A.1. DESK RESEARCH
Poland

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2. Measures against disinformation	Answer
2.1 Indicate the main strategies your country has followed to fight disinformation in the last 5 years (possible regulatory framework, possible creation of agencies, forums or expert groups...).	8.12.2022 – Forum on Counteracting Disinformation in Poland. Recommendations for systemic solutions. (over 40 experts worked on the recommendations) 31.03.2023 – a resolution of the Polish Senators on the issue of counteracting disinformation in Poland stating there is a need to develop a system that would support the civil society. The main fields to be included within the strategies: education, law, media, security policy. Some general documents that regulate some aspects of media literacy: „Digital Poland Program for years 2014-2020"; „Open Educational Network Program". However, there is no coherent strategy on media literacy on the national level for the time being, as well as there is little or no supervision over the programs on media literacy. The focus is put on digital education in terms of technical competence.
2.2 Mention at least two academic studies from your country in which the authors state the need to incorporate media literacy contents in formal and/or informal education. Briefly summarize their conclusions.	1. Media, Information and Digital Education Model (2019 Krakow and Warsaw) Authors: Dorota Górecka-O'Connor, Tomasz Komorowski, Ewa Korzeniowska, Barbara Krywoszejew, Alicja Pacewicz, Grzegorz Ptaszek Conclusion of the authors: " The point is for teachers of all subjects, at all educational stages and ages to see not only the need to use new media and technologies and the resulting benefits, but also to understand the point of continuous, in-depth conversation about their specificity, the economic, political and cultural dependencies they are subjected to, and finally – about their potential and related threats." 2. "Education and Technology"; Media Literacy as a Challenge (2019 Warsaw) Author: Michał Fedorowicz

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	Conclusion: Media literacy and critical thinking should be introduced to education as crucial competence as they lead to in-depth search for answers. It is expected to raise awareness of differences in cultures or points of view and to put the learner in the central role of the learning process itself. This is to develop competence of understanding the pluralism of horizons by giving space to share information, ask questions as well as listen to others.
2.3 Name at least two organizations in your country that provide media literacy training for teachers to combat disinformation in the classroom. Briefly summarize their work.	1. Demagog - association of fact-checking This organisation provides a number of courses for the business sector as well as educators and students (Academy of Fact-Checking). It is the first non-profit organisation in Poland that was founded in 2014 and since then has been publishing information on fake news on their website (demagog.org.pl) 2. The Institute of Critical Thinking (Instytut Krytycznego Myślenia) The institute has been leading courses and projects on the issue of critical thinking for over 20 years. It offers courses on media literacy for teachers. However, the courses are not free of charge as the institute is not a non-profit organisation.

? yourself

Question what you get. Media education to fight Disinformation

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