# KEY FINDINGS ON DISINFORMATION AND FAKE NEWS

THE SCOPE OF DISINFORMATION AND FAKE NEWS ISSUE



AN AVERAGE SHARE OF POPULATION THAT CANNOT IDENTIFY DISINFORMATION



AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK SURVEY PARTICIPANTS COME ACROSS INFORMATION THAT THEY BELIEVE IS FALSE



MIGRATION POLICIES ARE AN AREA OF PUBLIC LIFE THAT IS HARMED TO A GREATEST EXTENT

#### SOURCES OF HARM



INTENTIONAL
POLITICAL
ABUSE FOR
POLITICAL
PURPOSES



ANONYMOUS SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS AND POLITICIANS



SOCIAL
MEDIA AND
MESSAGING
APPS ONLINE
BLOGS AND
FORUMS

## BEST WAYS HOW TO TACKLE DISINFORMATION



RAISING AWARENESS AMONG THE PUBLIC



PROMOTING MEDIA AND INFORMATION



ENSURING TRANSPARENCY ABOUT SPONSORED CONTENT



ONLINE
PLATFORMS
SHOULD TAKE
GREATER
RESPONSIBILITIES















### KEY FINDINGS ON DISINFORMATION AND FAKE NEWS PT.2

E-DEMOCRACY TOOLS TO ADDRESS THE DISINFORMATION



TOOLS AIMED AT REPORTING THE
DISINFORMATION
BEFORE VOTING ARE THE MOST
FREQUENT E-DEMOCRACY TOOLS USED
TO MINIMISE THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF
THE DISINFORMATION

SUGGESTED E-DEMOCRACY TOOLS
TO BE USED MORE ARE CONTENT
TRUSTWORTHINESS RATING
SYSTEMS AND JOURNALISTIC
PRINCIPLES AND TOOLS AIMED AT
REPORTING THE DISINFORMATION,
TRUSTED FACT-CHECKING
ORGANISATIONS AND ACADEMIA



### KEY ISSUES IN EACH SURVEYED COUNTRY



ANONYMOUS
SOCIAL MEDIA
ACCOUNTS AND
POLITICIANS
MOST LIKELY
WILL CREATE
DISINFORMATION



PRODUCED BY NGOS WHO ARE CLOSELY TIED TO POLITICAL PARTIES



E-DEMOCRACY
TOOLS FOR
ADDRESSING
DISINFORMATION
ON NATIONAL
LEVEL



ABOUT THE
EXISTENCE OF FAKE
NEWS AND LOW
TRUST IN THEIR
RECOGNITION



FARE NEWS
HAVE MOSTLY
FFECTED THE
CONOMY AND
MIGRATION
ISSUES





88% OF SURVEY THAT THE EU SHOULD TAKE COMBATING FAKE NEWS AND MISINFORMATION

