

Forum: UN AI Governance Committee

Issue 2: Combating AI-Generated Misinformation and Deepfakes in Elections and Political Processes

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The question of Combating AI-Generated Misinformation and Deepfakes in Elections and Political Processes

Videos

- [United Nations – Artificial Intelligence for Good Global Summit](#)
- [World Economic Forum – How AI Could Affect Elections and Democracy](#)
- [Brookings Institution – Deepfakes, Democracy, and Election Integrity](#)
- [OECD – Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Governance](#)
- [European Parliament – Artificial Intelligence Act Explained](#)
- [TEDx – How to Spot Misinformation Online](#)
- [Reuters – AI, Elections and Political Misinformation Coverage](#)

Articles

- [Artificial Intelligence Act \(European Union\)](#)
- [Digital Services Act \(European Commission\)](#)
- [United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems](#)
- [Election Commission of India – Advisories on AI-Generated Content](#)
- [Superior Electoral Court of Brazil \(TSE\) – AI Regulations in Electoral Campaigns](#)
- [Federal Communications Commission – AI-Generated Robocalls Declaratory Ruling](#)
- [OECD – Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Governance](#)
- [World Economic Forum – Global Risks Report 2024](#)
- [Brookings Institution – Deepfakes and Elections](#)
- [European Parliamentary Research Service – Artificial Intelligence and Electoral Processes](#)

Key Terms

Artificial Intelligence (AI): Computer systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, including generating text, images, audio, and video.

Generative AI: Artificial intelligence systems capable of creating new content such as text, images, audio recordings, and videos.

Deepfake: Synthetic media generated or altered using AI techniques to depict individuals saying or doing actions that did not occur.

Misinformation: False or inaccurate information shared regardless of intent.

Disinformation: False information deliberately created or distributed to deceive audiences.

Election Integrity: The principle that electoral processes remain free, fair, transparent, and secure.

Content Labeling: The identification of content as AI-generated or digitally manipulated.

Digital Literacy: The ability to access, evaluate, and critically assess information found online.

Fact-Checking: The process of verifying the accuracy of information using reliable evidence and sources.

Platform Moderation: Actions taken by online platforms to review, remove, label, or restrict content that violates policies.

Algorithmic Transparency: Disclosure regarding how automated systems operate and make decisions.

Overview

The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed the way information is created, distributed, and consumed. While AI offers significant benefits in areas such as communication, education, and technological innovation, it has also introduced new challenges for democratic processes. One of the biggest concerns is the growing use of AI-generated misinformation and deepfakes during elections and political campaigns. Misinformation in politics is not a new thing. However, advances in generative AI have made it possible to create realistic text, images, audio recordings, and videos that can be difficult for citizens to distinguish from authentic content. Deepfakes, in particular, use machine learning techniques to manipulate or generate media depicting individuals saying or doing things that never happened. Such content can spread rapidly through social media platforms, messages, and digital news.

The issue gained international attention following concerns regarding digital misinformation during major elections in the late 2010s. Since then, improvements in AI technology have increased the quality and accessibility of artificial media. By 2023 and 2024, publicly available AI tools help users to create convincing content with minimal technical

expertise, increasing concerns about their potential impact on election integrity and public trust.

Governments and international organizations have responded by introducing new regulatory frameworks and policy initiatives. In the European Union, the Digital Services Act and Artificial Intelligence Act established transparency requirements and obligations for large online platforms. Brazil's Superior Electoral Court adopted rules requiring identification of AI-generated campaign materials and prohibiting deceptive deepfakes intended to influence voters. In India, election authorities issued advisories regarding AI-generated content during election periods, while multiple states in the United States introduced legislation regulating AI-generated political advertisements and synthetic media. Technology companies have also taken action. Major platforms and AI developers, including Google, Meta, Microsoft, OpenAI, TikTok, and X, have introduced content-labeling systems, detection technologies, and moderation policies intended to identify manipulated content and reduce the spread of harmful misinformation. Despite these efforts, enforcement challenges remain due to the speed at which information spreads online and the difficulty of detecting increasingly sophisticated deepfakes.

As AI technologies continue to evolve, the international community faces the challenge of balancing innovation, freedom of expression, privacy rights, and election security. The development of effective regulations, public awareness initiatives, and international cooperation mechanisms will be essential in protecting democratic processes from manipulation while ensuring that AI remains a beneficial tool for society.

Statistics & Infographics



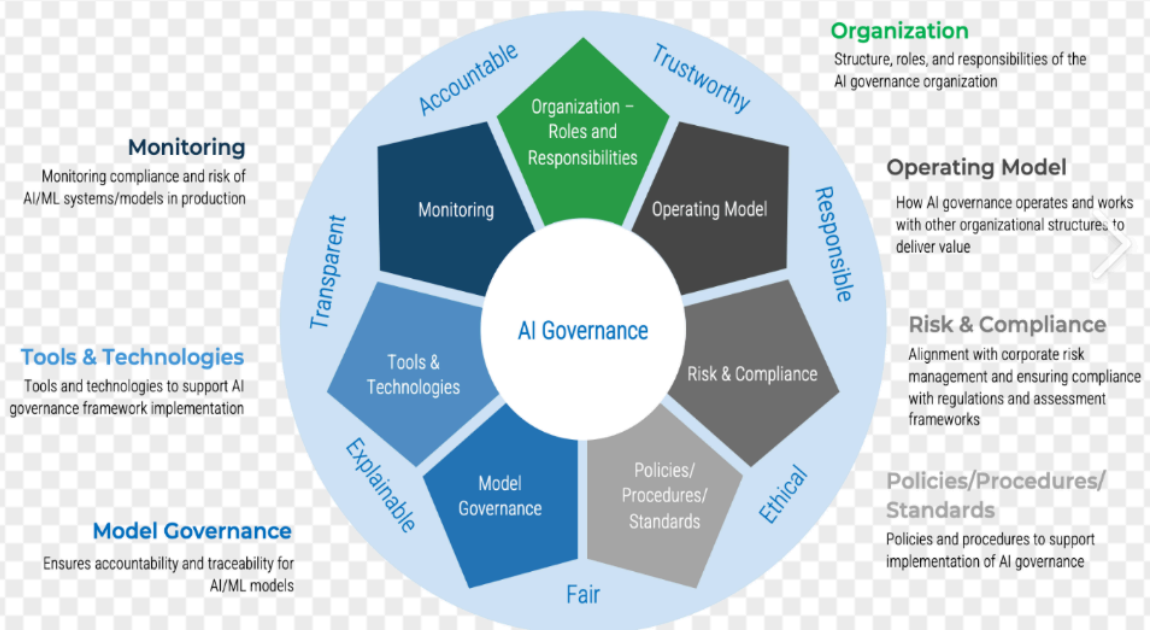
AI Governance Coverage by Major Global City

% of organizations with comprehensive AI governance — Economist Impact / Kyocera 2025



Even the best-performing city has only 1 in 9 organizations with full governance

AI Governance Framework



How Can We Ensure Responsible AI Governance?

01

Conduct an AI inventory by identifying all AI systems currently in use across your organization, and establish an AI ethics committee to guide decision-making with diverse perspectives.

02

Implement regular AI audits to assess your systems for bias, accuracy, and compliance, using tools like Google's What-If Tool, IBM's AI Fairness 360, and Fairlearn to automate parts of the process.

03

Designate an AI Ethics Officer reporting directly to the C-suite to oversee governance efforts, and create AI stewards within each business unit to act as liaisons between the central AI governance team and their departments.

Timeline

2016	Digital misinformation becomes a major topic of discussion following several national elections and referendums.
2018	Advances in deepfake technology increase public and governmental attention toward synthetic media.
2022	The European Union reaches political agreement on major provisions of the Digital Services Act and AI Act.
2023	Public availability of advanced generative AI tools increases significantly.
February 2024	Brazil's Superior Electoral Court adopts regulations governing AI use in electoral campaigns.
March 2024	The United Nations General Assembly adopts a resolution on safe, secure, and trustworthy artificial intelligence.
2024	The European Union formally adopts the Artificial Intelligence Act.
2024	The Election Commission of India issues election-related advisories concerning AI-generated content.
2024	Multiple U.S. states introduce or implement legislation regulating AI-generated political advertisements and election materials.

Major Parties

United States– Federal agencies, state governments, election authorities, and legislators have introduced measures relating to AI-generated political content. Regulation varies between states and federal institutions.

European Union – The European Commission, European Parliament, and Member States are responsible for implementing provisions of the AI Act and Digital Services Act.

India – The Election Commission of India oversees election administration and issues guidance regarding campaign conduct, including the use of digital and AI-generated content.

Brazil – The Superior Electoral Court (TSE) regulates electoral campaigns and oversees compliance with electoral rules concerning AI-generated content.

Technology Companies – Companies including Google, Meta, Microsoft, OpenAI, TikTok, and X operate major digital platforms and AI systems. These organizations implement content moderation policies, labeling systems, and transparency measures relating to synthetic media.

United Nations – The United Nations facilitates international dialogue on AI governance, digital cooperation, and emerging technologies through resolutions, advisory bodies, and multilateral discussions.

Possible Solutions

The Political Committee should work toward solutions that protect election integrity while respecting freedom of expression and technological innovation. Delegates may consider requiring clear labeling of AI-generated political advertisements and campaign materials, improving cooperation between governments and technology companies, supporting independent fact-checking organizations, and promoting digital literacy programs to help citizens identify misinformation. Member States may also explore international standards for synthetic media disclosure, investments in detection technologies, and mechanisms for sharing information regarding election-related disinformation campaigns.

Committee Objective

The objective of the AI Committee at RCMUN is to see the impact of AI misinformation and fake news in politics worldwide. Delegates should analyse international responses to this, find problems in regulatory frameworks, and create solutions for them. The committee aims to encourage international cooperation, responsible use of artificial intelligence, and the development of policies that make sure democratic institutions adapt to the rapidly developing technologies.

Sources