

WHY WE CARE

ManaBalss experience with disinformation









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Research on disinformation

Developed methodology

for a local workshop

Recommendations for EU and member states

3







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48 participants from Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Greece, Latvia and Slovenia.

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Main group of survey participants were academia, followed by civil society activist, media professionals / journalists and researchers.

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On-line survey data collection took place in October and November 2018.

Survey participants







THE SCOPE OF DISINFORMATION



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



SOCIAL MEDIA AND MESSAGING APPS ONLINE BLOGS AND FORUMS



ANONYMOUS SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS AND POLITICIANS







Addressing the disinformation and fake news issue







88 % indicated that the EU should be empowered to take a more active role in combating disinformation

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Raising awareness among the public - the most effective measure for reducing the adverse effects of disinformation

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Media / journalists and media policy makers - must be leaders

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Online platforms should assume greater responsibilities in protecting their users from disinformation and ensure transparency about sponsored content

TOOLS AIMED AT REPORTING
THE DISINFORMATION AND
SPECIFIC PLATFORMS FOR
MAKING SOUNDDECISIONS
BEFORE VOTING - GOOD
EXAMPLES OF EXISTING TOOLS





E-democracy tools to address the disinformation

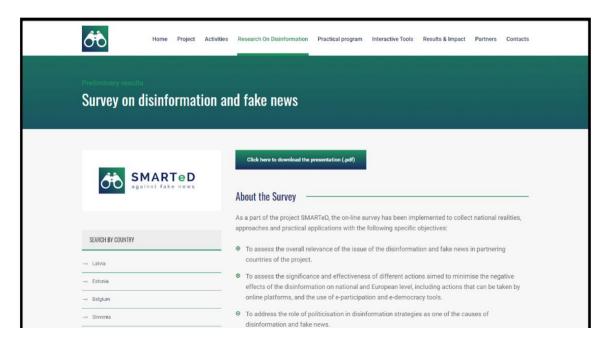
SUGGESTED E-DEMOCRACY TOOLS:

- Content trustworthiness rating systems in line with journalistic principles
- Tools aimed at reporting the disinformation
- Trusted fact-checking organisations and academia with access to platform data





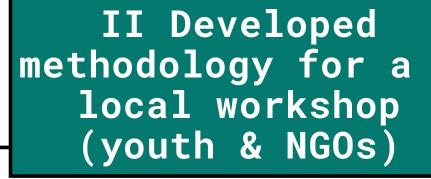
https://smartedemocracy.org/research-on-disinformation/



















389 people 12 local workshops 6 countries

CONCLUSIONS MADE BY PARTICIPANTS:

- 1. Dig deeper (critical thinking, purpose)
- 2. Check the source
- 3. Fact checking
- 4. Stop sharing
- 5. Educate others











EU POLICY & FUNDING

- Strengthening and expanding the existing EU policy on disinformation
- Supporting media literacy and active citizenship through EU programmes
- Ensuring funding for national and local civic initiatives that fight with disinformation and strengthen factchecking platforms





FEW IDEAS

- Subsidizing countries that introduce programs in schools
- Funding translations of the existing [tech] tools across EU



ACCOUNTABILITY

 Introducing laws, regulations and penalties on EU and national level, preventing the spreading of disinformation via media and social networks



Recommendations



- A single European Regulatory Framework for Disinformation
- Establishment of national agencies (funded by all media), journalists check the news
- Law that obligates social media to introduce algorithms that track and enable reporting of fake news and following fact checking

RESPONSIBLE MEDIA

 Encouraging the development of trustable and responsible media ecosystem in Europe.







- A certificate of reliability given to news outlets, social media actors etc.
- National press"trust ability" list / EU awards
- Transparency of media, stronger media regulations



ENCOURAGING COOPERATION

 Working towards cross-sectoral, crossnational cooperation in sharing the best practices and achieving common goals.





Recommendations





EDUCATION

- Introducing education on media literacy and critical thinking in schools, starting from early age
- Carrying out awareness campaigns and supporting non-formal education activities







- Educational campaigns in schools using digital applications to Raise awareness
- EU awareness raising campaign lead by youth
- Establishment of European Day Against Fake News with a clear message such as "Stay Calm and Double-Check"

TECH TOOLS

 Introducing laws, regulations and penalties on EU and national level, preventing the spreading of disinformation via media and social networks.



Recommendations



- A single European Regulatory Framework for Disinformation
- Establishment of national agencies (funded by all media), journalists check the news
- Law that obligates social media to introduce algorithms that track and enable reporting of fake news and following fact checking



RAISING AWARENESS EDUCATION & TRAINING

WATCHDOG FUNCTIONS ACCOUNTABILITY
OVER TECH
TOOLS







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