

# The Misapprehension of Online Harm Remedies in Misinformation and Disinformation

Eka Nugraha Putra

Research Fellow

Centre for Trusted Internet and Community (CTIC-NUS)

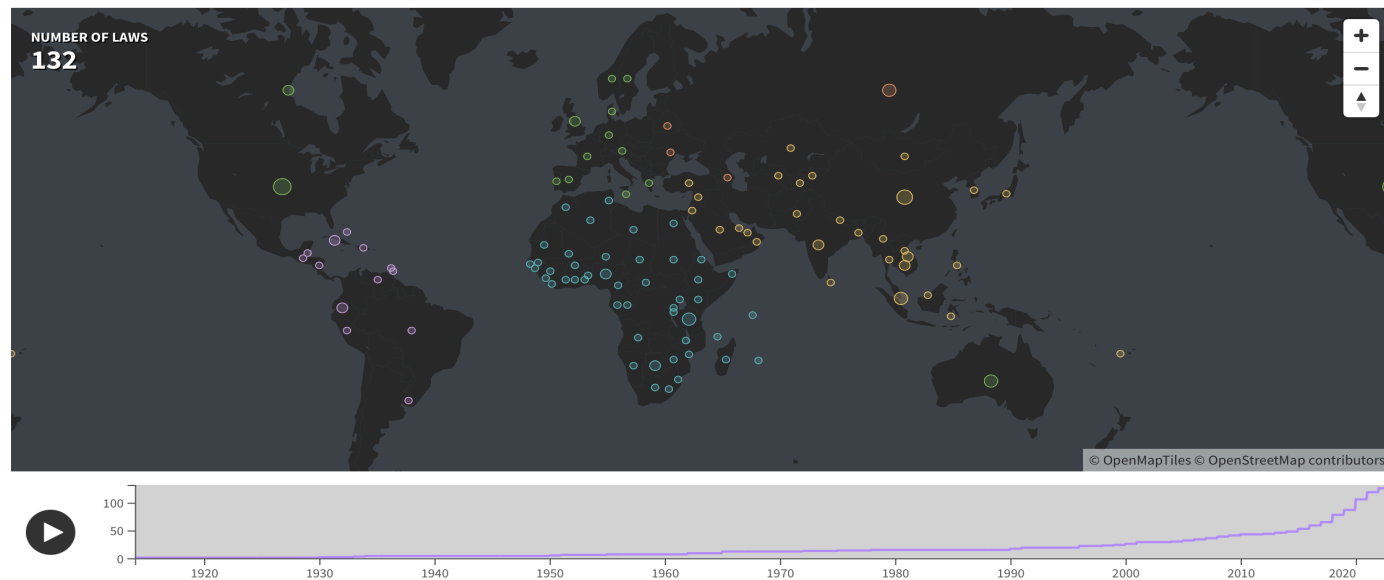
iGyro Symposium, 28 April 2025

# Presentation Agenda

- Introduction
- Research Questions
- Preliminary Findings
- Initial Conclusion

# Introduction

Global Legislative Map of Misinformation Laws



By [NUS Centre for Trusted Internet & Community](#) (2024).

## 03 Research Questions

1. How adequately do current legal frameworks address risks and harms caused by misinformation and disinformation?

2. How do current legal frameworks correlate with the prevalence and reduction of misinformation and disinformation?

# Preliminary Findings: Legislative Measures for Mis- and Disinformation

India : Two laws, composite powers are 11 and 20, vague definitions of fake, false, and misleading information

China: Six laws, the lowest composite power is 12, the highest is 20, harms economic disturbance, public order, national security, and societal public interest, but some of them are not defined in the laws.

The Philippines: Two laws, and composite powers are 15 and 11, No definitions of public health emergency, economic disruption, and national security.

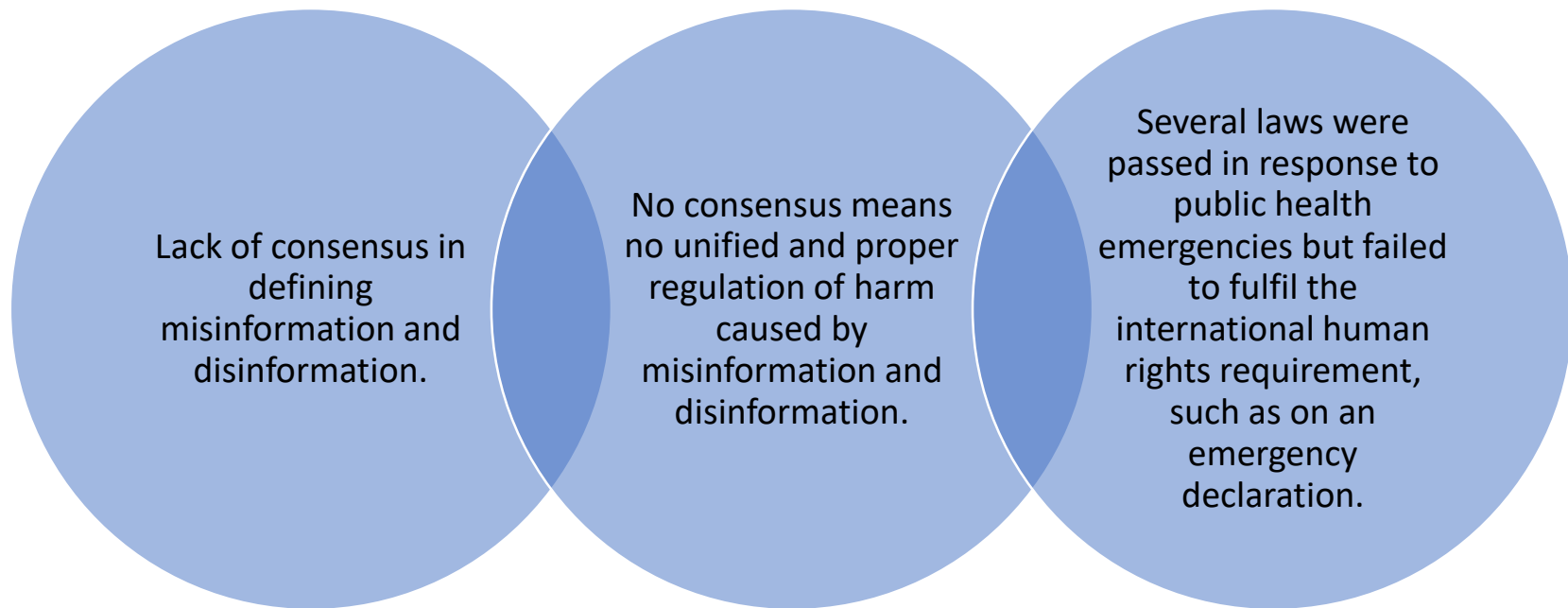
# Preliminary Findings: Definitions of Mis- and Disinformation

“False news”, “fake”,  
“false”, or “misleading  
information”.

Production, distribution,  
and consumption occur  
primarily online.

Crucial to assess whether  
any harm caused by  
misinformation and  
disinformation occurs  
online.

# Initial Conclusion





**THANK YOU**

[enputra@nus.edu.sg](mailto:enputra@nus.edu.sg)