



The risk that the 2024 European elections will be manipulated by fake news is estimated by experts to be great. However, there is also the "relatively good news that we no longer see the massive influence" as in the 2016 US election "at least no longer in this form. But that doesn't mean that the danger has been averted," says Lutz Güllner. The aim is to comprehensively uncover disinformation and to be able to respond to it. To achieve this, the EU must continue to invest in this area. Ultimately, this is a social task that cannot be solved by governments alone.

Fake News – What is it actually? Who are the main actors spreading disinformation in the EU? What is the EU's role in the fight against disinformation? Which measures are working well and where is there still room for improvement – especially in the run-up to the 2024 European elections? To what extent are we all affected by disinformation and what can individuals do to recognize fake news and distinguish it from reputable information?

These and other questions were discussed on 23 October 2023 at the House of the European Union **by Lutz Güllner (connected online)** – Head of Unit, Strategic Communication, Task Forces and Information Analysis/European External Action Service (EEAS), **Ljudmyla Melnyk**, Project Manager and Research Associate, Institute for European Politics (Berlin), **Corinna Milborn** – Author, Journalist, Moderator. Head of Information at ProSieben, Sat1, PULS4, **Dietmar Pichler** – Disinformation Resilience Network and **Andreas Schieder** – MEP/Member of the Special Committee on Foreign Interference in All Democratic Processes in the European Union, including Disinformation, and on Strengthening Integrity, Transparency and Accountability in the European Parliament (ING2). The event was moderated by ÖGfE Secretary General **Paul Schmidt**.

Welcome: **Anna Knyazeva**, Head of Citizen Contacts, Networks and Outreach, Representation of the European Commission in Austria



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