culture. Roughly half the world's population still lives on the equivalent of about US$2 a day. In many places, having a job does not guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. This slow and uneven progress could require everyone to rethink and retool the economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty.

For the least developed countries, the economic target is to attain at least a 7 percent annual growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2018, the global growth rate of real GDP per capita was 2 per cent. In addition, the rate for least developed countries was 4.5 per cent in 2018 and 4.8 per cent in 2019, less than the 7 per cent growth rate targeted in SDG 8. The COVID-19 pandemic is pushing the world into the worst global economic crisis since the Great Depression.

Sustainable Development Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrustructure

SDG 9 has eight targets, and progress is measured by twelve indicators. The first five targets are "outcome targets": develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructures; promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization; increase access to financial services and markets; upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability; enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies. The remaining three targets are "means of achieving" targets: Facilitate sustainable infrastructure development for developing countries; support domestic technology development and industrial diversification; universal access to information and communications technology.

The goal has interlinkages with other SDGs. While industrialization is connected to SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), innovation and new skills development will help realise SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities).

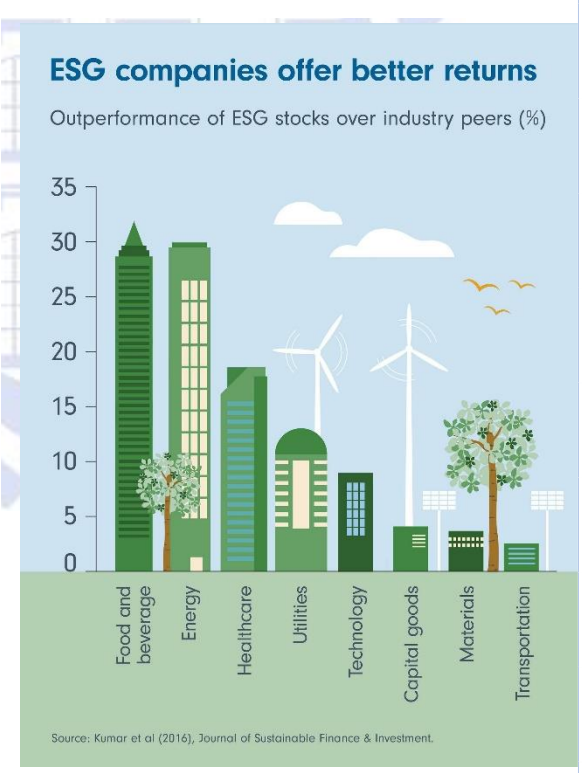
In 2019, 14% of the world's workers were employed in manufacturing activities. This percentage has not changed much since 2000. The share of manufacturing employment was the largest in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (18 percent) and the smallest in sub-Saharan Africa (6 percent). Millions of people are still unable to access the internet due to cost, coverage, and other reasons. It is estimated that just 53.4% of the world's population are currently internet users. Estimates suggest that by the end of 2020, the world will have reached just 57% global internet use and 23% in least developed countries.

Sustainable Development Goal 10: Reduced Inequality

The Goal has ten targets to be achieved by 2030. Progress towards targets will be measured by indicators. The first seven targets are "outcome targets": Reduce income inequalities; promote universal social, economic and political inclusion; ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination; adopt fiscal and social policies that promotes equality; improved regulation of global financial markets and institutions; enhanced representation for developing countries in financial institutions; responsible and well-managed migration policies. The other three targets are "means of achievement" targets: Special and differential treatment for developing countries; encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries; reduce transaction costs for migrant remittances.

Target 10.1 is to "sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average". This goal, known as "shared prosperity", is complementing SDG 1, the eradication of extreme poverty, and it is relevant for all countries in the world. In 73 countries during the period 2012–2017, the bottom 40 per cent of the population saw its incomes grow. Still, in all countries with data, the bottom 40 per cent of the population received less than 25 per cent of the overall income or consumption.

Sustainable Development Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



SDG 11 has 10 targets to be achieved, and this is being measured with 15 indicators. The seven "outcome targets" include safe and affordable housing, affordable and sustainable transport systems, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage, reduction of the adverse effects of natural disasters, reduction of the environmental impacts of cities and to provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces. The three "means of achieving" targets include strong national and regional development planning, implementing policies for inclusion, resource efficiency, and disaster risk reduction in supporting the least developed countries in sustainable and resilient building. 3.9 billion people—half of the world's population—currently live in cities globally. It is projected that 5 billion people will live in cities by 2030. Cities across the world occupy just 3 percent of the Earth's land, yet account for 60–80 percent of energy consumption and 75 percent of carbon emissions. Increased urbanization requires increased and improved access to basic resources such as food, energy and water. In addition, basic services such as sanitation, health, education, mobility and information are needed. However, these requirements are

unmet globally, which causes serious challenges for the viability and safety of cities to meet increased future demands.

SDG 11 represents a shift in international development cooperation from a focus on poverty as a rural phenomenon to recognizing that cities, especially in the global south, are facing major challenges with extreme poverty, environmental degradation and risks due to climate change and natural disasters. Despite its ambiguous targets and goals, is still an important tool for addressing urban challenges and calls for actors to develop realistic, locally defined indicators and outputs to fit the urban context of specific cities to promote more sustainable, inclusive and equal cities.

Sustainable Development Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

According to the United Nations Environment Programme, Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) refers to “the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations”.

The growing global population combined with unsustainable uses of natural resources is causing devastating impacts on the planet — propelling climate change, destroying ecosystems, and rising pollution levels. As a result of these growing challenges, sustainable consumption and production aims to inspire governments, businesses, and citizens to do more and better with less, as it promotes economic growth without environmental degradation. Also, increases resource efficiency promotes sustainable lifestyles. In addition, sustainable consumption and production can also contribute to poverty alleviation and the transition towards low-carbon and green economies. Therefore, the United Nations invites all initiatives that address any of the targets and its indicators, including the use of eco-friendly production methods and reducing the amount of waste. By 2030, national recycling rates should increase, as measured in tons of material recycled. Further, companies should adopt sustainable practices and publish sustainability reports.

Sustainable Development Goals 13: Climate Action

The official mission statement of this goal is to "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts". SDG 13 has five targets which are to be achieved by 2030. They cover a wide range of issues surrounding climate action. The first three targets are "output targets": Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters; integrate climate change measures into policies and planning; build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change. The remaining two targets are "means of achieving" targets: To implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; and to promote mechanisms to raise capacity for planning and management. Along with each target, there are “indicators” that provide a method to review the overall progress of each target, along with SDG 13 as a whole. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

IV- Major Parties Involved

THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM:

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is an international non-governmental and lobbying organisation based in Cologny, canton of Geneva, Switzerland. It was founded on 24 January 1971 by German engineer and economist Klaus Schwab. The foundation, which is mostly funded by its 1,000 member companies – typically global enterprises with more than five billion US dollars in turnover – as well as public subsidies, views its own mission as "improving the state of the world by engaging business, political, academic, and other leaders of society to shape global, regional, and industry agendas''

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (UN)

The

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who're furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.

The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.

TESLA:

Tesla is an American multinational automotive and clean energy company headquartered in Austin, Texas. Tesla designs and manufactures electric vehicles (electric cars and trucks), battery energy storage from home to grid-scale, solar panels and solar roof tiles, and related products and services. Tesla is one of the world's most valuable companies and remains the world's most valuable automaker with a market capitalization of more than US$840 billion. In 2021, the company had the most worldwide sales of battery electric vehicles and plug-in electric vehicles, capturing 21% of the battery-electric (purely electric) market and 14% of the plug-in market (which includes plug-in hybrids). Through its subsidiary Tesla Energy, the company develops and is a major installer of photovoltaic systems in the United States. Tesla Energy is also one of the largest global suppliers of battery energy storage systems, with 3.99 gigawatt-hours (GWh) installed in 2021.

Tesla was incorporated in July 2003 by Martin Eberhard and Marc Tarpenning as Tesla Motors. The company's name is a tribute to inventor and electrical engineer Nikola Tesla. In February 2004, via a $6.5 million investment, Elon Musk became the largest shareholder of the company. He has served as CEO since 2008. According to Musk, the purpose of Tesla is to help expedite the move to sustainable transport and energy, obtained through electric vehicles and solar power. Tesla began production of its first car model, the Roadster sports car, in 2009. This was followed by the Model S sedan in 2012, the Model X SUV in 2015, the Model 3 sedan in 2017, and the Model Y crossover in 2020. The Model 3 is the all-time bestselling plug-in electric car worldwide, and, in June 2021, became the first electric car to sell 1 million units globally. Tesla's global sales were 936,222 cars in 2021, an 87% increase over the previous year, and cumulative sales totaled 3 million cars as of August 2022. In October 2021, Tesla's market capitalization reached $1 trillion, the sixth company to do so in U.S. history.

Tesla has been the subject of many lawsuits, increasing government scrutiny, journalistic criticism, and public controversies arising from statements and acts of CEO Elon Musk and from allegations of creative accounting, whistleblower retaliation, worker rights violations, and unresolved and dangerous technical problems with their products.

UNFCCC

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) established an international environmental treaty to combat "dangerous human interference with the climate system", in part by stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. It was signed by 154 states at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), informally known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992. It established a Secretariat headquartered in Bonn, Germany, and entered into force on 21 March 1994.

V- Key point to be addresed

As the Ecosoc Committee we would like to consider all of the goals published by UN as the primary venue for debating global economic and social concerns and developing advice and accentuate World Economic Forum and Tesla as well. We are going to improve those possible solutions, thus we are going to create new solution attemps as well with aim of those goals. The links are published in the part of **Works Cited and Useful Links,** would be enough our agenda item. Each and every delegate of our committee would know that we are going to address and take actions in an economic, social and environmental way of **Sustainability.**

Works Cited and Useful Links

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II. Introduction to Topic: *Combating against the false information on the internet*

First of all, in order to make a correct distinction in terms of the subject, definitions of different words related to the subject should be made.

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, disinformation is defined as *false information spread in order to deceive people*. On the other hand, misinformation is defined as *wrong information, or the fact that people are misinformed.* As it can be seen, the difference between the meanings of the two words occurs at the point of consciousness. Both words

mean the spread of erroneous information. However, one of them is done deliberately to manipulate people.

As it can be expected, all nations belong to United Nations need to work very carefully on the elements that emerge as a result of these two concepts. In addition, we must remember that the moves taken to prevent these elements mostly occur by violating human rights. To put it simply, steps to be taken on false information on social media, along with very minor misapplications, may violate the right to freedom of expression.

At another point, the reason why these concepts are so deeply embeeded in our lives is that they spread very quickly among people. According to the data of the World Health Organization, the rate of spread of false information and the spread of coronavirus are very similar.

It should also be noted that, along with the pandemic period, a new era of disinformation has opened. In this period of time, many social media elements have made arrangements to prevent the spread of false information during the pandemic period. For example, Twitter introduced a number of new rules in April 2020 to detect misinformation that reduces the impact of information shared by health authorities with the public.

III. Historical Background and Important Events

First of all, world history has faced many waves of false news. Especially in the political arena, these similar methods have been used throughout history in order to influence the public. It played a role in catalyzing the Enlightenment, when the Catholic Church's false explanation of the 1755 Lisbon Earthquake prompted Voltaire to speak out against religious dominance. The very first American colonial newspaper ran a fake story about France's Louis XIV. It was used by Nazi propaganda machines to build anti-Semitic fervor. During the

time period of World War II, there was a ministry that had the direct task of deceiving and firing the people. Also, we know that Hitler relied mostly on this ministry.

In the 1890s, rival American newspaper publishers Joseph Pulitzer and William Hearst competed over the audience through sensationalism and reporting rumors as though they were facts, a practice that became known at the time as "yellow journalism." Their incredulous news played a role in leading the US into the Spanish-American War of 1898. Eventually there was a backlash against the lack of journalistic integrity: The public demanded more objective and reliable news sources, which created a niche that the *The New York Times* was established to fill at the turn of the 20th century. Yellow journalism became less common. That is, until the rise of web-based news brought it all back in full force.

As can be seen, the spread of misinformation dates back to ancient times. However, it takes much time for this to be done consciously and for it to get a name. Moreover, the fact that misinformation becomes a weapon and this weapon will be used frequently will be in the era of development of technology. The pandemic period is also a seperate stage fort he spread of misinformation.

As we said before, the prevalence of fake news has increased with the recent rise of social media, especially the Facebook News Feed, and this misinformation is gradually seeping into the mainstream media. Several factors have been implicated in the spread of fake news, such as political polarization, post-truth politics, motivated reasoning, confirmation bias, and social media algorithms

Fake news can reduce the impact of real news by competing with it. For example, a BuzzFeed News analysis found that the top fake news stories about the 2016 U.S. presidential election received more engagement on Facebook than top stories from major media outlets. It also particularly has the potential to undermine trust in serious media coverage. Multiple strategies for fighting fake news are currently being actively researched, for various types of fake news. Politicians in certain autocratic and democratic countries have demanded effective self-regulation and legally-enforced regulation in varying forms, of social media and web search engines.

IV. Understanding and Fundamental Elements

Although we have defined it before, in order to increase the efficiency of the discussion, it is necessary to define the majority of the different concepts that exist. It should also be said that, in order to be able to classify, the usage of patterns of misinformation should also be recognized. According to the Claire Wardle, these identifications are:

1. satire or parody ("no intention to cause harm but has potential to fool")

2. false connection ("when headlines, visuals or captions don't support the content")

3. misleading content ("misleading use of information to frame an issue or an individual")

4. false context ("when genuine content is shared with false contextual information")

5.impostor content ("when genuine sources are impersonated" with false, made-up sources)

6. manipulated content ("when genuine information or imagery is manipulated to deceive", as with a "doctored" photo)

7. fabricated content ("new content is 100% false, designed to deceive and do harm")

Also again Wardle and Derakhshan divide the concept of “misinformation” into three categories. First of all, disinformation is information that is deliberately produced and disseminated to harm a person, institution, social group or country. Secondly, mesinformation is information that is produced and disseminated with no intent to harm. Ordinary social media users in their own ecosystems knowingly or unknowingly harm each other as well. The information they disseminate can be evaluated in this category. The third category is maleformation. Maleinformation is factual information that can only be applied to an individual or institution. Also, it can harm the country as well.

According to the Caroline Jack, there is also another concept which is called problematic information. This concept cover the public relations activities, propaganda, cultural critisim and humor and other things as well. It is also a reference point for the intent to cause harm in production and dissemination.

However, after making the definitions, the first thing we need to do in order to understand the subject is to examine the behavior of people on the subject. First, we are going to search about how do users who distrust news organizations understand of the news they encounter while using social media, messaging applications and search engines?

According to the research, being in the digital environment, communicating with relatives and such capabilities of technology serve other purposes such as having fun. On the other hand, people's trust in the news varies according to the subject of the news. Generally, users do not trust the news published. However, it is observed that this distrust increases when the content of the news covers political issues.

Again, according to those stated within the scope of the same research which is done by Reuters, users that do not read the news are examined. Also, they named the evaluation mechanisms of the users as *snap judgement* in the sense of the decision/judgement made quickly and without thinking and identified six different mechanisms. These mechanisms are:

1. Familiarity of the source

2. Tone of the title.

3. Sharer of the news.

In addition to the images used in the news, the person also includes tips based on platform availability. As might be expected, news that coming from family and friends or accessed websites are more followed by users.

According to the participant's point of view, if the news comes from the source closed to that person's idea, this source is perceived by the person as much more reliable. On the other hand, if it comes from "opposition", sources that do not comply with the idea of information, it can be easily given as "wrong".

However, according to a different and more comprehensive approach by Kozinets, he calls the epoch we live in as the *post – truth* era. According to him, during this era, people's relations with the public sphere are no longer based on trust.

Also, information about the spread of false information will be useful in terms of our topic. The MIT research team, which examined the spread of a total of 126.000 information on Twitter between 2006-2016, found that the possibility of sharing inacurate content on social media is 70 percent more than the correct ones. The most interesting aspect of this research is that fake accounts were not included in the resarch. Therefore, according to the conclusion to be drawn from the research, the main factors that spread false information are not fake accounts, they are directly "human".

As it can be understood, this issue is not only a problem of global system. States are also taking steps to prevent the related problem within themselves. Especially in pandemic period, many states have made arrangements to prevent the spread of misinformation about the pandemic and the resulting panic. As an example of these arrangements, UK government created a team to detect and remove the false information from the internet. According to another example, during the Zika epidemic that started in Brazil in 2016, corrective measures taken by official authorities in the face of misinformation spread on social media studies did not bring the desired benefit. Moreover, research finds that these studies carried out by official institutions also overshadow the correct information.

As it can be understood from the examples given and the subject itself, the first step in preventing the spread of false information is to increase the controllability of this information by people. In this direction, according to the IFLA, steps to be taken to verify the shared information are as follows:

1. Consider the source (to understand its mission and purpose)

2. Read beyond the headline (to understand the whole story)

3. Check the authors (to see if they are real and credible)

4. Assess the supporting sources (to ensure they support the claims)

5. Check the date of publication (to see if the story is relevant and up to date)

6.Ask if it is a joke (to determine if it is meant to be satire)

7.Review your own biases (to see if they are affecting your judgment)

8.Ask experts (to get confirmation from independent people with knowledge)

About identification in online, Media scholar Nolan Higdon has argued that a critical media literacy education focused on teaching students how to detect fake news is the most effective way for mitigating the pernicious influence of propaganda. In his book "The Anatomy of Fake News: A Critical News Education," Higdon offers a ten-step guide for detecting fake news. When identifying a source of information, one must look at many attributes, including but not limited to the content of the email and social media engagements. Specifically, the

language is typically more inflammatory in fake news than real articles, in part because the purpose is to confuse and generate clicks. Furthermore, modeling techniques such as n-gram encodings and bag of words have served as other linguistic techniques to determine the legitimacy of a news source. On top of that, researchers have determined that visual-based cues also play a factor in categorizing an article, specifically some features can be designed to assess if a picture was legitimate and provides more clarity on the news. There is also many social context features that can play a role, as well as the model of spreading the news. Websites such as "Snopes" try to detect this information manually, while certain universities are trying to build mathematical models to do this themselves.

V. Steps Taken by the United Nations

The damage caused by misinformation and out topic has previously been assessed by the UN. However , it is possible to say that this number of assessments has increased with the pandemic period. In addition, the steps taken under UN will be mentioned in general and basic details will be explained.

a. Producing and disseminating facts and accurate information: The World Health Organization (WHO), which is at the forefront of the battle against the pandemic, is transmitting authoritative information based on science while also seeking to counter myths.

Due to the high demand for timely and trustworthy information about COVID-19, WHO has established the Information Network for Epidemics (EPI-WIN) that unites technical and social media teams working closely to track and respond to misinformation, myths and rumours and provide tailored information and evidence for action.

For instance, when the first confirmed case of COVID-19 was reported in Uganda, some communities in the country's north believed that the virus was caused by evil spirits and performed rituals to "push the spirits back to the West." Hate speech targeted at foreigners within the communities began to increase. The Ugandan Government took on a more active role in addressing the virus and disseminating accurate information from WHO. Many precautionary measures from WHO and the Government were translated into local languages to raise awareness among various communities, especially those in remote, hard-to-reach areas with limited access to digital information.

United Nations country teams and missions on the ground are using all available channels, such as radio and social media to dispel rumours and counter misinformation, while the Organization's 59 UN Information Centres are also taking the lead in fighting disinformation in local languages.

b. Partnering with businesses: Partnering with WhatsApp and Facebook, WHO launched dedicated messaging services in several languages, including Arabic, English, French, Hindi, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish, to share critical guidance on COVID-19. This easy-to-use messaging service could reach up to 2 billion people and allows WHO to get the facts directly into people's hands.

WHO also partnered with Rakuten Viber to launch a new interactive chatbot which aims to get accurate information about COVID-19 to people in multiple languages. This partnership gives WHO the potential to reach over 1 billion people in their local language directly through their mobile phones.

WHO and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), are calling on all telecommunication companies worldwide to join their initiative to help unleash the power of communication technology to save lives from COVID-19 through text messages. An estimated 3.6 billion people remain offline, most of whom live in low-income countries, where an average of just two out of every ten people are online. These text messages will reach billions of people who are not able to connect to the internet for information.

c. Working with media and journalists: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has published two policy briefs that assess the COVID-19 'disinfodemic' of falsehoods, fabrications and misinformation. The policy briefs were supported by the International Center for Journalists (ICFJ), which is assisting journalists working on the frontlines of the "disinfodemic" around the world, to ensure accurate, trustworthy and verifiable public health information reaches communities everywhere.

The Bureau of UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) has approved several initiatives in Africa, India and the Caribbean. "In developing

countries, the coronavirus crisis can only aggravate an already challenging environment for the media, particularly for community media which often lack capacity and resources, but which service the most vulnerable communities," said UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, Moez Chakchouk.

d. Mobilizing civil society: The United Nations works closely with thousands of civil society organizations around the world that are associated with the UN Department of Global Communications (DGC) and affiliated with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

DGC provides key sources of information for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on opportunities to access, participate in and contribute to UN high-level processes and events including briefings during this unprecedented period of lockdown. Its weekly newsletter reaches some 1,900 organizations globally. The Department has put out a call asking NGOs worldwide to share their stories that highlight how they are contributing to the global response to COVID-19 and how they are using WHO guidelines to inform their activities. The Department is also encouraging all NGOs to act on science, share solutions and inspire solidarity.

Together with WHO, DGC also launched a global civil society survey about COVID-19 to learn what misinformation, stigma and myths are circulating around the world and threatening the global response.

"It is imperative for the UN to continue to benefit from the expertise, experience and partnership of civil society worldwide, including youth," said Jeffrey Brez, Chief of DGC's Civil Society and Advocacy Unit. "WHO already has excellent networks and we hope this additional information will allow the UN at large to communicate as effectively as possible, flatten the curve and save lives and livelihoods."

e. Speaking out for rights: Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, recently spoke out against restrictive measures imposed by several States against the independent media, as well as the arrest and intimidation of journalists, saying the free flow information was vital in fighting COVID-19.

"Some States have used the outbreak of the new coronavirus as a pretext to restrict information and stifle criticism," Bachelet said. "A free media is always essential, but we have never depended on it more than we do during this pandemic, when so many people are isolated and fearing for their health and livelihoods."

"Credible, accurate reporting is a lifeline for all of us," said the UN human rights chief, who also noted that some political leaders had directed statements towards journalists and media workers that created a hostile environment and compromised their safety and ability to do their work.

VI. Possible Solutions

Many titles that will evoke the solution proposals in terms of the subject have been examined. So that, concrete examples of solutions could be:

- International misinformation research
- Helping firms to produce software that can detect false information from the internet.
- Creating a budget for actions to be taken.
- Increasing the level of education in the world.
- To identify the elemts that will prevent fanaticism in people.
- To help firms in order to create reliable news centers.

VII. Conclusion

With the spread of universal media tools in the world, the spread of false information has also exceeded its potential. However, due to the fact that the tools are universal, either drastic interventions will be taken inside the state administration or this problem will be solved through international studies.

As we have mentioned before, due to the sensivitivity of the subject, the studies that will be created as a unity will be essential. Because, according to the rigidity of the regulations to be made on the subject, it is quite possible that it violates fundamental rights and freedoms.

In this direction, it is essential that the Economic and Social Council, which has been ineffective on this issue sor far, must called to duty.

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