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# PARTNERS

## THE EUROPEAN DIALOGUE

Civic association founded to support and develop the European identity in Slovakia. It considers itself an information media of European affairs for the youth in Slovakia. Its goal is to mobilise active pro-European thinking people, to be active in the EU policies and promote sense of initiative, anti-discrimination, integration and peaceful coexistence of all. European Dialogue is also a member of the European Youth Press, a network of youth media organisations in Europe with 27 member organisations, which reaches more than 60,000 young journalists across Europe. The European Dialogue cooperated in several projects with the EYP, including European Youth Media Days, Erasmus plus trainings on media and journalism, and co-supervised also the Orange Magazine, as part of the EYP board.

## MLADIINFO POLAND

Mladiinfo Poland is a non-profit and non-governmental organization based in Warsaw, Poland, which focuses on the topics of education, mobility, creative and critical thinking. Organization is supporting young people groups by workshops, seminars, projects and information: internships, trainings, conferences, volunteering and other opportunities in whole EU as well as in Poland.

## SOUND-PICTURE CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The organisation has vast experience in training young people to prepare radio programs, TV magazines and short films on intercultural happenings of Europe. These audio and video materials are broadcasted at regional radios and TVs and are uploaded on file sharing engines as well.

## CESTA ROZVOJE, Z.S.

A new organisation that focuses mainly on the youth involvement and empowerment by workshops, seminars, projects and information: internships, trainings, conferences, volunteering and other opportunities in Czech Republic.

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# ABOUT PROJECT

## V4 FALL SCHOOL ON MEDIA

The project brought together 20 young journalists, media makers from 4 Visegrad countries, who took part in 3 day training, e.g. V4 Fall School on Media, consisting of workshops, presentations, group work and study visits. Participants enhanced their critical thinking, knowledge of and skills in media production and analysis and learned methods on how to raise young people's media literacy. They participated also in practical workshops such as TV, photography, social media and newspaper and produced a media story on the topic of the school. Project was supported by Visegrad Fund.

## VISEGRAD FUND

The Fund is an international donor organization, established in 2000 by the governments of the Visegrad Group countries—Czechia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia to promote regional cooperation in the Visegrad region (V4) as well as between the V4 region and other countries, especially in the Western Balkans and Eastern Partnership regions. The Fund does so by awarding €8 million through grants, scholarships and artist residencies provided annually by equal contributions of all the V4 countries. Other donor countries (Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States) have provided another €10 million through various grant schemes run by the Fund since 2012.

The Fund's vision is that grants, scholarships and residencies will become the catalyst for the advancement of innovative ideas in Central and Eastern Europe. Visit <https://www.visegradfund.org/> for more information about the Fund and the opportunities it offers.



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***“Think twice before you write a story and think about what kind of story you want to tell”***

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# EDITORIAL

Jana Fintova  
Project Coordinator

What kind of stories and perspectives on climate change and fake news are you missing in Visegrad media today?

25 enthusiastic young media makers from Visegrad countries met in November 2019 in Slovakia to tackle these questions as well as to explore the current trends in the field of media.

European Dialogue and partner organisations Mladiinfo Poland, Sound-Picture Cultural Association and Cesta rozvoje organised the training course V4 Fall School on Media in November 2019 in Mojmirovce, Slovakia.

From 9 to 13 November 2019 European Dialogue and partners were covering debates, workshops, presentations, cultural activities, excursions and good practices, using formal and non-formal working methods. Participants visited also local TV in Nitra, where they gained some practical insight on how to produce TV reportages and best practises how to fight against misinformation. The project was supported by the Visegrad Fund.

How do the media lie? What is media disinformation? How to avoid misleading information?

Young media makers experienced three days of media workshops covering topics ranging from media literacy, disinformation, and participated also in practical workshops such as TV, photography, social media and documentary.

The leading topics of the training course were The V4's fight against climate threats and Countering Fake News in Visegrad. Participants were supposed to work on and produce a media story that lifts new perspectives on the selected topics. It could be in the form of written text, photos, video, podcast, social media etc. in close cooperation with their mentors.

Lot of interesting ideas came out of the debates as well as media stories!

Participants covered topics such as Case study from Slovakia -How to recognise the fake news, Perception of immigrants in the Visegrad Group, Climate change approaches in V4 countries and many others!

You can find them out on the articles, videos and photographs stories of this V4 School on Media project Special Edition.

*“Think twice before you write a story and think about what kind of story you want to tell”*







# NEVER TO LATTE TO RE-USE

by Aleksandra Wróbel

At a time when reports on climate change (some even resort to the use of an even more alarming term – the climate catastrophe) are omnipresent in news programmes and outlets across the world, citizens feel constantly pressured to take action. ‘How could they dare not?’, it is easy to imagine Greta Thunberg asking. Still, questions remain regarding the scale of impact that the implementation of a single eco-friendly decision would constitute of.

To what extent can a change in just one aspect of life really contribute to the protection of the natural environment? Judging by the fact that 2.5 million cups of coffee per day are drunk globally and there is an abundance of ways on how to reuse coffee beans, a new approach to such a minor element of our everyday life can generate a substantial effect. Little by little does the trick, as the old saying goes.

*So, how can these residues prove useful once we have enjoyed our beloved aromatic beverage? Our reporters put together a few ideas.*

## At-home spa

Are you low on budget or hold a strong opinion that Lush and The Body Shop fancy beauty products are a massive rip-off? One might as well be closely related to another, but what is the solution? Again, coffee grounds appear as a remarkable alternative.

Not only can they successfully serve as an exfoliating agent removing dirt and dead cells from your skin, but they can also help solve your problem with under-eye bags. According to Healthline’s Kayla McDonell, their high antioxidant and caffeine contents stimulate blood circulation around eyes, thus eliminating these despised dark circles. This way the appearance of aging, swelling and puffiness is effectively minimised. Additionally, coffee grounds are proven to reduce cellulite, the nemesis of about 80-90% of adult women, by breaking down fat deposits and increasing blood flow to the affected area.

You must be curious how they work all these wonders. Surprisingly simple, it turns out. All it takes is to combine them with water or coconut oil and then apply the mixture directly onto your face or body. You can enrich the paste with a dash of honey to obtain your new favourite lip scrub.

## Gardening essentials

Perhaps surprisingly, coffee grounds are known to contain a number of minerals that can effectively support your efforts in the backyard. Most notably, such nutrients as nitrogen, phosphorous or chromium made them earn a reputation of an excellent fertiliser that, as Healthline highlights, does not just stimulate the plant growth. It is also said to help attract worms and reduce the concentrations of heavy metals in the soil.

Furthermore, coffee grounds prove useful as an extraordinary pest repellent and all you need to do to benefit from that capability is as easy as a child’s play. It suffices to sprinkle them around your garden and the magic happens. Components like caffeine and diterpenes catalyse the creation of an environment that is highly toxic to mosquitos, fruit flies and other bugs. Consequently, you have got the insect problem sorted without having to spend a fortune on fancy preparations.

## Household hacks

Already feeling astonished by the variety of coffee grounds uses? You’d better fasten your seatbelts because there is a lot more we want to share with you. To begin with, they come handy both outside and inside of the house. In the latter case, they can assist you with numerous household duties.

For instance, they may serve as a natural cleaning scrub that will help you remove dirt and buildup from hard-to-clean surfaces, such as sinks, grills or cookware. Furthermore, they succeed at neutralising odours. An unpleasant smell from your shoes, a gym bag, a bedroom drawer, a refrigerator...you name the source, coffee will do the rest. All you have to do is place the grounds in the stinky area and.... yeah, it’s that simple. If only all our life challenges could go away just like that...

## Coffee fashionanza extravaganza

When you think of a ‘fashion capital’, it is probably the image of Paris or Milan that pops up. What if, we made our search more specific and tried to name

the capital of sustainable fashion? This is where it gets tricky and unpredictable conclusions emerge.

According to Forbes’s Rebecca Banovic, one potential answers could be Kiev, which is home to Ochis, a Ukrainian start-up specialising in making glasses frames from coffee grounds. The idea originated after Maksym Havrylenko, an optician with 15 years of experience in the eyewear industry, had decided to find an alternative to petroleum-based plastic, which remains the most commonly used material in the glasses manufacturing process. As he himself proudly says, the mission has been completed.

Apart from biodegrading 100 times faster than their plastic equivalents, coffee-based frames possess an additional advantage of being able to transform into a natural fertiliser if put in water or soil. This way they are making their modest contribution to Havrylenko’s primary goal of countering the “ecological disaster.” Their impact, although welcomed by the firm’s founder, does not appear to be enough for him. He is therefore planning to increase production at least tenfold until 2021, as well as eventually expand his brand worldwide. Ideally, one should be able to access Ochis Coffee glasses in any coffee shop or optic around the globe.

As of now, they are only available online and their price ranges from \$89 to \$149. Seems like we might have just provided you with some inspiration for a perfect Christmas gift. Have you got any environmentally conscious friends or family members? They will surely appreciate the gesture.



### Zero-waste coffeeshops?

The idea, which would have been branded as a concept from a science-fiction book only a few years ago, is getting increasingly likely to materialise in the nearer or further future. First steps towards the realisation of this grand vision have already been taken by Julian Lechner, the founder of Kaffeform – a Berlin-based start-up that manufactures coffee cups from recycled coffee grounds. The company, whose products are 100% biodegradable, prides itself in its commitment to spreading eco-friendly values. This is reflected in the cohesion of its business activities.

Above all, it remains devoted to bike logistics. Every day, a team of cyclists travels throughout Berlin to collect used coffee grounds. Those are then, Grant Tyler and Emily Delaney from 'Insider' report, sorted, cleaned, dried and eventually blended with plant fibres, beechwood grains and natural resins. This mixture is subsequently shaped under heat and pressure, giving rise to eco-friendly mugs, each of which is 40% coffee grounds.

These are meant to replace paper cups, which take over 20 years to decompose. For that reason, more and more cafés begin to subscribe to Kaffeform's idea. As of June 2019, the firm's client list included 20 coffee shops in Berlin and 150 vendors across Europe. Considering the strength and omnipresence of the ecological trend within the continent, these numbers can only grow exponentially in the coming years.

As it turns out, a change in perception of even a seemingly minor element of our everyday lives is likely to result in a whole lot of positive environmental consequences. Not only do our greater understanding and appreciation of coffee grounds' properties enriches our beauty routines and aids fulfilment of our household duties, but it also generates personal savings and contributes to reductions in food waste. Moreover, increased awareness of their usefulness induces entrepreneurs to innovate their products by further maximizing these resources' sustainable use. Given the experience of Ochis and Kaffeform, it definitely appears worthwhile to start small and dream big. After all, little by little does the trick.

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*Banovic, Rebecca. 2019. 'Meet the Ukrainian Start-Up turning coffee into eyewear.' Forbes, August 31, 2019.*

*McDonnell, Kayla. 2018. '16 Creative Ways to Use Old Coffee Grounds.' Healthline.com, April 12, 2018.*

*Tyler, Grant and Emily Delaney. 2019. 'How a company in Berlin is turning coffee grounds into recycled reusable cups.' Insider, June 17, 2019.*













# CLIMATE CRISIS : HOW TO FIGHT IT

by Arpine Babayan

It is already happening now. Human-caused climate change has already been proven to increase the risk of floods, heat waves, rainfalls, droughts, wildfires. Our summers and winters keep getting warmer. For instance, the temperature continually rises in the North Hemisphere while the weather gets more freezing in the South. As a result, wildlife populations have dropped by 60 percent. Many species of animals and birds are on the verge of extinction because of this global warming.

Billions of water bottles are usually thrown away on the bottom of oceans, seas, lakes, rivers. We eat cookies, candies and then throw away the packaging without taking into consideration the fact that it will remain there for thousands of years. Majority of animals swallow these plastic items. Most of the time after animals die, scientists find out the stomachs of animals are stuffed with anything else but not normal food. If this process continues longer, in future we will be deprived of our beautiful flora and fauna. So it is important to take measures now to reduce the use of plastic and keep the environment clean and safe for the sake of all living creatures.

*The scientists say: “We declare clearly and unequivocally that planet Earth is facing a climate emergency”. To secure a sustainable future, we must change how we live. [This] entails major transformations in the ways our global society functions and interacts with natural ecosystems.”*

Didn't it ever cross your mind why recently the weather has changed so drastically? In the past there was usually a big pile of snow literally everywhere in winters with snowflakes falling down heavily. Presently even in wintertime temperature gets frighteningly high. We cut trees and kill animals unreasonably without having a second thought about the fact that we destroy the environment we live in. If we continue like this, soon there will be no nature as the core provider of our main source of oxygen. We all know oxygen is the guarantee of life.

The climate crisis we are facing is a consequence of consumption for a wealthy lifestyle. As a result of dozens of human activities, there are raising trends of increasing ocean and land temperatures, rising sea levels and extreme weather events.

**“We declare clearly and unequivocally that planet Earth is facing a climate emergency”.**

**To secure a sustainable future, we must change how we live. [This] entails major transformations in the ways our global society functions and interacts with natural ecosystems.”**



## So how can we solve this problem?

Some of the tips scientists think can solve this issue include ending population growth, leaving fuel fossils in the ground, halting forest destruction and slashing meat consumption. Hence, I suggest that you include this 5R theory into your life and you will see how our environment will be transformed in a better way.

### 1.Reuse

Yearly, we purchase lots of clothes regardless of whether we need them or not. We are inclined to buy more because we want to look fashionable and be competitive with others. We do not even wait for the clothes to be worn out. We head to stores and purchase new ones. Imagine how many people are in immense need of those clothes that you do not use anymore. You can donate the old when you buy new stuff. However, try to purchase less. I am convinced you do not even manage to wear 10 pieces of jeans or dresses a year. Simply put, try to not buy a new one when your old cloth is still in a good condition. Do shopping at second hand shops. Only this way you give your contribution in saving the world.

### 2.Recycle

Everything at shopping malls or supermarkets are tightly packaged. Most of these sparkling papers or cans are not suitable for recycling. They stay in trash bins for millions of years. You better avoid purchasing cans of coca cola, because cans are not disposable and it is complicated to recycle them. Additionally, we better take a cloth bag to a supermarket as plastic is not easily recycled.

### 3.Refuse

Refuse purchasing things that you do not actually need in your daily life. Do not waste money on things that will not bring value to your life.

### 4.Reduce

Live sustainable!!! Try to reduce the amount of waste. Finish the food you have already started. When you have left-overs in a restaurant ask to pack it for you. Do not throw away things you do not need. Just donate it to somebody who you think will immensely benefit from it.

### 5.Repurpose

Eat the bread by the time the last loaf of bread finishes, never throw it away, or put it somewhere for birds. You can reuse your worn-out blouses as tablecloth to clean the dust. Do not buy at stores.

Think twice while dropping something into a trash bin. Speculate where it goes and if it is recycled, if it is disposable or not.

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***“You have stolen my dreams and my childhood with your empty words. And yet I’m one of the lucky ones. People are suffering. People are dying. Entire ecosystems are collapsing. We are in the beginning of a mass extinction, and all you can talk about is money and fairy tales of eternal economic growth. How dare you!”.***

Greta Thunberg, climate crisis activist

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In these words Greta- 14-year-old activist refers to the authorities for not taking care of the environment. However, we should realize we have to take the initiative into making amendments in the mindset of people and make them understand that by littering the surroundings, first of all, we harm our very own health.

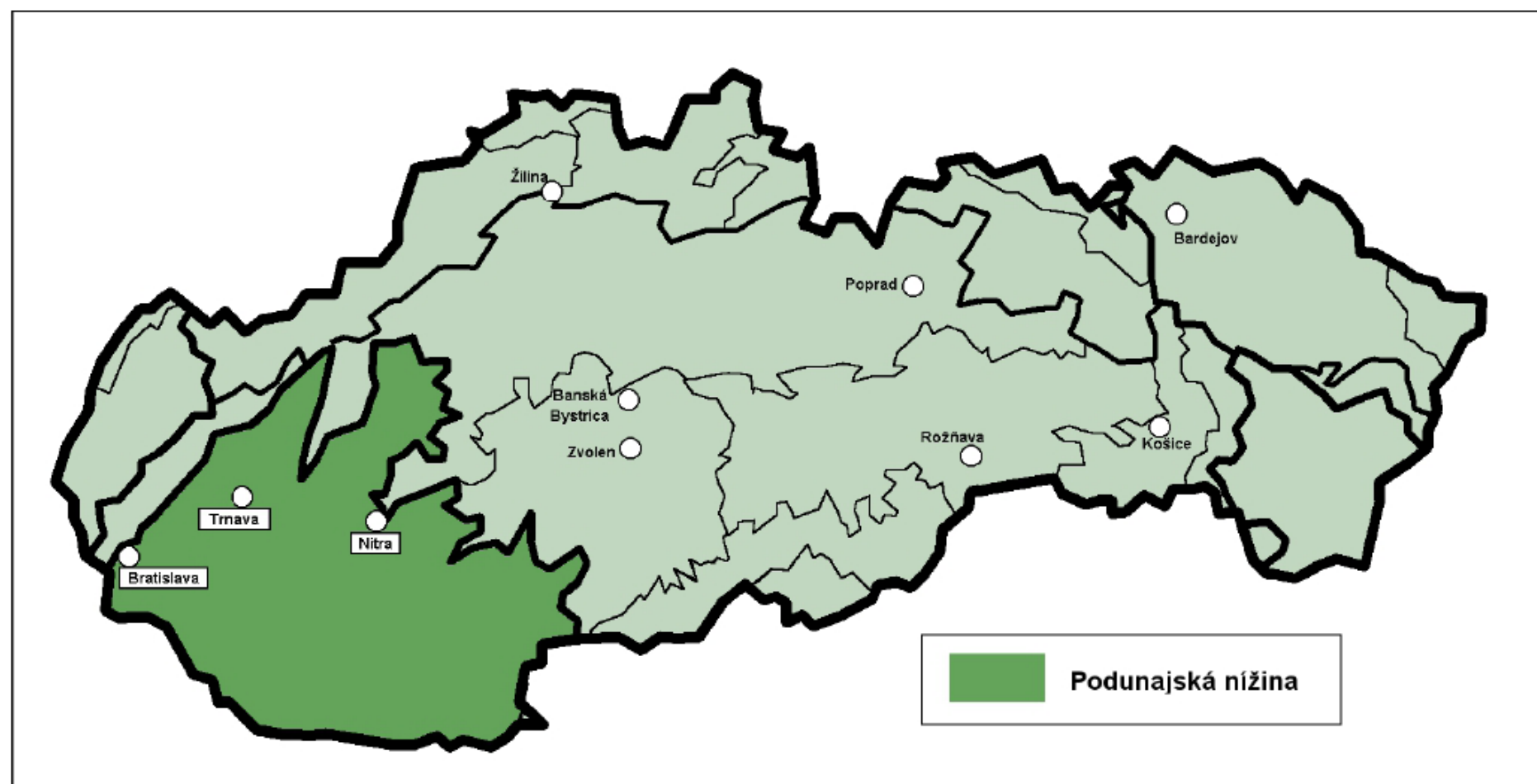




# Low

Diana Takacsova





The Danubian Lowland by Miaow Miaow / Wikimedia Commons













"This is the windiest region of Slovakia. We are thankful for this weather because as soon as the rain stops, the soil is drying out, causing desertification in this area."







Precious flood-plain forests were destroyed when, in 1985, the Králová water reservoir was created between Sered' and Šaľa. It changed the migration routes of numerous fish species and resulted in a loss of local fauna.



















# FAKE NEWS ON SOCIAL MEDIA: HOW TO SPOT AND STOP IT

by Jana Khilai

In this modern era, young people understand that not everything that is written on the internet is truth. They try to segregate media as truthful and untruthful, but sometimes it is not obvious that some sources lie. In this article we will try to figure out how to define fake news and approach it further.

## What is fake news?

According to Cambridge dictionary, fake news is “false stories that appear to be news, spread on the internet or using other media, usually created to influence political views or as a joke”<sup>1</sup>.

Such “news” is an effective tool in political propaganda and can provoke conflicts within the society of one country or even make international conflicts. It helps to extend profitable ideas for some political parties or managers. Another problem is that people believe in this point of view, which may have nothing common with the real world. Information is spreading so fast nowadays, so all of us need to be on guard.

Some people make up fake news and others use it (deliberately or not). That is why it is important to understand what fake news is, to know how to recognize it and thus stop its spreading.

## The difference between fake news and misinformation

Another complication is misinformation. Cambridge dictionary explain this word as wrong information. Comparing it to the definition of fake news, we can see that the latter is deliberately lying and that it can be used as a base for misinformation. Misinformation is based on wrong facts. Additionally, not always the sender of misinformation may know that sent information is not correct <sup>2</sup>.

Medicine is a regular victim of misinformation. You have read those articles about vaccination (that it causes different illnesses or autism) and people that try to fight the mandatory vaccination.

## How to spot fake news

Sometimes we can easily recognize fake news due to suspicious source or arguments. For example, we all know that the Sun is not going around the Earth, therefore we will not believe people who will share another perspective on this question. But what if it would be a person using academic titles and scientific terms, providing a has logical structure while using scientific literature and mentioning famous names in his work?..

## So, how to recognize fake news?

1. Try to find out more information about the source that posted the news. Who is the owner, how long it works in the business, who are its readers? Focus on the name of the website — is it normal, with .com or national domain? Do not forget to read an “About us” section, if it is available.
2. Find more information about the author. Who is that person, was he involved in scandals or what is his aim in posting the article. Use LinkedIn and his social media.
3. Arguments — does the author use links to prove his opinion, believable?
4. Was the news posted somewhere else? If not, be careful and do not share this information with others.
5. There is a list of large newsmakers. They check the information for publishing. Some well-known content makers are Reuters and The Associated Press. <sup>3</sup>

“false stories that appear to be news, spread on the internet or using other media, usually created to influence political views or as a joke”.

Also, pay attention to the grammar. Does an article contain mistakes? Reputable sources avoid such situations.

It is not only media that helps in spreading fake news. Normal users also involved in this action. People who did not check up-front the sources or authors and did not ask themselves about the main purpose of the news. So, always think twice about sharing suspicious information.

## What can you do as a journalist to stop fake news?

It is hard to stop fake news. Algorithms of different social networks try to recognize and ban them; responsible media makers sometimes do the list of questionable websites or authors. It is to be recognized that this is a never-ending process.

As a journalist, you can find more information if you are doubting the news. Even though your colleagues think it is all right and you should immediately post the news, be dubious and find the truth. Better waste some time googling or calling people you trust (non-controversial scientist, politics, economists) than post unaudited story.

Confronting fake news is not easy, but it is important not only for journalists but for regular people. Consequences of spreading fake news are harmful. Thus, let's be more responsible and do social networks safer.

1- Cambridge Dictionary online. Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/fake-news> (Accessed 8 December 2019).

2-Internet company Yonder. Available at: <https://www.yonder.co/articles/misinformation-vs-disinformation-whats-the-difference/> (Accessed 8 December 2019).

3- Advises are based on BBC's, Science News for Students's and Pratt Free Library's articles. Available at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/38906931>, <https://www.sciencenewsforstudents.org/article/studies-test-ways-slow-spread-fake-news> and <https://www.prattlibrary.org/research/tools/index.aspx?cat=90&id=4735> (Accessed 8 December 2019).



# POPULISM DISCREDITS

by Klára Božoňová

To be able to fight populism, we need to be able to define and understand it. Populism manages to take advantages of situations that would normally seem immoral to take advantage of and transfers it to something that people should be afraid of (such as immigration). This behaviour is then accepted by the broad population. Unfortunately, populism is present all around the world and is exceling from countries with economic, political or legal instability to well developed countries such as Germany or France. It is true that across Europe and America populism is diverse. For example in Spain, left-wing populism is present (in other countries right-wing populism dominates). Different factors influence the rise of populism around the world and each country is focusing on slightly different themes. Regardless of these varieties, one factor is common to all and that is immigration.<sup>1</sup> Besides immigration, Michael Freeden also points out other populist factors such as “economic crisis, (...) judicial intervention by an extra-national body, a vociferous exogenous religious grouping, or an adverse political or judicial ruling inside the country.”<sup>2</sup>

Populist parties bring a totally different approach to politics by aiming on emotions instead of facts. To explain, during the Brexit election in Great Britain “the Remain campaign mobilized a whole panoply of experts and authoritative sources to warn of the risks and dangers of leaving the EU.”<sup>3</sup> They intended to appeal to peoples’ heads.<sup>4</sup>On the contrary, the brexiteers “claimed to be at ones with – ‘ordinary people’. In addressing their anxieties and fears, Leave campaigners represented themselves as truth tellers and taboo-breakers – ‘telling it like it is’ – especially around questions of immigration.”<sup>5</sup> They „celebrated an imaginary past when ‘we’ were in control of our country, our borders, our economy, and our lives, captured in the demand to ‘take back

control’.”<sup>6</sup> They intended to appeal to their hearts, hopes, dreams, and fear.<sup>7</sup> As we know, the campaign for Brexit was more successful.

How is it possible that populism still plays such a big role and has not been seen through? Werner Müller explains that people that feel angry that their opinion is not heard blame democracy for it. Therefore, populism is the permanent shadow of representative politics. It means that if there is democracy, there will also be populism. Populists claim that they alone represent the people. Which is a statement that finally

*How is it possible that populism still plays such a big role ?*

brings assurances to the ones who are unsatisfied. And therefore, populism will be always present<sup>8</sup>.

Populists proclaim support by opposing everything related to the traditional politics or politicians. For example, in the context of American elections, Donald Trump put himself in a position where

he “rails against false news by being against those who hide the truth, thus describing his own side as rational and honest. He calls his enemies liars and presents himself as the ultimate truth-teller. He attacks selfishness and brags about his own generosity. He claims to expose secret shenanigans and portrays his administration as open for all to see. He attacks elites and privilege, setting himself on the people’s side and vowing to enlarge the rules of the game ”<sup>9</sup>.

Another example in the context of the Czech Republic would be related to the prime minister Andrej Babiš. Being accused of illegally taking European Union subsidies<sup>10</sup>, he claims that this whole issue is a campaign created against him. According to Babiš’s, creators of this campaign are those who only say what is convenient for them, who only profit from politics and thus they do not care about what impact their actions would have. Using this rhetoric, Babiš puts himself as a scapegoat. He is arguing that he works the whole day, which cannot be said about judges. This way he distracts from the accusation by attacking the judges and discrediting their job. Stating that he works all day without getting any appreciation for it attracts the sympathy of other people (aged 20 till 50, which is the major group that votes for him).

Populists give the impression that complicated questions (like unemployment, criminality and the clash of culture) have an easy solution. The solution to overcoming them is by overcoming the enemy who is part of the so-called ‘elites’. Populists give the impression that common people are better in solving the public issues than traditional politicians. And how are the elites defined? They are the ones who have different opinions. A German author, Jessen, says that those are the people who protect our culture and humanity thinking, liberals, the left-wing, conservatives, wealthy and unionists, the privileged ones and the educated ones.<sup>11</sup> To draw out the focus on failure, the easiest way is to attack everyone who can spot and alert these failures, meaning intellectuals, non-profit organisations (because they are independent and the state and the parliament cannot control them) and media (this goes also to independent media).<sup>12</sup>

Umberto Eco defines in his paper called Ur-Fascism features that are typical for fascism. Seeing these features, it can be said that populism has a lot of in common with fascism. The difference is that fascism wants to be spread while populism focuses on the inside, does not want to cross the borders but on the contrary builds them.<sup>13</sup> One of the features defined by Umberto Eco is the distrust of the intellectual world. This can also be applied to populism. Politicians, mostly the Czech president Miloš Zeman along with the prime minister Andrej Babiš, constantly attack intellectuals. One of the reasons is the fact that they have different opinions to them.

Assumingly, having a different opinion in a democratic state is all right and even important. It lets the people decide whom and what they want to believe. Discrediting those opinions shifts the democratic state to a dictatorial one where there is only one opinion which is true. An example would be an event from the pre-election debates when the speaker of Miloš Zeman, Jiří Ovčáček, was supposed to have a debate broadcasted on television Barandov with the presidential candidate called Ji í Drahoš. Drahoš is a professor, a former director of the Academy of science of the Czech Republic and he was also the strongest candidate against Zeman. Drahoš wears glasses, speaks correctly and focuses on different themes than Zeman, he was a symbol of an intellectual. Jiří Drahoš refused to come to the discussion because he already had planned visits around the Czech Republic. Ovčáček came to this debate with a ficus tree in his hands. He put down the tree next to him and said that it is the same to talk to the ficus tree as to talk to Drahoš.<sup>14</sup>

As I already mention, discrediting intellectuals is not the only evergreen in the Czech Republic. There are



also the non-profit organisations and the publicly owned media which are faced with criticism from the populist parties and populist politicians. One of the examples is a populist party called *Strana přímé demokracie Tomia Okamury*. The leader of this party, Tomio Okamura, broadcasted a video on Facebook<sup>15</sup> shouting out that there is a website for illegal immigrants, where the headline of this website says “Are you looking for an asylum? Come to the Czech Republic, you are welcome here”. Then there are maps that explain to immigrants the easiest ways of getting to the Czech Republic. Tomio Okamura highlights the fact that *lověk v tísní*, a non-profit organisation, is labelled as the contact point. With this video and many others, he incites the feeling of fear, lack of space, the disappearance of the culture, the loss of jobs and the danger of attacks and

“Are you looking for an asylum? Come to the Czech Republic, you are welcome here”.

terrorists. He puts himself in the position of a protector who will save us all.

Another example also concerning the same populist party includes Lubomír Volný, a member of this party. He defines the organisation *lověk v tísní* as a political one and as “liberal new-fascism”. By political he means that the organisation takes advantages of its existence to promote its political ideas. What he meant by term “liberal new-fascism” was never explained. In Lubomír Volný’s opinion this organisation brainwashes young children in elementary and high schools by educating them about what in their opinion is disinformation. (To explain: *lověk v tísní* indeed organises “Medial education” through, besides other things, documents on the theme of human rights, historical events and culture differences that are accessible to students so that they can watch them together while having discussions about different themes.) In Volný’s opinion, nobody gave the organisation permission to educate and tell others what true information is, especially since it is not the competence of such an organisation mostly financed by the European Union.<sup>16</sup>

As far as the discredit of media is concerned, I would like to provide as an example president Miloš Zeman and his inauguration speech from March last year. Besides other things, he criticised the public television and claimed that this media does not provide equanimous and objective information. Some politicians, mostly the opposition, left the room during this speech.<sup>17</sup> Media inform the society about things and issues that are normally hidden or that some politicians want to hide. Politicians do not want this information to be spread out so that they could keep their power and this is why they react with backfire by discrediting them. They claim that they alone know everything and in the contrary others are the dumbest.

The discredit of intellectuals, of non-profit organisations and media is just a tool used by populist politicians to secure their power and to distract the society of problems, accusations, failures and not fulfilled promises that politicians made. Why is discrediting those institutions dangerous? By this process politicians have the power to promote their own interests. It is purpose-built manipulation on public opinion for their own benefits. At the end this process turns against the voters. Therefore, we should be careful and not get caught in the populist hooks.

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## Perception of immigrants in the Visegrad Group

# MEDIA ANALYSIS AND FAKE NEWS

by Magdalena Bryś

The Visegrad Group countries do not have an established policy on combating fake news or any disinformation campaigns. Especially in these countries, issues related to migrants and refugees are the area of bending and formulating contradictory and imaginary information. In this case, V4 governments have become part of problem and often used media to spread fake news themselves.

### Group V4 - government position on migration

The Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and in the 2015 parliamentary election Poland, began to be very critical of the refugee crisis in the EU, gradually starting an anti-immigration and anti-refugee campaign. The V4 governments rejected the refugee relocation program, adopting their own migration management policy which includes closing the border such as Hungary did.

In the context of migration (according to the report of Minority Rights Group) in the media of V4 group, the term “refugee” disappears from the media and is replaced by “migrant”. In addition, the frequency of reports on migration and immigrants regularly increases before elections - whether presidential, parliamentary, regional or municipal.

### “Plague of immigrants” - image in Polish media

After the parliamentary election in 2015, power was taken over by the conservative Law and Justice party, headed by Jarosław Kaczyński. During the refugee crisis, Kaczyński publicly admitted that “refugees” would “bring all kinds of parasites that are not dangerous in their own countries but may prove to be dangerous for the local population”. In 2016, when Ukrainian immigration increased, the right-wing magazine in the internet presented the infamous story entitled “Islamic rape of Europe” with a cover depicting brown hands grabbing a white woman dressed in an EU flag. According to public media, almost no Muslim refugee, including those fleeing the war in Syria and Yemen, was resettled to Poland. Ukrainians migrating to Poland are white Christians. Fake news has constantly appeared in Polish media space, thus sparking a wide public debate in public

and opposition media. On the Rzeczpospolita.pl (neutral media) website there is information that Polish government wants to fight the shortage of employees. The portal said that special incentives for students and highly qualified employees would be included in the new migration policy. The independna.pl portal (governmental, radical media) qualified this information as fake news, emphasizing that PiS does not have and will not have any law or project to encourage migrants to come. The ruling party has confirmed that there will be no such project.

In 2017, fake news appeared in the media regarding “immigrant plague” in a border town (not far from the German border). Thousands of people believed this information resulting in accusations to the inhabitants of Stubice of inability to cope with immigrants. Consequently representing Poland as a victim of Germany. The authors of this news referred to TVP Info television material (government media). At the end of 2018, the Konkret24 journalistic portal was launched. This is a portal that catches and shows what online manipulation is. In addition, the Oko.press and outriders.rs websites are also active as examples of engaged journalism and analyse disinformation and fake news on the web.

### Crime and terrorism - image in Hungarian media

In Hungary, the number of sites with fake news is about 100. Their number began to increase significantly during the escalation of the refugee crisis in 2015. Most of these sites are classic clickbait sites connected to Facebook and linked together, such as Mindenegybenblog. This pro-Russian media network of about 100 Hungarian-language disinformation pages and Facebook profiles operating at local level, which may have connections with Russia, disseminates pro-Kremlin narratives covered by tabloid-style conspiracy theories.

The policy towards refugees and migrants in Hungary has been violating international human rights conventions as well as EU rules for years. In spring 2015, Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán turned the issue of migration into a serious political campaign problem. Many Hungarians were alarmed by the thousands of refugees who crossed the Hungarian border every day. Hungarian journalists admit to participating in creating an anti-immigrant “atmosphere of fear”. Stories of refugees and immigrants continue to appear on the network, linking them to crime and terrorism.



## Migration as a political issue - image in the Czech media

In the Czech (government) media, migration was mostly addressed as a political issue, not related to specific needy people. Regarding migration, Czech media reported on events outside the Czech Republic - mainly about Balkan migration, incidents at the Budapest railway station and the growing number of asylum seekers in Germany and Scandinavia. During the refugee crisis, false information about the possible consequences of migration for the situation in the Czech Republic appeared in the public media, including but not limited to, the possible inclusion of refugees in EU negotiations on quotas and thus a decrease in EU subsidies for countries that do not show enough solidarity. Journalists also used the terms “refugee” and “immigrant” interchangeably, along with semantically manipulative techniques.

According to journalists from Media Minority Groups, upon findings with the representatives of the Czech media, it appears that there is a certain popularity of “criminal news” related to migrants visible by the fact that negative and fearful migration reports are attractive to their readers. They often click on these articles and make them available, which brings commercial benefits to online media. Presence of photographs of migrants and refugees is as well clearly dominated by men. Only a small number of photographs show the lives of migrants after their arrival in the destination country. There is almost no representation of the situation before arriving in Europe.

One of the most important news websites with fake news in the Czech Republic is Russian Sputnik. cz. In addition, there are about 40-50 operational websites with fake news. Their greatest increase occurred shortly after the annexation of Crimea and the beginning of the war in eastern Ukraine, but over time, websites with false news began to focus largely on the refugee crisis.

## “Immigrants as taking jobs” – image representation within Slovak media

The issue of migration in Slovakia (as in the entire V4 group) is strongly politicized. Elections may lead to a higher frequency of migration reporting, with some politicians pushing the matter in their programs. Slovak journalists confirm that the problem of migration was not of major significance during the elections in Slovakia, except for the parliamentary

elections in March 2016. According to interlocutors, the thematic of migrations was practically absent in the 2018 regional elections, as well as in the presidential elections in 2019.

The Russian propaganda bodies Sputnik and RT are very active in Slovakia as alternative media. However, it is also the national media that fell into the trap of false information about immigrants. During the migration crisis, false stories were delivered where it was claimed that Slovaks earn less in total when compared to the capital immigrants collect for free in forms of support.

## Recommendations

*Representatives of V4 countries at the governmental level should develop practices in the fight against fake news. Nevertheless, this is quite a task in hand because it is the rulers who very often refer to false information in their election campaigns and political decisions. It is worth noticing that independent media or NGOs take over the role of such educators to increase public awareness of disinformation, mystification, propaganda campaigns and to increase media literacy of the general public, in particular high school students and relevant state representatives.*

*The article was created as part of the Visegrad Group Media School in Nitra. The school’s partners were: Participating organizations: European Dialogue, Mladiinfo Poland, Hang-Kép Egyesület, Sound-Picture Association, Cesta Rozvoje. Support: International Visegrad Fund. While writing, I used, among others from reports on fake news and perception of migrants prepared by the Media Minority Groups.*



# V4 FIGHTING AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE.

by Stela Olejárová

Climate change is nowadays a big challenge for the whole world. But what exactly is climate change, what is causing it, what are countries of Visegrad group doing to fight against it and how can we be a part of the “Saving the Earth movement”? These are the questions that we will be discussing in this article.

First of all, climate change in a simple definition can be seen as a significant long term change in expected patterns of average weather of the whole earth over a significant period of time. Climate change is about abnormal variations to the climate and the effects of these variations on other parts of the Earth. Is this change a natural behavior of Earth or there are other aspects? Nowadays, warming trend is of significance because most of it is extremely likely (greater than 95 percent probability) to be the result of human activity since the mid-20th century and proceeding at a rate that is unprecedented over decades to millennia. (Climate.nasa.gov)

Human species increasingly influences the climate and the Earth’s temperature by burning fossil fuels, cutting down rainforests and farming livestock. This is the reason why enormous amounts of greenhouse gases are added to gases which naturally occur in the atmosphere and cause an increase of the greenhouse effect and global warming.

Human activities are almost certainly the main cause why the global warming is raising and the above statements are supported by the world’s leading climate scientists. The problem of scientists is that most people do not follow the researches provided or they do not care at all about them. This is the point in time when states and different organizations should provide a plan or strategy how to fight climate change at national level. With this in mind, we are wondering how is the situation when it comes to Visegrad group and member states itself?

Tackling climate change is a priority for the European Union (EU), which has set ambitious short and long-term emissions reduction targets, i.e. to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions by 20% by 2020, 40% by 2030 and 80% by 2080 compared to 1990 levels, that means that at some level, because countries of V4 (Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Czech republic) are part of an EU, they must support and create conditions for these targets. But do they act like they mean that?

Despite all movements through Europe, for example Fridays for future, three states of Visegrad group (Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic plus Estonia) prevented the EU from adopting a clear long-term climate neutrality goal at the summit of Brussels on June 20th. The problem of these central and eastern European leaders was the date 2050, which was too specific for them. Until than EU should take measures to ensure a transition to a climate-neutral EU (euobserver.com). Only Slovakia has signed up to the vision of carbon neutrality by 2050. (mzv.sk).

So how can we, as citizens of Visegrad group member states, be part of the “Save the Earth Movement” ? Firstly, let us start with easy tasks. Think

## GREENHOUSE GASES WHICH HUMAN ACTIVITY INCREASING

- CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2)
- METHANE
- NITROUS OXIDE
- FLUORINATED GASES

## CO2

GREENHOUSE GAS MOST COMMONLY PRODUCED BY HUMAN ACTIVITIES AND IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR 64% OF MAN–MADE GLOBAL WARMING.

ITS CONCENTRATION IN THE ATMOSPHERE IS CURRENTLY 40% HIGHER THAN IT WAS WHEN INDUSTRIALISATION BEGAN.

## OTHER GREENHOUSE GASES

ARE EMITTED IN SMALLER QUANTITIES, BUT THEY TRAP HEAT FAR MORE EFFECTIVELY THAN CO2, AND IN SOME CASES ARE THOUSANDS OF TIMES STRONGER. METHANE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR 17% OF MAN–MADE GLOBAL WARMING, NITROUS OXIDE FOR 6%.

before you buy something or anything. Do you really need that thing, is it a necessity for your life? Try to follow the rules of three R; reduce, reuse, recycle. Literally all, even the little plastic bag that you use for buying pastries can be reused and then recycled. Do you already own your reusable bottle? Do you seriously need to use that straw to drink? Furthermore, if u want to be even more environmentally conscious than consume less meat, buy groceries at your local market, use other means of transport than car and the list goes on. We all are responsible for our future. We need to start from ourselves; but we should also demand these principles from our governments and politicians that create and implement laws.

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# HOW TO RECOGNISE THE FAKE NEWS MEDIA SOURCES

by Viktor Borš

This paper will attempt to highlight some of the most common characteristics of fake news media sources. In doing so, it will show some of the features on the media source called “Hlavné správy-Konzervatívny denník” operating in Slovakia.

Firstly, we will be looking on the actual format of the “Hlavné správy”; how the website looks.

The name “Hlavné správy-Konzervatívny denník” is misleading because it means ‘the main news’; thus, leading people to think that it is a reliable source of media. Furthermore, the subtitle “Konzervatívny denník” manipulates readers as well. It intends to lead them to believe that anything they read in this media represents the thoughts and ideas of more conservatively lead political parties or the church itself.

Additionally, the website itself contains a considerable load of advertising, which might suggest that the source of the financing is mainly from the advertising. Of course, many well-known newspapers also tend to sell the space on their website for advertising, but the articles, commentaries and essays written by journalists create the main content of the website. When we look at the first two paragraphs of the chosen article, we notice that their main goal is to polarize society. The author introduces the MEP Ivan David from the Czech Republic (member of the Agricultural Committee of the EP) “as the unlocked grenade of the Central European Truth in the stable full of puffy Brussels bullshits”. The language is quite easy to understand as well.

Secondly, we will be overviewing the actual content of an article from “Hlavné správy-Konzervatívny denník”. The chosen article compares the outtakes between the agricultural sector in France and in the Czech Republic. At the beginning, the author states that Czech Republic used to be self-sufficient when it comes to food produced within and that now it produces only 38 % food on its own. This information can be considered as misleading because agriculture productivity is measured in each commodity of agriculture separately and not as a whole- e.g. production of eggs, production of pork.

Additionally, Ivan David states that direct payments from CAP are 4 to 6 times higher for the old EU member states like France while forgetting that agricultural sector is quite different when comparing France to Czech Republic. France as one of the founding members of the European Communities, has

benefited from the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) since the very beginning. The agricultural sector has already changed a lot in the nineteens since before the EU accession. Meanwhile for retail chains its transformation started also before the EU accession. As a pre-measure the Czech Government could have tried to change the market so its national retail sector would have more companies owned by Czechs. We cannot blame EU for this inaction.

and not EU Commission. When there is a suspicion that there is a fraud concerning the finances, there are independent investigative bodies like OLAF that investigate and the European Court of Justice which gives determines the outcome of the case. It can happen that problematic member state can get

layout of the website “Hlavné správy-Konzervatívny denník



Furthermore, climate varies per each EU country. As an example the article mentions that in Finland rains more often than in Italy and that the quality of soil is different. It means that EU Agricultural Policy requires to adjust to each of its beneficiary. The EU Agricultural Policy contains more parts than just direct payments which are still the main part of this policy. There is also rural development, environmental programs etc. Some countries receive more payments from these programs.

CAP is on table for negotiations on the Multi-annual Financial Framework (EU Budget). Precisely during these negotiations, it is time for the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Czech farmers lobby to gain as much benefits as they can for the national agriculture.

Further, it is important to mention that member states oversee the management of the funds from the CAP

punished by having to return the sum of the received payment from CAP.

Finally, the CAP is part of the single market and its laws and regulations are part of the legal systems applied between all EU Member States. National governments still play a crucial role as well as national farmers lobby. It is them who are responsible to negotiate the Multi-Annual Financial Framework (EU Budget) always by considering different kinds of agricultural sectors across EU.

The CAP has always been the quarrelling EU policy because when there is a group of states which does not get much payments from it and they want to reform CAP meanwhile on the other hand there is a group of states which receive huge amount of payment and intend no changes. Still it is important to keep in mind that, it is not fair to blame the EU for every fail of national governments of the EU members.



# TYPES OF QUESTIONS

by Vit Grosser

Fake news is all over the world. The problem itself start at the beginning, namely with the questions. It is important to know, how to ask to get objective answer and not just answer, where we put our own opinion.

## 1.OPEN

- What is important to you here?
- What have you already tried to resolve this?
- How do you feel about this?
- What would a good solution look like for you?
- Is there anything else?

## 2. CLOSED

- Do you want X?
- Have you tried talking directly?
- Does this make you feel angry?
- Would X be a good result?

## 3. UNDERSTANDING WHAT MATTERS – SYSTEMIC QUESTIONS

- Who is involved? Who else?
- Who makes the decisions?
- Who is responsible?
- Who is affected by any decisions?
- What has been done so far, and by whom?

## 4. UNDERSTANDING WHAT MATTERS – PROVOCATIVE QUESTIONS

- Could there be something completely different going on here?
- Is this really about what it is about?
- Are your expectations unrealistic?
- What have you done to cause this problem?
- What are you doing to make sure that everything stays as it is?
- How are you benefiting from this conflict?

## 5.QUESTIONS THAT SHIFT AND GAIN PERSPECTIVE

- Can you put yourself in the other party's shoes? How do they feel?
- What would a third – uninvolved – party say about this situation? A child? Another boss? Your partner in love? An independent expert? A judge? A priest?
- Imagine you are on holiday, miles away, on the beach with your friends. What does this the problem look like from there?
- Can you put this all into perspective? How important is it in relation to other things in your life or your business?
- What do you thing this is going to look like to weeks / a month / a year / five years from now

## 6. EVALUATIVE QUESTIONS

- **Asking about alternatives:** You have a choice between A and B. Which is better? Why? **Evaluating with a scale:** On a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 standing for "not at all important" and 10 for "essential", how would you rate your different interests / options here?

## 7. PARADOXICAL QUESTIONS

- How could everything just get a lot worse?
- What would you have to do to make things worse?
- Imagine the worst possible outcome? Is it really so bad?

## 8. SOLUTION AND RESOURCE FOCUSED QUESTIONS

- Think of everything you can do to resolve this satisfactorily?
- How have you managed to deal with this so well so far?
- What will your first step be?
- What resources do you personally have – in yourself – to help resolve this?
- What resources are there elsewhere – other people, institutions, etc. – that can help resolve this?
- Imagine you have solved this problem – what happens then?

## 9. THE MIRACLE QUESTION (FOR ADVANCED QUESTIONERS, BASED ON STEVE DE SHAZER)

Imagine you sleep really well tonight, you go to bed early, you read a little, it is nice and warm in bed. You sleep deeply and wake up refreshed. Tomorrow morning you wake up, and a miracle has happened. You open your eyes, the world looks different. Your problem is gone. The miracle is that everything is good, Everything is resolved, all questions are answered, You are satisfied. You are happy.

- How do you know that a miracle has happened?
- Who else notices?
- How do you feel now?
- What has changed?



# SHOULD THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS OF V4 DO MORE IN FIGHT WITH FAKE NEWS?

by Monika Kmeťová

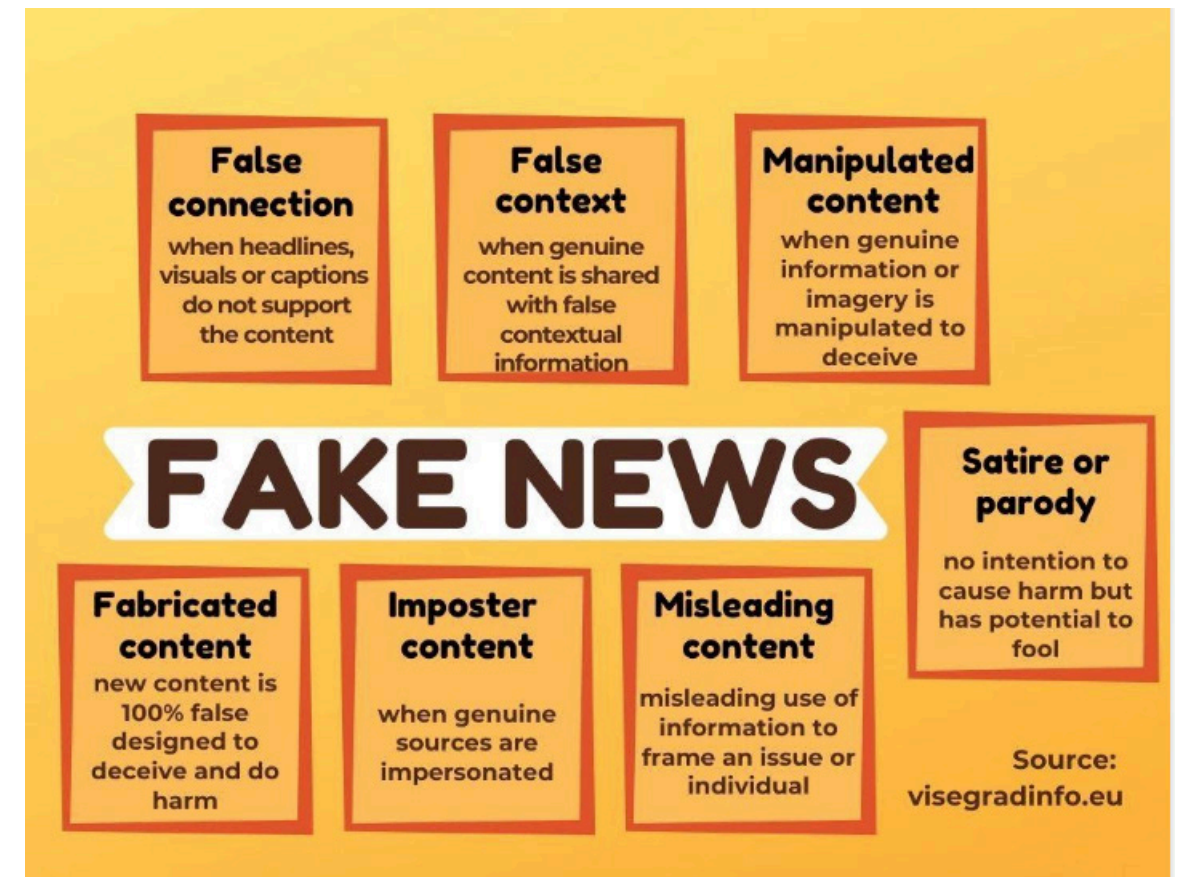
„We live in a post-truth era“, some scholars say and refer to the people’s approaches to media and world of information. We read articles with catchy headlines informing us that the cancer is curable with salt and lemons or that vaccination is causing the autism, and we tend to believe it. Well, some of us.

World of misinformations is eternal space in online space, which contains articles, videos or podcasts. However, we can also recognise it in printed or broadcasted versions all around us. What do we mean when we speak about fake news? Fake news are basically the news or stories created to deliberately misinform or deceive readers. It is often created to influence views in variety of ways, and it also can be politically motivated. It is spreading very quickly, if people are not media literate enough to be able to protect themselves. As shown in the picture, fake news can have many forms.

**What do the states do to protect their citizens in online world?**

All the four countries of Visegrad are facing similar problems, but we can see very different approaches take by each of them.

According to the Visegrad Insight<sup>1</sup>, the history of false news in the Czech Republic has begun with the growing popularity of politicized online platforms, such as ParlamentniListy.cz. This platform, believed to be linked to President Milos Zeman, is spreading anti-migrant and anti-discrimination reports. Examples from the beginning of February 2018 include “statistics” on crimes against Christians, migrants living in Germany, and the apparent “censorship” of EU Muslim stories – they are very similar to reports from Russian state media. Zeman himself uses this rhetoric quite often. Despite the fact that the President accepts newspaper-style false reports, the authority responsible for dealing with false reports does not deal with internal political engagement, but focuses exclusively on external actors and threats.



While the Czech Republic recognizes and reports fake reports as an external threat, Slovakia, despite being targeted by the same propaganda, takes a different approach. No special unit has been created within the government, nor does Slovakia participate in any specialized international body. As the Vulnerability Index <sup>2</sup> states, “*transactional and opportunistic attitudes towards the EU and NATO, widely shared by the political elites and the public, persistent energy ties to Russia and political elites’ naive perceptions of the Kremlin’s geopolitical goals in Central Europe put Slovakia in a very vulnerable position.*”

In contrast to the above cases, the Hungarian Government does not take an active stand against the spread of false reports. Hungary, which has been criticized by the European Commission for violating the rule of law in recent years, is dominated by populist and pro-Russian Viktor Orban, who uses negative political marketing and is accused of spreading conspiracy theories and false information. His “favorite” target is George Soros, a billionaire born in Hungary, who obviously, in the eyes of Orban, is participating in a sophisticated

campaign against his homeland. The government sponsored billboards against Soros and advertising on Facebook. In October 2017, Orbán proposed that European spy agencies review the “pro-Soros Web”, which allegedly wants Hungary to condemn, stigmatize, and force its migration policy to change.<sup>3</sup>

Experts agree that the authorities in Poland are unlikely to be afraid of Russian influence like anywhere else in the region, because Polish society is quite resistant to Kremlin propaganda. However, the growing Euroscepticism of the ruling party (Law and Justice, PiS) and the rejection of any criticism from Brussels that has initiated proceedings against Poland because of alleged violations of the rule of law, make Polish voters vulnerable to propaganda in the style of Hungary or Donald Trump. On January 18, 2018, Polish President Andrzej Duda acknowledged Trump’s “Fake News Awards”, which blamed traditional media for spreading false stories. “Poland experiences fake news power first hand. Many European and even US officials form their views on Poland on relentless flow of fake news,” Duda wrote on his Twitter.<sup>4</sup> Poland is also following Orbán’s steps and considering limiting the foreign ownership



of local media, which could silence one of TVN's largest independent television groups, mentions the Visegrad Insight.

### What can be done better?

We can see that authorities across the V4 countries are usually doing more harm than efficiency in fight against fake news. Therefore there is a lot of space left for progress. Online world and security within it has nowadays a wide range of improvements: tools for regulations and ways of how to manage it in a safe way. V4 states don't have to „invent water“ as we say in Slovakia, as they can be inspired by plenty of ideas from other states, which are doing better in this field.

For example, a law mandating online platforms to take responsibility for their shared content came into force in Germany in 2018. If they do not remove the faulty content after being reported by users, they may be fined from 5 million as an individual to 50 million as a company.

After the attacker live-streamed his shooting in New Zealand, the Social Media Violence Sharing Act was introduced in Australia in 2019, and 3 years' imprisonment and financial penalties of up to 10% of the company's turnover were imposed. Earlier in 2015, the Commissioner for Electronic Security introduced a law to stop abusive, harassing, and pornographic posts, which are also charged by financial penalties.

In China, the Cyberspace Administration manages and blocks websites as well as mobile applications, most often illegal gambling or copies of existing applications, such as social media, that are used for illegal purposes. China has hundreds of thousands of members of the cyber police that monitor social media platforms and on-screen news that are considered politically sensitive. Some keywords are automatically censored. New words that are considered sensitive are added to the long list of censored words and are either temporarily banned, or filtered from social platforms.

Yes, national governments should do more in fight against fake news. There are plenty of ways how to do it and lot of opportunities where to start. And when to start? Ideally immediately. But the another question is, wheather new measures would play in favor of the governments, or rather limitate the efforts against fake news.

### Sources:

Andrzej Duda's Tweet: <https://twitter.com/AndrzejDuda/status/953971747187027969>

Fake news in Visegrad: Overused and Underestimated: <https://visegradinsight.eu/fake-news-in-visegrad-overused-and-underestimated/>

Social media: How can governments regulate it? : <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-47135058>

Vulnerability Index: <https://www.globsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/globsec-vulnerability-index.pdf>

Countering Fake News : <https://visegradinsight.eu/countering-fake-news/>

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<sup>1</sup> Fake news in Visegrad: Overused and Underestimated: <https://visegradinsight.eu/fake-news-in-visegrad-overused-and-underestimated/>

<sup>2</sup> Vulnerability Index: <https://www.globsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/globsec-vulnerability-index.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> See more: <https://visegradinsight.eu/countering-fake-news/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://twitter.com/AndrzejDuda/status/953971747187027969>

# What do the states do to protect their citizens in online world?





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