



**IBERIFIER**  
Iberian Digital Media  
Observatory

**IBERIFIER** – Iberian Digital Media Observatory

## Spain & Portugal fact-checking brief

Q1 – December 2025 - February 2026

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This quarterly report collects the main hoaxes and disinformation narratives detected in Spain and Portugal from September to November 2024 by the fact-checking organisations integrated into the IBERIFIER hub.

Find more information at: [www.iberifier.eu](http://www.iberifier.eu)

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Co-funded by  
the European Union

Iberifier – Iberian Digital Media Observatory has received funding from the European Commission under the Call DIGITAL-2023-DEPLOY-04, European Digital Media observatory (EDMO) — National and multinational hubs, with the reference IBERIFIER Plus - 101158511

## **1. Most repeated hoaxes and disinformation campaigns December 2025 – February 2026**

- Disinformation narratives have increasingly focused on a set of recurring themes across domestic, geopolitical, and security-related topics.
- In Spanish domestic politics, disinformation has circulated around policy and regulatory changes, including the implementation of mandatory V-16 emergency beacons, housing policy measures, and the accident in Adamuz.
- Narratives around immigration are also prominent, particularly in relation to the announcement of an extraordinary regularisation of migrants. These narratives are often accompanied by claims linking migration to criminality and alleged preferential treatment in social support systems. Migration remains a central topic, frequently associated with security risks and social tensions; this includes narratives portraying migrants as a threat to cultural and religious traditions, such as alleged attacks on Christmas markets.
- In the realm of security and justice, the detention of Nicolás Maduro and of the cartel leader "El Mencho" has generated significant speculative content and conspiratorial interpretations. Similarly, the "Epstein files" remain a recurring cluster of narratives, with continued circulation of claims about their alleged contents and high-profile implications.
- Internationally, themes include political developments in the United States, geopolitical tensions such as the war in the Middle East and US–Iran relations, as well as broader references to global instability. Health-related misinformation also persists, particularly focused on cancer treatments and vaccines.
- Across these narratives, the use of artificial intelligence increasingly contributes to the production, amplification, and circulation of content.

### **In Portugal**

- During the Portuguese presidential election period of January 2026, disinformation campaigns became highly visible across digital platforms, with a focus on political, social and geopolitical narratives.
- In the context of the presidential elections, a significant volume of misleading content circulated portraying Portugal as performing poorly in comparison to other European Union countries across various socioeconomic indicators.

- The presidential election period also generated a high volume of false and manipulated news content, particularly regarding political candidates. These included fabricated statements of support or rejection, often presented as if they had been published by legitimate media outlets.
- Immigration remained one of the most recurrent themes of disinformation. During the Christmas period, narratives circulated alleging attacks by Muslims on Christmas markets, as well as claims that certain topics were being prohibited in order to avoid offending specific groups. These narratives were also accompanied by claims of preferential treatment towards migrants in relation to Portuguese citizens.
- At the European level, the European Union itself was frequently targeted in disinformation narratives, including claims of attempts to control populations through social networks and alleged reductions in individual rights.
- International events also featured prominently in disinformation flows, particularly the detention of Nicolás Maduro and developments related to the war in Iran. In these cases, content was frequently amplified through the use of artificial intelligence tools.
- At the same time, fraud-related activity in Portugal continued to grow, with large-scale scam campaigns circulating across social media platforms and mobile communication channels, targeting the general population.

## 1. Cases of cross mis- and disinformation (Spain-Portugal)

Across both Spain and Portugal, several disinformation narratives were recurrent. The weakening of trust in governments in both countries was one of the most prominent themes, particularly when linked to migration. Migration was a central topic, often associated with political actors and false claims that they support uncontrolled immigration as a strategy to secure electoral gain.

At the international level, disinformation related to the detention of Nicolás Maduro also generated waves of false and misleading content in both countries, often amplified by artificial intelligence. Despite the variety of narratives common to both contexts, this was one of the most frequent, as reported by [Maldita](#), [Newtral](#), [AFP España](#), [Infoveritas](#), [Verificat](#), and [Polígrafo](#).

## 2. Main hoaxes

### In Spain

- The Adamuz railway incident in Córdoba gave rise to several [disinformation narratives](#), spread mainly through social media. False [messages, manipulated images, and even AI-generated content](#) circulated online, presented [as authentic](#)

[records of the event](#). At the same time, misleading information [about the number of victims and fatalities also proliferated](#). At the same time, the tragedy became fertile ground for conspiracy theories, ranging from alleged [“satanic rituals” to claims of sabotage attributed to Russia or Israel](#). These narratives were often linked to claims that Spain had prioritized financing railway infrastructure in countries [such as Egypt, Morocco, and Uzbekistan over domestic safety](#).

- Spanish domestic politics have also been a major target, particularly regarding immigration. The naturalisation of immigrants in the country has fuelled misleading claims, that the [government is attempting to secure future electoral support by granting citizenship to millions](#) without proper [background checks](#). These narratives falsely suggest that newly naturalised individuals [will be able to vote immediately in upcoming elections](#). In addition, immigration has frequently been linked to narratives [surrounding crime and public insecurity](#), particularly in relation to [sexual offences in regions such as Catalonia](#).
- Within this same political framework, conspiracy theories have accused the government of increasing population control through the new [V16 emergency beacon](#). Online hoaxes falsely claimed the device would [constantly geolocate drivers for state surveillance, while also alleging that it was not regulated by the European Union](#). Other claims suggested that the [DGT would financially benefit from the mandatory adoption of these devices](#). Information also circulated widely on social media [claiming that the government had decided to replace the device, even before its official implementation, with another signal, the “V27”](#).
- Regarding public figures, this period also saw the spread of [conspiracy theories linked to the Jeffrey Epstein case files](#). False claims circulated online connecting figures such as [María Corina Machado](#) and [Pedro Sánchez to Jeffrey Epstein](#), as well as other public figures, often relying on [manipulated images](#) or [fabricated documents](#).
- The detention of Nicolás Maduro by the United States also gave rise to [several waves of disinformation](#), particularly through the dissemination of [AI-generated images](#) and false claims about [supposed strikes and demonstrations by the Spanish left in support of Maduro](#).
- In the field of health, the main disinformation narratives focused on discrediting the World Health Organization, particularly regarding [food-related issues](#), [pandemics](#), and [vaccines](#) as the dominant themes.

## **In Portugal**

- During the 2026 presidential elections, one of the most recurrent disinformation themes concerned the spread of false content, namely images containing

statements, quotes, or [opinion articles](#) that had never actually been written or published. Alleged endorsements of certain presidential candidates by public figures also circulated through [manipulated videos](#) and [the sharing of images on social media without any credible source](#). At the same time, [false statements attributed to candidates](#) and [other political actors](#) were disseminated, suggesting support for uncontrolled mass immigration, allegedly [as an attempt to attract votes](#).

- In the same context, efforts were also made to create a negative perception of Portugal in comparison with other European Union countries through the dissemination of misleading information, such as [claims that Portugal is one of the countries where fewer people can afford an adequate meal](#) or that it has the [highest VAT rate in Europe](#).
- Regarding migration, which remains one of the topics most prone to disinformation, several false narratives stood out. These included [fabricated videos allegedly showing groups of Muslim individuals storming Christmas markets in Germany](#), as well as claims that the leader of the [Bangladeshi community had refused to allow Christmas celebrations in an area of the capital known for its large immigrant population](#). In Portugal, some of the most common falsehoods involved alleged bans on the use of Christmas-related terminology to avoid offending Muslims – claims sometimes [linked to institutions such as TAP Air Portugal](#) or attributed to [European Union directive](#) – as well as assertions that [Christmas markets had been renamed “winter markets” for the same reason](#).
- Additionally, manipulated videos and images circulated [portraying immigrants supposedly overcrowding hospital waiting rooms](#), as well as claims of the [mass production of Portuguese identity cards intended for distribution among immigrants](#).
- The European Union was also the target of several false claims during this period. These included narratives about a [supposed ban on social media use for all individuals under 18](#), [efforts to impose censorship on online platforms](#), and claims that [Members of the European Parliament were being penalised for not agreeing with pro-Ukraine directives](#). Other circulating misinformation included assertions about a [reduction in air passenger rights](#), as well as the alleged [expansion of the Erasmus+ programme to North Africa](#).
- Storm Kristin, which was part of a “storm train” that affected Portugal, also gave rise to misinformation, including [false images of the damage caused](#) and [exaggerated visuals of the storm’s impact](#), as well as [misleading content regarding public assistance provided to those affected by the storm](#).

- The detention of Nicolás Maduro also gave rise to a wave of [false content circulating about the event](#), including [artificially generated images](#) and alleged [coverage of attacks in Venezuela](#).
- Disinformation linked to scams continues on an upward trend, particularly through [fraudulent schemes impersonating state institutions](#), such as [fake traffic fines](#) or [notices from the National Health Service](#). Other common cases include misleading claims about [massive discounts from technology retailers](#), as well as false announcements of [financial aid supposedly provided by the government](#).

### 3. Main disinformation narratives

#### In Spain

- Severe accidents, such as the Adamuz railway incident in Córdoba, often lead to a rapid rise in disinformation, especially when there are deaths. These situations usually begin with a lack of clear information, which makes it easier for false or misleading content to spread. Common tactics include using real images in the wrong context, creating fake or AI-generated visuals, and spreading conspiracy theories. In the Adamuz case, claims circulated without evidence that the accident was caused by sabotage, including references to actors such as Russia or Israel, or vague ideas of an “elite”. This turned a domestic disaster into a geopolitical issue. Other claims suggested, also without evidence, that Spain had prioritised railway investment abroad instead of focusing on its own infrastructure.
- In politically polarised contexts, government decisions and public policies also become frequent targets. A common narrative suggests that authorities aim to reduce individual freedoms and increase technological surveillance, for example through measures like mandatory V16 beacon devices. These claims are often supported by the manipulation of legal texts and official statements, either by inventing measures or changing their meaning. The goal is to weaken trust in institutions. Within this context, allegations of electoral fraud often appear, sometimes linking migration to supposed manipulation of elections.
- Migration is also a main focus of disinformation. Migrants are often linked to crime and sexual violence. These narratives use moral panic to create a sense of threat, often focusing on women’s safety to provoke emotional reactions. They also connect migrants to electoral fraud or unfair access to social benefits, reinforcing ideas of competition for resources and national decline.
- During major international events, such as armed conflicts in the Middle East or high-profile political detentions, disinformation spreads very quickly, often faster than verification. These situations see a rapid production of AI-generated synthetic media and the use of real images taken out of context, creating a false impression of proof shortly after events occur. This process is made stronger by digital platforms,

where fast sharing and the search for viral attention allow misleading narratives to take hold in public perception.

## In Portugal

- In the political sphere, there is frequent circulation of fabricated or manipulated images, videos, and texts in the public domain, including never-published articles and edited videos that falsely attribute endorsements of candidates by public figures. False claims also emerge regarding extreme political positions, such as support for uncontrolled immigration, with the aim of shaping electoral perceptions and generating distrust in candidates, the democratic process, and democracy itself.
- Another common narrative seeks to portray Portugal negatively in comparison with other European countries through misleading information, such as economic or social indicators presented out of context. The objective is to reinforce a perception of national decline and weaken trust in public policies and the State, portraying it as weak and in need of change.
- The European Union is also a frequent target of narratives that depict it as excessively interventionist or restrictive. Claims circulate about increased digital censorship, political penalties for those who disagree with dominant positions, and a supposed gradual reduction of rights. These narratives reinforce the idea of a loss of sovereignty and external imposition of rules, promoting a perception of reduced freedom and limited control over national and individual decisions.
- On the topic of migration, narratives are mostly alarmist in nature and associate migrants with social and cultural risks. False content links them to rising crime rates or pressure on public services, as well as claims about changes to public events to avoid religious offence or misuse of public services. The aim is to foster perceptions of injustice and competition for resources between local populations and migrants, creating social divisions.
- Fraud-related disinformation relies on the impersonation of official institutions to gain credibility. These narratives exploit trust in institutions to achieve direct financial gain and contribute to the erosion of trust in official communication, particularly in contexts of lower digital literacy and ageing populations.

## 4. Main hoaxes according to topics

### Environment - Climate

- [Misinterpretations of AEMET seasonal forecasts circulated online, distorting official meteorological information about winter temperature trends.](#) See more [here](#). (Maldita.es)
- [A hydrological risk map was misrepresented online as showing dams at risk of collapse, when it actually illustrated potential damage scenarios in case of failure.](#) (Maldita.es)

- [An official AEMET weather alert for Aragón was circulated in a misleading context as evidence of a “historic storm,” distorting the original meteorological communication.](#) (InfoVeritas)
- [Claims that white lines in the sky \(“chemtrails”\) are toxic chemicals used to influence the climate.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [A proposal at COP29 suggested reducing “excessive” consumption of animal proteins, not banning them.](#) (AFP España)
- [The claim that the ban on using de-icing salt in several German cities is linked to the 2030 Agenda.](#) (AFP España)

## Gender

- [Claims that transgender people are inherently violent or linked to criminal behaviour were spread online using misleading or unrelated images.](#) (Maldita.es)
- Narratives denying gender inequality and spreading false information about LGBT+ rights and policies. (Newtral)
- [Claims that the Spanish railway company Renfe planned to dismiss 200 male employees and replace them with women were circulated online.](#) (InfoVeritas)
- [A fabricated organigram was used online to claim that staff at the Catalan Department of Equality and Feminism only work one day per month and earn high salaries, despite the information being misleading and based on incorrect identifications.](#) (Verificat)
- [A false claim stated that a teacher in Ireland was sentenced to life imprisonment for refusing to use neutral pronouns for a transgender student.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [Claims that the European Parliament passed a law equating transgender women with cisgender women were circulated online in a misleading context.](#) (Polígrafo)

## Sexuality

- [Claims that LGBT+ people receive more public benefits than other citizens were circulated online to distort equality policies.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [Claims that the future Asturian LGBTI law includes specific housing policies exclusively for lesbian women were circulated online, misrepresenting the content of the draft legislation.](#) (Verificat)

## Migration & racism

- [Claims that undocumented immigrants in Galicia receive social benefits unavailable to other residents were circulated online. See more \[here\]\(#\). \(Maldita.es\)](#)
- [Narratives portraying Spain's regularisation process as an invitation for migrants to move to the country and live off welfare benefits were circulated online. \(Maldita.es\)](#)
- [Claims that migrants could obtain Spanish nationality without presenting a criminal record certificate were circulated online. \(InfoVeritas\)](#)
- [The video showing a large group of migrants in Spain was recorded in 2023 and was later reused out of context to suggest it showed a recent arrival linked to current migration policy. \(InfoVeritas\)](#)
- [Images of queues of migrants were shared in misleading contexts to support narratives about immigration and residence permits in Spain. \(Newtral\)](#)
- [Inflated figures about forced marriages involving Muslim communities were circulated online. \(Verificat\)](#)
- [Gender-based violence statistics were used in misleading ways to attribute violence against women primarily to foreign populations. \(Verificat\)](#)
- [A video allegedly showing a Muslim woman in Spain was used to promote anti-immigration narratives despite concerns about its authenticity and context. \(Verificat\)](#)
- [Claims that Muslim women receive special social benefits unavailable to the rest of the population were circulated online. \(Verificat\)](#)
- [A 2023 news article was reused to falsely suggest that refugees were accommodated in luxury hotels in Berlin during the 2026 power outage. \(AFP España\)](#)
- [Claims that the Romani community represents a disproportionately large share of the prison population compared to its share of the general population were circulated online. \(Polígrafo\)](#)
- [Claims that all forms of Islamic veils were banned and subject to fines were circulated online. \(Polígrafo\)](#)

## Celebrities

- [False allegations claimed that Carlos Alcaraz accused Pedro Sánchez of pressuring him to participate in LGBT awareness campaigns. See more \[here\]\(#\). \(Maldita.es\)](#)
- [Fabricated “Epstein files” narratives falsely claimed that Leonardo DiCaprio participated in cannibalistic practices. \(Maldita.es\)](#)
- [A manipulated image was used to falsely link Bill Gates, Jay-Z, the Clintons and Stephen Hawking to Jeffrey Epstein’s island. \(Maldita.es\)](#)
- [False quotations attributed to Jodie Foster were used to portray her as taking a public stance on Donald Trump. \(Newtral\)](#)
- [A fabricated statement attributed to Pope Leo XIV claimed he had called for the arrest of Nicolás Maduro. \(Newtral\)](#)
- [False claims circulated about Kylian Mbappé and his alleged statements regarding the FIFA World Cup. \(Newtral\)](#)
- [Misleading narratives circulated regarding Pedro Sánchez’s health condition. \(Newtral\)](#)
- [A manipulated video falsely claimed that Kylian Mbappé said he would not play the 2026 World Cup in the United States due to human rights abuses, including allegations that he described the country as treating people “like animals”. \(InfoVeritas\)](#)
- [The publication of new Epstein-related documents was used to falsely link Pedro Sánchez, José María Aznar and members of the Spanish royal family to Jeffrey Epstein’s criminal network. \(Verificat\)](#)
- [A fabricated quote falsely attributed to Carolina Deslandes claimed that “sexism begins at Christmas when the cake is called king and not queen”. \(Polígrafo\)](#)

## Politics

- [False claims alleged that UCO had uncovered evidence of Félix Bolaños diverting European funds based on leaked documents attributed to Cayetana Álvarez de Toledo. \(Maldita.es\)](#)
- [False claims circulated alleging that Pilar Alegría was involved in a network of sexual blackmail against judges, linked to an alleged investigation by Spain’s Guardia Civil. \(Maldita.es\)](#)
- [The claim that the Spanish Government introduced a rule requiring individuals to declare Bizum transactions between private citizens was circulated online. \(AFP\)](#)

España).

- [The claim that the Spanish tax authority \(Hacienda\) taxes children living in their parents' home was circulated online.](#) (AFP España)
- [A manipulated video falsely claimed that Nayib Bukele banned “therians” in El Salvador.](#) (Newtral)
- [Claims that prefabricated classrooms \(“barracóns”\) in Catalan schools are at their highest level ever or worsening were circulated online, despite official data showing a decline since 2021.](#) (Verificat)
- [The claim that Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa kissed the hand of the President of Angola during official meetings was circulated online.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [The claim that António Filipe was caught waiting for an appointment at a private hospital was circulated online in a misleading context.](#) (Polígrafo)

## Elections

### Portuguese presidential elections 2026

- [The claim that an individual working-hours bank system in Portugal requires a person to work 50 hours per week was circulated during the presidential debates.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [The claim that Portuguese law allows a single voter to sign multiple presidential candidacies was circulated online.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [The claim that Manuel Luís Goucha called for a vote against socialism in the second round of the presidential elections was circulated online.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [The claim that António José Seguro supports unrestricted immigration and opposes the idea that there are already too many mosques in Portugal was circulated online.](#) (Polígrafo)

## Health

- [False claims circulated alleging that scientists in the Netherlands had found that at least 35 million deaths were caused by COVID-19 vaccines.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [Misinterpretations of a scientific article were used to suggest a causal link between COVID-19 vaccines and cancer risk, despite the authors not establishing such a](#)

[relationship](#). (Maldita.es)

- [Claims by former Pfizer executive Mike Yeadon denying the existence of the COVID-19 pandemic and alleging deliberate mass harm from vaccines circulated online](#). (Maldita.es)
- [Claims that V16 emergency beacons can interfere with pacemakers or defibrillators were circulated online without scientific evidence](#). (Maldita.es)
- [Claims that the United Kingdom imposed COVID-like lockdowns due to a “super flu” \(H3N2\) were circulated online, but they misrepresented public health measures](#). (Maldita.es)
- [Claims about a potential pandemic caused by the Nipah virus were circulated in misleading contexts, exaggerating public health risk](#). (Newtral)
- [False claims stated that biopsies can spread cancer cells through the body, despite scientific evidence showing this does not occur](#). (InfoVeritas)
- [The claim that the WHO classified ham and sausages as equally carcinogenic as smoking was circulated online, misrepresenting cancer risk classifications](#). (InfoVeritas)
- [False comparisons claimed that childhood vaccination schedules in the United States require far more vaccines than in Europe](#). (Polígrafo)
- [Misleading claims circulated stating that processed meat is classified at the same carcinogenic risk level as tobacco](#). (Polígrafo)

## Security

- [Claims that crime statistics in Spain are being deliberately inflated by politicians to suggest higher levels of violence were circulated online](#). (Newtral)
- [Claims that Catalonia is more unsafe than other regions in Spain were circulated online, based on misleading interpretations of crime data](#). (Verificat)
- [False claims circulated online alleging that there are no official records of home burglaries involving people impersonating INE \(National Statistics Institute\) employees](#). (InfoVeritas)
- [Allegations of extremely violent demonstrations filmed in Portugal were circulated online, framing the footage as protests against communism](#). (Polígrafo)

## 5. Verifications on content created with Artificial Intelligence

**Artificial intelligence-driven fact-checks were carried out by all fact-checkers.**

In both Portugal and Spain, AI-generated and digitally manipulated disinformation is increasingly concentrated around international conflicts and political events.

A key example is the wave of AI-driven [misinformation surrounding the reported detention of Nicolás Maduro](#), where [fabricated images](#) and [videos](#) depicting [military operations](#) and [public reactions](#) circulated widely in the absence of reliable visual documentation, amplifying confusion during a highly sensitive international event.

Similarly, migration-related incidents in the United States, particularly involving ICE enforcement actions, have generated [large volumes of AI-generated content and recycled visuals](#), with some narratives even attempting to [link unrelated events such as the Maduro case and ICE operations](#) to construct broader misleading storylines.

Another persistent pattern involves the Jeffrey Epstein case files, which continue to be used as a focal point for AI-amplified conspiracy narratives. In this context, [public figures are frequently associated with Epstein](#) through AI-generated images or out-of-context visuals, as well as through the distortion and reinterpretation of existing facts.

## 6. Social Media Platforms Where More Cases of Disinformation Were Detected

X was the most mentioned platform (all 6 fact-checkers contributing to this report identified it as the main platform for information dissemination). WhatsApp, Facebook and Tiktok were each mentioned twice.

Average number of verifications by fact-checkers in the quarter: 252

## 7. Disinformation trends that have been detected in Latin America

In the primer trimestre of 2026, these were the main disinformation trends identified in Latin America:

- **U.S. Intervention in Venezuela and the Capture of Nicolás Maduro:** Disinformation on this topic predates the U.S. military operation. Starting January 3,

it intensified, with [fake videos from earlier events](#) and [AI-generated images and videos of Maduro](#) circulating widely.

- **Middle East Conflict:** The death of Ayatollah Ali Khamenei following a U.S.-Israeli strike triggered a wave of false content – [fake footage of explosions](#) and [destruction in the countries involved](#), along with [AI-generated images depicting the Iranian leader's death](#).
- **Migration in the United States and Donald Trump's Statements:** Disinformation narratives [around U.S. immigration issues](#) have remained steady since early 2025. [False statements](#) attributed to the U.S. president [regarding Venezuela](#) were also detected.
- **Elections in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Peru:** Common forms of electoral disinformation included [fabricated statements](#) or [actions attributed to candidates that never occurred](#), as well as the [spread of fake polls](#).
- **Operation Against "El Mencho" in Mexico:** The military operation to capture Nemesio Oseguera Cervantes for drug trafficking had repercussions throughout the region. [Misinformation circulated regarding the consequence](#), such as [destruction and chaos in various cities](#), alongside [false images of the military personnel involved in the case](#).
- **Influence Campaigns Using Fake Media:** [Coordinated campaigns were identified in Colombia and Venezuela](#) designed to position politicians by promoting accounts that simulated legitimate media outlets – a dynamic widely utilized across the region.
- **Artificial Intelligence:** The use of AI to spread fake news has grown a lot, with over 700 fake posts found in the last three months. Key examples include fake photos linking politicians like [Zelensky](#) and [Maria Corina Machado to the Epstein case](#), and [false videos of fires and soldiers after "El Mencho" was supposedly caught in Mexico](#). Also, the technology caused a lot of confusion: after rumors that [Netanyahu had died](#), [people claimed real videos of him were actually deepfakes to try and prove he was dead](#).

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*This section of the report results from a collaboration between several Latin American fact-checkers and IBERIFIER. The participating organizations are: [Animal Político](#) (Mexico), [Cazadores de Fake News](#) (Venezuela), [La Silla Vacía](#) (Colombia), and [Chequeado](#) (Argentina). This initiative is part of the Observatory's broader objective to expand its scope beyond the Iberian Peninsula and tackle the challenge of disinformation within the Portuguese and Spanish speaking regions.*

*To identify the main disinformation trends at the regional level, we used as our source the Q1 2026 report published by LatamChequea (the network of Latin American fact-checking organizations).*

*The report is based on information gathered from 26 LatamChequea partner organizations across 15 countries and is part of the project “Promoting reliable information and fighting disinformation in Latin America”, coordinated by Chequeado.*

*The full report is available [here](#).*

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### **Fact-checkers that have contributed to this report**

SPAIN

[AFP España](#)

[Infoveritas](#)

[Maldita.es](#)

[Newtral](#)

[Verificat](#)

PORTUGAL

[Polígrafo](#)

## IBERIFIER – Iberian Digital Media Observatory

IBERIFIER is a digital media observatory in Spain and Portugal funded by the European Commission, linked to the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO). It is made up of thirteen universities, five fact-checking organizations and news agencies, and five multidisciplinary research centers.

Its main mission is to analyze the Iberian digital media ecosystem and tackle the problem of misinformation. To do this, it focuses its research on five lines of work:

1. Research on the characteristics and trends of the Iberian digital media ecosystem.
2. Development of computational technologies for the early detection of misinformation.
3. Fact-checking of misinformation in the Iberian territory.
4. Strategic reports on threats of disinformation, both for public knowledge and for the authorities of Spain and Portugal.
5. Promotion of media literacy initiatives, aimed at journalists and informants, young people and society as a whole.

For more information look for the project website [iberifier.eu](https://iberifier.eu) and the Twitter account [@iberifier](https://twitter.com/iberifier).

**Website:** [iberifier.eu](https://iberifier.eu)

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**X:** [@iberifier](https://twitter.com/iberifier)

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**Instagram:** [@iberifier](https://www.instagram.com/iberifier)

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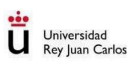


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#### Coordinator



#### Partners



#### Associate



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