

51st EPRA Meeting
Working group 2: Regulators and Citizens in times of health crisis

Annex 2: Media Literacy Activity in Europe and beyond (Covid-19 period)¹

Rebecca Lennon, Ofcom

Last update: 28 July 2020

Background

This document explores media literacy initiatives that have taken place across Europe during the Covid-19 period. The information below is drawn from NRAs' reports provided to EPRA – [here](#) and [here](#) and [ERGA](#) as well as some limited Ofcom desk research, and focuses on activities undertaken in the media literacy space by regulators, government authorities and media to tackle mis/disinformation and promote accurate information and research.

At a glance, the activities can be summarised as follows:

Country	Information and Tips	Mis/Disinformation Initiatives	Government intervention	Research
Austria	Y	Y	Y	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Y		Y
Bulgaria	Y	Y	Y	
Croatia	Y	Y		
Cyprus	Y			
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	
Estonia	Y		Y	
France	Y	Y	Y	
Germany	Y	Y		Y
Greece		Y	Y	
Ireland	Y	Y		
Italy		Y		
Luxembourg	Y	Y		
The Netherlands		Y		
North Macedonia	Y	Y		
Norway	Y	Y		Y
Portugal	Y	Y		
Slovakia	Y	Y		
Slovenia		Y	Y	
Spain	Y	Y	Y	
Sweden	Y	Y		Y
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y
European Union	Y	Y		

¹ **Disclaimer:** This document is not a fully comprehensive overview of the issues, nor it represents the views nor the official position of EPRA or of any member within the EPRA network.

Further Detailed Information by Country

Austria – Information and tips / Misinformation initiatives / Government intervention

Regulatory

Austrian Regulatory Authority for Broadcasting and Telecommunications (RTR) created [Top tips for internet and mobile phone users](#) during the coronavirus crisis.

Austrian Communications Authority (KommAustria) is currently observing the legislative initiatives that are containing provisions to fight disinformation or fake news in the context of the Covid-19 crisis.

Government

The Federal Chancellery of the Republic of Austria and the APA (Austrian Press Agency) organised a [digital crisis squad](#), directly subordinated to the office of the Chancellor. 10 police cadets and media officers will [search for fake news and rectify them](#).

The minister of migration started a [campaign against disinformation](#) in the context of the Covid-19 crisis. It is a big campaign especially for Immigrants, the information will be provided in their mother language (16 languages in total). Apparently, there have been 260.000 people contacted via Mail, SMS and online to provide people with facts on the virus.

In one of Austria's federal provinces, two men have been caught spreading fake news through social media, which will possibly entail criminal proceedings, on condition that the actions meet the level of criminal/media law.

Media

The APA and the **Wirtschaftskammer Wien** (Austrian Press Agency and the Economic Chamber) will provide people with weekly news and facts in the context of the Covid-19 crisis. The facts will be provided in different languages. The Project is financed by the Wirtschaftskammer Wien (Economic Chamber). The project is limited to 10 weeks.

[TopEasy](#), supported by the APA (Austrian Press Agency) provides information in an easy way for people to understand.

The Association of Austrian Newspapers has launched an [initiative to combat fake news](#).

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Misinformation / Research

Regulatory

The Communications Regulatory Agency calls on media service providers to pay maximum attention when making editorial decisions on the content they publish about the current health crisis, in order to avoid spreading misinformation that could cause panic and fear among citizens, but also to question their health and safety.

They also urge the media service providers to [report responsibly, accurately and cautiously](#) on the current coronavirus pandemic. They have produced results on research of [information that young people of Bosnia and Herzegovina are seeing in relation to Covid-19](#).

CRA created a [Facebook page](#) which, among other things, provides various information on how to strengthen media and citizens understanding of Covid-19

Bulgaria – Information and tips / Misinformation / Government

Regulatory

Council of Electronic Media (CEM) released an official statement against disinformation, calling to all electronic media service providers to inform the audience on Covid-19 responsibly, timely and correctly, present only verified information, refrain from disseminating false information, respect the privacy of persons and pay special attention when covering cases involving children.

Government

A draft amendment was suggested to the Criminal Code for the incrimination of the spread of false information about infectious disease with a penalty. Public prosecutors, using other provisions of the Criminal Code, launched several pre-trial investigations for disinformation, including two cases on spreading false news on Facebook. The provision was vetoed by the President of the Republic and was not adopted during the re-voting in parliament. The first one incriminated of the dissemination of incorrect information on the spread of infectious disease, which, according to the President, was not in compliance with the human rights standards related to the freedom of speech.

Draft amendments to the Radio and Television Act to counter disinformation were submitted to the parliament on 19 March 2020. According to the draft, online media service providers will be placed under mandatory registration regime and the court will be authorised to order the blocking of access to websites disseminating disinformation. A fine of up to BGN 2,000 (approximately €1,000) is envisaged for dissemination of disinformation, which will be imposed on the owner of the domain or, if the owner cannot be identified, on the provider of the domain. Disinformation on the internet is defined as dissemination, through social networks, websites or webpages accessible from the territory of Bulgaria, of publication, which contains incorrect information concerning individuals or legal entities. The draft is yet to be discussed by the parliament.

Other

The Bulgarian National Television (BNT) added a separate section to its mobile app providing 'up-to-date and verified information' on Covid-19.

Croatia – Information and tips / Misinformation

Regulatory

The **Agency for Electronic Media (AEM)** in collaboration with its partner **UNICEF**, has launched a digital campaign to [raise awareness of the problem of disinformation](#) and the importance of developing media literacy skills, in particular enhancing critical thinking and knowledge to help identify fake news and protect against disinformation and manipulation. The campaign is being run in cooperation with Facebook, which provides ad space and supports the project, as well as with the most read Croatian portals.

AEM and UNICEF prepared [infographics with key tips](#) to help navigating the media space in these times of crisis. These consist of 6 chapters: Check sources of information, Be responsible, Get information from expert sources, Be careful about others, Plan media-time and Talk to children.

AEM and UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Science and Education, produced 12 video-lessons for various age groups. The topics of these lectures are: the problem of disinformation, increased internet usage, fact-checking, recognition of fake news, clickbait journalism, propaganda techniques, advertisements, sexting and sextortion.

On AEM's webpage, there is a special area dedicated to Covid-19, where all regulatory information and measures taken by the Agency in this regard can be found:

- End of February a call for responsible, accurate and cautious reporting on the Covid-19 pandemic was published.
- On the 21st of March the Electronic Media Council issued a warning regarding accurate reporting during the coronavirus pandemic stressing the obligation to publish all news and proclamations of state authorities in charge when there is a danger to the life and health of the people, the security of the country and public order and peace as well as to obey the articles 24 and 25 of the Electronic Media Act which refer to the obligation of publishing accurate and verified information. The warning contains also a ban of all audiovisual media services including those on internet which serve for spreading disinformation, especially those related to public health issues.

Cyprus – Information and tips

Regulatory

The **Cyprus Radio Television Authority** has observed (on a microscale) is that several users have deactivated their accounts due to the massive disinformation that was shared online, as time progressed and people got more educated on Covid-19, this phenomenon seems to be rapidly declining.

The CRTA in collaboration with Digital Security Authority, which is under the Office of Electronic Communications and Postal Regulations, have contacted all TV stations asking them to broadcast, on a regular basis two messages aimed towards the public with regard to various Covid-19 activities that could lead to malware infections or fraudulent payments.

- The public is asked not to trust getting information about coronavirus from unknown websites posting fake news as some of these are infected with malware or lead users to fraudulent payments.
- Regarding fake news about Covid-19: Check charity's authenticity! Panic and fear create opportunities for online malicious actions.

Government

The Cyprus government has launched a Covid-19 website called '[everything you need](#)' to inform the public, including citizens stranded abroad, about all matters concerning the pandemic in Cyprus.

One government department has produced a series of informative and easy to follow short videos regarding Covid-19 and other material, utilising all platforms with these including TV, radio, newspapers and online portals. The Ministry of Education has also produced some videos especially aiming towards the information of minors.

Czech Republic – Information and tips / Misinformation/ Government

Regulatory

The Council for Radio and Television Broadcasting (RRTV) is using its webpage aimed at children as a place to address the issue of disinformation and fake news as a whole. In February RRTV called attention to an educative project by T-Mobile where T-Mobile introduced interactive exercises of how to spot and how to differentiate between true and false information. This project was supported by faculty of arts – Charles University and the fund of independent journalism.

At the civil society level, the Czech Republic has many non-profit organisations dedicated to debunking fake news and disinformation online. The most famous are <https://manipulatori.cz/>, <https://www.hoax.cz/cze> and <https://demagog.cz>

Government

Czech Republic Government has developed a new central team called Covid-19, that aims to deal with disinformation around coronavirus. The team is chaired by deputy minister Roman Prymula.

The Centre Against Terrorism and Hybrid Threats has a webpage with different [analysis on disinformation](#).

Estonia - Tips and Information / Government

Government

Regarding the current crisis connected to Covid-19, the Government Office is the coordinating authority. However, several institutions in Estonia are dealing with disinformation, each performing activities in their area of competence: Government Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education and Research, and also Press Council as a self-regulatory body in the area of media.

Media

Estonian media, especially online media, provides regular publications/reports about fake news and disinformation on Covid-19 topics. They engage specialists, who explain facts.

There is also an [online media literacy campaign](#) in place, coordinated by **Public Service Broadcasting and Government Office**. The website consists of articles and videos (both in Estonian and Russian languages) with experts and celebrities, who explain, targeting especially younger generation, what is media literacy, how does media work, how to smartly navigate in nowadays media and what dangers should be considered.

France – Information and tips / Government / Misinformation

Regulatory

The CSA has contributed to the “Press and media week at home” – which, this year, replaces the traditional “Press and media week in school” – organised by the Information and Media Literacy Liaison Centre. They have provided [resources for parents and teachers](#) on learning how to navigate online. The CSA has created a [specific webpage on the Covid-19](#) aiming at informing people and encouraging the media to correctly inform the public on this crisis.

Regarding more specifically the fight against online disinformation, in December 2018, the French Parliament had adopted a law against the manipulation of information, which, inter alia, gives the power to the [CSA to issue recommendations to online platforms](#) in order to better fight disinformation.

In this context, the platforms have to send a yearly report to the CSA every 31st of March (due to the Covid-19, the deadline for 2020 has been postponed) and the CSA will publish a yearly report on the previous year of exercise. The report the CSA will adopt regarding the year 2020 will most likely have a particular focus on the actions taken by the platforms to fight disinformation during the Covid-19 crisis.

CSA has set up a project team and an expert committee on online misinformation. The project team’s goal is to complete the work of instruction on the implementation of the mechanisms provided for by the aforementioned law and the recommendation of the CSA, to be the interface with the expert committee on online misinformation and to anticipate future regulations aimed at combating hate content online. The expert committee allows the CSA to get information from various stakeholders (NGOs, academics, press etc), including on disinformation in this time of crisis.

CSA has noticed two converging trends. The first trend relates to substantial efforts from all media players – public and commercial TV broadcasters, radios, press editors online and off line, video-sharing platforms, social networks, distributors – and telecom operators to give a secure information on the crisis. The Government is holding a daily press conference on the evolution of the pandemic, which is a rather successful opportunity for officials to identify fake news. As it has been reported in a recent and enclosed Financial Time article: “The briefings are an opportunity to scotch rumours and conspiracy theories, counter misunderstandings and admonish attempts to evade the lockdown conditions.” Most of the media players are relaying the government communication on the Covid- 19 and they are echoing the scientific advise on fake news.

Germany – Information and Tips / Research / Misinformation

Regulatory

Die Medienanstalten (The Media Authorities) - The DLM has adapted its annual representative population-survey on the topic of disinformation with two aspects of the Covid-19 pandemic (perception of the frequency of disinformation related to the crisis and how people react to disinformation. Results are expected at the end of April to be analysed. The DLM is conducting a further data analysis on, first, the platforms' disinformation measures (Google, Facebook and Twitter) and the effectiveness of these measures and secondly, on the identification of news sites spreading false information on Covid-19.

Klicksafe, a mutual project of **the Central Authority for Media and Communication Rhineland-Palatinate (LMK)**, which is responsible for coordination, and the **Media Authority of NRW** (North Rhine-Westphalia), is an awareness campaign promoting media literacy and adequate handling of the internet and new media. Fields of action of the project are content/qualification, marketing/public campaign, and networking with partners and stakeholders.

In its current funding application, the initiatives focuses on the topic of disinformation. The project already offers information on the topic of fake news. It is planned to extend this efforts to the topic of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The same applies to the media literacy project “Internet ABC”. The Internet ABC is a playful and safe way to get started on the Internet. As an online guide, it offers concrete help and information on how to use the World Wide Web responsibly. With explanations, tips and tricks, the ad-free platform is aimed at children aged five to twelve, parents and educators.

Greece – Misinformation / Government

Government

The Government of Greece already has a fake news policy in place. At criminal level, this is severely penalized by the existing penal code that covers the spread of fake news by all public means and the internet. Following the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis [a criminal investigation was instituted](#) on the basis of that provision against a newspaper and its website for the publication of a fabricated article informing that banks and supermarkets would close because of the virus.

Media

ESR News reported on [false information broadcast](#) related to a commercial product supposed to prevent infection.

Ireland - Information and tips / Misinformation

Regulatory

BAI / MLI is encouraging its members to use the campaign resources, [Be Media Smart](#), which were developed last year. The Be Media Smart website has [resources linked to misinformation](#) around

Covid-19, as does the [Media Literacy Ireland website](#), including a contribution from Mark Little about virus misinformation.

Both websites are updated with information pertinent to Covid-19, and pointing people to trusted resources (such as HSE website, WHO information, WHO WhatsApp communication, DoH information, etc), as well as [giving people practical tools to check information](#) (using Google to see where the information comes from and directing them to fact-checking websites for example).

The Media Literacy Ireland Twitter and Be Media Smart Facebook accounts are also sharing messages and tips. MLI is encouraging its network to find their Covid-19 information from official sources (HSE, WHO, Government) and to share the Be Media Smart message and tips in relation to all other Covid-19 information (Be Media Smart – Stop, Think, Check). The [Be Media Smart ad](#) is now being broadcast on RTE TV, radio and online.

Italy – Misinformation

Regulatory

AGCOM holds regular [technical round tables](#), one with the media services and one with online platforms, their stakeholders and other Italian institutions.

The technical round table on [digital and big data platforms](#) is focused on the implementation of initiatives aimed at preventing online disinformation on medical/health issues and related to contagion, also in conjunction with the "Technical round table for the guarantee of pluralism and correctness of information on digital platforms". The table also aims to establish a link between online platforms, stakeholders and other Italian institutions regarding the use of big data for the purpose of identifying any measures to combat contagion.

Luxembourg – Tips and Information / Misinformation / Government

Government

BEE Secure Luxembourg, a government initiative, launched a media literacy campaign in relation to Covid-19. The website gives an overview of the [trustful Luxembourgish websites](#). The campaign also has a specific campaign about disinformation called [Checkyourfacts](#).

Other

RTL Luxembourg is [fighting disinformation in relation to Covid-19](#), reacting asap when they become aware of such activities.

The Netherlands – Misinformation

Other

Facebook Netherlands has initiated a collaboration with third party fact-checkers to combat disinformation. In that regard, Facebook Netherlands will cooperate with partners Agence France Presse (AFP) and Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA) under the Third Party Fact-Checking Programme.

North Macedonia – Information and Tips / Misinformation

Regulatory

The Media Literacy Network in the Republic of Northern Macedonia and many of its members (the Agency included) have been actively involved in combating misinformation and providing conditions for professional media work during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Media

The **Council of Media Ethics of Macedonia** (SEMM) and the **Association of Journalists of Macedonia** (AJM) developed [Guidelines for the Safe and Professional Reporting of coronavirus](#).

Critical Thinking for Mediawise Citizens – CriThink project, in synergy with the other Metamorphosis projects - the fact-checking service [Truthmeter.mk](#), the regional initiative for countering cross-border disinformation in the Balkans led by [News Agency Meta.mk](#) and the news portal in Albanian language [Portalb.mk](#), have focused their efforts to promote critical thinking and media literacy through debunking the onslaught of disinformation and media manipulations related to Covid-19 pandemic, as well as to make the verified health-related information by official sources and WHO more accessible to the citizens.

Other

The Institute of Communication Studies has a website [dedicated to combating disinformation](#).

The Institute has published:

- [The Truth - Weapon against fake news](#)
- [How to recognise media illiterate](#)
- [The lie virus is more dangerous than coronavirus](#)
- [We learn the hardest lesson beside the empty student desks](#)
- [It is time to tackle illiterate news](#)
- [Infographics with information](#) how to recognize all sorts of disinformation, misinformation and mal-information, presented in a straightforward, easy to understand, manner.
- Quizzes helping people to gain skills on recognizing fake news, such as the quiz: [Can you distinguish disinformation on Covid-19 reporting?](#)

On The institute's website aimed at [high school students](#), they published:

- [Keep your media hygiene in a corona infodemia](#), produced by high school students
- A set of videos with advice on [what to do in a corona outbreak](#), again produced by high school students.

Norway – Information and tips / Misinformation / Research

Regulatory

The Norwegian Media Authority launched a survey in March 2020 on fake news about the Covid-19 crisis. The results shows that 45 percent of the respondents have encountered fake news about the

coronavirus during the last seven days. Almost four out of ten have seen fake news about the coronavirus in social media.

In addition, NMA has released the part II of [awareness campaign on disinformation](#), focusing on help to detect fake news about the Covid-19 crisis (video, quiz, campaign page).

The Norwegian Media Authority also takes part in a 24/7 survey with selected questions about news habits and media use. The survey will be carried out during the Covid-19 crisis, and the same questions will be asked again in a new survey when everyday life is back to a more normal state.

The Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection produced a factsheet on how to detect fake news.

Portugal – Information and tips / Misinformation

Regulatory

The ERC is collaborating with GILM and MILObs to provide [media literacy resources](#) and activities kits, mainly focused on disinformation and fake news with the aim to help families, schools and other groups currently in social isolation due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Media

The 8th edition of national media literacy week "[Seven Days with the Media](#)" took place as a home edition due to coronavirus pandemic.

Other

The fact-checker "**Polígrafo**" and the **General Directorate of Public Health** established a partnership to [fight "fake news" about Covid-19](#).

Several partnerships are emerging between **academic researchers and media groups** that were already engaged on the fight against disinformation and who are currently dedicated to fake news about Covid-19:

- <https://www.dn.pt/edicao-do-dia/16-mar-2020/tres-maneiras-para-evitar-o-panico-causado-pelo-covid-19-11928512.html>
- <https://combatefakenews.lusa.pt/>
- <https://sicnoticias.pt/programas/poligrafo>
- <https://observador.pt/seccao/observador/fact-check/>

Slovakia – Misinformation / Government

Regulatory

The Council for Broadcasting and Retransmission of the Slovak Republic (CBR) has produced a [package of measures](#) on 27 March 2020 that was aimed primarily at helping to ease the administrative burden on the traditional media during the crisis, as they were hit very hard economically by the situation, but are an essential social pillar in terms of providing reliable and trustworthy information.

CBR are also informally participating in a working group focusing on debunking of disinformation related to Covid-19 that has been established by the **Ministry of Health** and comprises besides public institutions also private companies and experts from relevant NGOs. In addition, they are continuing to organise roundtables between the other institutions and platforms (e.g. on the 9th April with Facebook and Google) which refocused now from election-related disinformation to Covid-19-related disinformation.

Slovenia – Information and tips / Misinformation

Regulatory

Akos established a website for promotion of [media and information literacy](#). The website focuses on disinformation and offers advice on [information safety and responsible use of media](#) and ICT.

Spain – Information and tips / Misinformation / Government

Regulatory

The Andalusian Audiovisual Council (CAA) has updated its decalogue for the [protection of minors in the digital environment](#). Ten recommendations aimed at families for the development of media literacy skills through a parental oversight.

The CAC launched an awareness campaign to the public regarding information disorder and the potential dangers raised by the use of screens for the vulnerable audience. The campaign consists of a [decalogue to prevent misinformation](#) and a decalogue to [make good use of the screen](#). The campaign will comprise two television and two radio adverts to be broadcast on TV3, betevé, La Xarxa, Catalunya Ràdio, and several local radio and television stations. They will also be circulated on social media. The campaign comprises two new animated videos and two radio adverts: [one on using screens well for online learning](#) another on [safety on social media](#).

Government

- The Ministry of Health issued several warnings on social media (e.g. Twitter) and on their communications (e.g. leaflet) addressing citizens to rely only on verified sources and asking them to not contribute to the dissemination of disinformation.
- The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation is working on a website with verified information to combat fake news and disinformation about Covid-19.
- The National Police has published a guide addressed to citizens to combat fake news.
- The Civil Guard has launched a citizen communication channel to receive information about online frauds.
- The Ministry of Justice recently announced a legislative change to provide with legal instruments against those who disseminate disinformation impeding the right to receive truthful information.

Sweden – Information and tips / Misinformation / Government

Regulatory

MIL Sweden, the national network for media and information literacy facilitated by the **Swedish Media Council**, has put together a three-piece listing of their resources for dealing with the current pandemic and its by-product 'infodemic': [Safer digital Life in times of Corona](#); [Disinformation and Infodemic in times of Corona](#) and [Education online in times of Corona](#).

Government

The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, responsible for issues concerning civil protection and public safety, is also tasked with spotting disinformation that can affect freedom of speech and democracy. The Agency monitors and analyses online the current situation with a focus on disinformation impact on Sweden. Collaboration takes place on a daily basis with social media companies about their situation concerning disinformation

Due to the Covid-19 crisis, the Agency is producing an information campaign to the public (in several languages) with information on where they can find government-confirmed information. The social media companies are involved in helping to disseminate this campaign in different ways.

United Kingdom – Information and Tips / Research / Misinformation / Government

Regulatory

Ofcom collected a set of [resources to help cut through the confusion](#) and provide people with the tools to navigate news and information about Covid-19. These resources focus on fact-checking, official sources, support for parents and children, and actions by online platforms during the coronavirus pandemic. Alongside this, Ofcom published a [Covid-19 issue of their Making Sense of Media Network Bulletin](#).

Ofcom's online [Covid-19 news and information survey](#) provides updates on the habits and opinions of 2,000 UK participants each week. Throughout lockdown, Ofcom has been monitoring the news and information sources that people are using to keep up to date about the pandemic, their levels of trust in these sources, their general attitudes to them, as well as the extent to which people are following government advice. The survey also covers whether people have come across any misinformation and if so, how frequently and which types.

Ofcom also produced Covid-19 research as part of their [Online Nation](#) report which shows that in April 2020, during the height of the coronavirus lockdown, UK adults spent a daily average of four hours and two minutes online. The report looks in detail at the dramatic growth of online communications platforms such as Zoom and Houseparty alongside video-sharing platforms such as TikTok and Twitch.

Ofcom's [Stay Connected during the coronavirus campaign](#) provides tips on how to make the most out of broadband and data whilst staying at home.

Government

The UK Government has launched a WhatsApp chatbot, based on the WHO model, to provide NHS advice in an effort to take pressure of the NHS's 111 service and combat the spread of misinformation. More information is available at [Gov.uk Coronavirus Information Service](#). The UK Government's [main coronavirus information site](#) contains the Government's current advice and links to a variety of different resources, including the [sharechecklist.gov.uk](#) website that gives five easy steps to identify whether information might be false.

The **Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport** (DCMS), in close collaboration with other UK government departments, published [online safety guidance](#), designed to help all users and provide tips and advice on issues such as security settings, disinformation, understanding terms and conditions and the importance of taking a break from our screens. The Behavioural Insights Team (BIT) at the Government department **DCMS** has created a [short survey](#) to better understand business perspectives when adopting child online safety practices. BIT hopes to reach as many businesses as possible, particularly small businesses and other SMEs.

Media

The **BBC** has produced a guide on [how to stop 'bad information' on coronavirus from going viral](#). The BBC also has a collection of the [most common misleading claims](#) on coronavirus, produced by BBC Reality Check.

NewsWise has been revising its [resources](#) to make them appropriate for home schooling, and for families to work on together, so that adults can also develop the skills to identify misinformation, rumour, opinion etc. They are still aimed broadly at 8-12-year-olds.

NewsGuard is reporting and collating [resources on misinformation about Covid-19](#). During the crisis, NewsGuard is providing its resources on Covid-19 misinformation for free.

European Union – Misinformation / Information and tips

The **European Commission** has launched a [disinformation corner](#) under its coronavirus response website. There is a short URL for each language version, e.g. [ec.europa.eu/coronavirus-disinformation_it](#), [ec.europa.eu/coronavirus-disinformation_de](#). Content on this page is updated regularly, as new false narratives are detected and rebuttals are prepared where appropriate.

The Commission has also produced a selection of [online resources and tools for learners](#), teachers and educators during the outbreak of Covid-19.

Global

Canada – Information and Tips / Misinformation

Media Smarts has developed a campaign '[Check Then Share](#)' to combat disinformation. The campaign urges readers to check where the information came from – was it a trusted source? E.g. government? And then share if the answer is yes. In addition, the campaign provides tips on what to do if readers see false information online.