

The Promises and Pitfalls of Automatic Fact Checking

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COPENHAGEN



*partial slide credit: Greta Warren

Fact checking – what is it?



Donald Trump

stated on February 18, 2025 in remarks to reporters at Mar-a-Lago:

Volodymyr Zelenskyy “started” the war in Ukraine with Russia.

FOREIGN POLICY

MILITARY

UKRAINE

RUSSIA

👤 DONALD TRUMP



By [Claire Cranford](#)
February 19, 2025



By [Louis Jacobson](#)
February 19, 2025

Did Ukraine start its war with Russia, as President Donald Trump said? No, Russia invaded

IF YOUR TIME IS SHORT

- Media outlets worldwide covered Russia's February 2022 invasion of Ukraine and Russian President Vladimir Putin acknowledged it as a "special military operation," saying the offensive would "seek to demilitarize and denazify Ukraine."
- For years, Russia has sought to blame Ukrainian actions for its invasion.

[See the sources for this fact-check](#)

Fact checking – why is it important right now?

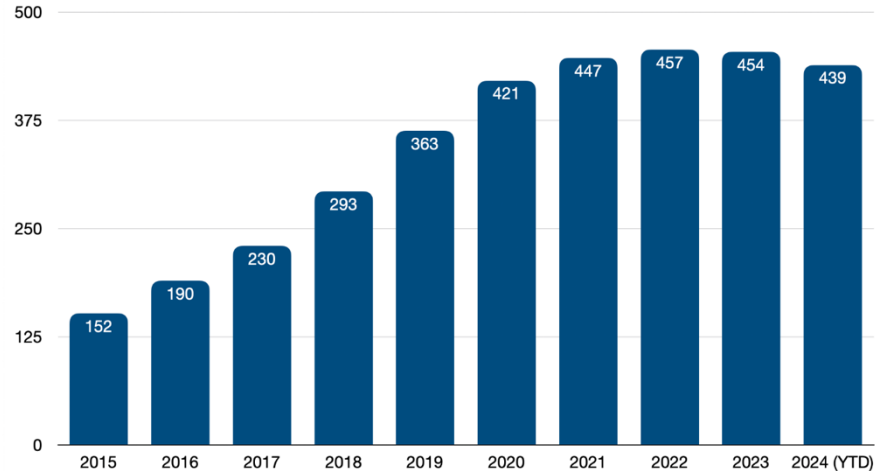
Global Risks Report 2025



Top 10 risks in the next 2 years



Number of Active Fact-checkers Per Year



The number of active fact-checkers per year, 2015 to 2024 (year-to-date). The Reporters' Lab continuously updates its counts based on the start and stop dates of the fact-checkers. That means our numbers are revised year-to-year. (Courtesy)

Fact checking – why is it important right now?

Global Risks Report 2025



Top 10 risks in the next 2 years



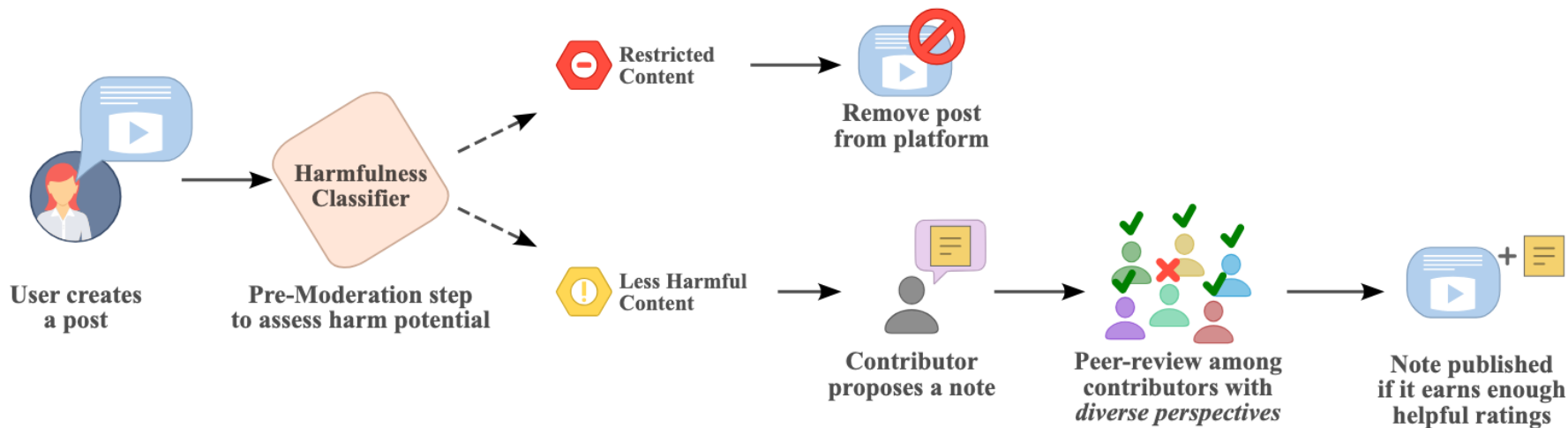
Meta's factchecking partners brace for layoffs

Meta has provided over \$100m for certified organizations to conduct factchecks on its platforms since 2016



📷 Ten factchecking outlets are listed by Meta as current partners in the US. Photograph: Jeff Chiu/AP

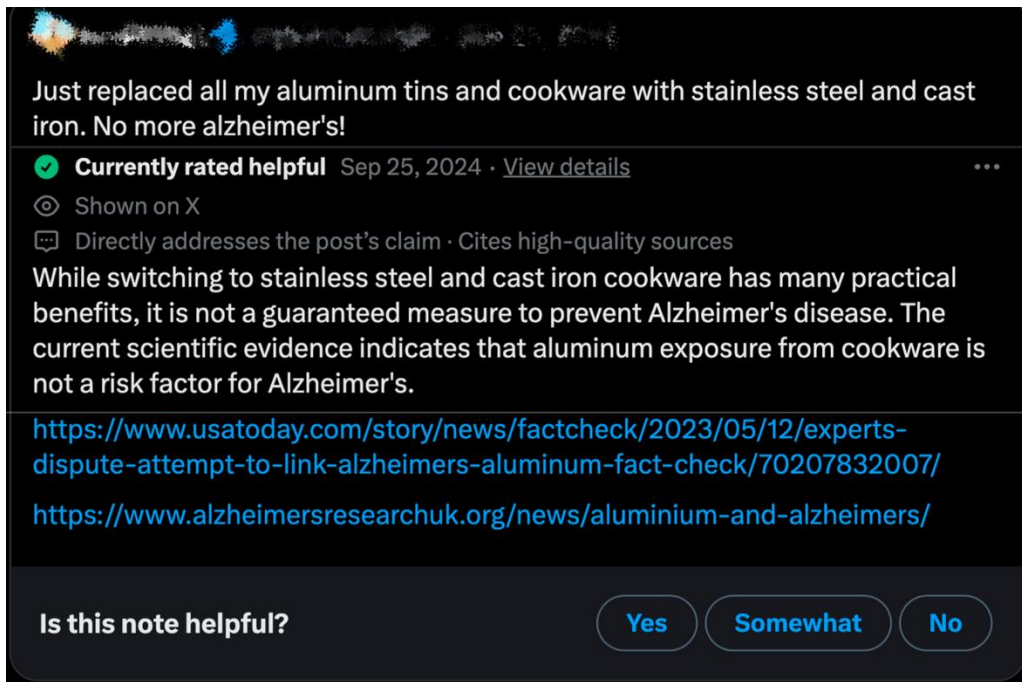
Community Notes (X / Twitter, Meta / Facebook, TikTok)



Moderation process:

- (i) Pre-Moderation using AI classifiers: Restricted / blocked vs less harmful -> community moderation
- (ii) Community Moderation: eligible volunteers propose additional context that undergoes peer review by other contributors with diverse perspectives before being published after a consensus is achieved

Community Notes (X / Twitter, Meta / Facebook, TikTok)



A screenshot of a Community Note on the X platform. The note is displayed on a dark background. At the top, there is a blurred profile picture and a timestamp 'Sep 25, 2024'. The main text of the note reads: 'Just replaced all my aluminum tins and cookware with stainless steel and cast iron. No more alzheimer's!'. Below the text, there is a green checkmark icon followed by the text 'Currently rated helpful', the date 'Sep 25, 2024', and a link 'View details'. To the right of this row is a three-dot menu icon. Below this, there are two lines of text: 'Shown on X' with an eye icon, and 'Directly addresses the post's claim · Cites high-quality sources' with a speech bubble icon. The body of the note contains two paragraphs: 'While switching to stainless steel and cast iron cookware has many practical benefits, it is not a guaranteed measure to prevent Alzheimer's disease. The current scientific evidence indicates that aluminum exposure from cookware is not a risk factor for Alzheimer's.' and two URLs: 'https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2023/05/12/experts-dispute-attempt-to-link-alzheimers-aluminum-fact-check/70207832007/' and 'https://www.alzheimersresearchuk.org/news/aluminium-and-alzheimers/'. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'Is this note helpful?' with three buttons: 'Yes', 'Somewhat', and 'No'.

Just replaced all my aluminum tins and cookware with stainless steel and cast iron. No more alzheimer's!

✓ **Currently rated helpful** Sep 25, 2024 · [View details](#) ...

👁 Shown on X

💬 Directly addresses the post's claim · Cites high-quality sources

While switching to stainless steel and cast iron cookware has many practical benefits, it is not a guaranteed measure to prevent Alzheimer's disease. The current scientific evidence indicates that aluminum exposure from cookware is not a risk factor for Alzheimer's.

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2023/05/12/experts-dispute-attempt-to-link-alzheimers-aluminum-fact-check/70207832007/>

<https://www.alzheimersresearchuk.org/news/aluminium-and-alzheimers/>

Is this note helpful?

Yes Somewhat No

Relation between fact checking and community notes

The categories of links used as sources by community notes' authors

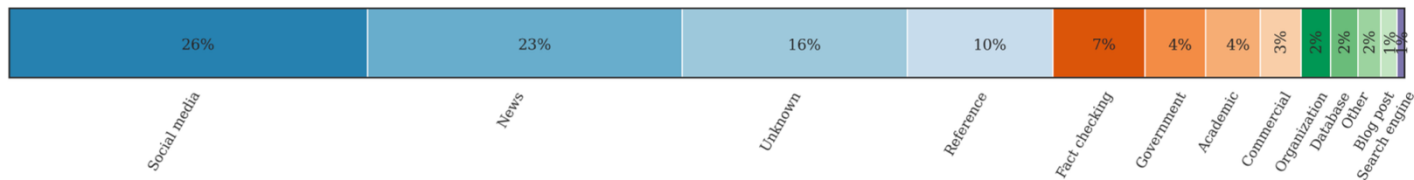


Figure 7: The categories of links used by Community notes' authors as a source, filtering for notes rated as “helpful”.

The categories of links used as sources by community notes' authors

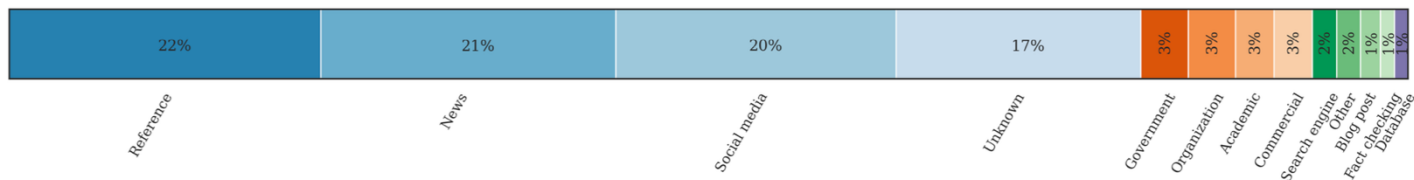


Figure 8: The categories of links used by Community notes' authors as a source, filtering for notes rated as “not helpful”.

Community Notes – does it work?

TECH-X

X's crowd-sourced
'Community Notes' fact
checks fail to address flood
of U.S. election
misinformation, report
says

BY BARBARA ORTUTAY AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
October 31, 2024 at 6:04 AM EDT



Workers install lighting on an "X" sign atop the company headquarters, formerly known as Twitter, in downtown San Francisco, July 28, 2023.
NOAH BERGER—AP

- *“Accurate notes correcting false and misleading claims about the U.S. elections were not displayed on **209 out of a sample of 283 posts deemed misleading** — or 74%”*
- *“Misleading posts that did not display Community Notes even when they were available included **false claims that the 2020 presidential election was stolen and that voting systems are unreliable**”*
- *“In the cases where Community Notes were displayed, the **original misleading posts received 13 times more views** than their accompanying notes”*

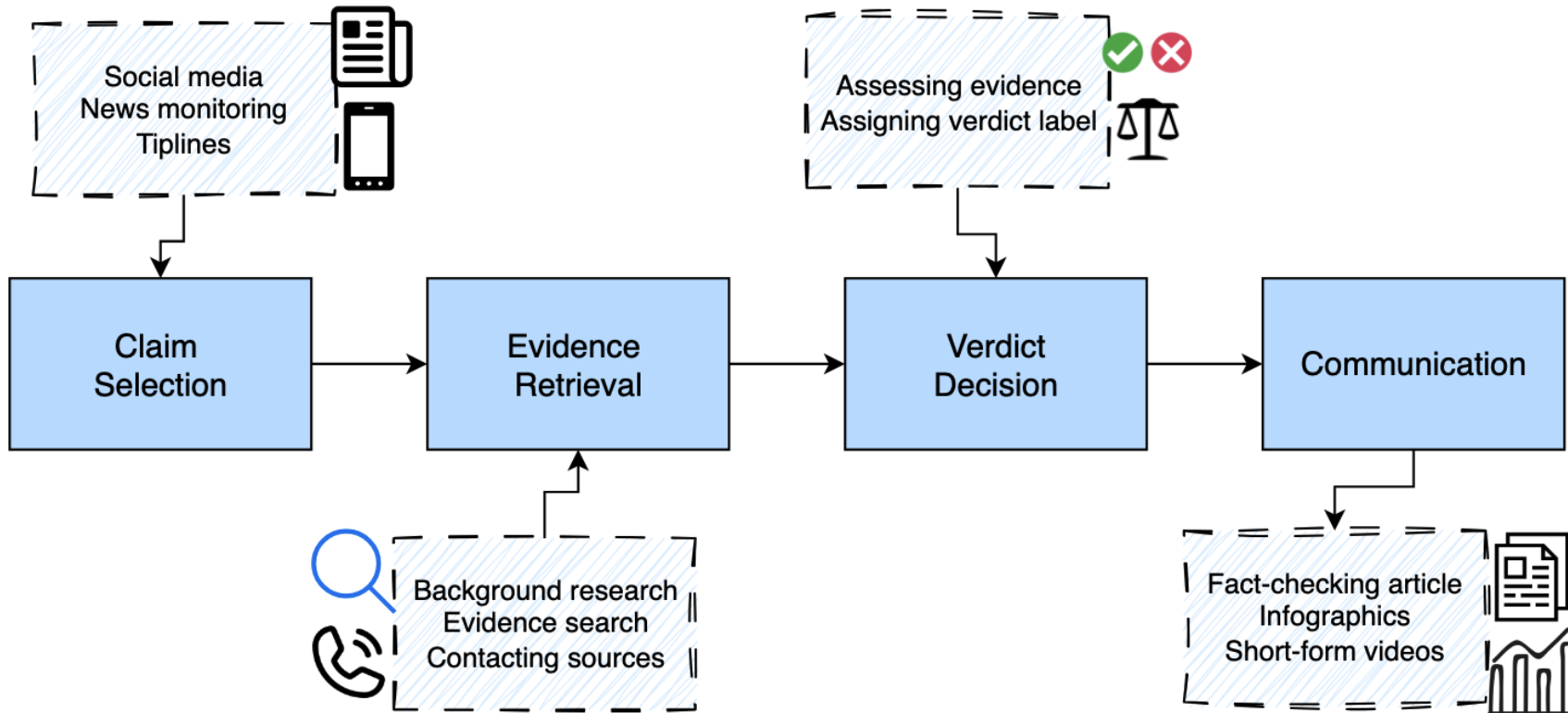
Community Notes – why does it not work?

- Only 11% of submitted notes reach ‘helpful’ status (i.e., shown to users) by achieving a cross-perspective
- Long time frame for notes to reach the algorithm’s required agreement level (15.5 hours on average)
- **False information has already spread**
- No expertise needed to become notes contributor
- Reliance on subjective helpfulness rather than objective facts
- Inadequate support and guardrails regarding explicit content
- **Key issues: speed, expertise, safety, adversarial attacks**

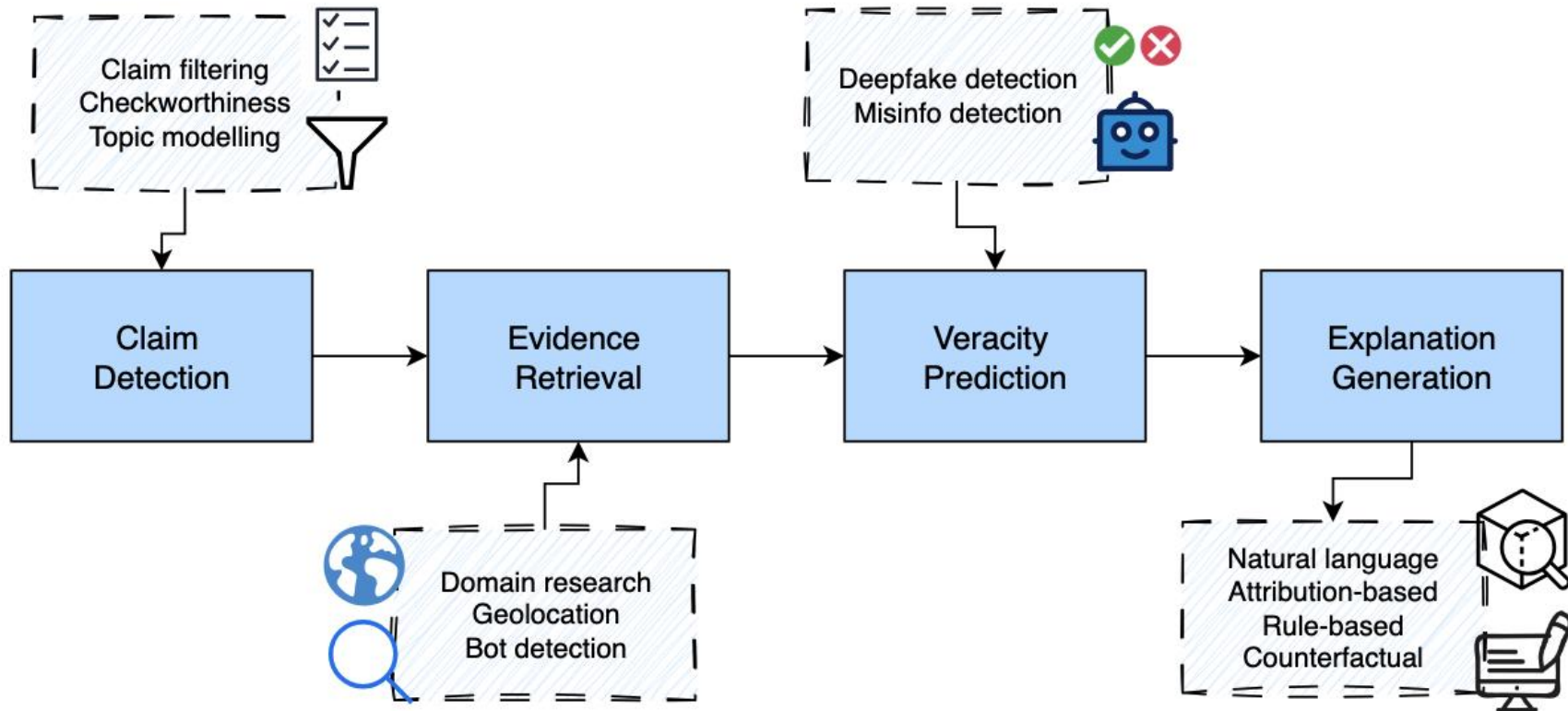
Community Notes: Recommendations

- Collaboration between **community and experts**
 - Workload distribution (repetitive claims vs high-risk claims)
 - Fact checkers as secondary reviewers of notes
 - Community flagging checkworthy claims
- Collaboration between **technology and the community**
 - Identify users likely to bring in diverse perspectives
 - Fusing community notes
 - Simulating crowd with AI agents (e.g. for sensitive content)
 - Handle previously checked notes with AI models

Journalistic fact checking – how?



Explainable automatic fact checking – how?



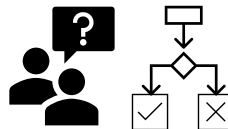
Explainable automatic fact checking



Methods disconnected
from fact-checking practice
(Schlichtkrull et al., 2023)



Desiderata shaped by
AI developers & researchers
(Das et al., 2023)



Ineffective for fact-checkers
& misleading for laypeople
(Schmitt et al., 2024; Lim et al., 2024)

Research Questions

 How do fact-checkers explain their decisions and processes?

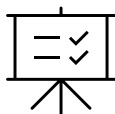
 Where are explanations of automated fact-checking systems needed?

 How can explanations of automated fact-checking systems address fact-checkers' explanation needs?

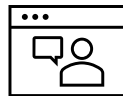
Method: Fact-checker interviews

10 interviews with fact-checkers in June & July 2024

5 women and 5 men from Europe, Africa, Asia, North America & South America



Pre-interview
questionnaire

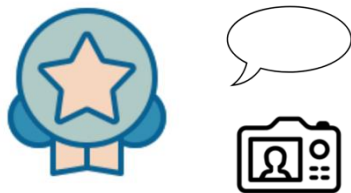


60-minute
semi-structured
interview



Bottom-up open coding
→ selective codes
→ Themes

Design implications: Source quality



Primary sources are
gold-standard



Account for biases & positionality
of secondary sources

Evidence quality, relevance and reliability must be assessed and
explained alongside the verdict

Design implications: Nuanced verdicts



Pervasive misinformation
often has a grain of truth



Detailed verdicts may be more
effective & less polarising

Explaining complex claims requires nuance **beyond binary true or false verdicts**

Design implications: Show the work



Explaining the **pathway to the verdict** is as important as the verdict itself

Greta Warren, Irina Shklovski, **Isabelle Augenstein**. [Show Me the Work: Fact-Checkers' Requirements for Explainable Automated Fact-Checking](#). Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems ([CHI 2025](#)), May 2025.

Show the work -> explaining sources of uncertainty

Automated claim verification

Claim: Scientific data has shown that cats can be infected with SARS-CoV-2 and can spread it to other cats.

Evidence 1

[...] there is a possibility of spreading SARS-CoV-2 through domestic pets

Evidence 2

[...] no further transmission events to other animals or persons

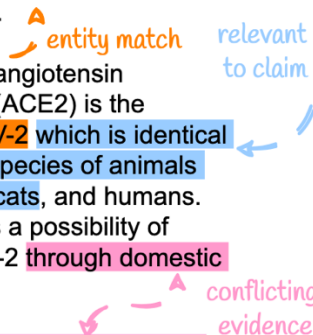
Model Output: Supports 
Model Certainty: 73%

Span interactions for model uncertainty

Claim: Scientific data has shown that cats can be infected with SARS-CoV-2 and can spread it to other cats.

Evidence 1: Cellular angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) is the receptor of SARS-CoV-2 which is identical or similar in different species of animals such as pigs, ferrets, cats, and humans. [...] Therefore, there is a possibility of spreading SARS-CoV-2 through domestic pets.

Evidence 2: Notification of presumptive positive animal test results triggered a One Health* investigation by state and federal partners, who determined that no further transmission events to other animals or persons had occurred.



Natural language explanations of model uncertainty

The evidence in **Evidence 1** that "SARS-CoV-2" aligns with the statement in the **Claim** "SARS-CoV-2", confirming the virus's identity. This agreement slightly **reduces uncertainty** due to the **exact match**.

The evidence in **Evidence 2**, "which is identical or similar in different species of animals such as pigs, ferrets, cats," aligns with the **claim** "cats can be infected with". This agreement strengthens the claim by indicating that **cats are among the susceptible species, reducing uncertainty**.

However, the statement in **Evidence 1**, "through domestic pets," conflicts with the statement in **Evidence 2**, "Notification of presumptive positive animal test results triggered a One Health* investigation by state and federal partners, who determined that no further transmission events to other animals or persons had occurred." This disagreement **introduces significant uncertainty**, as it suggests that while cats can be infected, there is no evidence of them spreading the virus further, **contrary to the claim**.

Wrap-Up: Fact checkers needs vs. AI methods' limitations



Verifiable explanations

Issues with faithfulness and stability of feature attributions



Explaining uncertainty

Numerical percentages disconnected from human notions of uncertainty



Replicable explanations

Requires end-to-end fact-checking systems & alignment with fact-checker processes

Way forward: human-centered explainable fact checking



Aligning AI methods with fact-checker reasoning processes



Providing human-centred, useful explanations tailored to context and expertise

HCI & AI research is needed to integrate automated fact-checking into fact-checkers processes & ensure fact-checkers remain central

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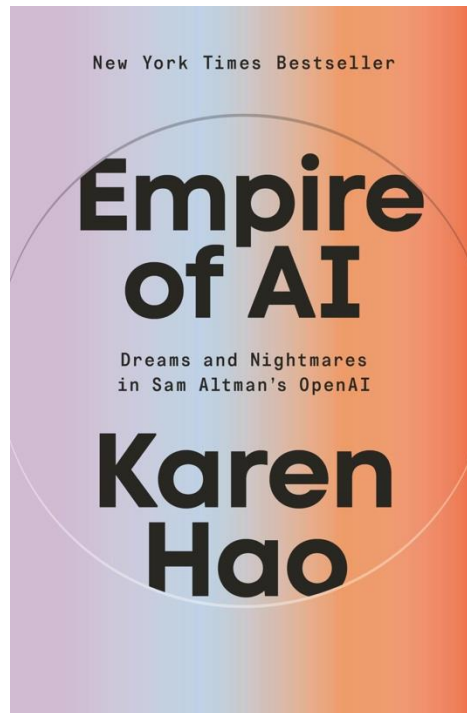
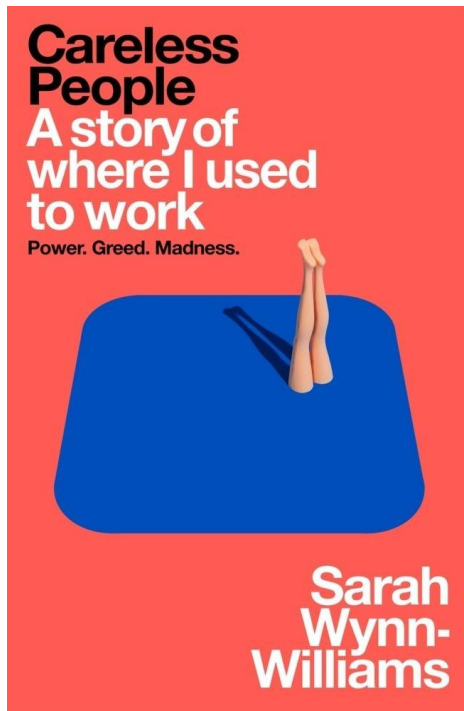
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Book recommendations



CopeNLU Lab



Isabelle Augenstein

Full Professor
Isabelle's main research interests are natural language understanding, explainability and learning with limited training data.



Pepa Atanasova

Assistant Professor
Pepa's research interests include the development, diagnostics, and application of explainability and interpretability techniques for NLP models.



Dustin Wright

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Dustin is a DDSA postdoctoral fellow, working on scientific natural language understanding and faithful text generation.



Greta Warren

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Greta's research interests include user-centred explainability, fact-checking, and human-AI interaction.



Yoonna Jang

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Yoonna's research interests include language generation, factuality and interpretability.



Nadav Borenstein

PhD Student
Nadav's research interests include improving the trustworthiness and usefulness of deep models in the NLP domain.



Sarah Masud

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Sarah broadly works in the area of computational social systems with a focus on news narrative and hate speech modelling. Her PhD at IIIT-Delhi was supported by fellowships from Google and PMRF.



Arnav Arora

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Arnav's research interests include equitable ML, mitigating online harms, and the intersection of NLP and Computational Social Science.



Erik Arakelyan

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Erik's main research interests are question answering and explainability.



Sara Vera Marjanovic

PhD Student
Sara's research interests include explainable IR and NLP models, identifying biases in large text datasets, as well as working with social media data. She is a member of the DIKU ML section and IR group and co-adviced by Isabelle.



Haeun Yu

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Haeun's main research interests include enhancing explainability in fact-checking and transparency of knowledge-enhanced LLM.



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Jinyi Sun's research interests include explainability, fact-checking, and question answering.



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PhD Student
Siddhesh Pawar's research interest include multilingual models, fair and accountability in NLP system



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Amalie's research focuses on detecting persuasive and misleading text. She is a PhD student at Aarhus University and co-adviced by Isabelle.



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Sekh's research interests include explainability in fact checking and improving robustness and trustworthiness in NLP models.



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Zain's main research interests include disinformation detection, fact-checking, and factual text generation.



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Ahmad Dawar Hakimi

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Dawar is an ELLIS PhD student at LMU Munich, supervised by Hinrich Schütze and co-supervised by Isabelle. His research interests include mechanistic interpretability, summarisation and factuality of LLMs.



Na Min An

PhD Intern
Na Min An's research interests are explainability, multimodal systems, and human-centered AI.





Thanks for your attention!

Questions?