

## Resolution on the limits to the right to freedom of expression

As a result of the attack on the Capitol in Washington D.C. on 6 January by supporters of former President Donald Trump, social networks such as Twitter, Instagram and Facebook, among others, decided to block accounts and delete several statements and a video published by the former President of the USA that they considered incited to violence. This has been followed by a second impeachment against the former President, which was approved by the House of Representatives on 13 January on a single charge of "incitement to insurrection", which argues that Trump "repeatedly issued false statements asserting that the Presidential election results were the product of widespread fraud", and that he also "wilfully made statements that, in context, encouraged—and foreseeably resulted in—lawless action at the Capitol". All these events have opened up a worldwide debate on what limits there are to the fundamental right to freedom of expression.

- The **IDC-CDI** is in favour of the use of social networks as a means to facilitate communication and exchange information in an increasingly globalised world, guaranteeing users the fundamental right to freedom of expression.
- The **IDC-CDI** is against the oppressive actions of private companies that decide unilaterally and without consensus with the corresponding legislative bodies, to censor publications and block accounts because they consider their content inappropriate, thus violating users' fundamental right to freedom of expression.
- However, the **IDC-CDI** condemns the excessive use of social networks to incite a coup, for anti-democratic purposes, and in violation of the rule of law, and therefore encourage citizens to act violently against the law and public order.
- At the same time, the **IDC-CDI** condemns the use of social networks as a means of attacking the right to honour and privacy of individuals and political personalities in an unjustified and disproportionate manner.
- The **IDC-CDI** reaffirms its rejection to racist, antisemitic and all forms of hate speech and advocates that a balance should be struck between the right to freedom of expression and the right to honour of natural persons. In this line, the IDC-CDI declares that the use of social networks for anti-democratic purposes that incite society to act violently and aggressively against public order should be prohibited.