

Title: Codes with examples appendix for “Framing disinformation through legislation: Evidence from policy proposals in Brazil”

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Date: June 26th, 2024

Note: The material contained herein is supplementary to the article named in the title and published in the Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) Misinformation Review.

Appendix: Codes with examples

Below is the complete list of codes used in this research. The codes are divided by problem definition and treatment recommendation. There is an excerpt from a bill that exemplifies what types of bills were classified according to each code.

Table 1. Codes with examples.

	Codes	Bill excerpt
Problem	<i>Health disinformation</i> Bill 3131/2020	“Although the topic has become popular among political disputes, fake news unfortunately also captured the public health agenda at a time of a serious illness, COVID-19. Fake news in health issues, at this delicate moment in national life, deprives citizens of their informative self-determination, puts people’s health at risk– as it impedes access to news with scientific support– and subjects the general population to vested interests.”
	<i>General disinformation</i> Bill 1974/2019	(this bill) “Establishes a National Week to combat Fake News, to be celebrated annually throughout the national territory in the first week of April, creates the National Day to combat Fake News, to be celebrated every April 1 st , and provides other measures.”
	<i>Defamation & Hate speech</i> Bill 2390/2021	“The Federal Supreme Court did not approve the ‘right to be forgotten’ proposal, as not to violate freedom of expression, but it is necessary to legally guarantee the right to repair, correct, and rectify information for victims of fake news or erroneous and outdated news, both in the vehicle of original publication and in subsequent ones, to ensure that users who are impacted by erroneous or outdated news also find updated information, guaranteeing them the right to rapid reparation.”
	<i>Government disinformation</i> Bill 4027/2020	(this bill) “Amends Law Nº 12.232, of April 29, 2020, to prevent governmental advertising in media outlets that propagate fake news.”
	<i>Election disinformation</i> Bill 5347/2020	(this bill) “Creates the Law to Combat Disinformation during Elections.”

<p>Treatment</p>	<p><i>Criminalization</i> Bill 200/2019</p> <p><i>Digital literacy</i> Bill 2854/2020</p> <p><i>Platform regulation</i> Bill 2601/2019</p> <p><i>Sanction</i> Bill 1941/2020</p> <p><i>Others</i> Bill 4260/2020</p>	<p>“This bill turns into a crime the act of promoting or sharing false news on the world wide web, to combat this harmful practice.” (Prison sentence of 2 to 8 months and payment of R\$ 1,500 to 4,000 days-fine.)</p> <p>(this bill authorizes) “The Executive Branch to create a Fund to Combat False Information, for which fines collected will be reversed into actions to combat the publication of false news and the establishment of awareness campaigns (on the issue).”</p> <p>(in this bill) “We added an article to the Civil Rights Framework for the Internet–Marco Civil–to establish liability between the person who produces or disseminates false content and the Internet provider who, after due notification of the existence of false or misleading news, fails to remove such content diligently, within the scope and technical limits of its service.”</p> <p>(this bill) “Establishes a fine as a penalty for anyone who intentionally disseminates fake news about epidemics, pandemics, or social events that characterize tragedies or public calamities in the national territory via electronic, telematic, digital, written, television, or radio media.”</p> <p>“We propose that during elections it is prohibited to suspend or reduce the quality of Internet service plans. This measure aims to guarantee voters full access to information about elections, something essential for the full exercise of the right to a conscious and well-informed vote.”</p>
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Note: The author translated the bills' excerpts into English.