

# Prompt 1

Based on the five categories below can you relate the below policy close to which one category? and why have you chosen that category to show the evidence?

Policy -

## Category 1 - Contexts

Category 1 Definition - Business and economy, COVID-19, domestic politics, education and capacity building, human rights and development, international relations, internet integrity, legislation, public administration, security and defense, societal discourse, and cyber ecology. The broad or specific background of the policy document.

## Category 2 - Actors

Category 2 Definition - Government agencies, organizations, communities, groups, individuals, and/or other entities that play a role or have an influence in the governance or regulation of disinformation, misinformation, fake news, false information, and conspiracy theories. These actors can be diverse and include a wide range of participants involved in public discourses and political processes, decision-making, policy-making, and other aspects of governance.

## Category 3 - Issues

Category 3 Definition - Conspiracy theory, economy-related misinformation, general misinformation, health-related misinformation, ideology-related misinformation, news and media, political misinformation. Different types of misinformation or misinformation-related matters being regulated or discussed.

## Category 4 - Channels

Category 4 Definition - Algorithm, social media, applications other than social media, data and online traffic, hardware, and infrastructure. Carriers or channels of misinformation creation, distribution, and consumption, in particular, the ICT-based ones.

## Category 5: Instruments

Instruments Definition: Direct actions, Administrative Punishment, Court Actions, Direct Moderation, Encouraging citizen complaints, Fines, Arrests, Warnings, Requirements or orders, Surveillance, Expenditure-based actions, Information-based actions, Condemning behaviors, Promoting media literacy, Policy making, Investigation and research. Actions that the policy document serves/creates, mandates, or suggests.

# Prompt 2

Policy -

Please read the above policy. Based on the five categories below can you relate the below policy close to which only one category is closely related to? and why have you chosen that category for that policy to show the evidence?

## Category 1 - Contexts

Category 1 Definition - Business and economy, COVID-19, domestic politics, education and capacity building, human rights and development, international relations, internet integrity, legislation, public administration, security and defense, societal discourse, and cyber ecology. The broad or specific background of the policy document.

## Category 2 - Actors

Category 2 Definition - Government agencies, organizations, communities, groups, individuals, and/or other entities that play a role or have an influence in the governance or regulation of disinformation, misinformation, fake news, false information, and conspiracy theories. These actors can be diverse and include a wide range of participants involved in public discourses and political processes, decision-making, policy-making, and other aspects of governance.

## Category 3 - Issues

Category 3 Definition - Conspiracy theory, economy-related misinformation, general misinformation, health-related misinformation, ideology-related misinformation, news and media, political misinformation. Different types of misinformation or misinformation-related matters being regulated or discussed.

## Category 4 - Channels

Category 4 Definition - Algorithm, social media, applications other than social media, data and online traffic, hardware, and infrastructure. Carriers or channels of misinformation creation, distribution, and consumption, in particular, the ICT-based ones.

## Category 5: Instruments

Instruments Definition: Direct actions, Administrative Punishment, Court Actions, Direct Moderation, Encouraging citizen complaints, Fines, Arrests, Warnings, Requirements or orders, Surveillance, Expenditure-based actions, Information-based actions, Condemning behaviors, Promoting media literacy, Policy making, Investigation and research. Actions that the policy document serves/creates, mandates, or suggests.

# Prompt 3

Based on the five categories below can you relate the below policy close to which one category? and why have you chosen that category to show the evidence?

## Category 1 - Contexts

**Category 1 Definition** - Business and economy, COVID-19, domestic politics, education and capacity building, human rights and development, international relations, internet integrity, legislation, public administration, security and defense, societal discourse, and cyber ecology. The broad or specific background of the policy document.

**Policy 1 Example for Context:** (ii) digital literacy education campaigns and user-friendly detection tools for the public to reduce the proliferation and impact of disinformation and digital content forgeries;

**Policy 2 Example for Context:** Whereas, in an effort to combat attacks against journalists, Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken recently announced a new policy allowing the Department of State to impose visa restrictions on individuals who, acting on behalf of a foreign government, are believed to have been directly engaged in serious, extraterritorial counter-dissident activities, including those that suppress, harass, surveil, threaten, or harm journalists, activists, or other persons perceived to be dissidents for their work;

## Category 2 - Actors

**Category 2 Definition** - Government agencies, organizations, communities, groups, individuals, and/or other entities that play a role or have an influence in the governance or regulation of disinformation, misinformation, fake news, false information, and conspiracy theories. These actors can be diverse and include a wide range of participants involved in public discourses and political processes, decision-making, policy-making, and other aspects of governance.

**Policy 1 Example for Actors:** (C) increase the ability of internet companies, journalists, watchdog organizations, other relevant entities, and members of the public to-(i) meaningfully scrutinize and identify potential digital content forgeries; and (ii) relay trust and information about digital content provenance to content consumers.

**Policy 2 Example for Actors:** To authorize appropriations for the Global Engagement Center of the Department of State. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT CENTER. There is authorized to be appropriated \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 for the Global Engagement Center of the Department of State to counter foreign state and non-state sponsored propaganda and disinformation.

## Category 3 - Issues

**Category 3 Definition** - Conspiracy theory, economy-related misinformation, general misinformation, health-related misinformation, ideology-related misinformation, news and media, political misinformation. Different types of misinformation or misinformation-related matters being regulated or discussed.

**Policy 1 Example for Issue:** To require ByteDance to divest itself of certain assets, and to require the

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to review certain business relationships between ByteDance and United States businesses,

**Policy 2 Example for Issue:** perhaps the most pernicious aspect of the digital revolution, disinformation, intentionally misleading, erroneous information threatens our very democracy, leading to mistrust of institutions, cynicism about our leaders, and skepticism about our ability to solve social problems

#### **Category 4 - Channels**

**Category 4 Definition** - Algorithm, social media, applications other than social media, data and online traffic, hardware, and infrastructure. Carriers or channels of misinformation creation, distribution, and consumption, in particular, the ICT-based ones.

**Policy 1 Example for Channels:** (5) potential strategies to mitigate the dissemination and negative impacts of COVID-19-related disinformation and misinformation (and specifically the dissemination of disinformation and misinformation on social media), including through improved disclosures and addressing information literacy

**Policy 2 Example for Channels:** that-(A) the United States Government should promote digital literacy, civics education, and public awareness to build societal resilience to foreign malign cyber-enabled information operations;

#### **Category 5: Instruments**

**Instruments Definition:** Direct actions, Administrative Punishment, Court Actions, Direct Moderation, Encouraging citizen complaints, Fines, Arrests, Warnings, Requirements or orders, Surveillance, Expenditure-based actions, Information-based actions, Condemning behaviors, Promoting media literacy, Policy making, Investigation and research. Actions that the policy document serves/creates, mandates, or suggests.

**Policy 1 Example for Instrument:** (c) Plan and Guidance.--On the effective date of this Act, the Attorney General shall publish a report containing-- `(1) a plan to effectuate and enforce section 1041; (2) a description of the efforts of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, and such other states or groups as the Attorney General determines appropriate, to use deep fake technology to impact elections or public policy debates in the United States or other democracies; (3) a description of the impact of intimate and sexual deep fakes on women and marginalized communities; and (4) in order to increase the likelihood of such prosecutions, official guidance to Federal prosecutors regarding any potential legal concerns that may impede such prosecutions absent clarification."

**Policy 2 Example for Instrument:** To modify the Standard Form 86 questionnaire used for national security eligibility determinations to include questions regarding an individuals membership in, or association with, organizations spreading conspiracy theories regarding the Government and participation in the activities occurring at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, and for other purposes.

## Prompt 4

Based on the five categories below can you relate the below policy close to which one category? and why have you chosen that category to show the evidence?

**Actors Definition** - Government agencies, organizations, communities, groups, individuals, and/or other entities that play a role or have an influence in the governance or regulation of disinformation, misinformation, fake news, false information, and conspiracy theories. These actors can be diverse and include a wide range of participants involved in public discourses and political processes, decision-making, policy-making, and other aspects of governance.

**Annotated Example1:**

“Social media companies use algorithms that determine what material users see online, and those algorithms often prioritize content based on the popularity of the content, or similarity to previously seen content, which means that a user exposed to information once could see more of that kind of information over time, furthering the effects of misinformation and disinformation.”

**Expert Reasoning:** This sentence clearly indicates that social media companies have certain responsibilities in disinformation distribution because of the algorithms they use to recommend content to users. Therefore, social media companies are actors or stakeholders in this disinformation policy.

**Annotated Example 2:**

(4) developing, in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Education, the Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and any non-governmental civil society, privacy, media-literacy, or other public interest entity determined appropriate by the Director, or a designee, and disseminating information literacy, including digital literacy and media literacy, and information resilience public awareness campaigns relating to pandemics.

**Expert Reasoning:** This sentence mentions a number of actors that this policy determines should play a role in tackling disinformation through literacy and awareness programs, including Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Education, the Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services, non-governmental civil society, and privacy, media-literacy, or other public interest entity. Meanwhile, this sentence also indicates an instrument, that is, developing information literacy and public awareness campaigns.

**Instruments Definition:** Direct actions, Administrative Punishment, Court Actions, Direct Moderation, Encouraging citizen complaints, Fines, Arrests, Warnings, Requirements or orders, Surveillance, Expenditure-based actions, Information-based actions, Condemning behaviors, Promoting media literacy, Policy making, Investigation and research. Actions that the policy document serves/creates, mandates, or suggests.

**Annotated Example 1:**

(b) Establishment of Task Force.--(1) Establishment.--The Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, shall establish a task force, to be known as “the National Deepfake Provenance Task Force”, to--(A) investigate the feasibility of, and obstacles to, developing and deploying standards and technologies for determining digital content provenance; (B) propose policy changes to reduce the proliferation and impact of digital content forgeries, such as the

adoption of digital content provenance and technology standards; and (C) serve as a formal mechanism for interagency coordination and information sharing to facilitate the creation and implementation of a national strategy to address the growing threats posed by digital content forgeries.

**Expert Reasoning:** This section specifies how the task force should be established, what its name should be, and what its major responsibilities are. This is a typical example of a political instrument.

**Annotated Example 2:**

(12) The bipartisan report of the Cyberspace Solarium

Commission concluded that-(A) the United States Government should promote digital literacy, civics education, and public awareness to build societal resilience to foreign malign cyber-enabled information operations; and (B) a sustainable solution to fighting misinformation and disinformation will require equipping people in the United States with the media and digital literacy necessary to recognize untrustworthy online content.

**Expert Reasoning:** This section states the conclusion and recommendations made by a government commission. It recommends two political instruments to fight disinformation: first, the government should use education methods to make the public more aware of foreign disinformation; second, the government should help its citizens increase their media and digital literacy. This section also mentions an important political actor, the United States Government.

**Issue Definition** - Conspiracy theory, economy-related misinformation, general misinformation, health-related misinformation, ideology-related misinformation, news and media, political misinformation. Different types of misinformation or misinformation-related matters being regulated or discussed.

**Annotated Example 1:**

To require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award targeted grants to State, Tribal, Territorial, and local health departments or nonprofit organizations in geographic locations with racial and ethnic minorities and other vulnerable populations disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 to disseminate information regarding the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines, and for other purposes.

**Expert Reasoning:** This is the title of a bill which clearly states the issue the bill targets at: in some geographic locations, racial and ethnic minorities and other vulnerable populations were disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 and COVID-19-related disinformation, especially regarding the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines.

**Annotated Example 2:**

(a) In General.--Except as provided in subsection (j), any person who, using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce, produces an advanced technological false personation record with the intent to distribute such record over the internet or knowledge that such record shall be so distributed, shall ensure such record, complies with--

**Expert Reasoning:**

This sentence reveals the issue that this policy aims to solve or take action on, which is deep fake technology. Meanwhile, this sentence also mentions the actor, any person who uses the facility of interstate or foreign commerce to produce and distribute deep fake records.

**Channel Definition** - Algorithm, social media, applications other than social media, data and online traffic, hardware, and infrastructure. Carriers or channels of misinformation creation, distribution, and consumption, in particular, the ICT-based ones.

**Annotated Example 1**

A provider of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of health misinformation that is created or developed through the interactive computer service during a covered period if the provider promotes that health misinformation through an algorithm used by the provider (or similar software functionality), except that this subparagraph shall not apply if that promotion occurs through a neutral mechanism, such as through the use of chronological functionality.

**Expert Reasoning:** This case presents a scenario in which entities intentionally misuse algorithms, interactive computer services, and software, thereby disrupting the neutral mechanism and leading to the spread of misinformation. In this scenario, algorithms, interactive computer services, and software act as the carriers and vehicles for the dissemination of information.

**Annotated Example 2**

secure the information and

communications technology and services supply chain and to counter the threat posed by mobile applications and software services developed and owned by foreign adversaries, specifically the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, which continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.

**Expert Reasoning:** In this case, two categories of tools are mentioned. The first comprises information and communication technology, which is targeted for protection. The second category, which includes mobile applications and software services created by foreign adversaries, is suspected of posing a national security threat. This latter group can be classified as channels.

**Context Definition** - Business and economy, COVID-19, domestic politics, education and capacity building, human rights and development, international relations, internet integrity, legislation, public administration, security and defense, societal discourse, and cyber ecology. The broad or specific background of the policy document.

**Annotated Example 1**

Recognizing widening threats to freedom of the press and free expression around the world, and reaffirming the vital role that a free and independent press plays in informing local and international audiences about public health crises, countering misinformation and disinformation, and furthering discourse and debate to advance healthy democracies in commemoration of World Press Freedom Day on May 3, 2021.

**Expert Reasoning:** This case suggests that the background information indicates a worldwide concern regarding the basic human rights, such as the freedom of speech and public health.

**Annotated Example 2**

Whereas Reporters Without Borders asserts that "press freedom in [Burma] has been set back ten years in ten days" after the February 2021 military coup, during which--

(1) at least 40 journalists were arrested, including BBC journalist

Aung Thura and Associated Press journalist Thein Zaw; (2) media workers were forced into hiding and confronted censorship,

harassment, internet blocks, beatings, interrogations, threats, and injuries at the hands of the military; and

(3) multiple independent media outlets had to cease operations or close altogether or had their licenses revoked by the military;

**Expert Reasoning:** The concern about misinformation in this case has been discussed with regard to freedom of speech and censorship, particularly media outlets and journalism.



## Prompt 5

Based on the five categories below can you relate the below policy close to which one category? and why have you chosen that category to show the evidence?

Policy -

**Actors Definition** - Government agencies, organizations, communities, groups, individuals, and/or other entities that play a role or have an influence in the governance or regulation of disinformation, misinformation, fake news, false information, and conspiracy theories. These actors can be diverse and include a wide range of participants involved in public discourses and political processes, decision-making, policy-making, and other aspects of governance.

**Actors Unique Aspects:**

Diverse Participation: The category encompasses a broad range of participants from various sectors, including public, private, and civil society, each playing unique roles.

Active Engagement: Actors are actively involved in creating solutions, policies, or interventions aimed at mitigating the impact of misinformation and disinformation.

Policy and Regulation Focus: A significant aspect of this category is the focus on the development and implementation of policies and regulations that directly address misinformation challenges.

**Channel Definition** - Algorithm, social media, applications other than social media, data and online traffic, hardware, and infrastructure. Carriers or channels of misinformation creation, distribution, and consumption, in particular, the ICT-based ones.

**Channels Unique Aspects:**

ICT Focus: Emphasis on information and communication technology platforms and how they can be manipulated or utilized to spread misinformation.

Regulation of Digital Infrastructure: Policies aimed at regulating the underlying digital infrastructure and algorithms that facilitate the spread of misinformation.

Transparency and Accountability: A significant aspect involves ensuring that these channels operate with greater transparency, particularly concerning algorithms and content moderation practices, to mitigate misinformation's impact.

**Issue Definition** - Conspiracy theory, economy-related misinformation, general misinformation, health-related misinformation, ideology-related misinformation, news and media, political misinformation. Different types of misinformation or misinformation-related matters being regulated or discussed.

**Issue Unique Aspects:**

Subject-Specific Focus: The categorization is based on the content of the misinformation rather than the medium through which it is spread or the entities combating it.

Broad Scope of Topics: Covers a wide range of subjects, indicating the varied nature of misinformation across different fields.

Regulation and Discussion: Encompasses policies and discussions aimed at directly addressing the misinformation of specific types or themes.

**Context Definition** - Business and economy, COVID-19, domestic politics, education and capacity building, human rights and development, international relations, internet integrity, legislation, public administration, security and defense, societal discourse, and cyber ecology. The broad or specific background of the policy document.

**Context Unique Aspects:**

Wide-ranging Domains: Context encompasses a diverse range of backgrounds from international relations to public health crises, indicating the multifaceted nature of policy motivations.

Background-Driven: Policies categorized under Context are inherently tied to the circumstances, challenges, or environments they are designed to address or arise from.

Adaptive Nature: This category highlights the adaptive nature of policy-making in response to evolving societal, economic, technological, and political landscapes.

**Instruments Definition:** Direct actions, Administrative Punishment, Court Actions, Direct Moderation, Encouraging citizen complaints, Fines, Arrests, Warnings, Requirements or orders, Surveillance, Expenditure-based actions, Information-based actions, Condemning behaviors, Promoting media literacy, Policy making, Investigation and research. Actions that the policy document serves/creates, mandates, or suggests.

**Instruments Unique Aspects:**

Diverse Mechanisms: Instruments can range from legal actions like fines and court orders to softer measures such as awareness campaigns or promoting media literacy.

Direct Impact: These actions directly facilitate the execution or enforcement of policies intended to combat misinformation.

Varied Scope: Instruments may operate at various levels, from individual behavioral changes to organizational or societal shifts, through regulatory, voluntary, or educational means.

# Final Prompt

Based on the six categories below can you relate the below policy close to which one category? and why have you chosen that category to show the evidence?

## Policy -

### Category 1: Actors

**Actors Definition:** Government agencies, organizations, communities, groups, individuals, and/or other entities that play a role or have an influence in the governance or regulation of disinformation, misinformation, fake news, false information, and conspiracy theories. These actors can be diverse and include a wide range of participants involved in public discourses, political processes, and other aspects of governance, such as making decisions and suggestions, making administrative rules, issuing executive orders, enacting laws, researching, programming, educating, and much more.

Actors include government agencies, regulatory bodies, non-governmental organizations, media companies, digital platforms(The term "digital media" refers to any media that is created, distributed, or consumed in digital form), and individual activists or experts who work towards identifying, mitigating misinformation.

#### Actors Unique Aspects:

Diverse Participation: The category encompasses a broad range of participants from various sectors, including public, private, and civil society, each playing unique roles.

Active Engagement: Actors are actively involved in creating solutions, policies, or interventions aimed at mitigating the impact of misinformation and disinformation.

Policy and Regulation Focus: A significant aspect of this category is the focus on the development and implementation of policies and regulations that directly address misinformation challenges.

### Category 2: Channels

**Channels Definition:** All channels, means, carriers, and mechanisms that enable disinformation creation, distribution, transmission, dissemination, and consumption. They are primarily technological-enabled mechanisms, but not limited to information and communication technologies. They include: (1) distribution channels such as online platforms and applications, (2) technology-enabled disinformation operations such as manipulating data and online traffic and the misuse of social media; and (3) technological enablers of disinformation such as deep fake and other algorithms

Social media platforms(Social media refers to websites and apps that allow users to create and share content or participate in social networking.), algorithms, internet hosting services, content delivery networks, and various digital applications like mobile apps. These examples showcase how misinformation spreads across different digital channels, from social media to more specific technologies like deepfake creation tools.

#### Channels Unique Aspects:

ICT Focus: Emphasis on information and communication technology platforms and how they can be manipulated or utilized to spread misinformation.

Regulation of Digital Infrastructure: Policies aimed at regulating the underlying digital infrastructure and algorithms that facilitate the spread of misinformation.

Transparency and Accountability: A significant aspect involves ensuring that these channels operate with greater transparency, particularly concerning algorithms and content moderation practices, to mitigate misinformation's impact.

### **Category 3: Issue**

**Issue Definition:** Specific aspects or types of disinformation, misinformation, fake news, false information, and conspiracy theories that the policy tries to tackle (such as correct, control, intervene regulate, manage, govern, etc.) using the instrument or instruments mentioned in this policy.

Conspiracy theory, economy-related misinformation, general misinformation, health-related misinformation, ideology-related misinformation, news and media, political misinformation.

#### **Issue Unique Aspects:**

**Subject-Specific Focus:** The categorization is based on the content of the misinformation rather than the medium through which it is spread or the entities combating it.

**Broad Scope of Topics:** Covers a wide range of subjects, indicating the varied nature of misinformation across different fields.

**Regulation and Discussion:** Encompasses policies and discussions aimed at directly addressing the misinformation of specific types or themes.

### **Category 4: Context**

**Context Definition:** The environmental, societal, legal, political, or economic background that prompts the creation, intention, and focus of a policy document. It can be international background, domestic background, or both. It can be broad or specific to one particular situation. It captures the motivations and circumstances that drive the need for specific policies. In a United States legislation bill, it usually appears at the beginning of the document.

Business and economy, COVID-19, domestic politics, education and capacity building, human rights and development, international relations, internet integrity, legislation, public administration, security and defense, societal discourse, and cyber ecology.

#### **Context Unique Aspects:**

**Wide-ranging Domains:** Context encompasses a diverse range of backgrounds from international relations to public health crises, indicating the multifaceted nature of policy motivations.

**Background-Driven:** Policies categorized under Context are inherently tied to the circumstances, challenges, or environments they are designed to address or arise from.

**Adaptive Nature:** This category highlights the adaptive nature of policy-making in response to evolving societal, economic, technological, and political landscapes.

### **Category 5: Instruments**

**Instruments Definition:** Actions that the policy document serves/creates, mandates, or suggests. Direct actions, Administrative Punishment, Court Actions, Direct Moderation, Encouraging citizen complaints, Fines, Arrests, Warnings, Requirements or orders, Surveillance, Expenditure-based actions, Information-based actions, Condemning behaviors, Promoting media literacy, Policy making, Investigation and research.

#### **Instruments Unique Aspects:**

**Diverse Mechanisms:** Instruments can range from legal actions like fines and court orders to softer measures such as awareness campaigns or promoting media literacy.

**Direct Impact:** These actions directly facilitate the execution or enforcement of policies intended to combat misinformation.

**Varied Scope:** Instruments may operate at various levels, from individual behavioral changes to organizational or societal shifts, through regulatory, voluntary, or educational means.