

Fact Sheet

Brief description of the issue:

This topic lets delegates discuss important issues relating to the safety and prosperity of the EU's democratic state, finding and understanding the main issues in regard to the spread of mis- and disinformation, filter bubbles, and extremism as well as cooperate and debate about possible solutions.

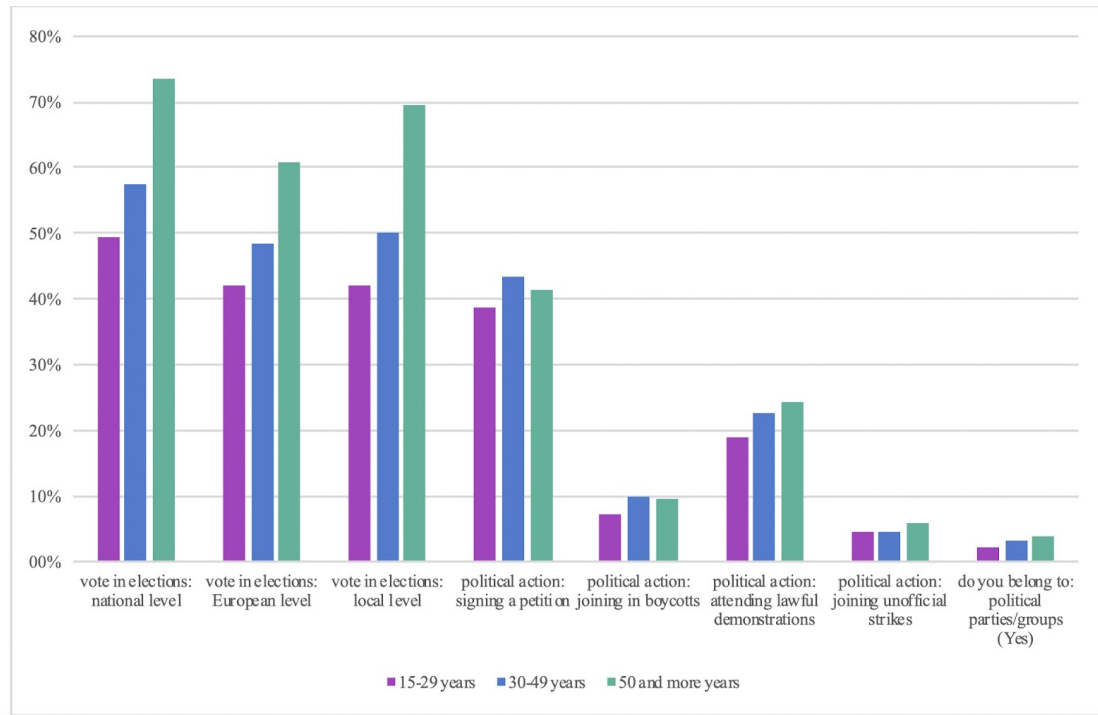
LIBE's area and task

The Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) is a committee of the European Parliament that is responsible for protecting civil liberties and human rights. Specifically, the committee deals with data protection issues; asylum, migration, and "integrated management of the common borders"; and the EU approach to criminal law", including police and judicial cooperation and terrorism, all while ensuring that the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality are respected.

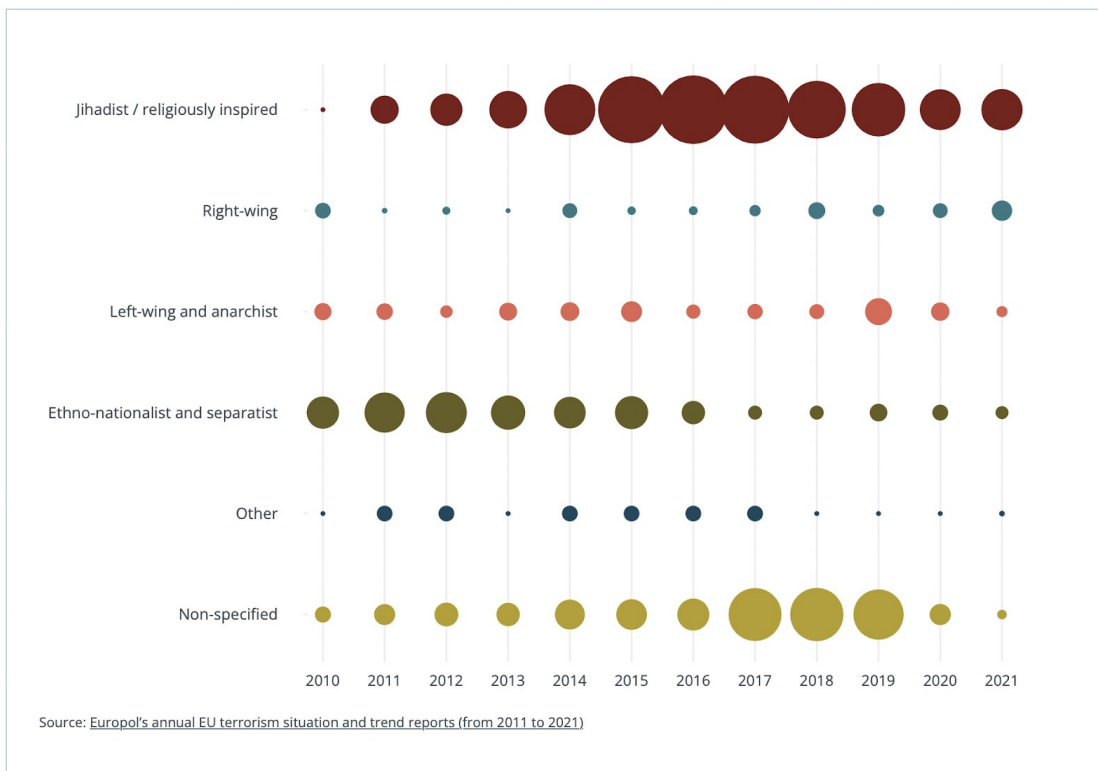
Key terms:

- Filter bubble - a state of intellectual isolation that can result from personalized searches when a website algorithm selectively guesses what information a user would like to see based on information about the user, such as location, past click-behavior and search history. As a result, users become separated from information that disagrees with their viewpoints, effectively isolating them in their own cultural or ideological bubbles.
- Radicalization - the process where a vulnerable young person or adult changes their perception and beliefs due to exposure of an extremist influence (which may be online, publication, or one to one direct contact,) to become more extremist in nature which may result in extremist actions.
- Misinformation - False, misleading, or out-of-context content shared without an intent to deceive.
- Disinformation - Purposefully false or misleading content shared with an intent to deceive and cause harm.

Figure 2: Political participation in Europe by age groups

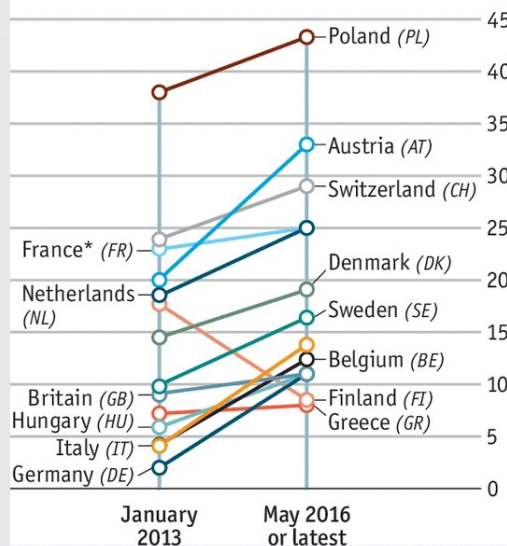


https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2023/745820/IPOL_STU%282023%29745820_EN.pdf

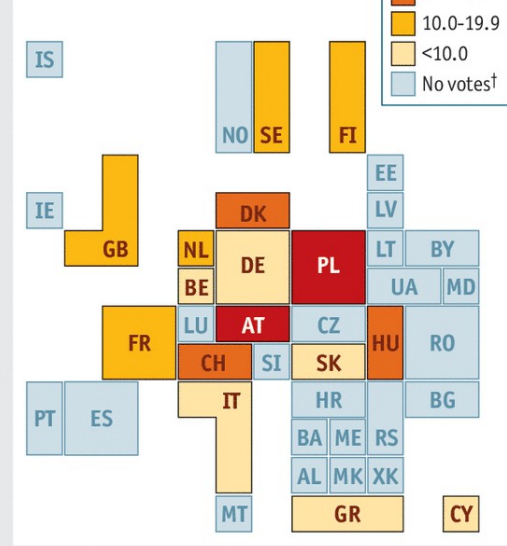


Support in Europe for far-right parties

Voting intention, selected countries
% of respondents



% of votes won by nationalist parties
Most recent national election



Sources: Ipsos Mori; YouGov; TNS-Sofres; Gallup; demoskop.se; electograph.com; Niepewne Sondaze; press reports

*% with positive sentiment towards
†Or very low vote share

Economist.com

Links:

Filter bubbles explained:

<https://www.populismstudies.org/Vocabulary/filter-bubbles/>
[How Filter Bubbles Distort Reality: Everything You Need to Know](#)

Tackling disinformation in the EU:

[Tackling online disinformation | Shaping Europe's digital future](#)

It is critical to understand the causes of the problem:

[The Rise of The Far Right in Europe : IEMed](#)

The difference between misinformation and disinformation:

[Misinformation vs. disinformation: What to know about each form of false information, and how to spot them online](#)

Terrorism, radicalization, and extremism:

<https://www.europol.europa.eu/cms/sites/default/files/documents/TE-SAT%20-%20Executive%20Summary%202023.pdf>

<https://www.s-cica.org/docs/133257727562d7a44be3c9e.pdf>