

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/DKH-NsMML2e/>

1. Fake Video Involving French President Emmanuel Macron

The first video features French President Emmanuel Macron and his wife, Brigitte Macron, where it appears that she pushes him during a public event. The clip was shared on multiple platforms, including Facebook, Instagram, and X (formerly Twitter), with captions suggesting tension or conflict between the couple.

However, the original footage, which can be found on numerous verified media outlets and official government channels, shows that the scene was manipulated. The moment was taken out of context, with edited frames and misleading angles that created the illusion of a push. In the genuine video, Brigitte Macron simply reaches toward her husband and there is no sign of aggression.

This case highlights how short, edited clips can be weaponized to create false narratives about public figures.

<https://www.facebook.com/temuri.kuchava.10/posts/pfbid0USdVSy6AkuNodALvjt2SvABbzZdE6BbVQomcdQtmkssYLtKxjThTzz3V93j66PrXI>

2. Misleading “Mobilization in Ukraine” Video

The second piece of disinformation involved a video falsely described as showing mobilization efforts in Ukraine. The footage shows a man climbing out of a window while police officers attempt to stop him. The accompanying text claimed that he was trying to escape being drafted into the army.

According to fact-checkers from Myth Detector, the video did not show mobilization in Ukraine — nor was it filmed in Russia, as some versions of the post claimed. The original video was first uploaded on April 17 by a Telegram channel known for reporting on the Ukrainian city of Kryvyi Rih.

The Kryvyi Rih District Police Department later confirmed that the man in the video was under the influence of alcohol and drugs, and the police were attempting to rescue him after he began throwing objects out of his apartment and threatening to commit suicide. The police acted according to Ukrainian law to save his life, and medical assistance was called immediately. Facebook itself flagged the video as false information, providing a link to the verified source that debunked the claim.

Conclusion

Both videos are clear examples of how manipulated or miscaptioned footage can quickly spread misinformation online.

The first uses deceptive editing to create a false impression about political figures, while the second distorts a local incident into a politically charged narrative about mobilization. Since the beginning of the Russian invasion in 2022, organizations like Myth Detector have exposed hundreds of similar manipulations aimed at fueling fear, confusion, and mistrust. Users are encouraged to verify the origin of videos, check fact-checking platforms, and remain critical of sensational claims circulating on social media.