

Do Not Publish Fake Information Online - Case of Online Vietnam Magazines From An Approach Of German and EU Laws and Cybersecurity Regulations

Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, MBA et al (corresponding)
Banking University HCM city Vietnam – GSIM, International University of Japan, Niigata,
Japan
Dtnhuy2010@gmail.com
Dinh Tran Ngoc Hien
Ho Chi Minh City Technical University, Vietnam
ngochienbk01@yahoo.com

Abstract

Publishing fake information have at least three bad effects on community: creating disinformation, anxiety and disorder in society.

Still using qualitative analytical methods with synthesis and inductive methods, authors will address 2 cases of Vietnam magazines: thanhvien.vn and tuoitre.vn (online newspapers) with their issue of publishing fake news online, which increasing as a problem in recent years 2015-2020.

In this paper we also use European approach and laws on exploring this issue of publishing and delivering false information via internet and social media.

Last but not least, views and ideologies of V.I Lenin and Ho Chi Minh on journalism and journalists are mentioned for educating young generation.

Key words: European laws and approach, dealing, publishing fake news, Thanh nien newspaper, Tuoi Tre newspaper

JEL: K10, K14, K15

1. Introduction

Alemanno (2018) mentioned The right to freedom of expression is expressed in Article 11.1 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000/C 364/01) and Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The labelling of publishers as “disinformation outlets” is contrary to principle of the freedom of press established by the European Court of Human Rights: “general requirement for journalists systematically and formally to distance themselves from the content of a quotation that might insult or provoke others or damage their reputation is not reconcilable with the press’ role of providing information on current events, opinion and ideas.”

In 2015, 2016, 2018, 2022, Thanh nien newspaper (very bad editors Nguyen Ngoc Toan and Dang Thi Phuong Thao) and Tuoitre.vn still try to publish (and allow their writers to publish) fake news online in the context that our community still suffering from covid 19.

We will then discusses how German and EU laws will approach solving fakes news published by un-trusted journals (online),

Then we can overcome such bad behaviors as a kind of internet crime, and perform this study with the introduction, the research issues, literature review, and methodology then discussion, conclusion, and suggestions.

2. Literature review

First of all, in Germany:

A Network Enforcement Act (NetzDG) was passed by a large majority of the Bundestag and entered into force on October 1, 2017, signaling “the end of the law of the jungle on the internet,” in the words of its main advocate, Justice Minister Heiko Maas.

The law is directed at service providers that operate internet platforms with over 2 million users, whose purpose is to share content and make it publicly available. It affects major social networks (like Facebook, Twitter or YouTube) but not businesses or platforms that produce journalistic or editorial content, or disseminate specific information, such as LinkedIn. The objective of this law is for illegal content to be removed or blocked from social media as soon as a complaint is issued. Content is deemed illegal if it falls under one of the many offenses listed in the Penal Code related to state security, public order, honor and intimacy, sexual freedom, incitement to hatred or dissemination of unconstitutional symbols or groups. All of this mainly falls into the hands of the social network itself.

By law, social networks must ensure that complaints are processed effectively and transparently and, as such, must be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. If the content is deemed illegal, it has to be blocked or removed within the 24 hours following the

complaint, provided that there is sufficient evidence. If it is not immediately obvious, the social network has 7 days (or longer in certain circumstances) to remove it. If, on the other hand, the social network dismisses the complaint, the content remains online. If the government disagrees with the social network’s decision, the case could be taken to court to rule the reported content illegal.

(source: <https://lawahead.ie.edu/eu-member-states-scramble-to-stand-up-to-fake-news/>, access date 1/3/2022)

Then we summarize related studies as follows:

Table 1 - Previous related studies

Authors	Year	Content, results
Badee	2018	Fake news seeks to undermine this trust. It may have always existed, but its reach has increased greatly due to modern social media mechanisms. A seemingly widespread ‘post-truth’ attitude that cares not so much for the information’s objective accuracy as its ‘truthiness’ – that is, a subjective ring of truth in conformity with one’s worldview – is widely held to have contributed to its success.
Alemanno et al	2018	The EU’s approach to fake news, as epitomised by the European External Action (EEAS) Service East Stratcom Disinformation Review, violates the rights to freedom of expression and due process of those accused of distributing disinformation. The EU Disinformation Review is a publication of the European

		External Action Service (the European Union’s diplomatic service) to target fake news and online disinformation
Sardo	2020	A deliberative democracy cannot function if citizens are not granted the fundamental right to express their views and to criticize the government without being censored. The rule of law becomes an empty notion if legal orders do not protect the impartial, autonomous judgments of the judiciary
Vese, D	2021	Governments around the world are strictly regulating information on social media in the interests of addressing fake news.
Fathaigh et al	2021	EU policy considers disinformation to be harmful content, rather than illegal content. However, EU member states have recently been making disinformation illegal. This article discusses the definitions that form the basis of EU disinformation policy, and analyses national legislation in EU member states applicable to the definitions of disinformation, in light of freedom of expression and the proposed Digital Services Act. The article discusses the perils of defining disinformation in

		EU legislation, and including provisions on online platforms being required to remove illegal content, which may end up being applicable to overbroad national laws criminalising false news and false information.
Hoboken et al	2021	while platforms are increasingly facilitating government access to user data, platforms are also invoking data protection law concerns as a shield in response to recent efforts at increased platform transparency. At the same time, data protection law provides for one of the main systemic regulatory safeguards in Europe. It protects user autonomy concerning data- driven campaigns, requiring transparency for internet audiences about targeting and data subject rights in relation to audience platforms, such as social media companies

(source: authors synthesis)

3. Methodology and information

Authors will be based on dialectical and historicalism method, authors also use experience, observations via an example of a case study and other qualitative methods, including synthesis, explanation, and inductive approaches.

3. Main findings

4.1 Criminal cases of fake news publishing at some Vietnam magazines

Which laws govern Disciplinary action against individuals involved in the violations of the Thanhnien newspaper (thanhvien.vn) and Electronic Youth Newspaper (tuoitre.vn)

A large-scale press crisis occurred after the temporary closure of the PMU18 case and the sudden release of Nguyen Viet Tien, one of the main suspects in the PMU18 case in 2008. . For the first time, many journalists were interrogated, investigated and had to go to court. Facing the law and working by the law has aroused a great deal of public opinion and given rise to various effects leading to a rather profound crisis of perception, belief and behavior. Mr. Nguyen Viet Chien still insisted that the articles published on Thanh Nien accused were sourced from responsible and competent officials and did not comment. Mr. Chien himself, when he saw other newspapers published, re-evaluated the information with officials of the General Department of Police before using it again. According to him, the new PMU 18 case deals with gambling and giving bribes, while the corruption part has not yet been tried. Meanwhile, journalists can't wait, so they have to collect information from many sources. Particularly for the article "40 VIPs running the case", the defendant said that he had verified it from four different sources. Nguyen Viet Chien himself participated in writing 70 articles and was considered a "systematic" mistake.

(source:

https://vi.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%E1%BB%A5_kh%E1%BB%A7ng_ho%E1%BA%A3ng_b%C3%A1o_ch%C3%AD_h%E1%BA%ADu_PMU18, access date 1/3/2022).

4.2 Views and ideologies of V.I Lenin and Ho Chi Minh on journalism and journalists to educate students

With an independent and sharp thinking, leader Nguyen Ai Quoc recognized the important role of language in influencing people's thoughts, feelings, and perceptions to form action motives. He realized the extremely important role of the press in the revolution. Since he was still wandering around the world to find a way to liberate his people, he soon approached and used the press as a tool. It was a powerful force of the revolution, and it was also thanks to the press that he had access to Marxism-Leninism. It can be said that the press always accompanies Nguyen Ai Quoc - Ho Chi Minh in the process of finding a way to save the country, founding the Communist Party of Vietnam

and directly directing the Vietnamese revolution. He took the press as his theoretical weapon and considered the press to be an extremely important front, the ideological and cultural front in the cause of national liberation and national construction. The person who directly wrote and founded many newspapers, and at the same time always trained, trained, educated, guided, advised and encouraged journalists so that they could successfully complete the soldier's duties. revolution on the cultural and ideological front. (source: First draft of V.I. Lenin's Thesis on national and colonial issues published in Humanitarian Newspaper, France, July 1920).

in recent times, taking advantage of the development of science and technology, hostile forces have taken advantage of the internet to distort and deny Marxism - Leninism with many different contents and forms. equally sophisticated and sinister. Therefore, the task of the press is to contribute to "Continuing to make the entire Party, people and army more and more fully aware of the fundamental contents and great values of Marxism." - Lenin, Ho Chi Minh's thought; make Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thought, morality and style truly become a solid spiritual foundation of social life...". To do that, journalists are required. must grasp the revolutionary and scientific nature of Marxism-Leninism, and at the same time must apply it flexibly and creatively on the front of the struggle to protect the ideological foundation of the Party.

(source: [Central Committee: Resolution No. 35-NQ/TW of the 12th Politburo on strengthening protection of the Party's ideological foundation and fighting against hostile wrong views in the new situation, dated 22 -10-2018](#), access date 28/2/2022).

Figure 1- V.I Lenin



(source: internet)

4.3 Approaches and regulations of European countries solving publishing fake information

Renda et al (2018) mentioned that monitored self-regulation and more stringent regulatory modes such as coregulation can enable important experiments such as:

a) Use of extensions for real-time fact-checking. This would entail that a social network like Twitter or Facebook, or a search engine like Google or Bing incorporate in their news feeds and search queries the possibility of launching a real-time fact-checking powered by their own companies, by a selected third party, or even by roster of possible providers.

B) Use of “cybernudges” to induce end users to reflect before sharing. These could take various forms: for example, a social network could ensure that, whenever a piece of news is not considered as coming from a reliable source, a window would open in case the end user tries to share it, warning that this may constitute the spreading of fakes. This may increase the cost of sharing for the end user without leading to outright censorship of content: it would be a form of “libertarian paternalism”, in which digital platforms nudge end users to a more responsible behaviour. A similar approach would be to introduce a “do not share non-verified news” option in the user settings of the digital platforms, and then enable the possibility for end users to change this feature by going in the user settings page. Empirically the reversal of default options (e.g. the use of two-side orienting as default option in office printers; or the selection of an opt-out mechanism for organ donation) has proven to be very powerful in affecting user behaviour.

Badee (2018) also stated argues that false news can be subject to repressive regulation in a sensible manner. Distorted news, however, will have to be tolerated legally since prohibitions in this regard would be too prone to abuse. A free and pluralist media, complemented by an appropriate governmental information policy, remains the best answer to fake news in all of its forms. Due diligence obligations of fact-checking, transparency and remedies that are effective despite difficulties in attribution, and despite a lack of universal acceptance, could likewise be conducive. in practice, false news is mostly distributed by informal websites and through user-generated content, while distorted news is mostly created and distributed by formal news agencies and outlets.

Next, Hoboken et al (2021) stated The human rights group Article 19 has expressed its concern over EU disinformation policy as it is “placing increasing pressure on tech companies to monitor and remove content on their platforms,” and during the pandemic, platforms “rely more on automated content takedowns, with a reduced and remote workforce.” We must remember that this is all happening outside of a clear legal framework and may involve information that is perfectly legal, but considered objectionable by EU and national governmental officials (source; EU Communication on Tackling Coronavirus Disinformation, ARTICLE 19 (June 11, 2020), <https://www.article19.org/resources/europe-eu-communication-on-tackling-coronavirus-disinformation/>).

Then, Germany's Network Enforcement Act, which was enacted, according to the German government, in order to not only tackle hate speech but the "spread of 'fake news.'" (source: e Letter from the Federal Government of Germany to the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression (June 1, 2017), <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Opinion/Legislation/GermanyReply9Aug2017.pdf>; see also Amélie Heldt, Reading Between the Lines and the Numbers: An Analysis of the First NetzDG Reports, 8(2) INTERNET POL'Y REV. 1 (2019); Rebecca Zipursky, Nuts About Netz: The Network Enforcement Act and Freedom of Expression, 42 FORDHAM INT'L L. J. 1325 (2019); Heidi Tworek & Paddy Leerssen, An Analysis of Germany's NetzDG Law (Transatlantic High Level Working Grp. on Content Moderation Online & Freedom of Expression, Working Paper, 2019).

The Act operates as follows: section 3(1) places an obligation on platforms to maintain an "effective and transparent procedure for handling complaints about unlawful content" and must "supply users with an easily recognisable, directly accessible and permanently available procedure for submitting complaints about unlawful content." Unlawful content is defined as content criminalized under twenty-two criminal offences under the German Criminal Code. Section 3(2) then sets out how platforms must operate their procedures for handling reports of unlawful content. First, platforms must take "immediate note" of any complaint and check "whether the content reported in the complaint is unlawful and subject to removal or whether access to the content must be blocked." Second, and crucially, platforms must remove or block access to "content that is manifestly unlawful within 24 hours of receiving the complaint." (source: Netzwerkdurchsetzungsgesetz Act to Improve Enforcement of the Law in Social Networks (Network Enforcement Act), Oct. 1, 2017, § 3(2) (Ger.).

5. Discussion and conclusion

In particular, "The press has an important position in world public opinion, the enemy is very attentive, you are also very interested in our press..." (3); You must take a firm stance to properly distinguish between you, your friends, and your enemies.

Along with that, the press officer must have a wide understanding, profound professional skills, and especially must have a pure heart. Understanding, political bravery, and a clear mind are gathered in the pen to have the power to "pro-main, to exorcise", to know "What is beneficial for the people, do our best; Anything harmful to the people should be avoided as much as possible."

On the ideological front, press officers have to fight, their weapon is their pen, their luggage is political bravery, deep knowledge, profound expertise and pure mind. The enemies of the revolutionary press are always those that go against the independence and freedom of the Fatherland; freedom, happiness and interests of the people.

(source: Speech at the Second Congress, Vietnam Journalists Association, April 1959).

Figure 2- President Ho Chi Minh



(source: internet)

Future research directions

Authors may expand further future research to enhance educating students in journalism major

References

- Alemanno, A. et al. (2018). Is the EU Disinformation Review Compliant with EU Law? Complaint to the European Ombudsman About the EU Anti-Fake News Initiative, *HEC Paris Research Paper No. LAW-2018-1273*
- Baptista, J.P., & Gradim, A. (2020). Online disinformation on Facebook: the spread of fake news during the Portuguese 2019 election, *Journal of contemporary European studies*, 2. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14782804.2020.1843415>
- Criminal Act, Act No. 14415, art. 307 (S. Kor.).
- D Thi Ngu, DT Huong, DTN Huy, PT Thanh, ES Dongul. (2021). [Language teaching application to English students at master's grade levels on history and macroeconomic-banking management courses in universities and colleges](#), *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies* 17 (3), [1457]-1468
- Daud, M., & Zulhuda, S. (2020). REGULATING THE SPREAD OF FALSE CONTENT ONLINE IN MALAYSIA: ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND THE WAY FORWARD, *International Journal of Business and Society*, Vol. 21 S1, 32-48
- Do Thu Huong, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Nguyen Thi Hang ,Pham Thi Huyen Trang ,Duong Thi Ngu. (2021). Discussion on Case Teaching Method in a Risk Management Case Study with Econometric Model at Vietnam Listed Banks – Issues Of Economic Education for Students, *REview of International Geographical Education*, 11(5).
- Dat, P.M., Mau, N.D., Loan, B.T.T., & Huy, D.T.N. (2020). Comparative China Corporate Governance Standards After Financial Crisis, *Corporate Scandals and Manipulation*, [Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues](#), 9(3). DOI:10.9770/jssi.2020.9.3(18)
- DTN Huy. (2015). [THE CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF LIMITED SOUTH ASIAN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STANDARDS AFTER FINANCIAL CRISIS](#), *International Journal for Quality Research* 9 (4)
- DT Tinh, NT Thuy, DT Ngoc Huy. (2021). [Doing Business Research and Teaching Methodology for Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctoral Students-Case in Various Markets Including Vietnam](#), *Elementary education Online* 20 (1)
- Forestal, J. (2020). Beyond Gatekeeping: Propaganda, Democracy, and the Organization of Digital Publics. *The Journal of Politics*, Published Online (April 2020), 1–14.
- Fathaigh, R.O et al (2021). The perils of legally defining disinformation, *Internet Policy Review*, 10(4)

Fernando, M.L., & Jesus, C.A. (2021). Misinformation about fake news: A systematic critical review of empirical studies on the phenomenon and its status as a 'threat', *European Journal of Criminology*, 3. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1477370821994059>

George, J et al. (2022). Uncovering the Truth about Fake News: A Research Model Grounded in Multi-Disciplinary Literature, *Journal of Management information system*, 38(4). <https://doi.org/10.1080/07421222.2021.1990608>

Hoboken, J.V et al. (2021). Regulating Disinformation in Europe: Implications for Speech and Privacy, *UC Irvine Journal of International, Transnational and Comparative Law*, 6(3)

Huy, D.T.N., & Hien, D.T.N. (2010). The backbone of European corporate governance standards after financial crisis, corporate scandals and manipulation, *Economic and Business Review*, 12(4).

HOANG, N.T. et al. (2021). Determining factors for educating students for choosing to work for foreign units: Absence of self-efficacy , *Journal for teachers, educators and trainers*, 2021, 12 (2), p. 11-19. Available at: <https://jett.labosfor.com/index.php/jett/article/view/531> . Access: July 28, 2021.

Hang, T.T.B., Nhung, D.T.H., Nhung, D.H., Huy, D.T.N., Hung, N.M., & Dat, P.M. (2020). Where Beta is Going - Case of Vietnam Hotel, Airlines and Tourism Company Groups After The Low Inflation Period, *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues*, 7(3). [http://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2020.7.3\(55\)](http://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2020.7.3(55))

Hang, N.T., Tinh, D.T., Huy, D.T.N., & Nhung, P.T.H. (2021). Educating and training labor force Under Covid 19; Impacts to Meet Market Demand in Vietnam during Globalization and Integration Era, *Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers*, 12(1): 179-184. DOI: 10.47750/jett.2021.12.01.023

Hai, N.T et al. (2021). EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MANAGEMENT CASE STUDY AND ECONOMIC & FINANCE CASE STUDY TEACHING IN UNIVERSITIES, *Design engineering*, Issue 7

Huong, L.T.T., Huong, D.T., Huy, D.T.N., & Thuy, N.T. (2021). Education for students to enhance research skills and meet demand from workplace-case in vietnam , *Elementary education online*, 20(4).

Hoa, N.T et al. (2021). ANALYSIS OF CASE TEACHING METHOD IN UNIVERSITIES - AN ECONOMIC CASE STUDY IN PYROLYSIS PROJECT, *design engineering*, Issue 7

Klein, D.O., & Wueller., J.R. (2017). Fake News: A Legal Perspectives, *Journal of Internet Laws*, 20(10).

Kim, J. (2020). The Need for Stricter Control of Social Media by the US Government

During the COVID-19 Epidemic, Voices in Bioethics, Vol.6

Khan, A., Brohman, K., & Addas, S. (2021). The anatomy of 'fake news': Studying false messages as digital objects, *Journal of Information Technology*, 2.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/02683962211037693>

Margaret Sullivan. (2017). It's Time to Retire the Tainted Term "Fake News," WASH. POST (Jan. 8, 2017), https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/style/its-time-to-retire-the-tainted-term-fakenews/2017/01/06/a5a7516c-d375-11e6-945a76f69a399dd5_story.html?utm_term=.b9c1877e9c00.

Landrum et al. (2019). Differential susceptibility to misleading flat earth arguments on youtube. *Media Psychology*, Published Online (September 2019), 1–30.

Loo, E., & Nijenhuis, J. (2020). Consuming Fake News: A Matter of Age? The perception of political fake news stories in Facebook ads, Project: [How to Use New Literacies to Fight Fake News: A Generational Approach](#)

M. Verstraete *et al.*, (2017). Identifying and Countering Fake News', *Arizona Legal Studies Discussion Paper no. 17-15* (2017), at 5–9.

Maida, A., (2019). To Speak Out is Dangerous - Criminalization of Peaceful Expression in Thailand. Human Rights Watch. [Online] Available at:

https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/10/24/speak-out-dangerous/criminalizationpeaceful-expressionthailand?fbclid=IwAR16dYIVHwiABKeR5kxHIXNp1UEVrDg6Xz7PswQYLiiipk4_ktsoLyjvYgno, access 7/6/2020

Manzi, D. C.(2019). Managing the Misinformation Marketplace: The First Amendment and the Fight Against Fake News. *Fordham Law Review*, 87(6), pp. 2623-2651

Molina, M.D., Sundar, S.S., & Le, T. (2019). "Fake News" Is Not Simply False Information: A Concept Explication and Taxonomy of Online Content, *American behavioral scientist*, 2. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764219878224>

Nguyen Duy Hanh. (2015). Ho Chi Minh's thought on journalistic culture. Retrieved from: <https://tapchitaichinh.vn/nghien-cuu--trao-doi/trao-doi-binh-luan/tu-tuong-ho-chi-minh-ve-van-hoa-bao-chi-98745.html>

Molina, M. D., Sundar, S. S., Le, T., & Lee, D. (2019). "Fake news" is not simply false information: a concept explication and taxonomy of online content, *American Behavioral Scientist*, 2. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764219878224>

Minh, N.D. (2018). HO CHI MINH CITY'S THOUGHT ON Ethics of Journalists AND NEED TO USE IN Ethical Career EDUCATION ACTIVITIES CAREERS FOR CURRENT VIETNAMESE STUDENTS, *Education Journal*, 432.

Nguyen TTP, Nguyen DC, Nguyen ATT, Nguyen LH, Vu GT, Nguyen CT, Nguyen TH and Le HT. (2020). Fake News Affecting the Adherence of National Response Measures During the COVID-19 Lockdown Period: The Experience of Vietnam. *Front. Public Health* 8:589872. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2020.589872

Osho, S.A. (2020). Fake News as Aberration in Journalism Practice: Examining Truth and Facts as Basis of Fourth Estate of the Realm. Retrieved from: <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/73698>

Pennycook, G., & Rand, D.G. (2021). The Psychology of Fake News, *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 25(5).

Persily, N. (2017). The 2016 US Election: Can democracy survive the internet? *Journal of Democracy*, 28(2), 63-76. <https://doi.org/10.1353/jod.2017.0025>

Rodrigues, U.M., & Xu, J. (2020). Regulation of COVID-19 fake news infodemic in China and India, *Media International Australia* 2020, Vol. 177(1) 125–131

Public Media Alliance. (2019). The rise of "fake news" laws across South East Asia. Available at: <https://www.publicmediaalliance.org/the-rise-of-fake-news-laws-across-southeast-asia/>, access 7/6/2020.

Seung Lee. (2017). How South Korea's Fake News Hijacked a Democratic Crisis, *GIZMODO* (Mar. 10, 2017, 10:32 AM), <https://gizmodo.com/how-south-korea-s-fake-news-hijacked-ademocratic-crisi-1793146533>.

Sardo, A. (2020). Categories, Balancing, and Fake News: The Jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, *Canadian Journal of Law & Jurisprudence*, 33(2)

Steven, Yusriando, and Steward Surbakti. (2020). A. Criminal Laws for Press Companies That Distribution of Hoaks News to the Public. DOI: 10.5220/0010306001930199 In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Culture Heritage, Education, Sustainable Tourism, and Innovation Technologies (CESIT 2020)*, 193-199

Talwar, S., Dehir, A., Singh, D., Virk, G.S., & Salo, J. 2020). Sharing of fake news on social media: Application of the honeycomb framework and the third-person effect hypothesis, *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 57. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2020.102197>

Vamanu, I. (2019). Fake News and Propaganda: A Critical Discourse Research Perspective, *Open Information Science* 2019; 3: 197–208

Vese, D. (2021). Governing Fake News: The Regulation of Social Media and the Right to Freedom of Expression in the Era of Emergency, *European Journal of Risk regulation*, 3.

Wang, C.C. (2020). Fake News and Related Concepts: Definitions and Recent Research Development, *Contemporary Management Research*, 16(3)

Yen, L.V., Huong, V.T. (2010). Ho Chi Minh ideologies of journals and publishing, NATIONAL POLICY Publishing House, HANOI - 2010

Zimmer, F. (2019). Fake News in Social Media: Bad Algorithms or Biased Users?, [Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice](#), 7(2), 40-53.