

IBERIFIER — Iberian Digital Media Observatory

Spain & Portugal fact-checking brief

Q2 – March 2026 - May 2026

This quarterly report collects the main hoaxes and disinformation narratives detected in Spain and Portugal from March to May 2026 by the fact-checking organisations integrated into the IBERIFIER hub.

Find more information at: www.iberifier.eu



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1. Most repeated hoaxes and disinformation campaigns

March 2026 - May 2026

In Spain

- Immigration continued to be the topic generating the most disinformation, particularly surrounding the extraordinary regularisation process for migrants in Spain.
- The euthanasia case of Noelia Castillo also triggered a wave of false and misleading content, particularly claims linking her decision to an alleged sexual assault by unaccompanied migrant minors.
- The Andalusian elections prompted the re-emergence of electoral disinformation, including false claims about postal voting fraud and irregular ballot papers.
- The hantavirus outbreak on a cruise ship also gave rise to several disinformation narratives, particularly false claims about Spain's response to the vessel and the virus itself.
- The conflict in the Middle East, particularly the tensions involving the United States, Iran and Israel, also fuelled the spread of manipulated images, videos and false claims, many of them generated using artificial intelligence.

In Portugal

- Immigration continued to be the topic generating the most disinformation, particularly through false claims about alleged state benefits for migrants and narratives portraying immigration as a vehicle for expanding Islamic influence in Portugal.
- Disinformation campaigns also widely circulated false stories about Muslim migrants in other European countries, falsely linking them to crimes, public disorder and measures that never occurred.
- The conflict in the Middle East, particularly involving the United States, Iran and Israel, fuelled the spread of manipulated images, videos and statements, many of them generated using artificial intelligence.
- Tensions in the Middle East and the potential closure of the Strait of Hormuz also triggered false claims about fuel prices and fuel supplies in Portugal.
- The hantavirus outbreak also gave rise to several disinformation narratives, particularly false claims linking the virus to COVID-19 vaccines and fabricated

reports about public health measures.

- Financial scams also remained a significant source of disinformation in Portugal, with false messages impersonating public institutions and well-known companies to deceive users.

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

During this period, several disinformation narratives were common to both Spain and Portugal. The most prominent concerned immigration. In both countries, there was a persistent circulation of false claims related to the growth of the Muslim population and the increasing influence of Islam in society, reinforcing narratives of cultural threat and demographic replacement. Particular attention should be given to Spain's extraordinary migrant regularisation process, which triggered a wave of disinformation within the country. These narratives quickly spread beyond Spain and were also widely circulated in Portugal, [generating numerous false claims on the same topic](#).

The other two major disinformation themes shared across the Iberian Peninsula were the hantavirus outbreak and the conflict in the Middle East. Regarding hantavirus, the outbreak generated numerous false claims, primarily linking the virus to COVID-19 vaccination and alleging causal connections between vaccines and the disease, as reported by [Maldita](#), [Newtral](#), [AFP España](#), [EFE Verifica](#), [Verificat](#), and [Polígrafo](#).

As for the conflict in the Middle East, disinformation identified in both countries focused mainly on the use of artificial intelligence to create or manipulate images and videos, as well as on the dissemination of false claims about developments on the ground, as detailed in Section 5 of this report.

2. Main hoaxes

In Spain

- Immigration remained one of the main targets of disinformation, particularly [following the announcement of the extraordinary regularisation of migrants in Spain](#). False narratives claimed that [the measure would encourage mass migration through a supposed "pull factor"](#), that [the government intended to influence future elections by granting legal status to hundreds of thousands of migrants](#) and that immigration was part of [an attempt to expand Islamic influence in Spain](#). False videos also circulated claiming to show [large numbers of migrants arriving in the country after the announcement](#). Other false claims alleged that [Ukrainian refugees were prevented from regularising their status in Spain](#).
- The conflict in the Middle East, particularly involving the United States, Iran and Israel, generated a [significant wave of disinformation](#). False claims circulated

alleging that [Benjamin Netanyahu had been killed during the attacks](#), while misleading narratives emerged about the [bombing of a school in southern Iran](#), including [fabricated claims about those responsible](#) and [manipulated images of the destruction](#). [Artificial intelligence](#) played a central role in amplifying the conflict, with [AI-generated images](#) and [videos exaggerating Iran's military capabilities](#) and spreading fabricated content.

- The hantavirus outbreak on a cruise ship also became the focus of several disinformation campaigns. False narratives claimed that [the outbreak had been artificially created or staged](#), while other messages alleged that [pharmaceutical companies were already preparing a vaccine against the virus](#). Additional misinformation falsely [linked hantavirus infections to the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine](#) and promoted supposed miracle cures or [alarming public health measures](#).
- The euthanasia case of Noelia Castillo generated a wave of false and misleading content. The most widespread narrative falsely claimed that [her request for euthanasia was linked to an alleged sexual assault by unaccompanied migrant minors in a care centre](#), despite the [absence of evidence supporting these claims](#). Additional disinformation centred on her [alleged organ donation requests](#), while [manipulated images falsely presented as photographs of Castillo in the hospital](#).
- Spanish domestic politics also remained a major focus of disinformation. False narratives circulated around the [investigation involving former Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero](#), including attempts to [discredit the allegations by claiming they originated from politically motivated sources](#). Electoral [disinformation also resurfaced during the Andalusian elections](#), with false claims alleging [fraud in postal voting and the use of irregular ballot envelopes](#).
- Health and social issues also featured prominently. Misleading content falsely associated [gender-affirming surgery with suicide among transgender people](#), while other viral claims alleged that [certain chemicals could "turn people homosexual"](#).

In Portugal

- In Portugal, immigration, particularly Muslim immigration, continues to be one of the main targets of disinformation. False claims about alleged [social](#) and [tax benefits](#) granted to immigrants, as well as the [number of foreigners living in the country](#), remain widespread. There was also an increase in false content related to the growing influence of Islam in Portugal, including claims about [children's clothing collections celebrating Ramadan](#), the rise of an [Islamic political party](#), the idea that ["Mohammed" had become the country's most common boys' name](#), or the alleged [prohibition on insulting the Prophet Muhammad](#).

- Within the same context, numerous false narratives emerged about the alleged spread of Islamism across Europe, often linked to crimes or policies supposedly favouring Muslim communities. Examples include false claims about the [invasion of the Trevi Fountain in Rome](#), [violent clashes in Spain](#), [bans on pork consumption](#) and the [implementation of Sharia law in the Netherlands](#), or the [adoption of Arabic as an official language in France](#).
- The conflict in the Middle East, particularly involving the United States, Iran and Israel, generated a wave of disinformation, much of it amplified through the [use of artificial intelligence](#). Among the main false claims were [manipulated images of Iran's Supreme Leader, Ali Khamenei, standing among rubble](#), fabricated reports of [Benjamin Netanyahu's death](#) or of [his residence being on fire](#), as well as a [fake interaction between Donald Trump and Pedro Sánchez](#). Many of these posts also sought to [exaggerate Iran's military capabilities](#) or depict [fabricated scenes of destruction](#).
- The conflict in the Middle East and the possibility of the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, which contributed to [rising fuel prices](#), also triggered a wave of disinformation. False claims portrayed [Portugal as the country where fuel prices had increased the most](#), particularly in [comparison with neighbouring Spain](#), while also promoting the idea that it was [financially more advantageous to drive away without paying than to fill up the fuel tank](#).
- The hantavirus outbreak also generated several false narratives, mainly [related to vaccination](#). Claims circulated alleging that [hantavirus was a side effect of the Pfizer vaccine](#) and that the vaccine had [caused the deaths of 17 million people](#). Other posts falsely claimed that the [influencer linked to the outbreak on a cruise ship was the same person featured in an earlier BBC report on COVID-19](#). Additional false claims concerned public health measures, including the alleged [closure of schools in France in response to the outbreak](#).
- Financial scams also continue to rise in Portugal, with an increasing number of fraud attempts using fake communications impersonating institutions such as [Energias de Portugal \(EDP\)](#), the [National Road Safety Authority \(ANSR\)](#), the [Portuguese Tax and Customs Authority](#), and [Caixa Geral de Depósitos](#).

3. Main disinformation narratives

In Spain

- Migration remains one of the main targets of disinformation in Spain. False narratives portray immigration as a demographic, cultural and security threat, often drawing on the so-called "Great Replacement" theory and presenting migration as an "invasion" that threatens Spain's identity and democratic system. Migrants, including unaccompanied foreign minors, are frequently linked to crime, social insecurity and electoral manipulation. Similar narratives also claim that the Spanish government gives preferential treatment to Islam over Christianity, reinforcing anti-immigration and polarising messages.
- Electoral disinformation frequently overlaps with anti-immigration narratives. False claims surrounding the Andalusian elections and the extraordinary regularisation of migrants alleged that the government manipulated postal voting or granted documentation to migrants in order to influence election results. These narratives present migration as a mechanism for electoral fraud and portray migrants as contributing to criminality and the loss of national control over elections.
- Political disinformation also includes strategies aimed at discrediting opponents and public figures. In the case involving José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, misleading content focused on undermining the credibility of those making the allegations, reflecting a common propaganda tactic that shifts attention from the accusations themselves to the individuals presenting them.
- Health-related disinformation tends to intensify during public health crises. Claims about the hantavirus followed patterns already observed during the Covid-19 pandemic, suggesting that the outbreak was exaggerated, deliberately planned or created to benefit pharmaceutical companies. Conspiracy theories also alleged that vaccines had been patented before the outbreak, promoting anti-vaccination narratives and distrust towards public health authorities.
- Gender identity and sexual orientation are also frequent targets of disinformation. Transphobic narratives falsely associate gender-affirming healthcare with suicide and mental illness while omitting the documented psychosocial effects of discrimination and exclusion on the mental health of transgender people. Other misleading claims present sexual diversity as a disease or deviation caused by external factors, falsely suggesting that exposure to chemical substances can alter sexual orientation.
- Armed conflicts in the Middle East continue to generate large volumes of manipulated content. The conflict between Iran and Israel has been accompanied by war-related propaganda making extensive use of artificial intelligence, including AI-generated images and videos, as well as false claims that authentic footage has been fabricated. Users have also increasingly relied on AI tools to verify online content despite their limitations in assessing events in real time. Cases such as the bombing of a school and false claims about the death of Benjamin Netanyahu illustrate how manipulated content is used to influence public perception and exploit growing uncertainty about the authenticity of digital material generated or altered by AI.

In Portugal

- Immigration remains one of the main drivers of disinformation in Portugal. False narratives portray migrants, particularly Muslims, as receiving preferential treatment from public institutions and as contributing to the erosion of Portuguese cultural identity. These claims frequently exaggerate demographic trends and frame the growing visibility of Islam as evidence of a broader cultural transformation, reinforcing narratives of replacement and social decline.
- Portuguese audiences are also exposed to disinformation imported from elsewhere in Europe. Misleading stories about crimes, public policies or religious practices in countries such as France, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands are repurposed to support broader claims that European institutions are accommodating Islam at the expense of national traditions and security. Although these stories originate abroad, they are often presented as evidence of developments that could soon affect Portugal.
- The conflict in the Middle East generated a significant volume of disinformation centred on manipulated visual content and fabricated reports. False narratives sought to distort the course of military events, exaggerate the capabilities of the parties involved and spread fabricated claims about political leaders. The increasing use of artificial intelligence to generate or manipulate images and videos further complicated users' ability to distinguish authentic content from fabricated material.
- The geopolitical tensions in the Middle East also gave rise to economic disinformation. As concerns over global energy markets increased, misleading claims exploited public anxiety over fuel prices by presenting inaccurate comparisons, exaggerating the economic impact on Portugal and promoting false or deceptive information about fuel costs.
- Health-related disinformation continued to recycle narratives established during the COVID-19 pandemic. The hantavirus outbreak became the focus of false claims linking the disease to vaccination, questioning official health information and recycling anti-vaccination narratives that seek to undermine trust in public health authorities.
- Financial fraud also remained a prominent theme. Disinformation increasingly took the form of phishing campaigns and fraudulent communications impersonating well-known Portuguese institutions, exploiting public trust to obtain personal or financial information rather than promoting ideological or political narratives.

4. Main hoaxes according to topics

Environment - Climate

- [Climate change denial posts misrepresented a temporarily wet season as evidence that Spain is not undergoing desertification, ignoring long-term climate trends.](#)

(Maldita.es)

- [Forest fires in Zamora and Lugo were falsely linked to plans for wind farm developments.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [A video was falsely presented as evidence that fires in Extremadura were deliberately started to install photovoltaic plants.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [Posts falsely claimed that the US government had operated an active programme since 1965 to disperse toxins from the air and control the climate.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [Posts falsely claimed that restaurant terraces were ordered to close during a heatwave in Spain.](#) (AFP España)
- [False claims circulated about Madrid's Low Emission Zone, misrepresenting the rules and restrictions applying to vehicles in the city.](#) (AFP España)
- [High temperatures in Spain were falsely attributed to "chemtrails".](#) (EFE Verifica)
- [Images and posts falsely claimed that Gaza's coastline had become contaminated due to a specific environmental incident.](#) (Newtral)

Gender

- [Fernando Grande-Marlaska was falsely targeted over his sexual orientation.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [Judit Varga was falsely claimed to have published a book accusing Péter Magyar of sexual abuse.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [Posts falsely claimed that the European Parliament had approved an EU-wide rape law.](#) (AFP España)
- [Posts falsely claimed that Madrid distributed eclipse-viewing glasses with a feminist approach.](#) (AFP España)
- [Transgender people were falsely claimed to be more likely to commit violent crimes.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [A video was falsely claimed to show a father preventing his transgender child from entering a women's bathroom.](#) (Polígrafo)

Sexuality

- [Tampons were falsely claimed to contain dangerous levels of toxic metals such as arsenic and lead.](#) (Maldita.es)

- [Italy was falsely claimed to have banned teachers from discussing LGBT issues in schools.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [NOVA University Lisbon was falsely claimed to be making inclusive language mandatory in academic settings.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [Porto City Council was falsely claimed to be breaking the law by flying the LGBTQIA+ flag.](#) (Polígrafo)

Migration & racism

- [Spain was falsely claimed to be funding major water infrastructure projects in Morocco while dismantling dams at home.](#) See more [here](#). (Maldita.es)
- [Spanish schools were falsely portrayed as accommodating Islam through meals, school activities and celebrations.](#) See more [here](#) and [here](#). (Maldita.es)
- [Images were falsely presented as showing Pakistani flags in Ireland in the context of migration.](#) (AFP España)
- [An old video was falsely presented as showing a boat full of migrants arriving in Spain after the migrant regularisation announcement.](#) (EFE Verifica)
- [Spain's migrant regularisation was falsely claimed to manipulate elections, increase crime and lead to a migrant "invasion".](#) (Newtral)
- [The Lisbon Central Mosque was falsely claimed to be attended by around 65,000 Muslims, most of military age.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [An old video was falsely presented as showing a recent violent brawl at Carcavelos beach.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [The Islamic Community of Portugal was falsely claimed to have threatened that Muslims would leave the country if a burqa ban came into force.](#) (Polígrafo)

Celebrities

- [Carlos Alcaraz was falsely used as clickbait to promote fabricated stories.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [Rosalía was falsely used as clickbait to attract audiences to fabricated content.](#) See more [here](#). (Maldita.es)

- [Justin Bieber was falsely claimed to have accused Mariah Carey of murdering her mother and sister to remain in the "Illuminati".](#) (EFE Verifica)
- [An AI-generated video was falsely presented as showing Donald Trump kissing Nicki Minaj.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [An image was falsely claimed to show Cristiano Ronaldo and his family leaving a hotel in Dubai after the Iranian attacks.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [José Rodrigues dos Santos was falsely claimed to have been assaulted during a televised debate on SIC.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [An image was falsely claimed to show Defence Minister Nuno Melo kissing the hand of the Israeli ambassador.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [Péter Magyar's deputy was falsely claimed to be involved in Jeffrey Epstein's sex trafficking scandal.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [An AI-generated image was falsely presented as showing Melania Trump pole dancing with Jeffrey Epstein.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [Pope Leo XIV was falsely claimed to have called for wealth redistribution while travelling in a solid gold carriage worth \\$100 million.](#) (Polígrafo)

Politics

- [M. Rajoy was falsely claimed to be an unidentified person in the Bárcenas papers.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [Corruption allegations against former Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero were falsely claimed to be a political manoeuvre by the Spanish right and far right.](#) See more [here](#). (Maldita.es)
- [Esther Muñoz was falsely claimed to have linked Zapatero's investigation to a hypothetical Feijóo government.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [Corruption allegations against Zapatero were falsely claimed to be an act of revenge by Donald Trump against Pedro Sánchez.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [False claims circulated about Japan's new government.](#) (AFP España)

- [Péter Magyar's ex-wife was falsely claimed to have published a book accusing him of abuse.](#) (AFP España)
- [False claims circulated about Mariano Rajoy's testimony in the Kitchen case trial.](#) (AFP España)
- [Giorgia Meloni was falsely attributed statements criticising Donald Trump and Benjamin Netanyahu.](#) (EFE Verifica)
- [Santiago Abascal was falsely claimed to have said that pensioners should work instead of retiring.](#) (Newtral)
- [Pedro Sánchez was falsely claimed to have said that Islam should replace prison sentences.](#) (Newtral)
- [Adelante Andalucía was falsely claimed to have called for the infiltration of Anticapitalistas.](#) (Newtral)
- [María del Carmen Gascó was falsely claimed to have called for the eradication of public education.](#) (Newtral)
- [Portugal was falsely claimed to have one Member of Parliament for every 46,000 inhabitants, compared with one for every 139,000 in Spain.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [Prime Minister Luís Montenegro was falsely claimed not to have congratulated Portuguese athletes who won gold medals at the World Athletics Championships.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [The UK was falsely claimed to have legalised abortion until the end of pregnancy.](#) (Polígrafo)

Elections

Andalusia

- [Election envelopes in Andalusia were falsely claimed to have been marked to identify voters and manipulate election results.](#) See more [here](#). (Maldita.es)
- [False claims circulated about fraud and vote manipulation during the 2026 Andalusian regional elections.](#) (Newtral)

Health

- [COVID-19 vaccines were falsely claimed to have caused tens of thousands of deaths.](#) See more [here](#) and [here](#). (Maldita.es)
- [The hantavirus outbreak aboard the *MV Hondius* was falsely claimed to have been orchestrated because a vaccine was already available.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [CureVac was falsely claimed to hold a patent for a hantavirus vaccine before the outbreak.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [A video of the evacuation of the *MV Hondius* passengers was falsely claimed to show that the hantavirus outbreak was staged.](#) (AFP España)
- [False claims circulated about organ donation procedures.](#) (AFP España)
- [Hantavirus was falsely claimed to be a side effect of Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine.](#) (EFE Verifica)
- [False claims circulated about the hantavirus outbreak and its alleged links to vaccines and pharmaceutical companies.](#) (Newtral)
- [Ivermectin was falsely claimed to be a proven treatment for hantavirus infections.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [An old video of Donald Trump was falsely presented as a response to the 2026 hantavirus outbreak, claiming he opposed lockdowns and accused the far left of trying to strip people of their freedom.](#) (Polígrafo)

Security

- [Migrants were falsely blamed for a violent robbery in central Barcelona.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [A group of North African migrants was falsely claimed to have chased residents with machetes in Barcelona.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [People with criminal records posing a security threat were falsely claimed to be eligible for regularisation in Spain.](#) (AFP España)

Others

Noelia Castillo

- [Noelia Castillo was falsely claimed not to have qualified for euthanasia because she was not tetraplegic.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [Security camera footage was falsely claimed to show Noelia Castillo being taken against her will.](#) (AFP España)

US-Israel-Iran conflict

- [Israeli pilots were falsely claimed to be fleeing military service because of the conflict with Iran.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [A video was falsely presented as showing a US soldier crying because of the conflict with Iran.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [An old video was falsely presented as showing US fighter jets bombing a military base in Iran.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [Old footage was falsely claimed to show an oil tanker on fire after an Iranian attack.](#) (Polígrafo)
- [An old video was falsely presented as showing a riot at Tel Aviv airport caused by Israelis trying to flee the war.](#) (Polígrafo)

Artemis II

- [Images from NASA's Artemis II mission were falsely claimed to prove that humans never landed on the Moon.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [An image from NASA's Artemis II mission was falsely claimed to show the use of a green screen.](#) (Maldita.es)
- [False claims circulated about NASA's Artemis II mission and the Moon landings.](#) (Newtral)
- [An AI-generated image was falsely presented as showing the far side of the Moon photographed during NASA's Artemis II mission.](#) (Polígrafo)

5. Verifications on content created with Artificial Intelligence

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

The escalation of the conflict involving Israel, Iran and the United States generated a significant wave of AI-generated and digitally manipulated disinformation across both Portugal and Spain. [Fabricated images and videos falsely depicted major military developments](#), including [the death of Iran's Supreme Leader](#), the destruction of military infrastructure, [attacks on nuclear facilities](#), and alleged [strikes against aircraft carriers and military bases](#). These materials sought to provide convincing visual "evidence" of events that had never occurred, exploiting the scarcity of verified footage during rapidly evolving situations.

[Public figures were also drawn into these narratives through AI-generated and manipulated content](#). False images and videos claimed to show individuals such as [Cristiano Ronaldo fleeing Dubai following Iranian attacks](#), [Israeli and American military personnel involved in fictional operations](#), and [political leaders allegedly killed in bombings](#). Alongside fully AI-generated content, authentic footage and photographs were frequently recycled or presented out of context to reinforce misleading claims, demonstrating how generative AI is increasingly combined with traditional manipulation techniques to amplify disinformation during international crises.

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

X was the most frequently mentioned platform, with all six fact-checking organisations identifying it as the primary channel for the dissemination of misinformation. Facebook and Instagram were each mentioned by three fact-checkers, while TikTok was mentioned by two.

Average number of verifications by fact-checkers in the quarter: **212**

7. Disinformation trends that have been detected in Latin America

In the second semester of 2026, these were the main disinformation trends identified in Latin America:

- **2026 World Cup:** [False content circulated about political leaders](#), [racist AI-generated audio clips falsely attributed to commentators](#), and a [pro-Russian campaign praising Putin and the 2018 FIFA World Cup in Russia](#).
- **Health:** Health-related disinformation focused on the hantavirus outbreak. Content went [viral claiming it was a side effect of the COVID-19 vaccine](#), alongside [inflated](#)

[case numbers and alleged cures.](#)

- **Elections in Peru and Colombia:** [Electoral fraud narratives](#), common across the region, predominated, along with [disinformation about the valid ways to vote](#).
- **Digital scams:** The main characteristics of the scams spread during the quarter were the [impersonation of public authorities to obtain personal data](#) and the use of [AI to clone the image and voice of well-known figures](#).
- **Earthquakes in Venezuela:** [Videos and images taken out of context or generated with AI were shared as supposed footage of the events](#), alongside the [conspiracy theory linking the earthquakes to the HAARP Project, a scientific research project](#).

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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 Q4 2025 report published by LatamChequea (the network of Latin American fact-checking organizations).

The report is based on information gathered from 27 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](#)

[EFE Verifica](#)

[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 and the Twitter account [@iberifier](https://twitter.com/iberifier).

Website: iberifier.eu

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

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