Viernes, 12 de Julio

> 09:00 h. Proyecto IVERES. Investigación periodística en el ámbito Universitario. [12]

> 10:00 h. Proyecto IVERES. Networking verificación. [9]

> 11:00 h. Pausa café

> 11:30 h. RTVE y la colaboración en la lucha contra la desinformación. [3]

> 12:30 h. Mesa redonda verificación visto por fondos documentales, radio y entidades colaboradoras. [10] [13] [15] [6]
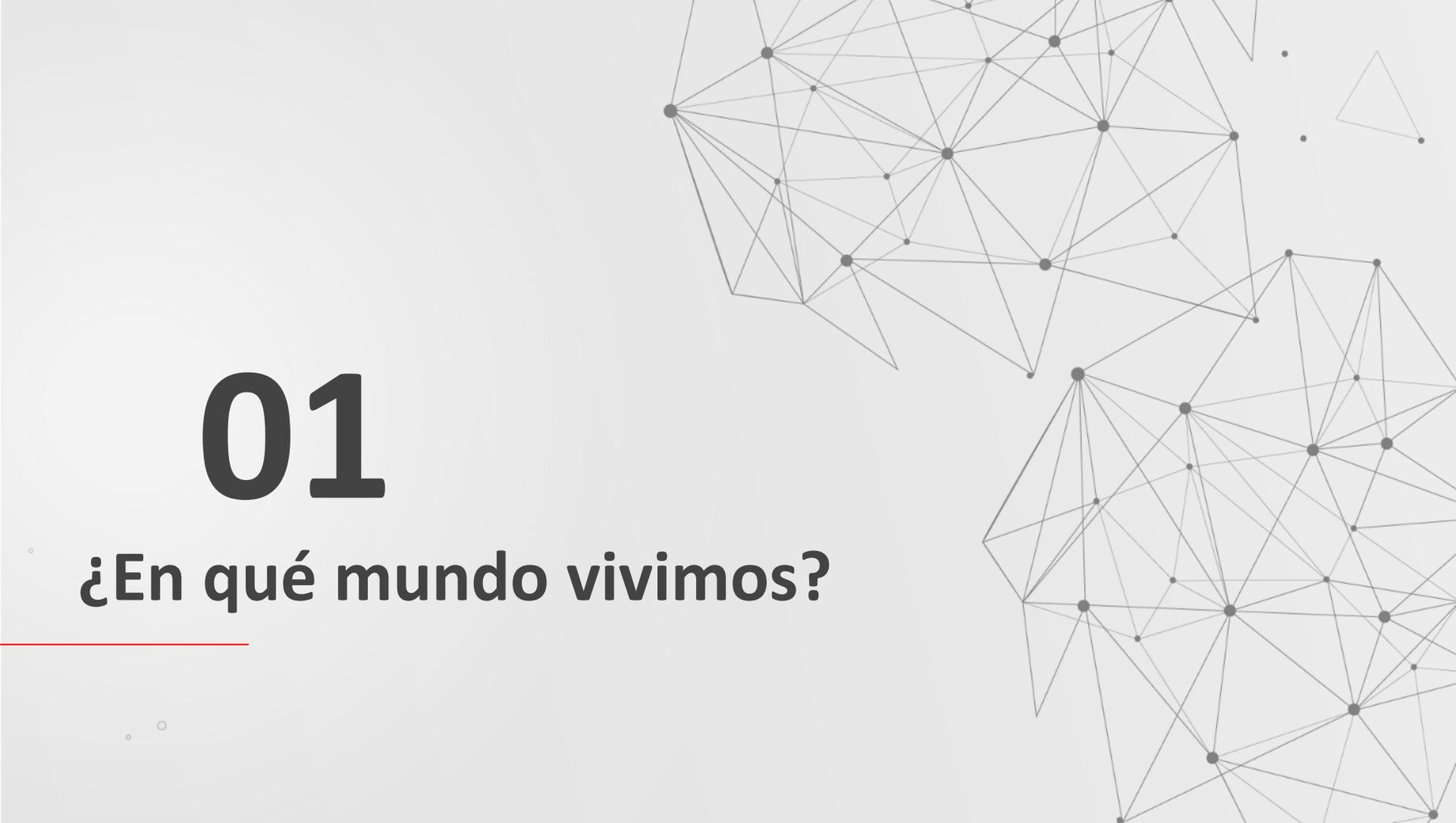
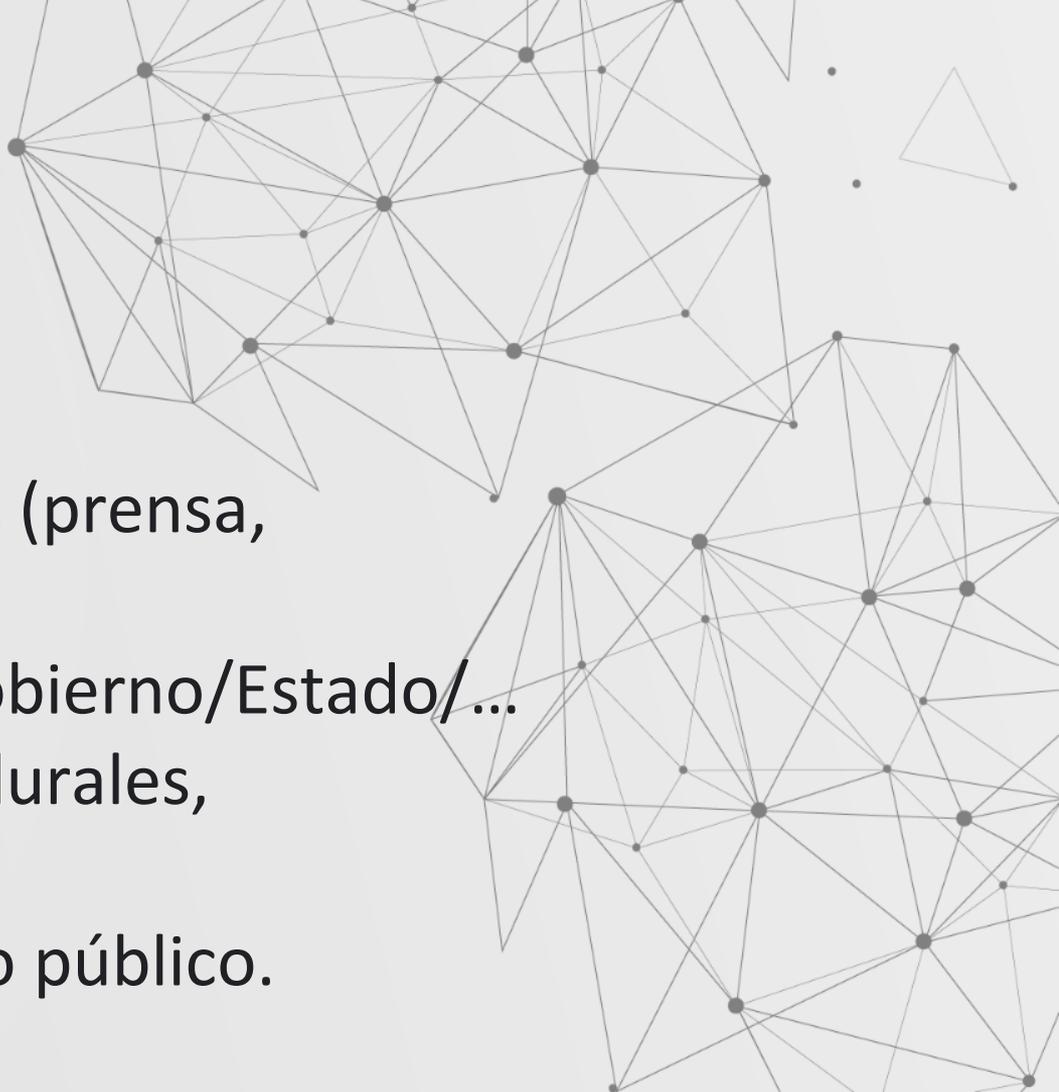# Todo es verdad.

Todo es mentira.

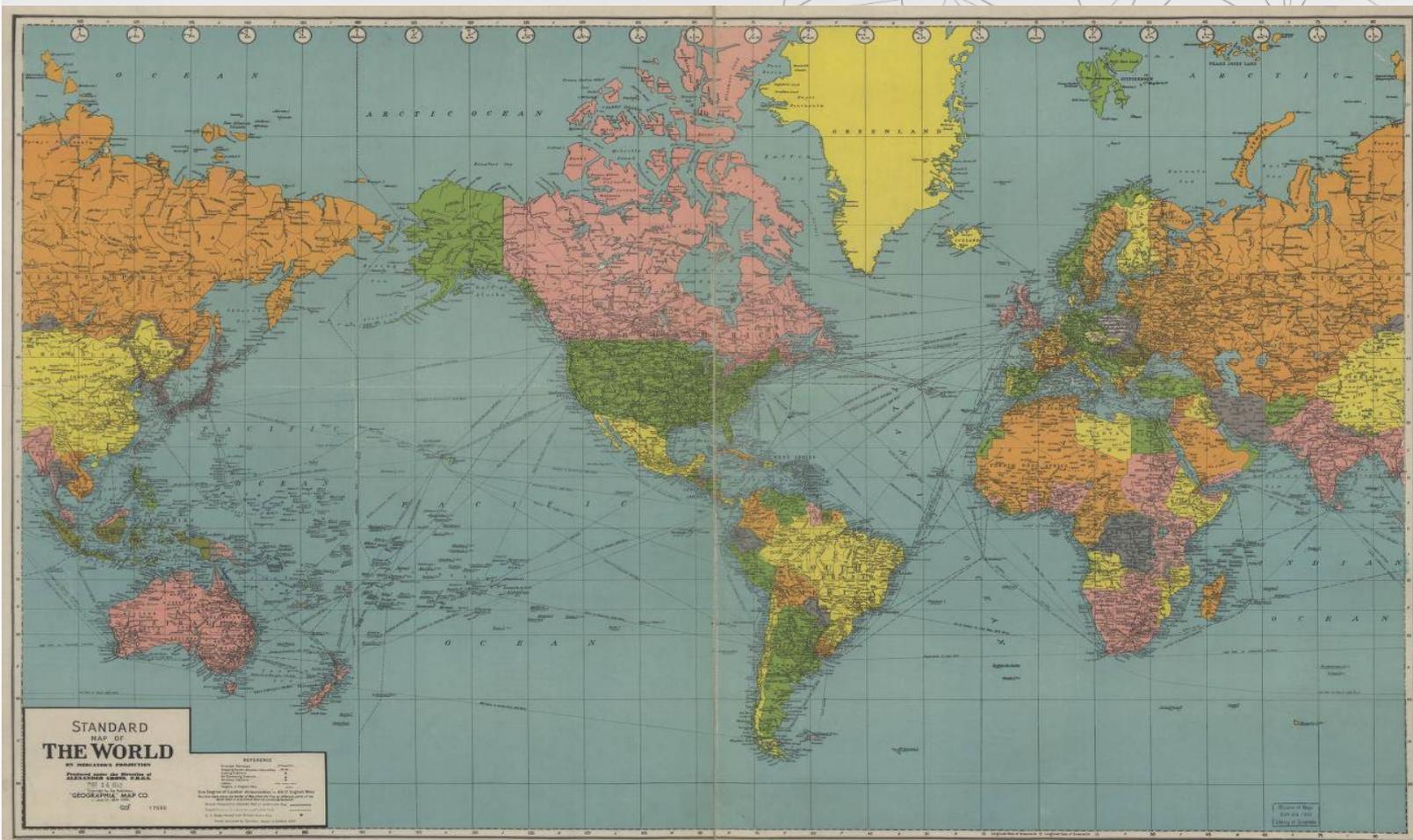david.corral@rtve.es

01

¿En qué mundo vivimos?

Obviedades…
no tan claras

> Votar ≠ Democracia

> Tener medios ≠ libertades (prensa, expresión…)

> Medios pagados por el Gobierno/Estado/…

≠ Medios públicos (libres, plurales, independientes…)

> Medios públicos ≠ Servicio público.

¿En qué mundo vivimos?

¿En qué mundo vivimos?

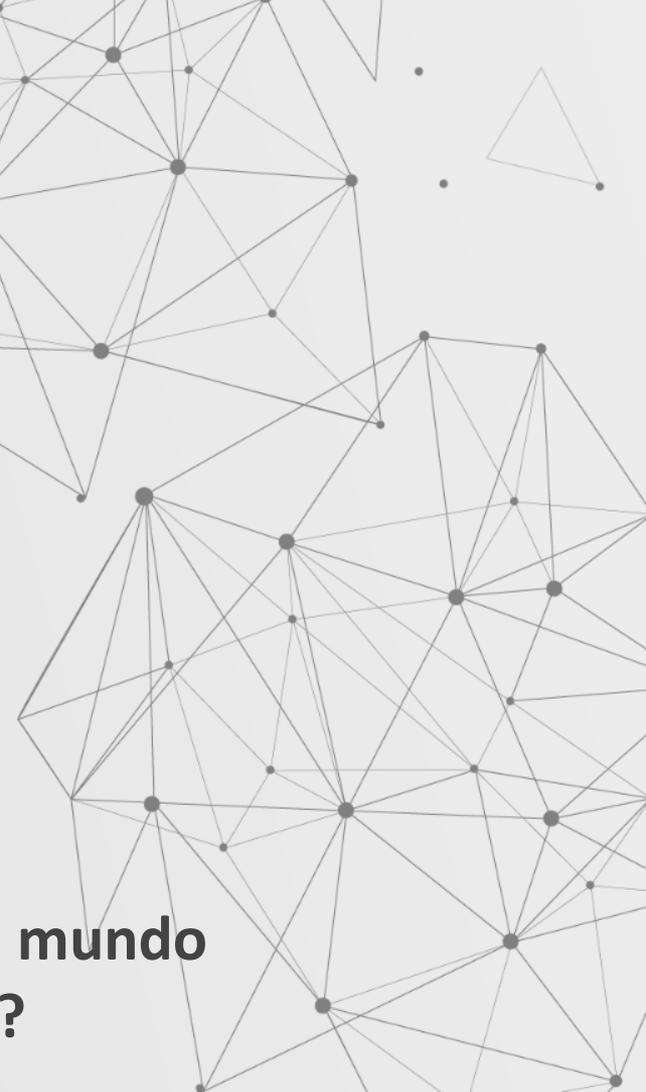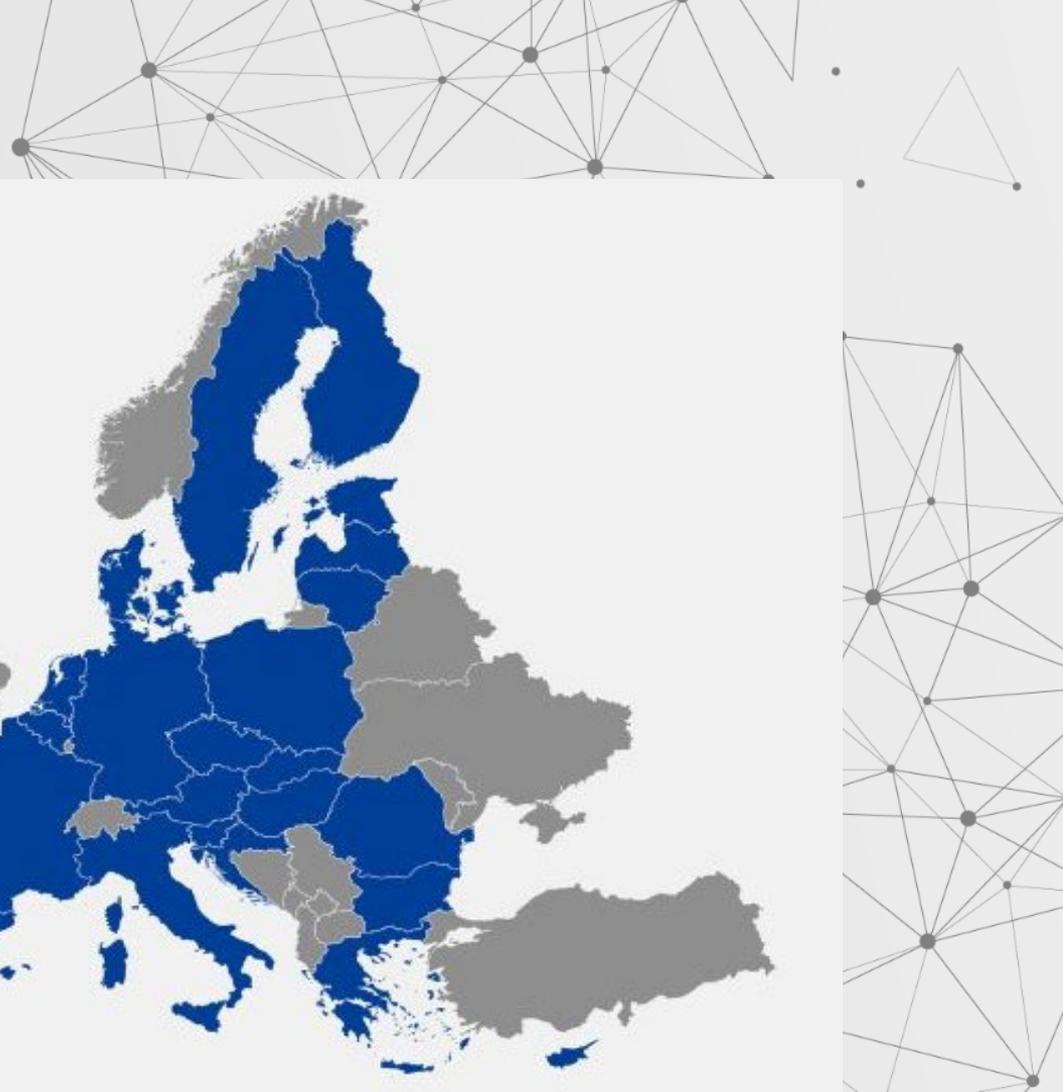# ¿En qué mundo vivimos?

¿En qué mundo vivimos?

Un espacio de Democracia
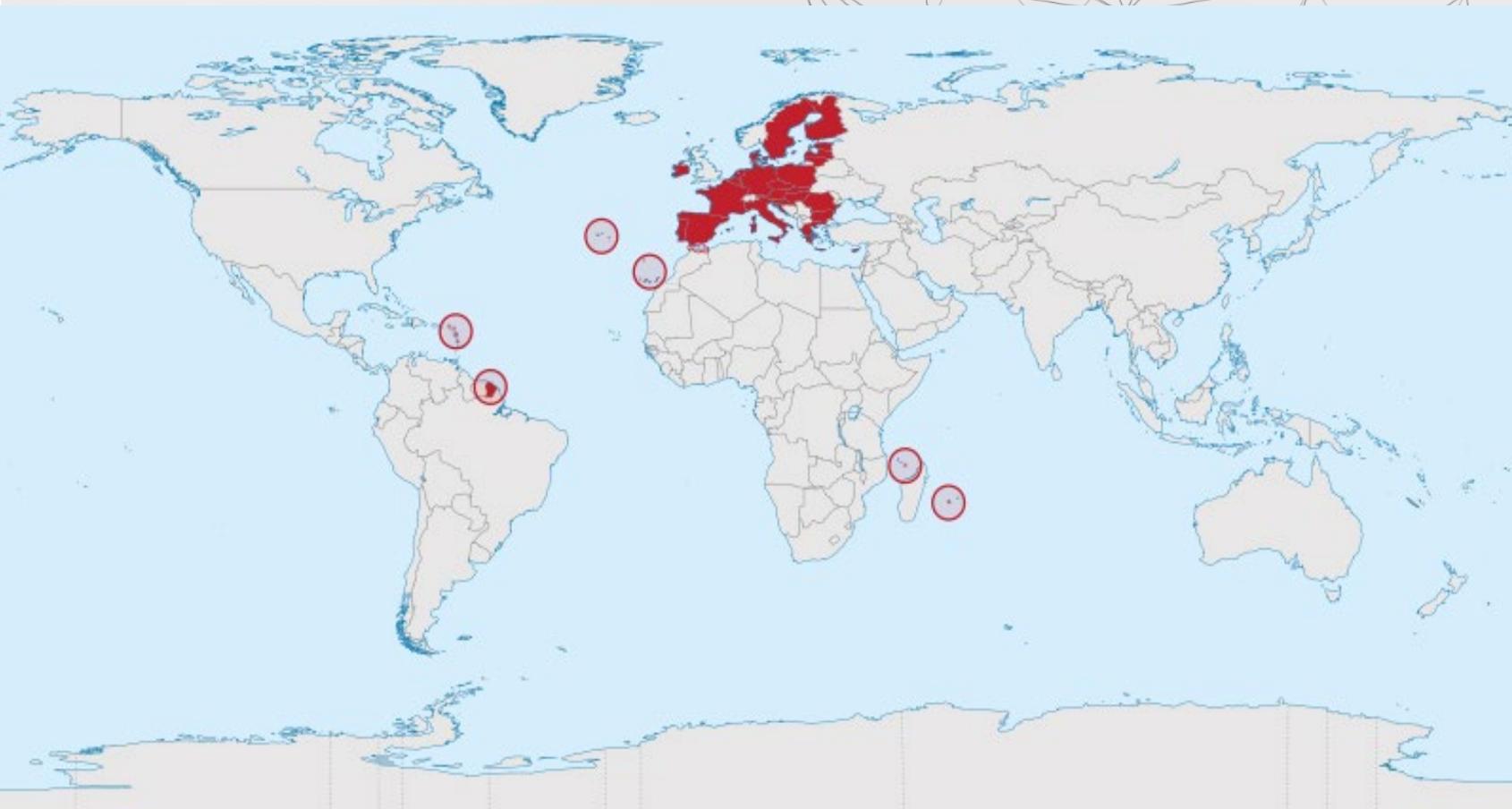
Un espacio de Democracia

Un espacio de Democracia
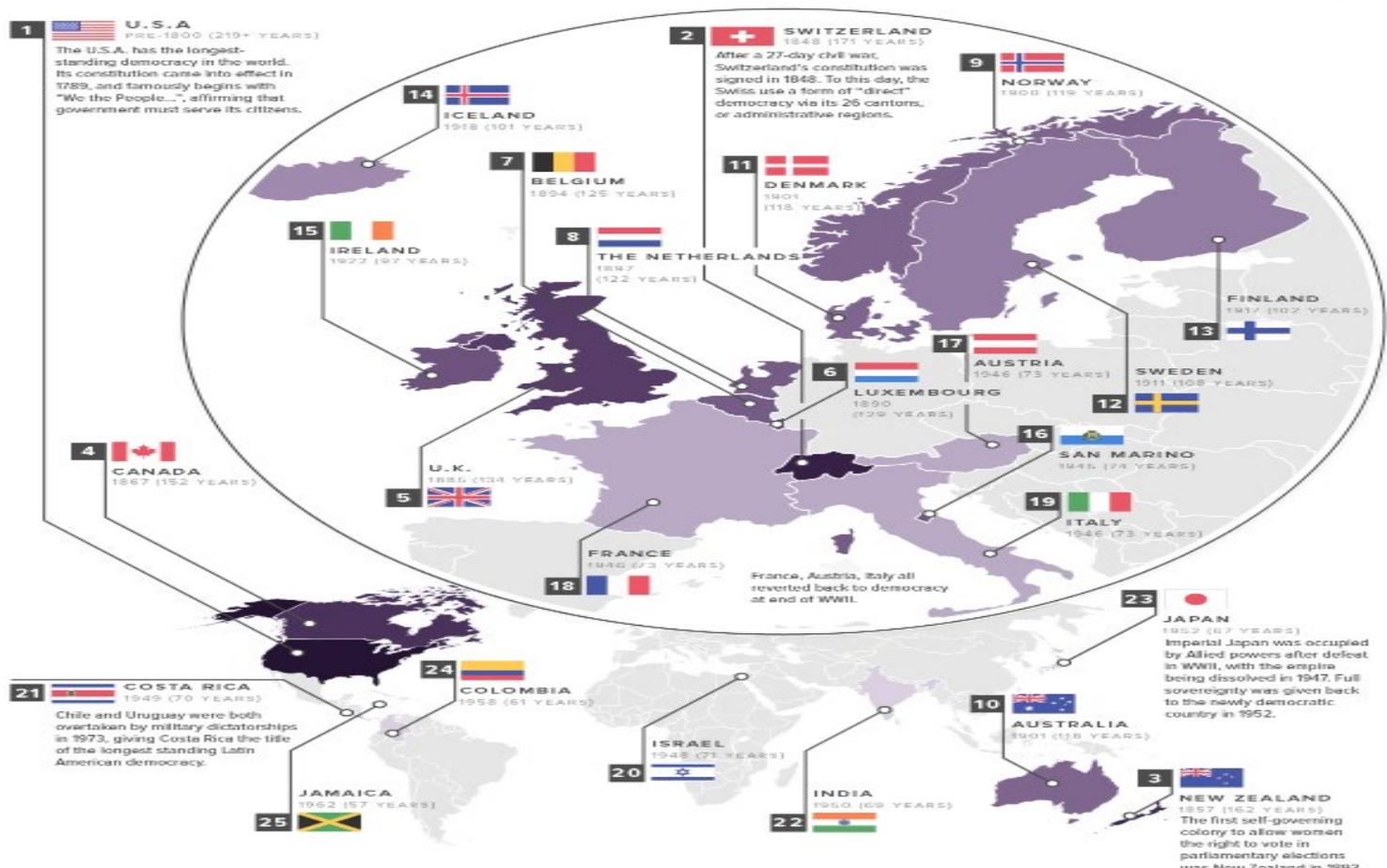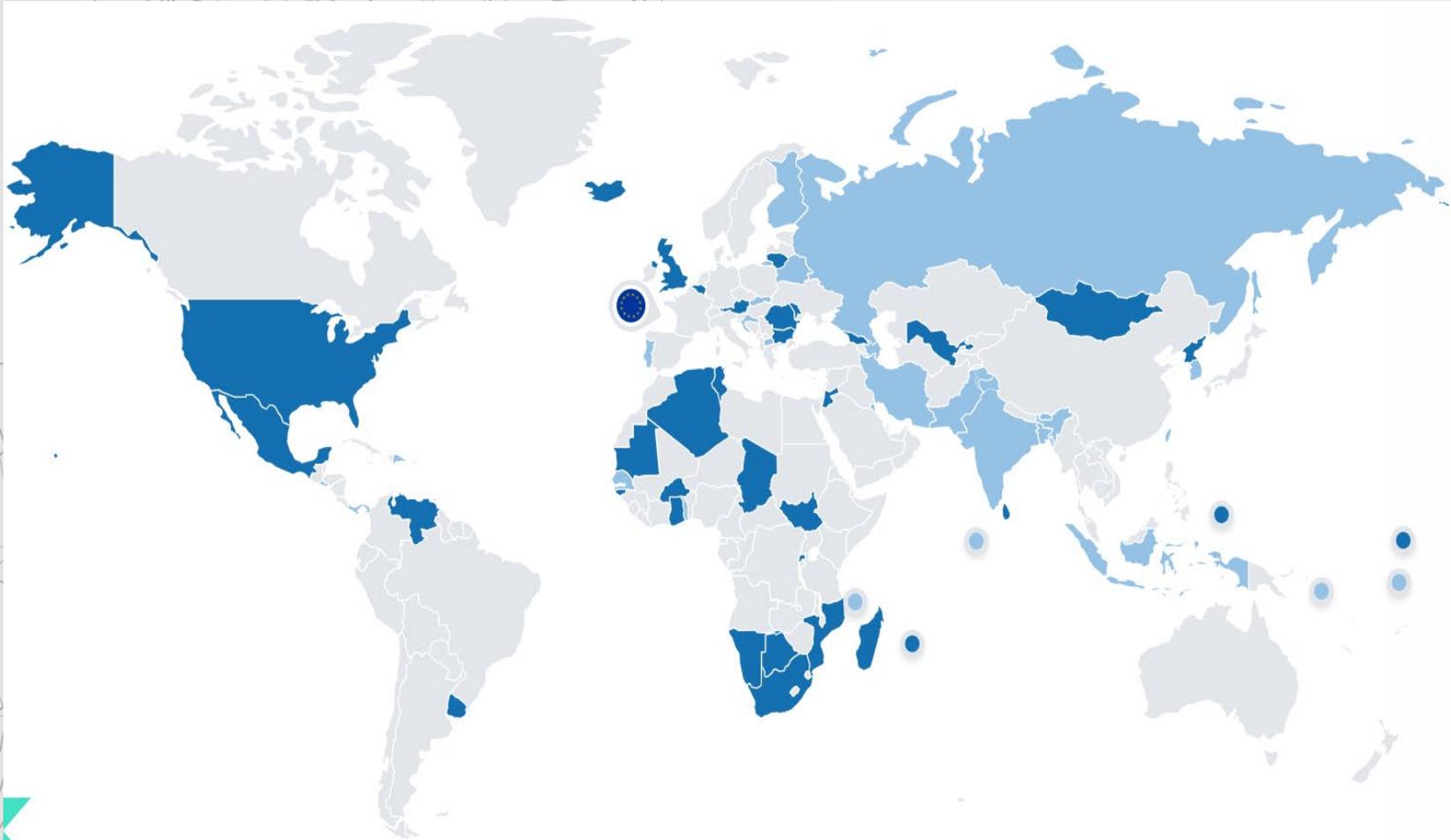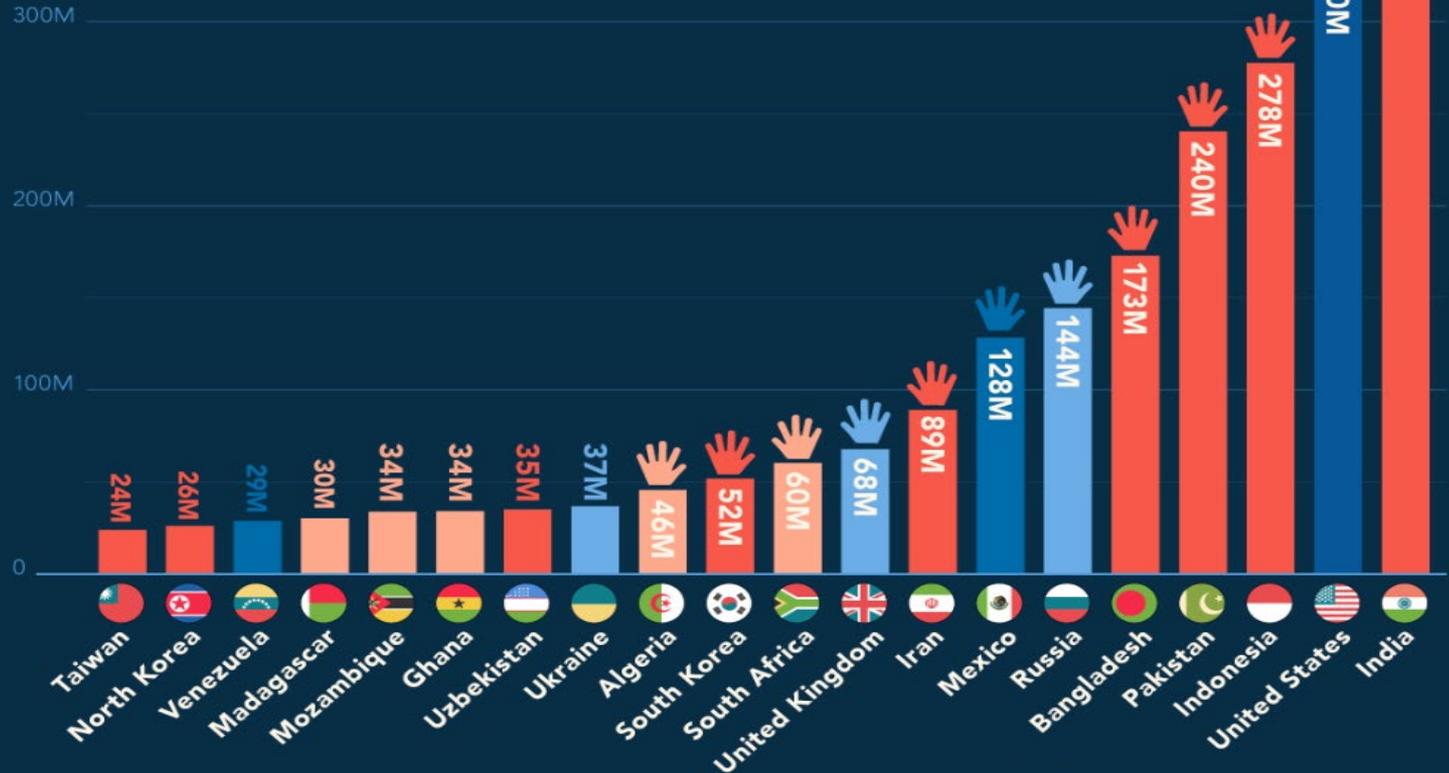
¿Demo cracias?

Countries that are democracies and autocracies, World

Political regimes based on the classification by Lührmann et al. (2018) and the estimates by V-Dem's experts.

Our World in Data

| Table | Chart |

⚙ Settings
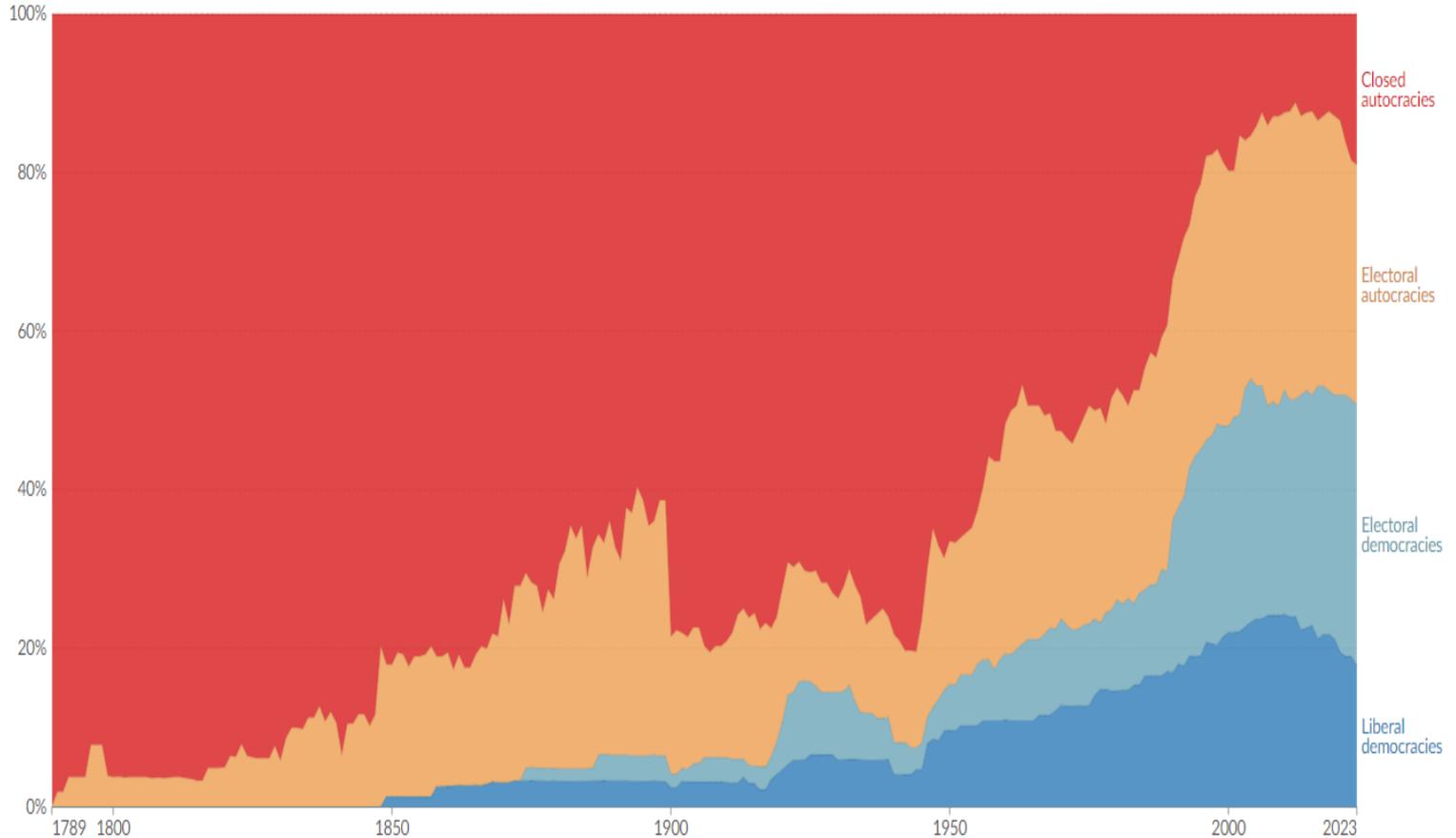
Closed autocracies

Electoral autocracies

Electoral democracies

Liberal democracies

100%

80%

60%

40%

20%

0%

1789 1800   1850   1900   1950   2000   2023

¿Democracias?

Democracy Index 2023

Only 8% of the world's population lives in a "full democracy"

Full democracies
- 9.0 – 10.0
- 8.0 – 9.0

Flawed democracies
- 7.0 – 8.0
- 6.0 – 7.0

Hybrid regimes
- 5.0 – 6.0
- 4.0 – 5.0

Authoritarian regimes
- 3.0 – 4.0
- 2.0 – 3.0
- 0 – 2.0
- No data

Hong Kong

Singapore

Mauritius

Source: EIU.
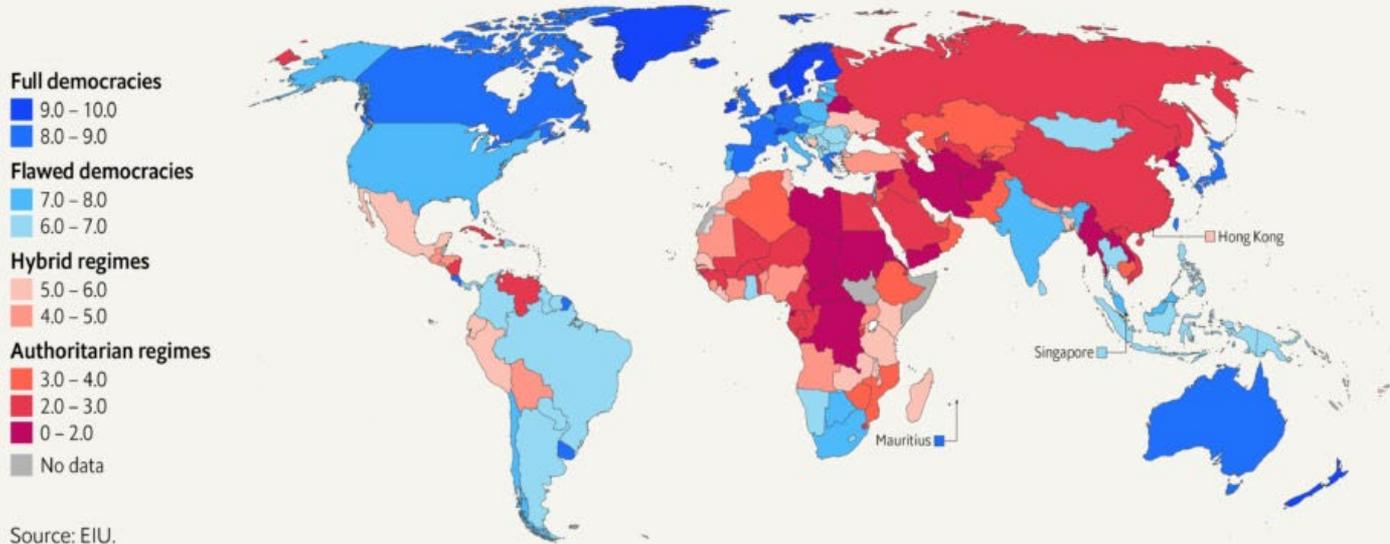
¿Democracias?

Democracy Index 2023

EIU classifies 74 countries as democracies

	No. of countries	% of countries	% of world population
Full democracy	24	14.4	7.8
Flawed democracy	50	29.9	37.6
Hybrid regime	34	20.4	15.2
Authoritarian regime	59	35.3	39.4

Note. "World" population refers to the total population of the 167 countries covered by the index.
Since this excludes only micro states, this is nearly equal to the entire estimated world population.

Source: EIU.

¿Democracias?

¿Democracias?
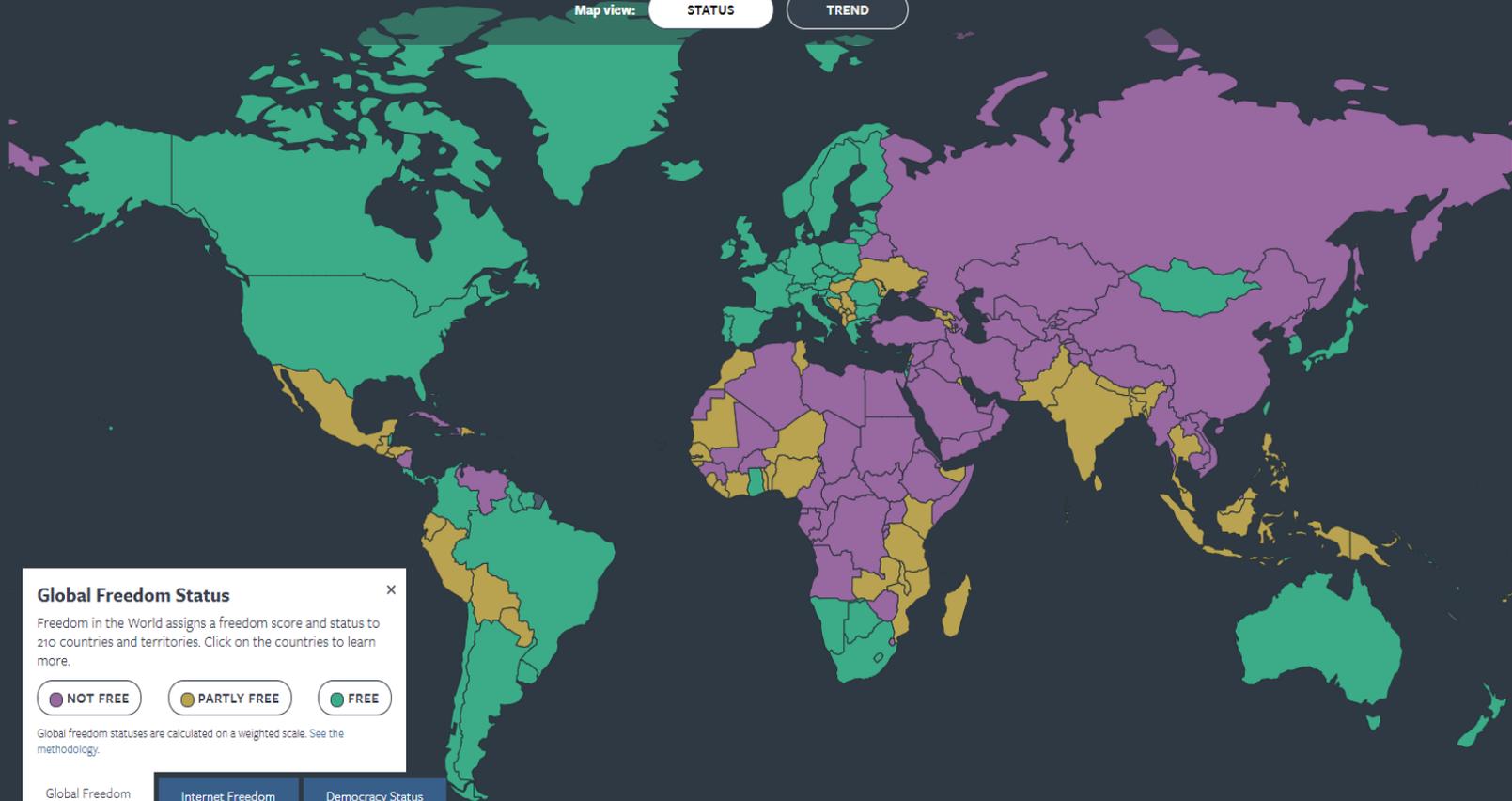
Derechos Humanos

Human rights index, 2023

Based on the expert estimates and index by V-Dem. It captures the extent to which people are free from government torture, political killings, and forced labor; they have property rights; and enjoy the freedoms of movement, religion, expression, and association. The variable ranges from 0 to 1 (most rights).

| Table | Map | Chart |

World

No data   0   0.1   0.2   0.3   0.4   0.5   0.6   0.7   0.8   0.9   1

Human rights index vs. electoral democracy index, 2023

Based on the expert estimates and indices by V-Dem, ranging from 0 to 1 (most rights/most democratic).

Libertades Fundamentales

Political civil liberties index, 2023

Based on the expert estimates and index by V-Dem. It captures the extent to which people enjoy the freedoms of expression and association. The variables ranges from 0 to 1 (most liberties).

Our World in Data

Libertad de Prensa

LA LIBERTAD DE PRENSA EN EL MUNDO EN 2024

Libertad de Prensa

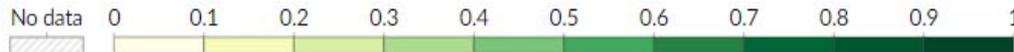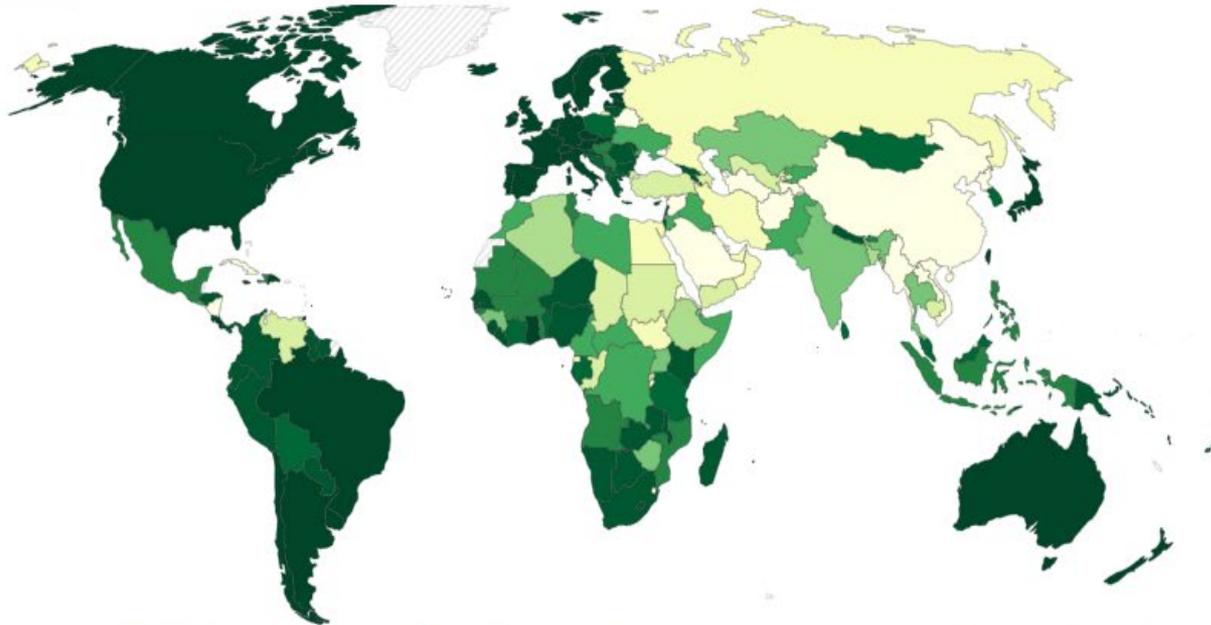|											
1	Noruega	31	Moldavia	61	Ucrania	91	Papúa Nueva Guinea	121	México	151	Camboya
2	Dinamarca	32	Austria	62	Corea del Sur	92	Guinea-Bisáu	122	Lesoto	152	Pakistán
3	Suecia	33	Mauritania	63	Malaui	93	Haití	123	RD Congo	153	Laos
4	Países Bajos	34	Namibia	64	Sierra Leona	94	Senegal	124	Bolivia	154	Yemen
5	Finlandia	35	Rep. Dominicana	65	Chipre	95	Zambia	125	Peru	155	Tayikistán
6	Estonia	36	Macedonia del Norte	66	Argentina	96	Chad	126	Singapur	156	Venezuela
7	Portugal	37	Seychelles	67	Hungría	97	Tanzania	127	Guinea Ecuatorial	157	Palestina
8	Irlanda	38	Sudáfrica	68	OECO	98	Serbia	128	Uganda	158	Turquía
9	Suiza	39	Australia	69	Congo-Brazzaville	99	Albania	129	Marruecos / Sáhara Occ.	159	India
10	Alemania	40	Montenegro	70	Japón	100	Madagascar	130	Camerún	160	EAU
11	Luxemburgo	41	Cabo Verde	71	Comoras	101	Israel	131	Kuwait	161	Yibuti
12	Letonia	42	Eslovenia	72	Andorra	102	Kenia	132	Jordania	162	Rusia
13	Lituania	43	Armenia	73	Malta	103	Georgia	133	El Salvador	163	Nicaragua
14	Canadá	44	Fiyi	74	Nepal	104	Angola	134	Filipinas	164	Azerbaiyán
15	Liechtenstein	45	Tonga	75	Kosovo	105	Mozambique	135	Hong Kong	165	Bangladés
16	Bélgica	46	Italia	76	Rep. Centroafricana	106	Maldivas	136	Sudán del Sur	166	Arabia Saudita
17	Chequia	47	Polonia	77	Guyana	107	Malasia	137	Omán	167	Belarús
18	Islandia	48	Croacia	78	Guinea	108	Burundi	138	Guatemala	168	Cuba
19	Nueva Zelanda	49	Rumania	79	Botsuana	109	Mongolia	139	Argelia	169	Irak
20	Timor Oriental	50	Ghana	80	Niger	110	Ecuador	140	Líbano	170	Egipto
21	Francia	51	Uruguay	81	Bosnia-Herzegovina	111	Indonesia	141	Etiopía	171	Birmania
22	Samoa	52	Chile	82	Brasil	112	Nigeria	142	Kazajistán	172	China
23	Reino Unido	53	Costa de Marfil	83	Panamá	113	Togo	143	Libia	173	Baréin
24	Jamaica	54	Belice	84	Catar	114	Malí	144	Ruanda	174	Vietnam
25	Trinidad y Tobago	55	Estados Unidos	85	Esuatini	115	Paraguay	145	Somalia	175	Turkmenistán
26	Costa Rica	56	Gabon	86	Burkina Faso	116	Zimbabue	146	Honduras	176	Irán
27	Taiwán	57	Mauricio	87	Tailandia	117	Brunéi	147	Bután	177	Corea del Norte
28	Surinam	58	Gambia	88	Grecia	118	Túnez	148	Uzbekistán	178	Afganistán
29	Eslovaquia	59	Bulgaria	89	Benín	119	Colombia	149	Sudán	179	Siria
30	España	60	Liberia	90	Chipre del Norte	120	Kirguistán	150	Sri Lanka	180	Eritrea

Acceso a Internet

Map view: STATUS | TREND

Internet Freedom Status

Freedom on the Net measures internet freedom in 70 countries. Click on the highlighted countries for data from our 2022 report.

- NOT FREE — Score: 0-39
- PARTLY FREE — Score: 40-69
- FREE — Score: 70-100

Global Freedom | Internet Freedom | Democracy Status

Freedom House

Countries | Freedom Map | Issues | Perspectives | Policy Recommendations | Donate

Where the Internet Has Been Restricted

Countries in which internet services have been deliberately disrupted by the government at least once*
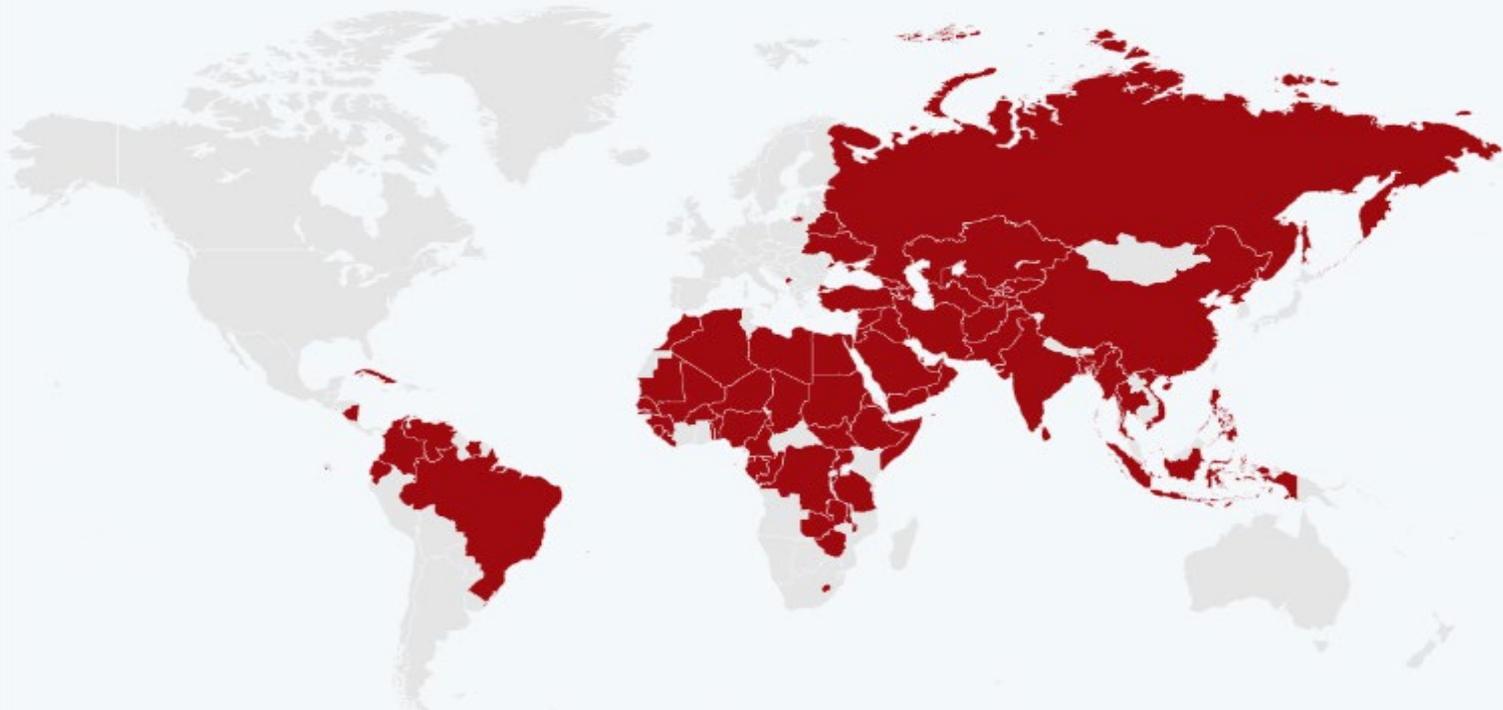
Acceso a Internet

Mujer y política

Women's political empowerment index, 2023

Based on the expert estimates and index by V-Dem. It captures the extent to which women enjoy civil liberties, can participate in civil society, and are represented in politics. It ranges from 0 to 1 (most empowered).

Table   Map   Chart
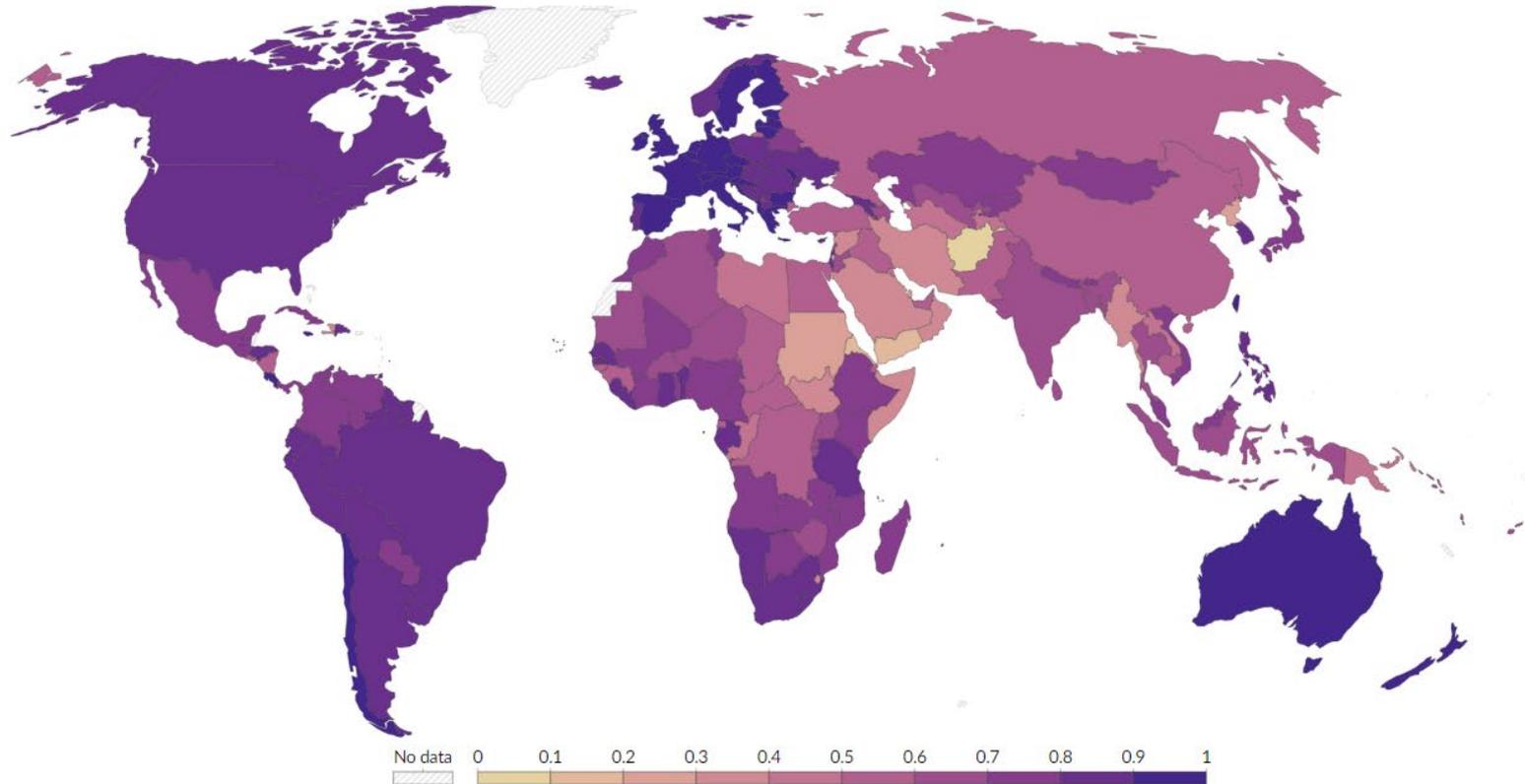
No data   0   0.1   0.2   0.3   0.4   0.5   0.6   0.7   0.8   0.9   1

Índice de la Felicidad
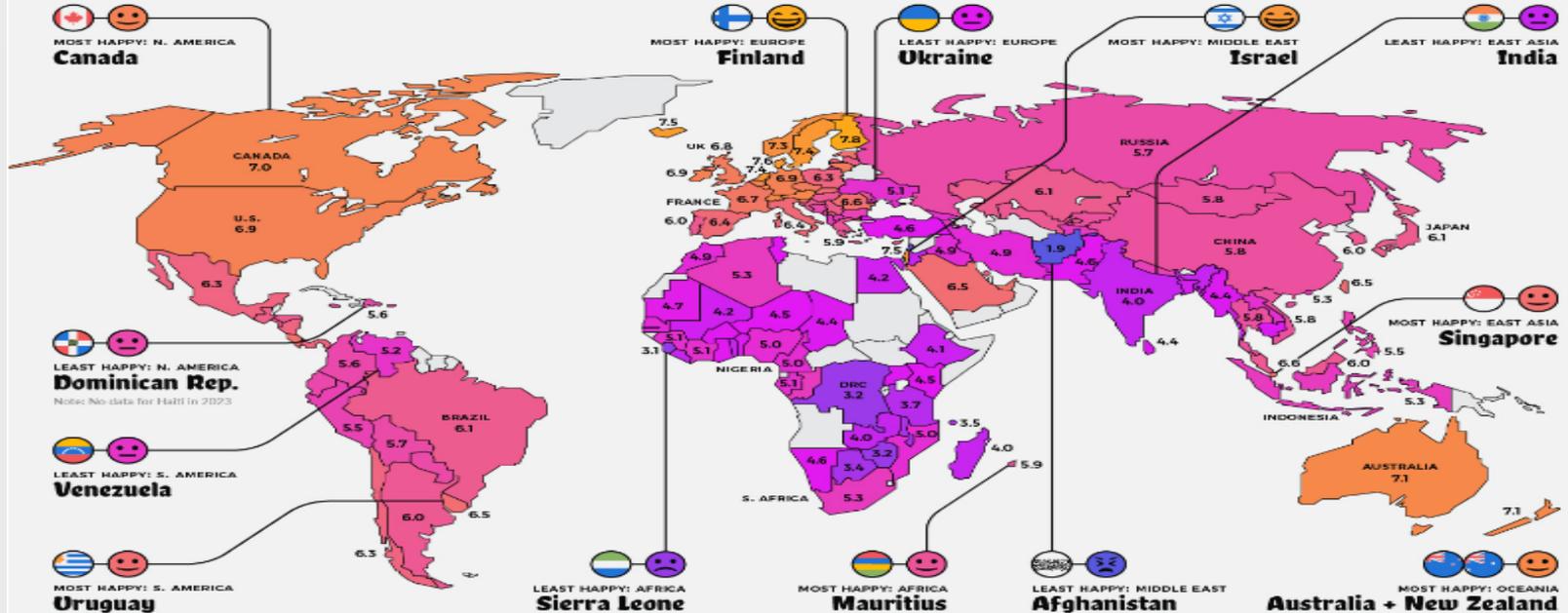
Índice económico

GDP, current prices *i*

Billions of U.S. dollars

MAP (2024)

● 500 or more ● 100 - 500 ● 25 - 100 ● 5 - 25 ● under 5 ● no data
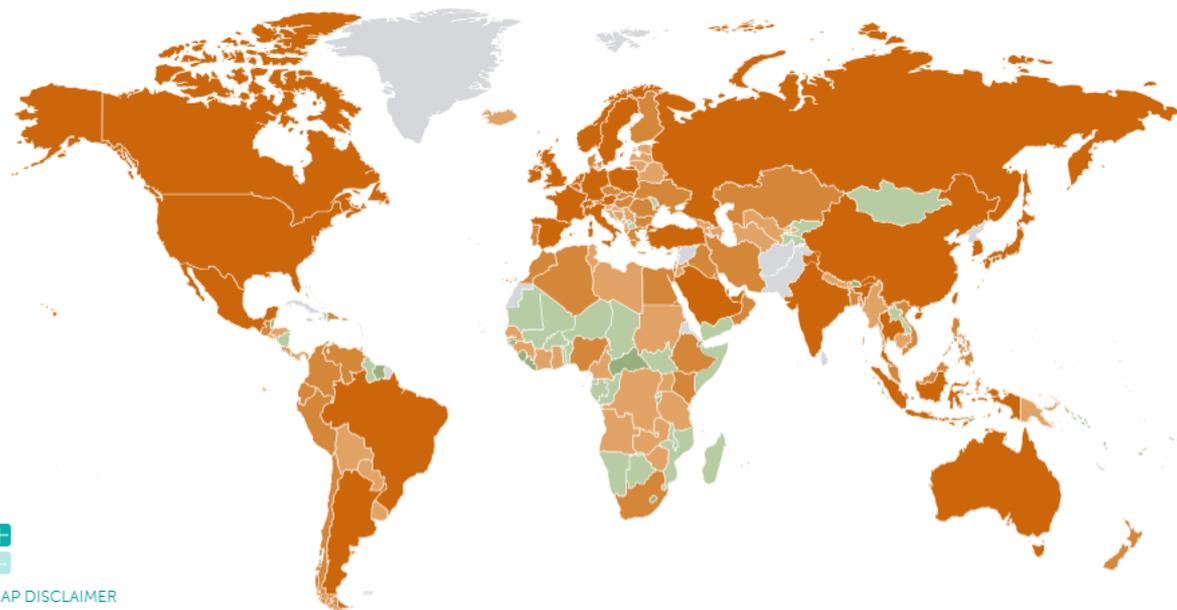
MAP DISCLAIMER

2024

LIST (2024)

Country | Region | Analytical group

Country ∨	Value
Afghanistan	no data
Albania	25.43
Algeria	266.78
American Samoa	no data
Andorra	3.9
Angola	92.12
Anguilla	no data
Antigua and Barbuda	2.13
Argentina	604.26
Armenia	25.41
Aruba	4.07
Australia	1.79 thousand
Austria	540.89
Azerbaijan	78.75
Bahamas, The	14.39
Bahrain	46.70

OCDE

G7

G7 members

Canada · United Kingdom · Germany · France · Italy · Japan · United States

© Federal Ministry of Finance

Crypto Regulation World Map

Red: Cryptoassets generally prohibited

Green: Cryptoassets are generally allowed

Yellow: Cryptoassets are restricted

White: Regulation pending
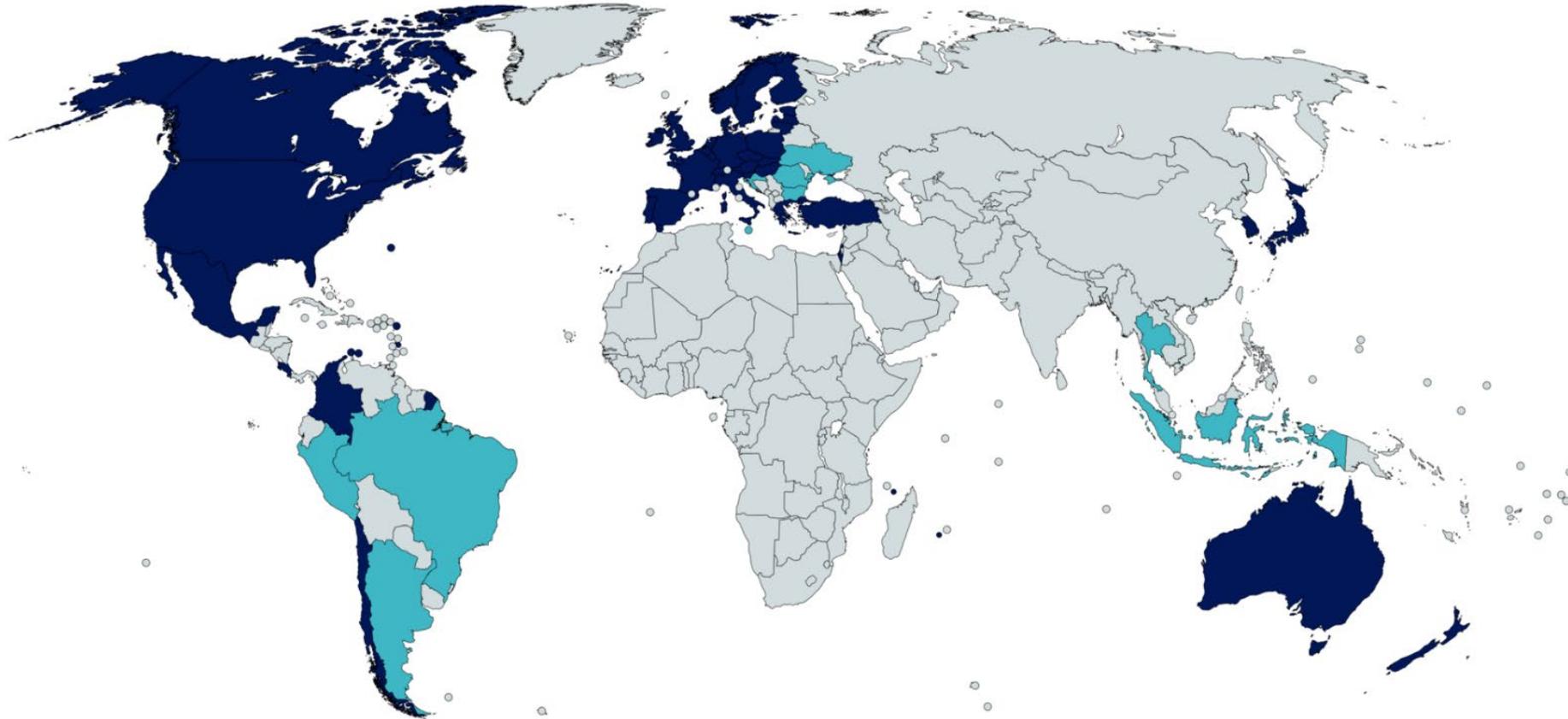
Military Spending
2022

MILITARY SPENDING AS A SHARE OF GDP (%) 2022

0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 10% 20% 30%

NATO OTAN

Russia's spending has grown 9%, and it now has the third-largest military budget, overtaking India.

China increased its defense spending for the 28th consecutive year, the longest uninterrupted period of spending growth by a country.

14 Canada $26.9B

Netherlands $15.6B

Norway $8.4B

Sweden $7.7B

Poland $16.6B

Belgium $6.9B

1 ← Ranking

6 UK $68.5B

29 32

39 Denmark $5.5B

3 Russia $86.4B

2

9 S. Korea $46.4B

19

33

7 Germany $55.8B

18

China $292.0B

10 Japan $46.0B

United States ← Country

8 France $53.6B

11 Ukraine $44.0B

$876.9B ← Amount

16

35 Romania $5.2B

21 Taiwan $12.5B

Spain $20.3B

12 Italy $33.5B

40

31 23 Türkiye $10.6B

Pakistan $10.3B

34 24

4 India $81.4B

37 Thailand $5.7B

Switzerland $6.1B

26 Algeria $9.1B

Greece $8.1B

15 Israel $23.4B

30 Iran $6.8B

22 Singapore $11.7B

Mexico $8.5B

28

Kuwait $8.2B

5 Saudi Arabia $75.0B

27 Indonesia $9.0B

Colombia $9.9B

25

20 Qatar $15.4B

17 Brazil $20.2B

36 Oman $5.8B

13 Australia $33.3B

Chile $5.6B

38

Total Military Personnel (est.)

Europe

3.6M
RUSSIA

2.0M
N. KOREA

Asia

3.8M
S. KOREA

North America

2.1M
U.S.

2.2M
UKRAINE

3.2M
CHINA

1.2M
IRAN

1.7M
PAKISTAN

5.8M
VIETNAM

5.1M
INDIA

Vietnam's forces have 600K active personnel, but over 5M in reserve.

The World's
LARGEST
ARMIES
in 2024

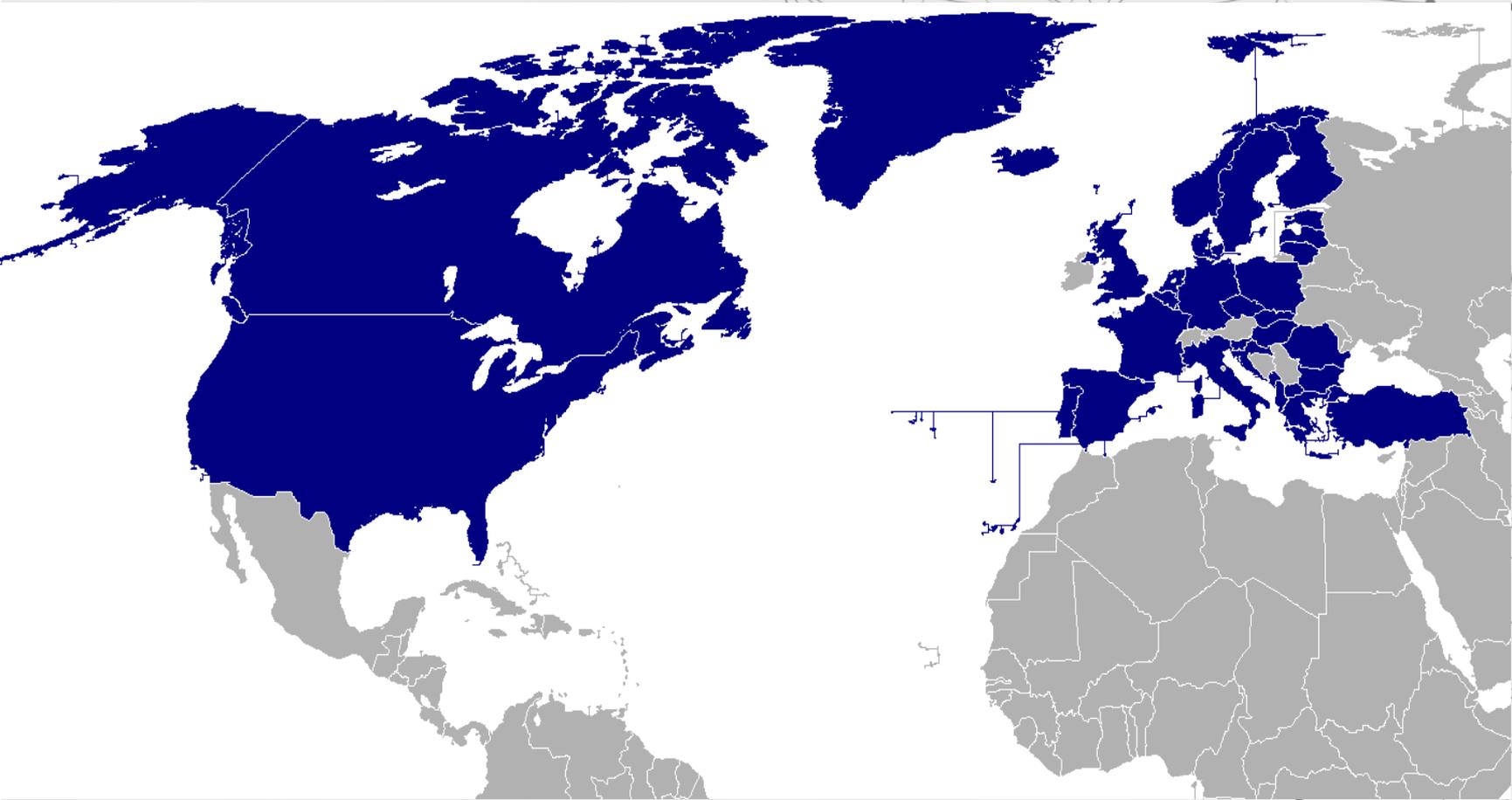Includes active and reserve personnel, as well as paramilitary forces. Figures are estimates.
Source: GlobalFirepower.com.

voronoi
BY VISUAL CAPITALIST

Where Data Tells the Story

Download on the
App Store

GET IT ON
Google Play

OTAN

Nucleares

Ciberataques
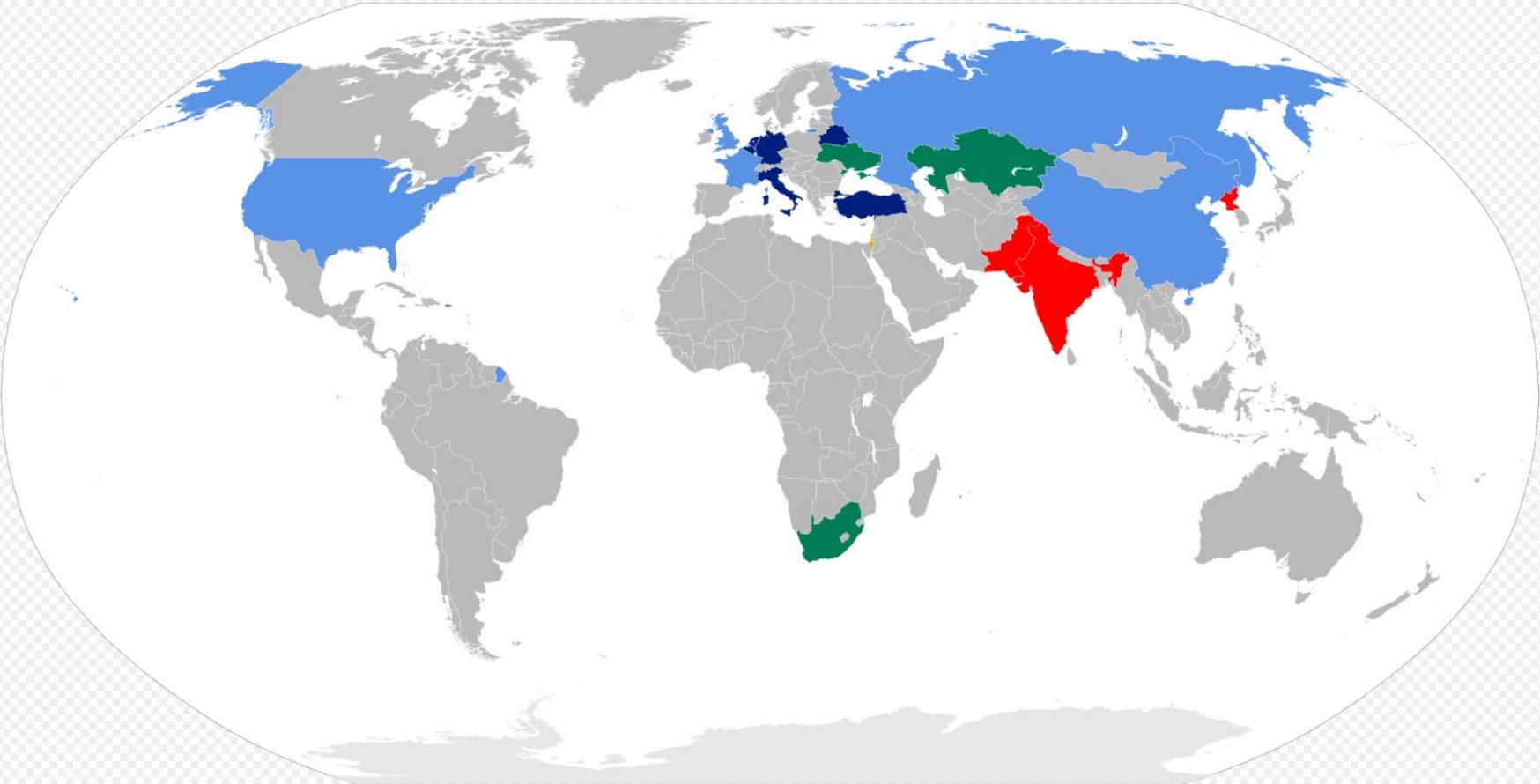
Global Data Breaches and Cyber Attacks in 2024

👤 Neil Ford   📅 2nd May 2024

35,900,145,035 known records breached so far in 9,478 publicly disclosed incidents

Welcome to our 2024 data breaches and cyber attacks page, where you can find an overview of the year's top security incidents, the most breached sectors of 2024, month-on-month trends, links to our monthly reports, and much more.

Ciberataques

TOP 10 COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING CYBERATTACKS IN Q4

65%

2% 2% 2% 2%
4%
4%
5%
6%
8%
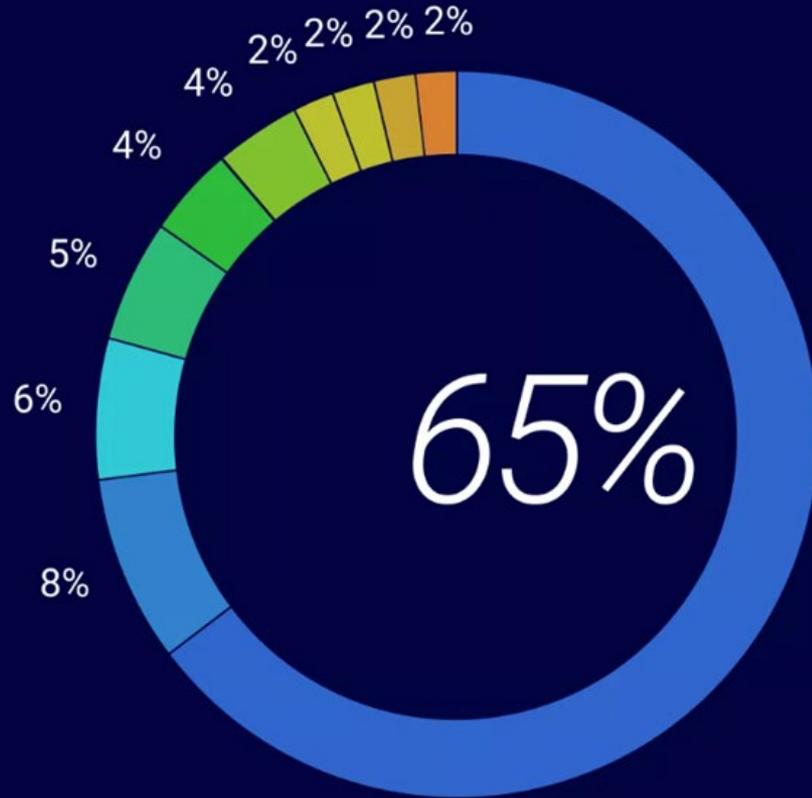
- UNITED STATES
- JAPAN
- BRAZIL
- CANADA
- AUSTRALIA
- MEXICO
- KOREA
- CHILE
- INDIA
- PERU

Ciberataques
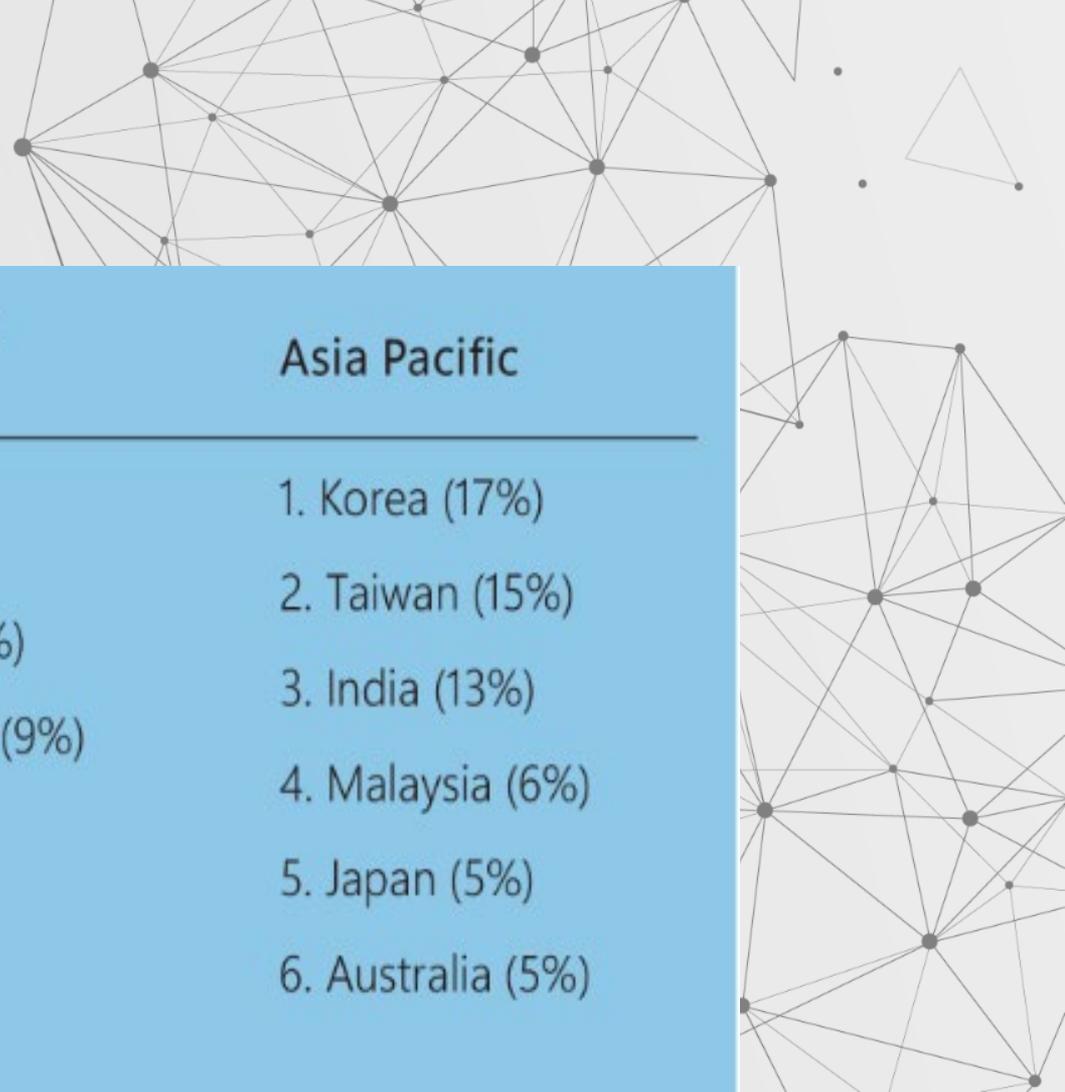
Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Asia Pacific
1. Ukraine (33%)	1. Israel (38%)	1. Korea (17%)
2. United Kingdom (11%)	2. United Arab Emirates (12%)	2. Taiwan (15%)
3. France (5%)	3. Saudi Arabia (9%)	3. India (13%)
4. Poland (5%)	4. Jordan (6%)	4. Malaysia (6%)
5. Italy (4%)	5. Iraq (5%)	5. Japan (5%)
6. Germany (3%)	6. Bahrain (4%)	6. Australia (5%)

Who's Behind Cyber Attacks?

Countries responsible for the largest share of cyber incidents with a political dimension from 2000 to 2023
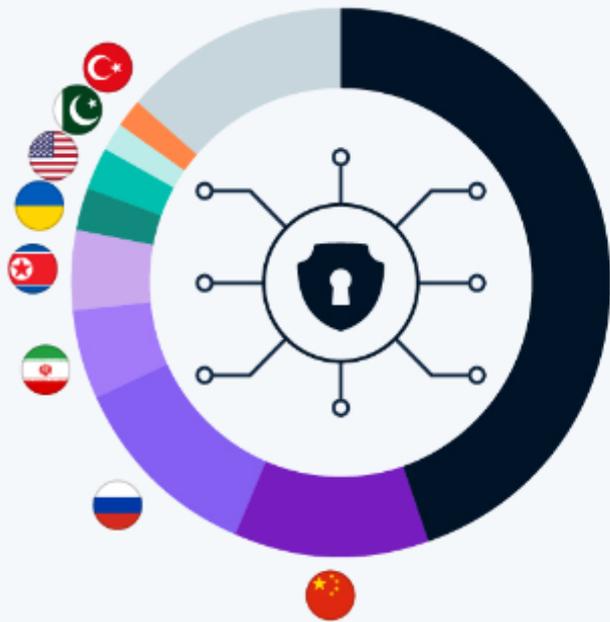
Percentage	Country
44.8%	Not identified
11.9%	China
11.6%	Russia
5.3%	Iran
4.7%	North Korea
2.6%	Ukraine
2.3%	United States
1.8%	Pakistan
1.7%	Turkey
13.4%	Other countries
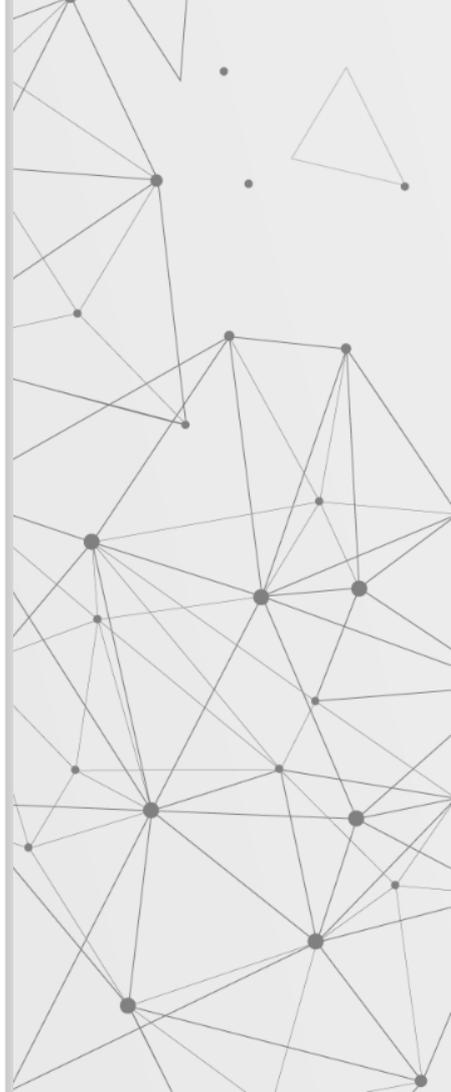
Riesgos y amenazas

Global Risks Report 2024
Top 10 risks

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

"Please estimate the likely impact (severity) of the following risks over a 2-year and 10-year period."

2 years

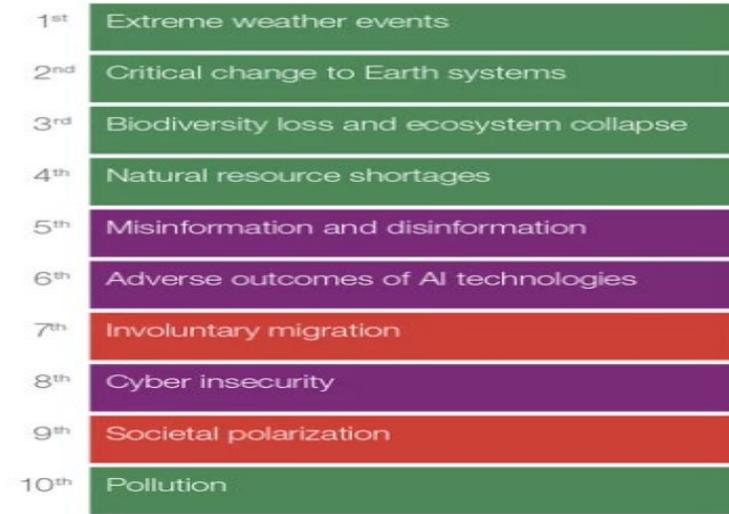|	
1st	Misinformation and disinformation
2nd	Extreme weather events
3rd	Societal polarization
4th	Cyber insecurity
5th	Interstate armed conflict
6th	Lack of economic opportunity
7th	Inflation
8th	Involuntary migration
9th	Economic downturn
10th	Pollution

10 years

|	
1st	Extreme weather events
2nd	Critical change to Earth systems
3rd	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
4th	Natural resource shortages
5th	Misinformation and disinformation
6th	Adverse outcomes of AI technologies
7th	Involuntary migration
8th	Cyber insecurity
9th	Societal polarization
10th	Pollution

Risk categories ▮ Economic ▮ Environmental ▮ Geopolitical ▮ Societal ▮ Technological

Source: World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2023-2024.
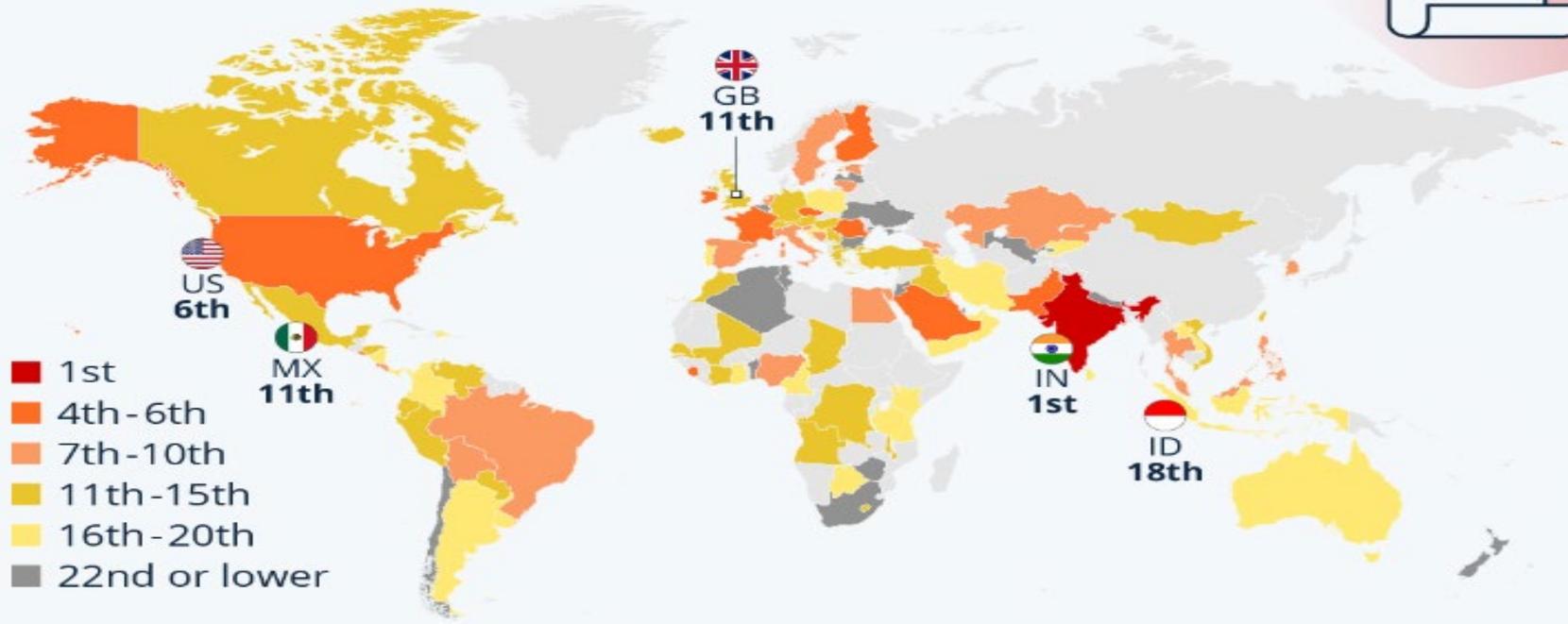
News consumers who saw false or misleading information about key topics in the last week in selected countries worldwide as of February 2023

Politics
- Japan: 18%
- Slovakia: 41%
- United Kingdom: 26%
- United States: 42%

COVID-19
- Japan: 30%
- Slovakia: 34%
- United Kingdom: 31%
- United States: 42%

Climate change
- Japan: 12%
- Slovakia: 17%
- United Kingdom: 22%
- United States: 35%

War in Ukraine
- Japan: 21%
- Slovakia: 45%
- United Kingdom: 19%
- United States: 26%

Share of respondents

● United States ● United Kingdom ● Slovakia ● Japan
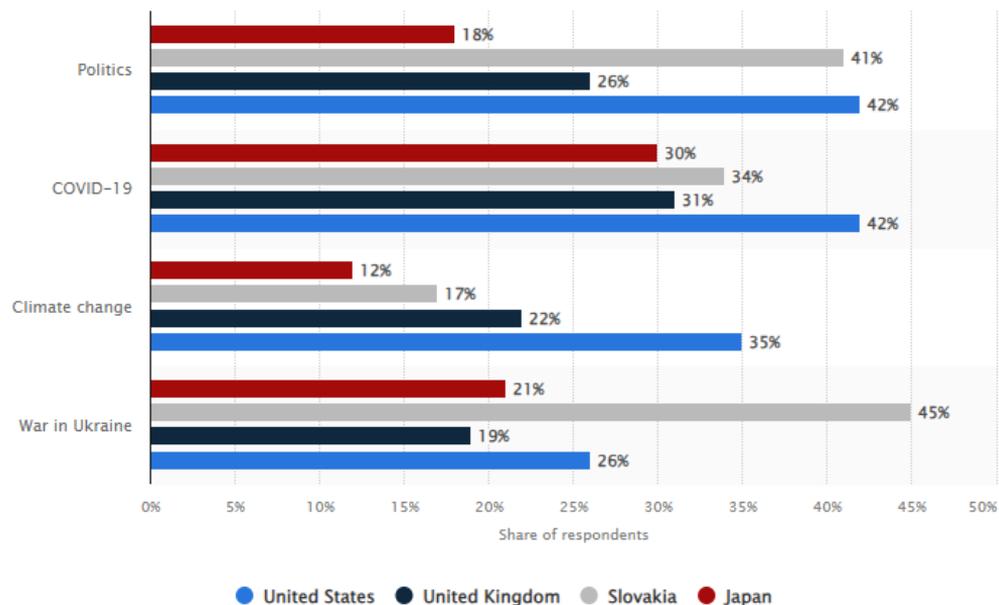
© Statista 2024 ⚐

ⓘ Additional Information

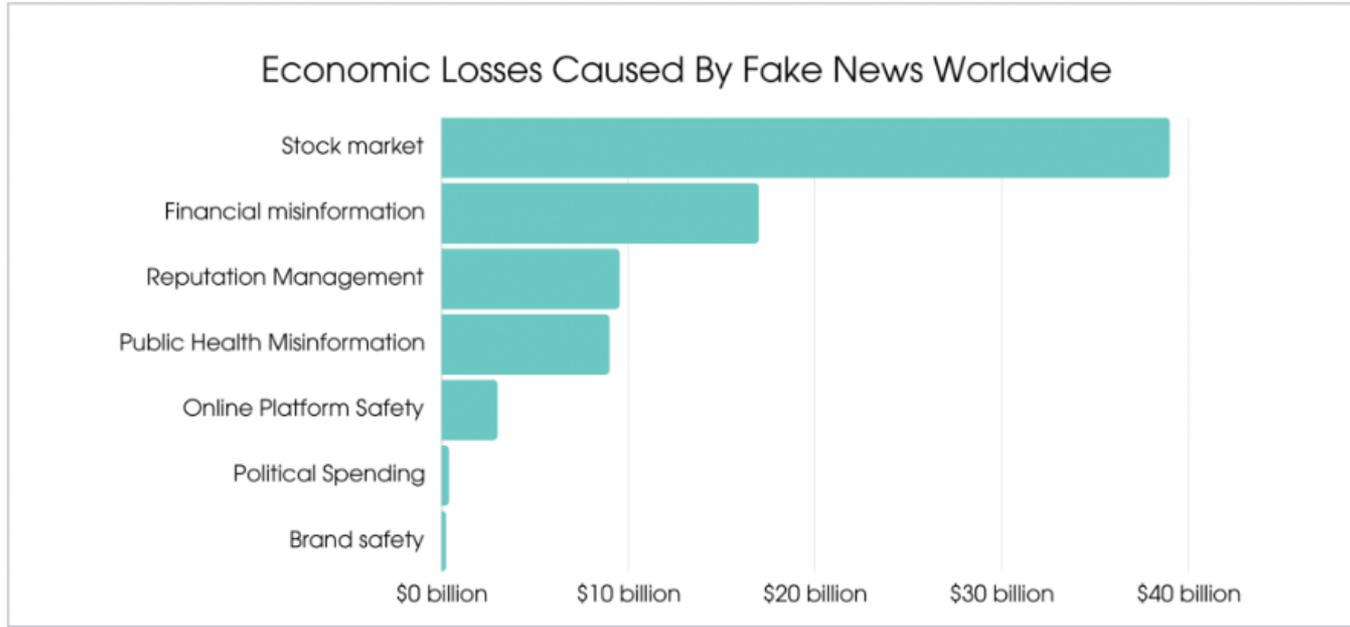Show source ⓘ

17) Fake News Costs The Global Economy $78 Billion Annually

A study done by cybersecurity company CHEQ with the University of Baltimore found that the epidemic of online fake news costs the global economy $78 billion annually.

The report further highlights that fake news causes a loss of $39 billion per year to the stock market value.

Economic Losses Caused By Fake News Worldwide

Category	
Stock market	
Financial misinformation	
Reputation Management	
Public Health Misinformation	
Online Platform Safety	
Political Spending	
Brand safety	

$0 billion $10 billion $20 billion $30 billion $40 billion
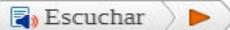
Coste social

POLARIZACIÓN

PALABRA DEL AÑO 2023

27/12/2023

polarización, palabra del año 2023 para la FundéuRAE

🔊 Escuchar ▶

La Fundación del Español Urgente (FundéuRAE), promovida por la Real Academia Española y la Agencia EFE, ha escogido *polarización* como su palabra del año 2023.

02

Problemas

**Propios
y
ajenos**

Problemas

FINANCIAL TIMES

HOME   WORLD   US   COMPANIES   TECH   MARKETS   CLIMATE   OPINION   LEX   WORK & CAREERS   LIFE & ARTS   HTSI

Opinion **Fake news**

Forget technology — politicians pose the gravest misinformation threat

As we head into a big election year, beware the risks of misleading statements from those at very top

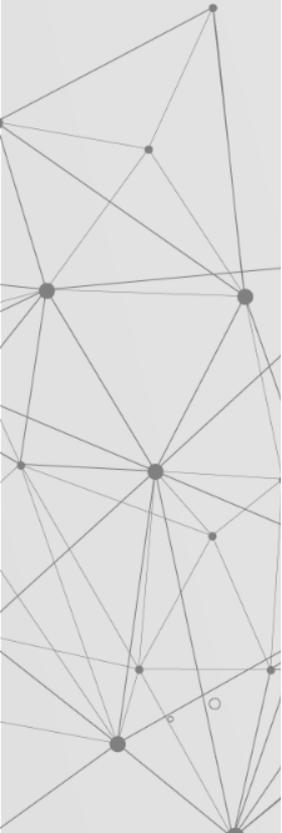RASMUS NIELSEN   (+ Add to myFT)

Donald Trump, who was documented making at least 30,573 false or misleading claims while president, is campaigning to be the

ENTREVISTA

Martin Baron, exdirector del 'Washington Post': "Los políticos mienten más que los medios"

El periodista presenta su libro 'Frente al poder: Trump, Bezos y el Washington Post', una interesantísima historia sobre la colisión actual de poderes: el político, el económico y el periodístico

Problemas

El Confidencial

España   Cotizalia   Opinión   Salud   Internacional   Cultura   Teknautas   Deportes   ACyV   Televisión   Vanitatis

España ■

ENTREVISTA CON RASMUS KLEIS NIELSEN

"Las mayores campañas de desinformación las han protagonizado los presidentes"

Organizaciones como el Instituto Reuters llevan tiempo advirtiendo sobre el retroceso que está sufriendo la libertad de prensa en el mundo, también en las democracias consolidadas

El director del Instituto Reuters para el Estudio del Periodismo de la Universidad de Oxford, Rasmus Kleis. (Cedida)

Chilling Legislation: Tracking the Impact of "Fake News" Laws on Press Freedom Internationally

By Gabrielle Lim and Samantha Bradshaw

July 19, 2023

DOWNLOAD →

SHARE RESOURCE:

KEY FINDINGS

Between 2011 and 2022, 78 countries passed laws designed to limit the spread of false or misleading information on social media. Some of these laws focus on improving platform transparency and accountability in digital advertising or increasing media and digital literacy. However, many focus on the content itself, criminalizing the creation and distribution of "fake news." As a result, many misinformation, disinformation, and mal-information (MDM) laws chill press freedom, rather than enhance it. Although it is important to recognize that not all legal and regulatory responses to MDM have negative consequences for press freedom, the trajectory of recently passed MDM laws shows that many responses trend toward repression.

– MDM laws are being enacted at an escalating rate. Between 2011 and 2015, only 14 MDM laws were implemented. Between 2016 and 2022, 91 such laws were put in place.

– MDM laws are often vague and allow governments to define prohibited content at their own discretion. As a result, journalists risk steep fines or even imprisonment for any content that goes against the government line.

– In many countries, countering false information is framed as an issue of national security. In authoritarian states, this can pose a real threat for independent media. To adequately address MDM, a more holistic approach is necessary.

Legislaciones
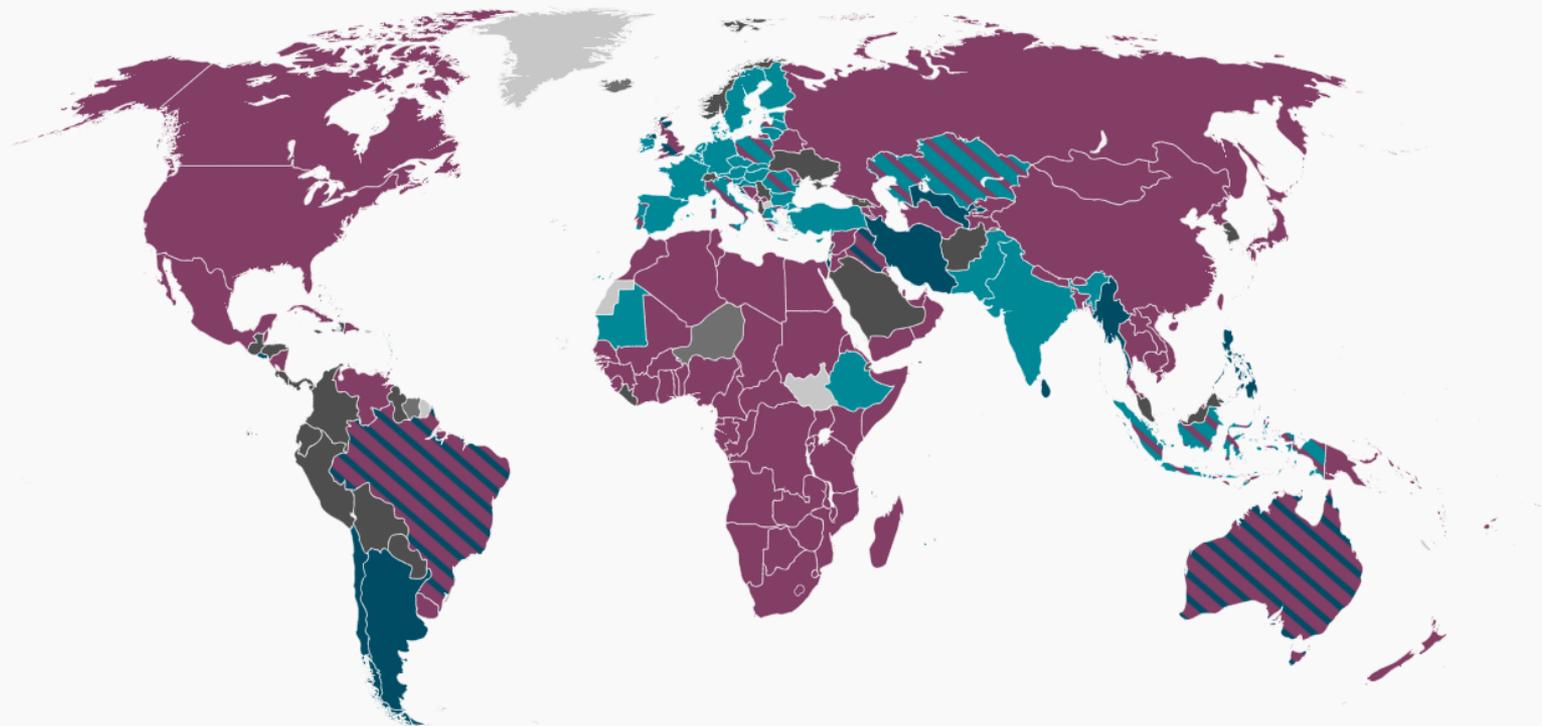
■ Sem informação ■ Sem lei ■ Projeto de lei ■ Lei não específica ■ Lei específica

How the Indian government is weaponizing laws to silence and intimidate journalists

by **HANAN ZAFFAR AND JYOTI THAKUR** · *May 14, 2024 in* **PRESS FREEDOM**

Newsroom

Georgia should repeal the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence in its current form, says Venice Commission

| Deutsch | Español | Français | Italiano | Русский |

VENICE COMMISSION | STRASBOURG | 22 MAY 2024

AP

WORLD   U.S.   ELECTION 2024   POLITICS   SPORTS   ENTERTAINMENT   BUSINESS   SCIENCE   FACT CHECK   ODDITIES   BE WELL   NE

• Israel-Hamas war   ICC arrest warrants   FDIC Chair   Trump trial   Scarlett Johansson   EVEN WHEN
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WORLD NEWS

Election disinformation takes a big leap with AI being used to deceive worldwide

The Washington Post
Democracy Dies in Darkness

TECH   Help Desk   Artificial Intelligence   Internet Culture   Space   Tech Policy

These ISIS news anchors are AI fakes. Their propaganda is real.

The Islamic State-affiliated media broadcast News Harvest shows how artificial intelligence can be used to disseminate extremist propaganda quickly and cheaply.
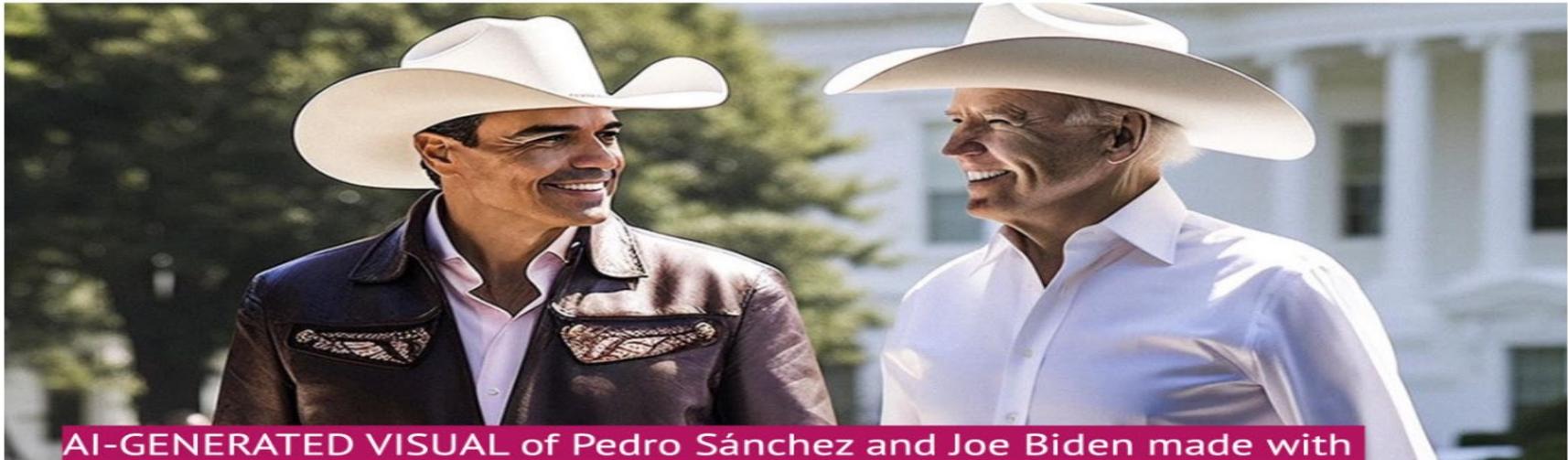
By Pranshu Verma

May 17, 2024 at 6:23 a.m. EDT

Problemas

Home | **Reporting** ▾ | **Research** ▾ | **Fellowships** ▾ | **Leadership** ▾

Digital News Report ▾ | Trends and Predictions | Our Climate Network ▾
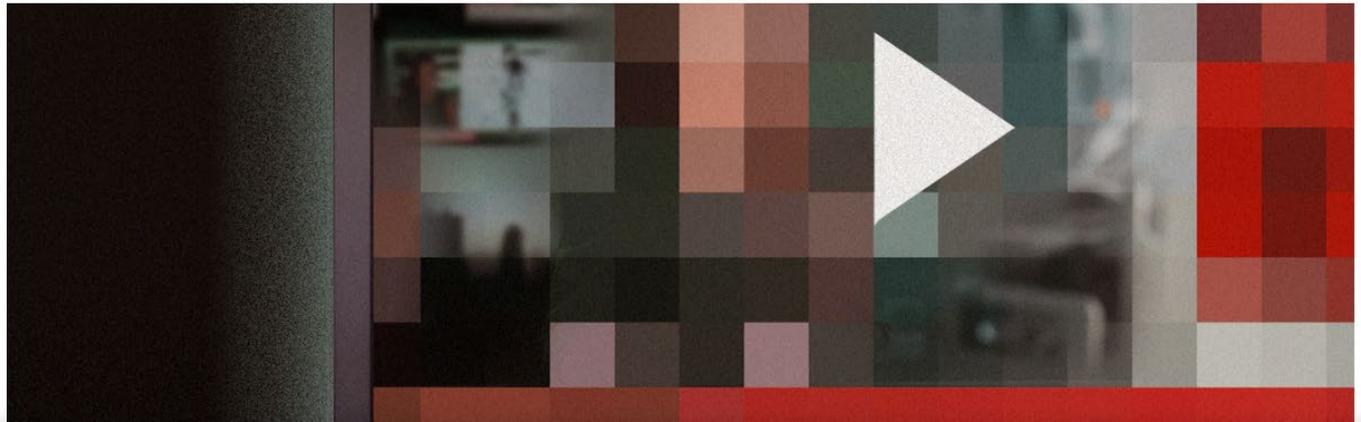
Home > News

How AI-generated disinformation might impact this year's elections and how journalists should report on it

From satire to robocalls, generative AI is entering politics in a crucial year. Four experts reflect on its possible consequences and on how to cover it.
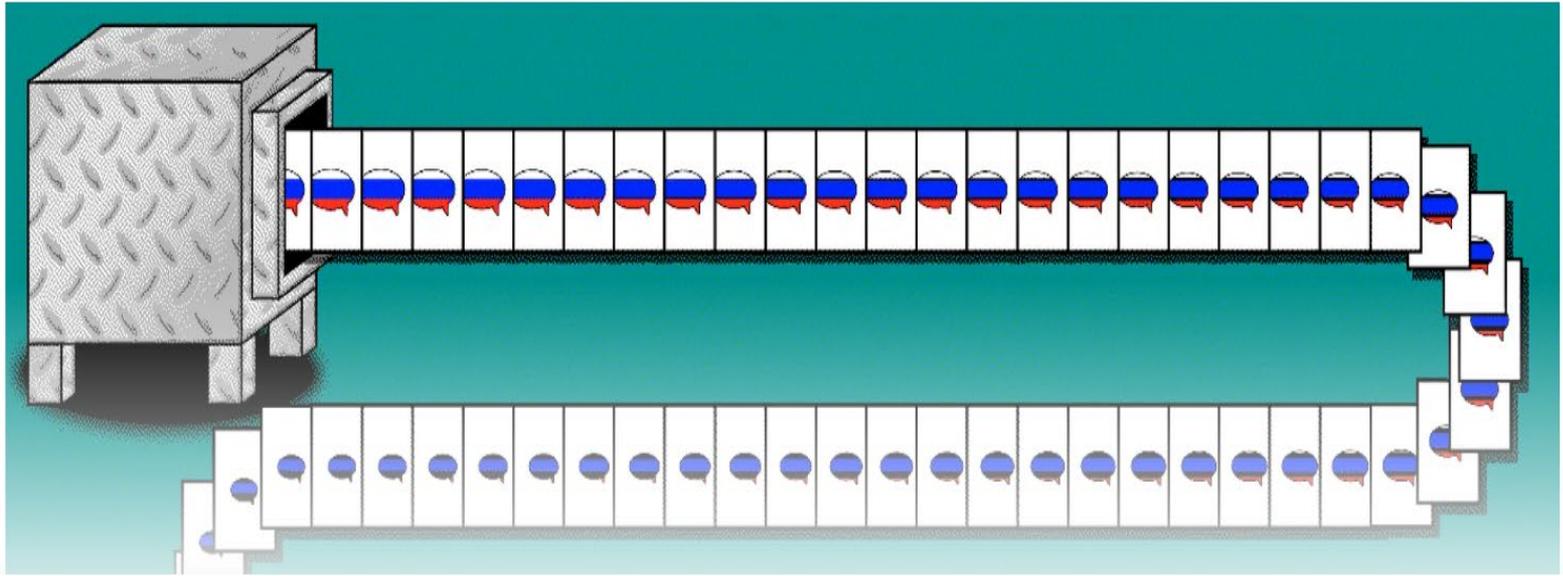
AI-GENERATED VISUAL of Pedro Sánchez and Joe Biden made with

Big tech and social media companies falling short ahead of UK General Election

21 May 2024

WiRED

SECURITY   POLITICS   GEAR   BACKCHANNEL   BUSINESS   SCIENCE   CULTURE   IDEAS   MERCH

SIGN IN
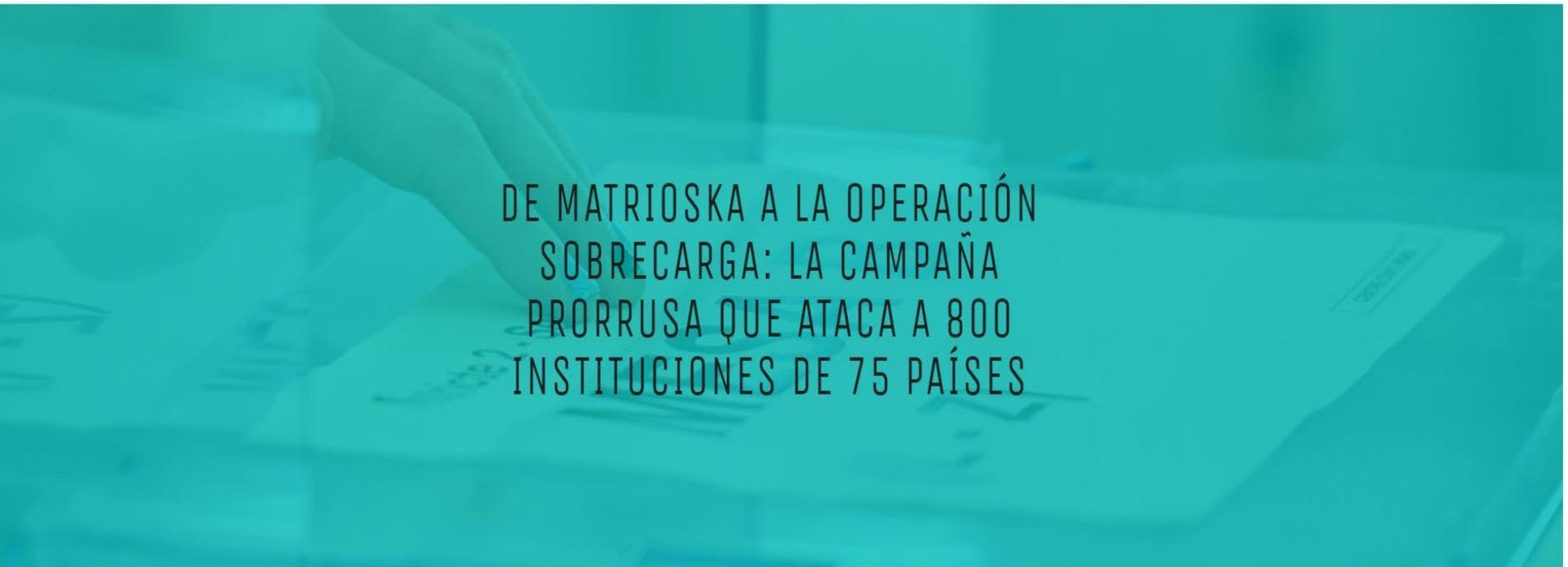
It Costs Just $400 to Build an AI Disinformation Machine

A developer used widely available AI tools to generate anti-Russian tweets and articles. The project is intended to highlight how cheap and easy it has become to create propaganda at scale.

efeverifica:

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Buscar

DE MATRIOSKA A LA OPERACIÓN
SOBRECARGA: LA CAMPAÑA
PRORRUSA QUE ATACA A 800
INSTITUCIONES DE 75 PAÍSES

Operation Overload: how pro-Russian actors flood newsrooms with fake content and seek to divert their efforts

"Please Check". More that 800 organisations, among which many media outlets have been flooded with emails and social media mentions urging them to verify dubious claims undermining Ukraine, France and Germany for the most part. The issue is that these solicitations are part of a massive pro-Russian operation, still ongoing at the time of writing.

4 June 2024 - Sophie

The graffitis, videos or screenshots sent to newsrooms are fake and were fabricated for the purpose of diverting journalist's ressources, or even try to have their narratives amplified by getting fact-checkers to publish debunks. Operation Overload, as we dubbed the action, is detailed in our latest report, led with the support of Reset.Tech and 20+ fact-checking entities, which shared content they had received.

This operation is remarkable for its scale, the elaborate tactics it employs and the quality of the fake content produced. We uncovered and traced coordinated action on Telegram and X to create artificial dissemination of fake content, as well as on a network of websites controlled by the perpetrators. This

Problemas

vozpópuli

ENTRAR

OPINIÓN

Rubén Arranz

Newtral, Maldita... ¿Quién controla a los controladores?

THE CONVERSATION

Rigor académico, oficio periodístico

Ciencia + Tecnología   Cultura   Economía   Educación   Medicina + Salud   Medioambiente + Energía   **Política + Sociedad**   Júnior

¿Es usted capaz de reconocer claramente un medio de desinformación?

Publicado: 23 noviembre 2020 21:14 CET

Problemas

Research: 3 in 4 US adults can discern real political news headlines from fake ones

Has the death of truth been greatly exaggerated? New research suggests people in the U.S. are, overall, good at identifying true political news headlines from fake ones — but there are some stark socioeconomic differences. PLUS, 3 tips for covering political misinformation online.

by Clark Merrefield | January 25, 2024 |

(misinformation) (News Media) (Social media)

Some people who share fake news on social media actually think they're helping the world

Publicado: 17 enero 2024 18:49 CET

1) Less Than Half Of The Information On The Internet Is Reliable

According to the Center Statistics Office (CSO), 62% of data on the internet is unreliable.

Another study from UCLA (Center for Communication Policy) 2003 found that 47.3% of internet information is unreliable and false.

False information was present in online sources like social media, Wikipedia, and political blogs.

The study added that most unreliable information was found on sources like social media, where users can engage the most.

Porcentaje que vio información falsa o engañosa sobre cada tema en la última semana

Todos los mercados

→ Política e Inmigración **(+7 pp)** y Economía, coste de vida, Cambio climático o medioambiente y Otros temas de salud **han incrementado (+6 pp)**.
→ COVID-19 y Guerra en Ucrania se mantienen sin cambios

	2023	2024
Política	29%	36%
COVID-19	30%	30%
Economía, coste de vida	22%	28%
Conflicto Israel-Palestina (NUEVO)		27%
Guerra en Ucrania	24%	24%
Cambio climático o medioambiente	17%	23%
Inmigración	14%	21%
Otros temas de salud	12%	18%

0%   25%   50%
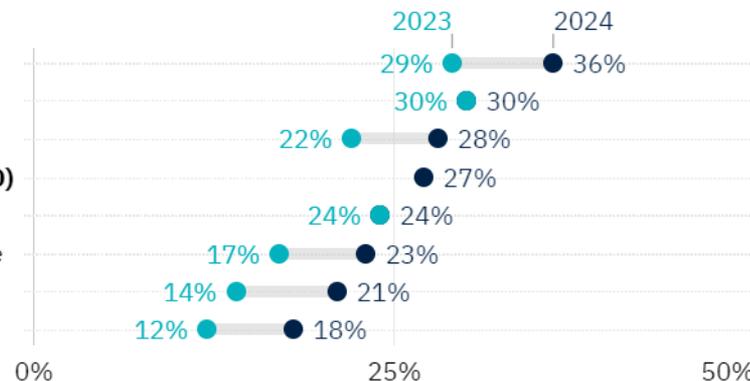
Porcentaje muy o extremadamente interesado en las noticias

2015-2024

Países escogidos con **mayor declive en la última década**

→ **XX** Variación en puntos porcentuales (2015-2024)

España

100%

-33

Argentina

100%

-32

Reino Unido

100%

-32

Francia

100%

-23

Alemania

100%

-19
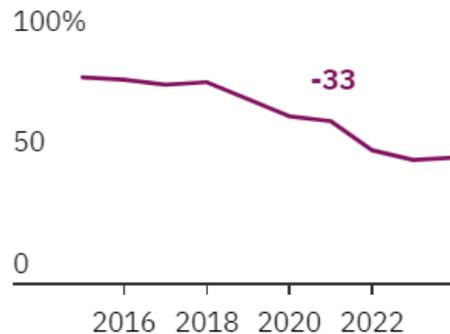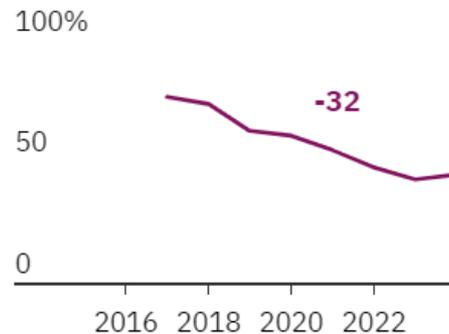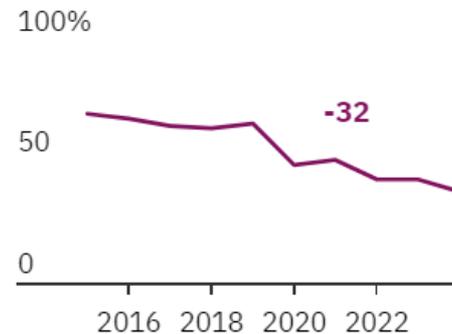
Porcentaje que confía en la mayoría de las noticias la mayor parte del tiempo

Todos los mercados

Norte de Europa

Finlandia	69%
Dinamarca	57%
Noruega	53%
Suecia	50%
Irlanda	47%
Reino Unido	33%

Oeste de Europa

Países Bajos	57%
Bélgica	44%
Alemania	43%
Suiza	42%
Austria	38%
Francia	30%

Sur de Europa

Portugal	58%
Turquía	35%
Croacia	34%
Italia	34%
España	33%
Grecia	19%

Este de Europa

Polonia	42%
Rumanía	32%
República Checa	30%
Bulgaria	28%
Eslovaquia	27%
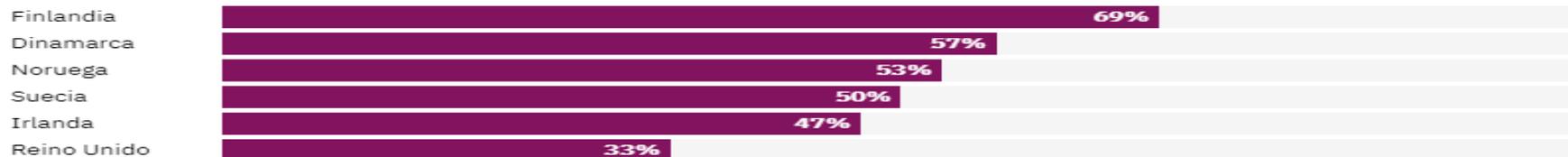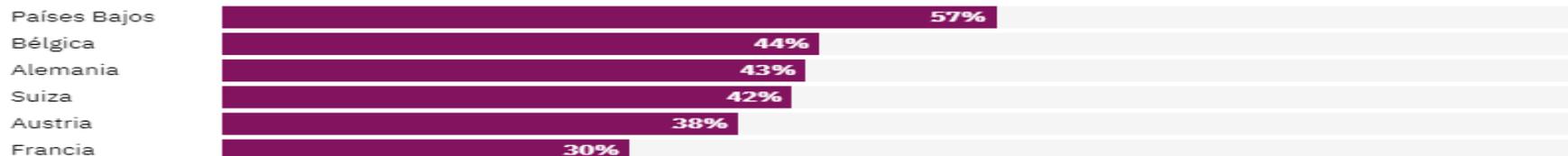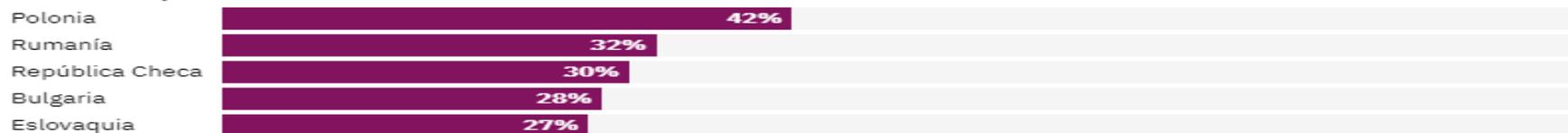
Porcentaje que considera que los medios públicos son importantes para ellos

Mercados escogidos

- Importantes
- Ni uno ni otro
- No importantes
- No sé

País	Importantes	Ni uno ni otro	No importantes	No sé
Finlandia	71%	17%	11%	
Dinamarca	68%	19%	9%	
Noruega	65%	20%	12%	
Suecia	64%	18%	14%	
Portugal	59%	24%	14%	
Corea del Sur	57%	28%	14%	
Países Bajos	56%	28%	12%	
Bélgica	55%	27%	14%	
Suiza	53%	26%	17%	
Australia	52%	27%	18%	
Irlanda	48%	27%	23%	
Alemania	47%	24%	25%	
Italia	46%	31%	18%	5%
Reino Unido	46%	23%	26%	5%
Austria	45%	24%	29%	
Canadá	41%	30%	22%	7%
Francia	40%	34%	22%	
España	40%	33%	25%	
Japón	31%	35%	31%	

0%   25   50   75   100
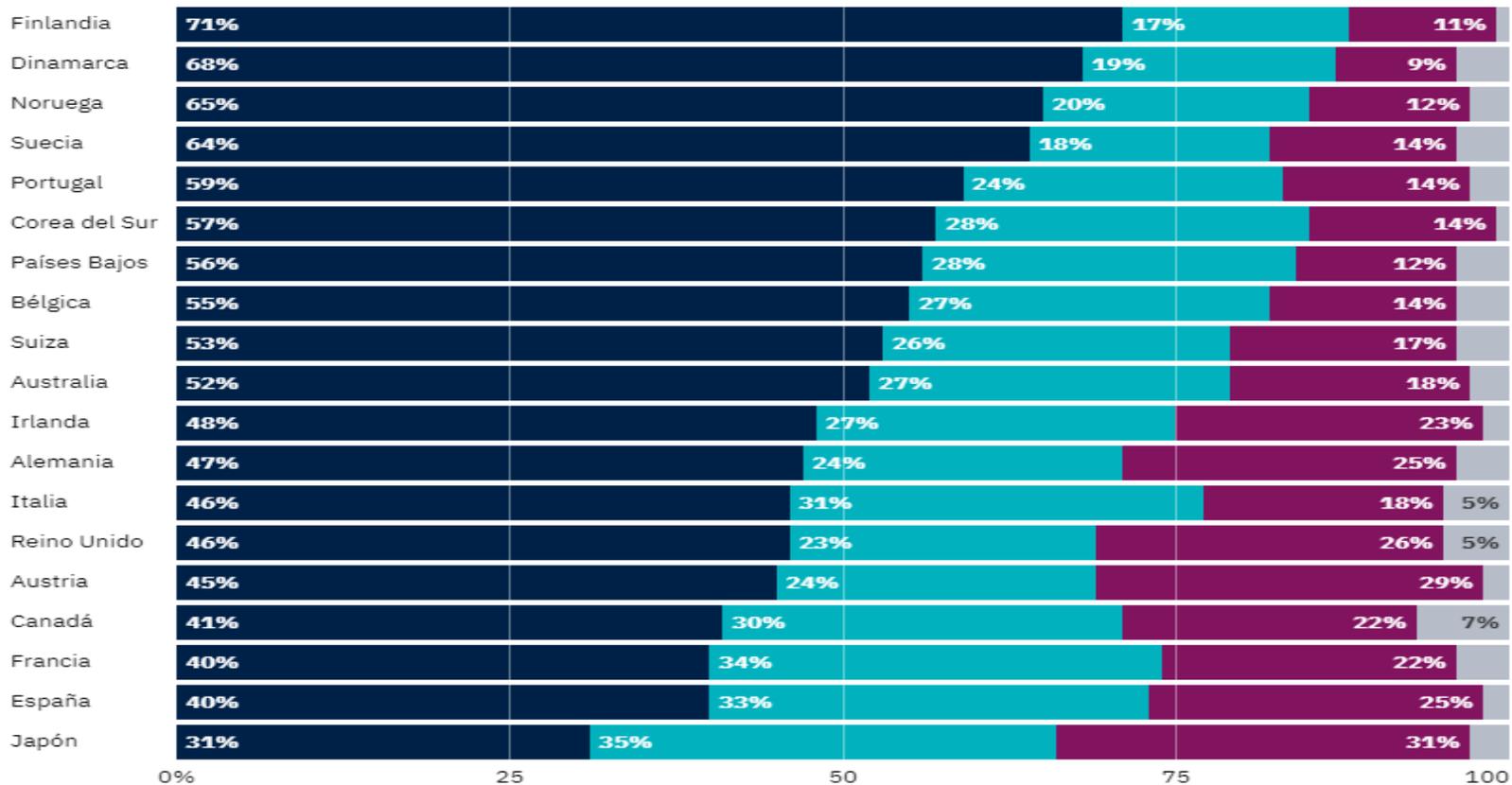
03

Soluciones

Propias y ajenas

European Commission

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Shaping Europe's digital future

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EVENT | Publication 19 December 2022

Strengthened Code of Practice on Disinformation and EDMO

📅 **26 January 2023**

The 2022 Strengthened Code of Practice on Disinformation, the first-of-its kind worldwide, is part of the Commission's strategy to counter disinformation.

The 2022 Strengthened Code of Practice on Disinformation, the first-of-its kind worldwide, is part of the Commission's strategy to counter disinformation.

With the proliferation of disinformation online, the Code serves as an innovative, self-regulatory tool for relevant players in the industry to fight disinformation and is part of the Commission's broader regulatory framework.

CONNECT UNIVERSITY
ONLINE SESSION

Strengthened
Code of Practice
on Disinformation

FAKE
NEWS

26 January 2023 | 10:00 - 11:30

EC

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Está Vd. en > **Inicio** > **BOE** > **Calendario** > **05/11/2020** > Documento BOE-A-2020-13663   ‹ anterior   siguiente ›

Orden PCM/1030/2020, de 30 de octubre, por la que se publica el Procedimiento de actuación contra la desinformación aprobado por el Consejo de Seguridad Nacional.

📋 Ver texto consolidado

Publicado en: «BOE» núm. 292, de 5 de noviembre de 2020, páginas 96673 a 96680 (8 págs.)
Sección: III. Otras disposiciones
Departamento: Ministerio de la Presidencia, Relaciones con las Cortes y Memoria Democrática
Referencia: BOE-A-2020-13663
Permalink ELI: https://www.boe.es/eli/es/o/2020/10/30/pcm1030

Otros formatos:

📄 PDF   📄 XML

IBERIFIER
Iberian Digital Media
Observatory

FACT-CHECKS

No, esta fotografía no es del accidente de helicóptero en el que falleció Ebrahim Raisi, presidente de Irán: es un montaje y la imagen real es de 2012

Maldita.es
21/05/2024

No es un magrebí escalando la fachada de un hospital canario, es un paciente psiquiátrico

EFE Verifica
17/05/2024

Foro contra las Campañas de Desinformación en el ámbito de la Seguridad Nacional - Trabajos 2023

FORO CONTRA LAS CAMPAÑAS DE
DESINFORMACIÓN EN EL ÁMBITO DE LA
SEGURIDAD NACIONAL

TRABAJOS 2023

Foro contra las Campañas de Desinformación en el ámbito de la Seguridad Nacional - Trabajos 2023

Los expertos participantes en los Grupos de Trabajo lo son a título personal y no a título institucional. Por lo tanto, sus opiniones y recomendaciones no representan ni comprometen a las instituciones a las que pertenecen. El resultado de los trabajos es producto de un ejercicio de reflexión colectivo, si bien, no tiene por qué representar la opinión individual de todos los participantes, quienes no necesariamente comparten todas las conclusiones o propuestas.

Presentación

Contrarrestar la desinformación

La Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas ha expresado su preocupación por la proliferación de la desinformación y acoge con satisfacción los esfuerzos del Secretario General para promover la cooperación internacional en la lucha contra la desinformación. Por todo ello, el Secretario General ha presentado un informe basado en la información y las mejores prácticas compartidas por los Estados, las entidades de las Naciones Unidas y otras partes interesadas para contrarrestar la desinformación.

En este informe, Contrarrestar la desinformación para promover y proteger los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales, el Secretario General describe los retos que plantea la desinformación y las respuestas que se les dan, expone el marco jurídico internacional pertinente y examina las medidas que, según los informes, han adoptado los Estados y las empresas tecnológicas para contrarrestar la desinformación.

> " Contrarrestar la desinformación requiere una inversión duradera en el desarrollo de la resiliencia social y la alfabetización mediática e informacional.

World Health
Organization

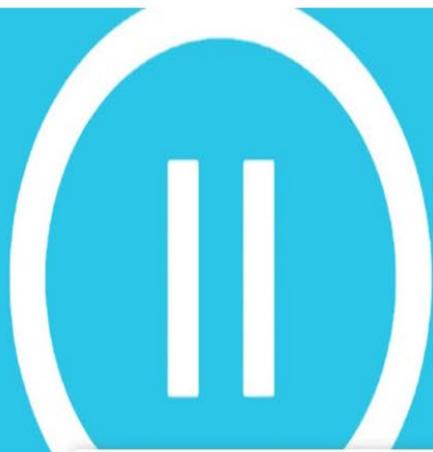# How to report misinformation online

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book
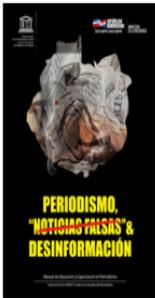
Periodismo, "noticias falsas" & desinformación: manual de educación y capacitación en periodismo

Corporate author : UNESCO [7846]

Person as author : Ireton, Cherilyn [editor] [32], Posetti, Julie [editor] [70]

ISBN : 978-92-3-300131-2

Collation : 127 pages

Language : Spanish

Also available in : English, Tiếng Việt, Bahasa Indonesia, Português, Русский язык, ภาษาไทย, Français, kaz, tgk, kir, العربية, may, mac, tet, bos, Shqip, ភាសាខ្មែរ, Nederlands, မြန်မာ, فارسی, 한국어, geo, Română, bul, cnr, ελληνική, Türk, tam, हिन्दी, Kiswahili, Deutsch

Year of publication : 2020

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Tackling Disinformation, Foreign Information Manipulation & Interference

The EEAS has built up and further sharpens capabilities to identify analyse and assess Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI). The aim is to facilitate a more targeted and effective response to FIMI to protect the EU's democratic processes, security and citizens.

🕘 27.10.2021   👤 Strategic Communications

Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI) – also often labelled as "disinformation" – is a growing political and security challenge for the European Union. Given the foreign and security policy component, the European External Action Service has taken a leading role in addressing the issue. We significantly built up capacity to address the FIMI challenge since 2015, when the problem first appeared on the EU's political agenda.

Defining FIMI: *The EEAS defines FIMI as a pattern of behaviour that threatens or has the potential to negatively impact values, procedures and political processes. Such activity is manipulative in character, conducted in an intentional and coordinated manner. Actors of such activity can be state or non-state actors, including their proxies inside and outside of their own territory .*

Home › Resources › Free media against disinformation and propaganda

RESOURCES

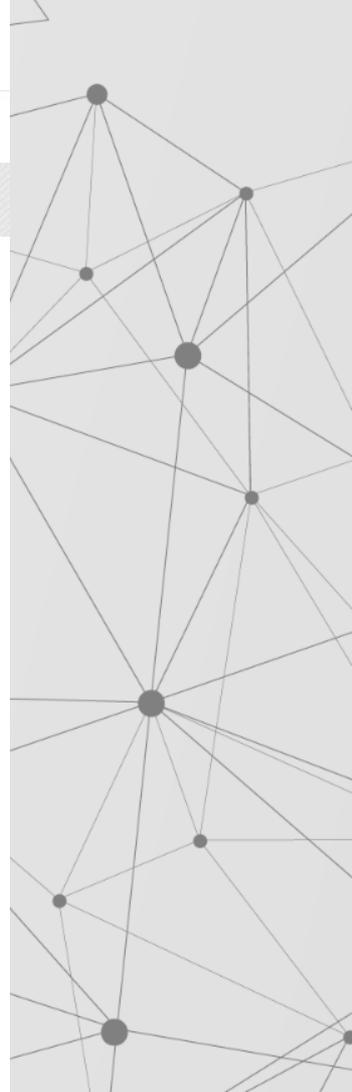📋 **GENERAL**   ⌁ SHARE 𝕏 f in   🅖 🆆 English Русский

◎ OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media   🐞 Media freedom and development, Media freedom on the internet, Media pluralism

Free media against disinformation and propaganda

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
75
1949 - 2024
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Home | News and events | About the project ▾ | Democratic Schools Network ▾ | Themes ▾ | Resources ▾

Dealing with propaganda, misinformation and fake news

Propaganda, misinformation and fake news have the potential to polarise public opinion, to promote violent extremism and hate speech and, ultimately, to undermine democracies and reduce trust in the democratic processes.

It is vital for schools to provide students with a solid education on media and information literacy as part of the curriculum.

Teachers must be well-trained in the subject to empower students with the necessary competences to critically understand and assess information reported by all forms of media.

Projects in partnership with national and local authorities and media organisations are encouraged.

Related schools projects

Finland

French-Finnish School Lycée franco-finlandais d'Helsinki   •••

France

Collège Charles Péguy de Palaiseau   •••

Georgia

Balda Public School   •••

Khoni Public School N 3   •••

LEPL Borjomi Municipality Akhaldaba Public School   •••

![OECD — BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES]

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OECD Hub on Information Integrity

Joining forces to tackle disinformation and strengthen information integrity

NEW REPORT: Facts not Fakes

Tackling disinformation, strengthening information integrity

Rising disinformation has far-reaching consequences in many policy areas ranging from public health to national security. It can cast doubt on factual evidence, jeopardise the implementation of public policies and undermine people's trust in the integrity of democratic institutions. This new OECD report offers the first baseline assessment of how OECD countries are upgrading their governance measures to support an environment where reliable information can thrive, prioritising freedom of expression and human rights.

Facts not Fakes: Tackling Disinformation, Strengthening...   Compartir

FACTS NOT FAKES:
Tackling Disinformation,
Strengthening Information Integrity

OECD

Ver en ▶ YouTube

NATO's approach to countering disinformation

Last updated: 08 Nov. 2023 10:20

English | French | Russian | Ukrainian

NATO views disinformation as the deliberate creation and dissemination of false or manipulated information with the intent to deceive or mislead. The word "disinformation" is commonly used as an umbrella term to represent a wide range of tactics, techniques and procedures, which are described by NATO as "hostile information activities." These activities seek to deepen divisions within and between NATO member countries and ultimately weaken the Alliance.

NATO - Russia
Setting the record straight

☰ TOPICS

› Communications and public diplomacy

› Countering hybrid threats

› NATO public opinion research

▶ VIDEO

KREMLIN'S LIES

FAKE NEWS SURVEY

Credit: Leo Hidalgo
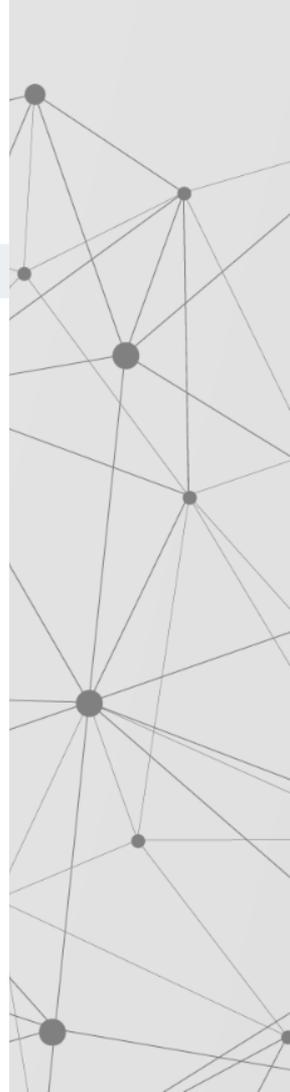
The topic of "fake news" rose to prominence last year during the Brexit referendum vote and the US Elections. It is referring to false or intentionally misleading, unsubstantiated claims or stories amplified online and through social media. Today, fake news seems to be an inevitable growing trend posing a serious threat to the democratic process notably in the lead-up to elections in countries worldwide.

Should public service media be concerned about the uncontrollable spread of "fake news"? Should this issue be dismissed by reiterating that fact-checking is after all an integral part of journalism? Should PSM help social media platforms filter and stop the dissemination of misinformation?

The EBU decided to conduct a survey with 22 Member organizations to have an overview on how concerned Members were over the rise of fake news on social networks, what type of initiatives are currently active or envisaged in their newsrooms to tackle the issue, and if they were, or are, contemplating collaborating with Facebook, Google or with a global fact checking initiative.

The survey was presented to the Editors in chief meeting in Helsinki in March 2017 and will be presented at the News Contacts meeting in Rome in May 2017.

CONTACT

DOWNLOADS `Members Only`

- Fake News Executive note
- Fake News survey/study

RELEVANT LINKS

EBU Media Lunchtime Talk showcased PSM initiatives to counter fake news and disinformation (29 Mar 2017)

Filter bubbles and fake news were at the heart of the **13th session of the EBU Legal and Public Affairs Assembly** (6-7 Apr 2017)

Download fake news-related presentations from EBU Legal and Public Affairs Assembly in Madrid. `Members Only`

Masterclass **Verification in the newsroom**: digital newsgathering with confidence (1-2 June, 2017)

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TECH &
CHECK

ABOUT
THE LAB
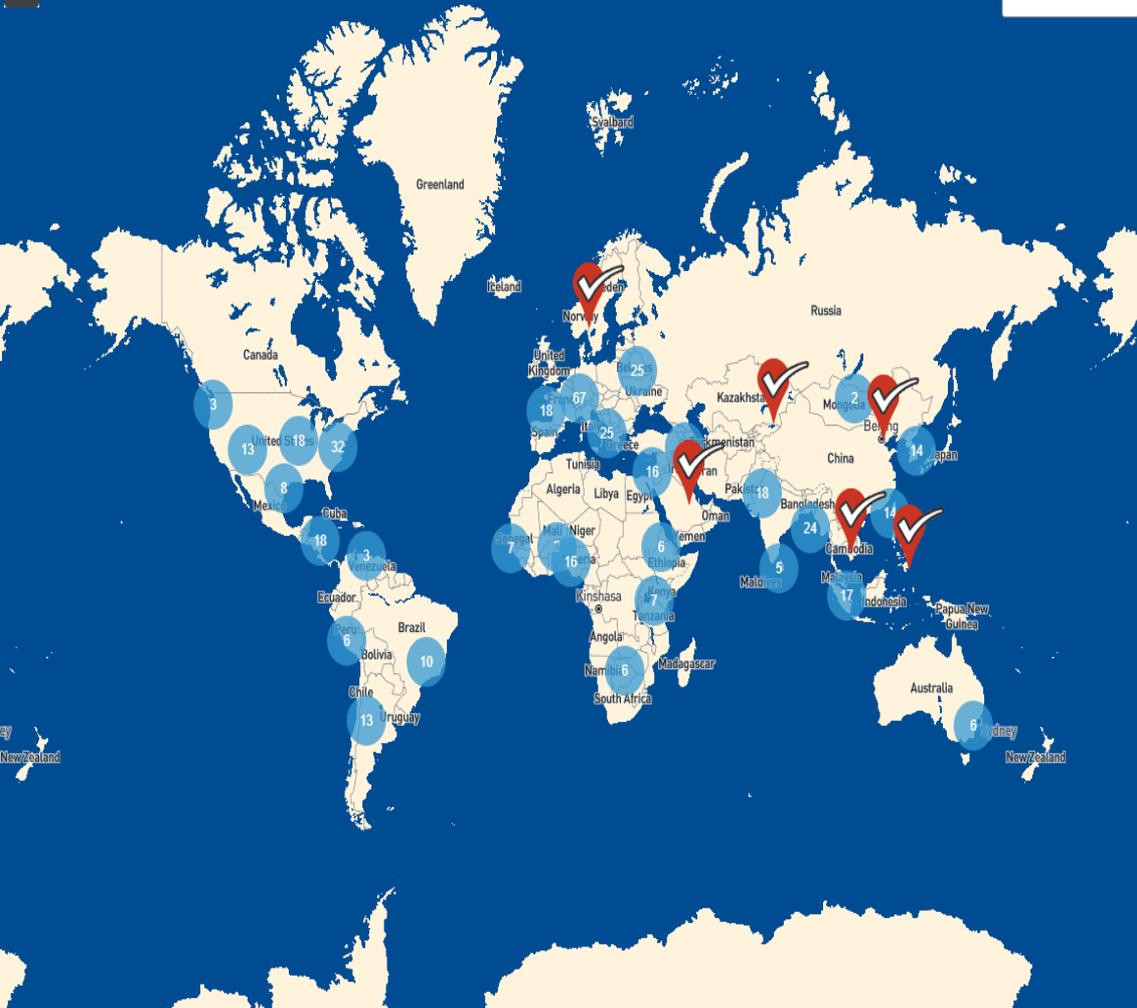
Duke Reporters' LAB

FACT-CHECKING NEWS

FACT-CHECKING NEWS | LAB NEWS

Duke lab gives fact-checkers, researchers new tools to thwart misinformation

December 15, 2023

SEE ALL FACT-CHECKING NEWS ▶

GLOBAL
FACT-CHECKING SITES

The Reporters' Lab maintains a database of global fact-checking sites. You can use the map to explore sites around the world or use the menu below. (Here's more how we identify fact-checkers.)

BROWSE IN LIST ▶
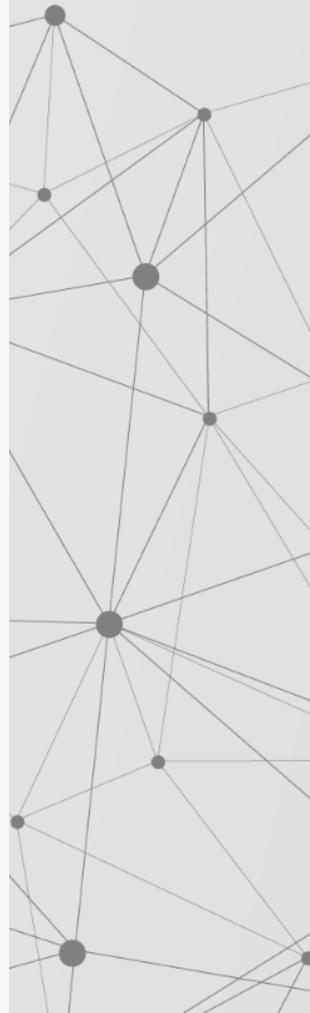
☑ Active (436)

☐ Inactive (160)
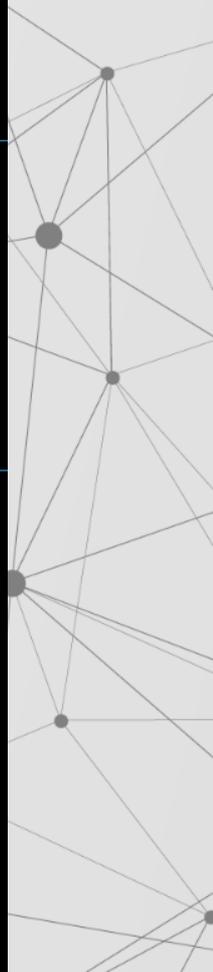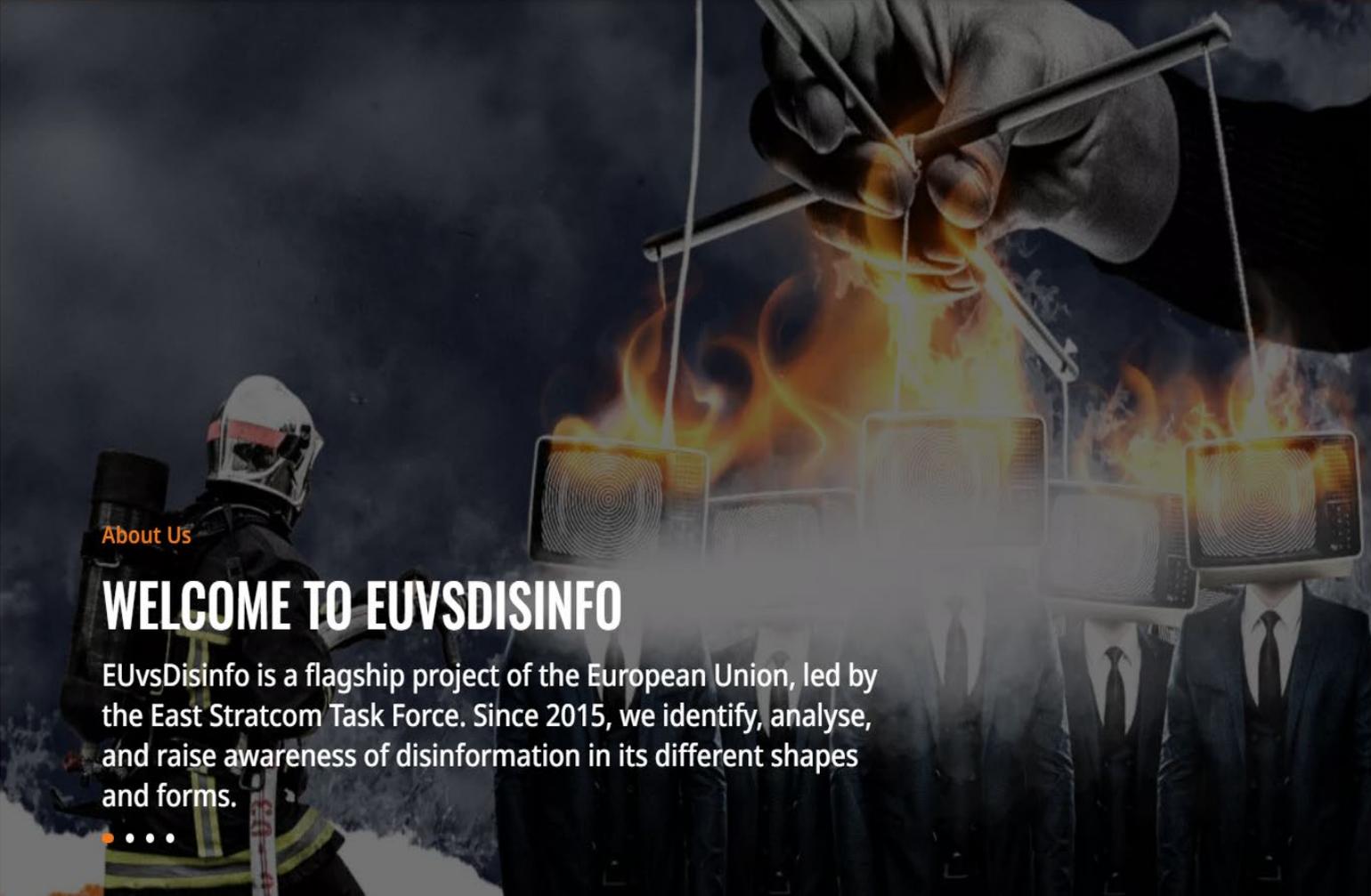
About Us

WELCOME TO EUVSDISINFO

EUvsDisinfo is a flagship project of the European Union, led by the East Stratcom Task Force. Since 2015, we identify, analyse, and raise awareness of disinformation in its different shapes and forms.

United Against Disinformation

Welcome to EDMO, the EU's largest interdisciplinary network to counter disinformation.

EU Elections

EU Elections

Media Literacy

HUBS MEDIA LITERACY DIGEST

6 tips for educators, an online guide on deepfakes and more

Media literacy highlights from the EDMO Hubs ❯

% of related disinformation on total detected disinformation, by topic

COVID-19
European Union
Israel - Hamas conflict
LGBTQ+
Ukraine
Climate change
Immigration

Ukraine

EU Elections 2024: Daily updates, disinformation alerts and more

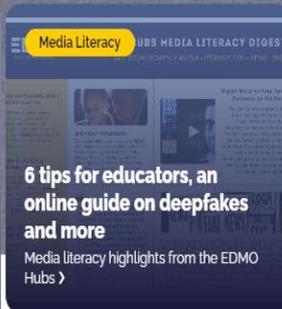Discover all insights, resources and activities offered by EDMO ❯

13-14 May 2024: EDMO Annual Conference in Brussels

Find all speakers, the conference agenda and more ❯

EU-related disinformation peaks in April

Latest insights from the EDMO Fact-Checking Network ❯

EFCSN

European Fact-Checking
Standards Network

OUR MISSION

The EFCSN is the voice of European fact-checkers who uphold and promote the highest standards of fact-checking and media literacy in their effort to combat misinformation for the public benefit. The EFCSN and its verified members are committed to upholding the principles of freedom of expression. They work to promote the public's access to fact-checked trustworthy data and information and to educate the public in how to assess the veracity of information in the public sphere.

The EFCSN Code of Standards

The EFCSN Governance Body

The EFCSN Statutes

Search

May 24, 2024

Poynter.

IFCN @Poynter.

International Fact-Checking Network

Empowering fact-checkers worldwide

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Disarming Disinformation

Disinformation is a rampant problem and can have terrible, even deadly, consequences. It's time to turn the page, to support and amplify innovative strategies that can combat dangerous falsehoods. It's time to identify and reveal the networks behind viral pieces of false content, and to make sure the next generation is prepared to separate fact from fiction.

Disarming Disinformation is ICFJ's largest program addressing the information disorder we live in. It is a three-year global program supported by the Scripps Howard Foundation, an affiliate organization of the Scripps Howard Fund. Between 2022 and 2025, the program will invest $3.8 million on solutions that effectively push back against disinformation.

The program has a multidisciplinary approach, designed to engage journalists and journalism students but also teachers, researchers, social media strategists, digital influencers, developers and others who have been fighting mis/disinformation across the globe. It does so through many initiatives, such as **in-person and online trainings, grants, project mentorship, in-depth research, newsroom embedment and a slew of resources, such as how-to guides**.

Disarming Disinformation is streamlined into three tracks: Investigative, Capacity Building and Research.
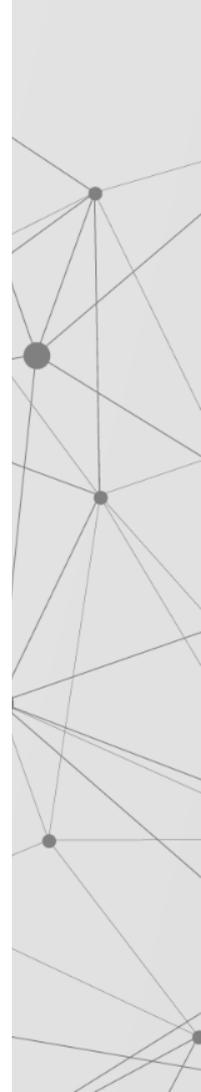
World's fact-checkers issue 'Sarajevo statement' supporting fact-checking as free speech, not censorship, at GlobalFact 11 conference

130 fact-checking organizations in 80 countries affirm that fact-checking adds to public debate; it doesn't censor it

GlobalFact
The 11th Global Fact-Checking Summit

Los chequeadores del mundo nos reunimos en Sarajevo en el Global Fact 2024

Por Franco Piccato | 5 julio, 2024 | 3:10 pm | Compartir: f 𝕏 in ✉

El viernes 28 de junio finalizó en Sarajevo (Bosnia y Herzegovina) una nueva edición del Global Fact, la edición 11 de este encuentro que es algo así como "el mundial del fact checking", ¡y allí estuvimos!

En la cumbre global de los verificadores de hechos y datos, organizaciones de distintos países nos reunimos con colegas chequeadores, académicos, investigadores y otros referentes a trabajar 3 días juntos, compartir lecciones aprendidas, estrategias, desafíos y, sobre todo, tomar decisiones
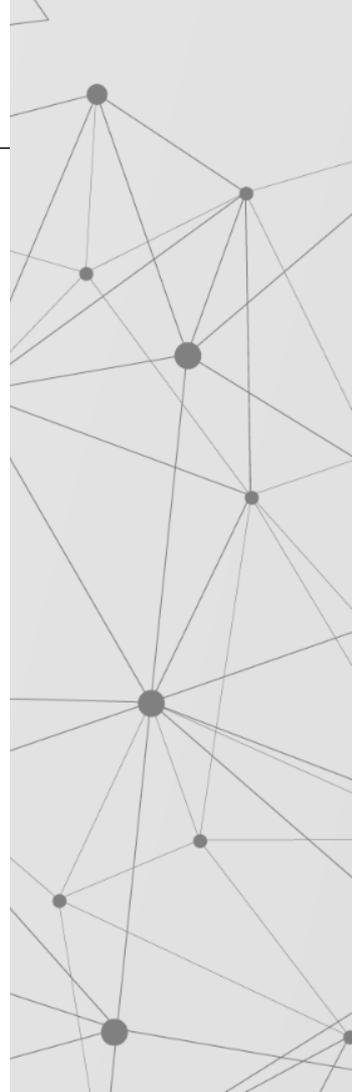
CUMBRE GLOBAL SOBRE
DESINFORMACIÓN

18 y 19 de septiembre de 2024

Virtual, gratuita y bilingüe

Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa

DESCONFÍ◯
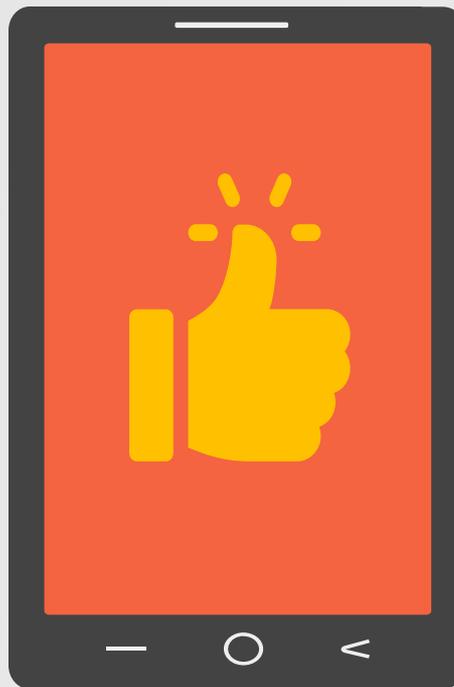
FUNDACIÓN PARA EL PERIODISMO
Periodistas trabajando para periodistas

Vamos a estar preparados

GRACIAS

david.corral@rtve.es