



Narratives recycled on YouTube in the context of the events celebrated on 9 May

The report is part of the project supported by Sweden “Media Literacy Advancement and Support to Moldovan Media” and implemented by Internews, which aims to contribute towards the growth of a diverse, independent and financially viable media landscape in Moldova, and to empower Moldovan youth to navigate their complex information environment.

In recent years, YouTube has become an increasingly relevant platform in the online information architecture of the Republic of Moldova, strengthening its role not only as a source of entertainment, but also as a space for shaping public opinion on major socio-political events.

According to the latest researches conducted by the Independent Journalism Centre (IJC), the network ranks second in terms of recognition among the most popular social networks in the country. [*The Media Audience Study in the Republic of Moldova*](#), published by the IJC in June 2025, shows that YouTube is one of the main sources of information for the majority of the population: 85% of respondents say they use the platform constantly, with more than half (52%) accessing it daily. The YouTube audience is predominantly young (18–24 years old), professionally active, with a medium or higher level of education and income above the national average, concentrated in urban areas, especially in the southern and northern regions and Chisinau municipality.

Moreover, [monitoring](#) of 15 YouTube channels during the parliamentary election campaign of September 2025 (29 August – 28 September) showed that the platform is a source of dissemination of disinformation, particularly relevant in the electoral context by amplifying manipulative messages.

Consequently, continued monitoring of the platform outside electoral exercises becomes necessary to observe the extent to which YouTube functions as a space for the accumulation and normalization of manipulative narratives in the long term and whether it is able to shape perceptions and attitudes of the general public before they are amplified in periods of crisis or during the exercise of the voting right. In this context, the comment section is particularly relevant, since observations documented in the previous monitoring show that the messages shared by users on various video platforms are not just simple and spontaneous reactions, but rather active spaces for the production, reiteration and coordination of messages.

METHODOLOGY

As part of this monitoring, we observed the extent to which some narratives and messages targeting the EU - Russia dichotomy were brought back into discussion, in the context of celebrating 9 May in the Republic of Moldova, and the divisions of opinions in society regarding the significance of this date (Victory Day versus Europe Day, Soviet nostalgia, European values, etc.). We also examined how these narratives are propagated and amplified in the comment section of the YouTube platform. For this purpose, we used an AI-assisted technological solution that ‘scanned’ channels with publicly available content and mapped the narratives, analyzing both their volume and frequency, as well as their amplification in the comments. The platform also identified content that explicitly violates YouTube Community Guidelines and Standards. The cases identified with the help of AI were reviewed by the authors of the report.

The **object of the monitoring** is content in Romanian and Russian, distributed in videos and published by users in the comment section of the YouTube platform. The analysis focuses exclusively on public content insofar as it reflects political and social topics relevant to the information space. As regards the topic of this report, the following narratives were found:

- 1. The economy of the Republic of Moldova was more prosperous alongside Russia/during the Soviet period;**
- 2. Only partnership with Russia can guarantee the statehood of the Republic of Moldova;**
- 3. Traditional values are under attack from Europe;**
- 4. Integration into the EU means loss of sovereignty and war;**
- 5. Russia liberated Moldova from Nazism, and Europe is rewriting history.**

In this context, we refer to **censorship** as the unjustified distortion of journalistic material or unjustified prohibition of disseminating certain information by media management; any action by public authorities or persons holding public offices that interferes with the editorial activity of the media or their employees or that prevents printing or dissemination of information ([Law on Freedom of Expression](#)). The Constitution of the Republic of Moldova guarantees the freedom of opinion and expression and expressly provides that ‘public media are not subject to censorship’, while the Law on Freedom of Expression prohibits censorship, interference with the editorial activity of the media (except in cases provided for by law), and creation of public authorities for the prior control of information to be disseminated by the media. According to the same document, ‘the obligation imposed by the court through a final decision to disseminate or not disseminate certain information, as well as the obligation imposed by law to disseminate certain information, does not constitute censorship’. Likewise, censorship entails criminal liability ([Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova](#)).

Monitoring subject. The YouTube channels were selected based on a set of cumulative criteria. The list includes popular channels, which are active on socio-political topics, selected based on publicly available, albeit partially incomplete, data provided by digital analytics platforms such as SocialBlade and VidIQ, which were used as a guide to estimate the visibility and activity of the channels. Only those channels that publish regularly updated content and maintain a constant presence on the platform were considered. The initial list was completed by inclusion of official channels of the most popular television stations and news websites, according to the [Media Audience Study](#) published in 2025 by the IJC, as well as channels that could publish problematic content and channels popular in the information spaces of Gagauzia and the Transnistrian region.

Channel	Source	No. of followers
TCB Tiraspol	https://www.youtube.com/@tsvtiraspol	734000
TV8	https://www.youtube.com/@TV8Moldova	179000
Первый Приднестровский	https://www.youtube.com/@PervyPridnestrovsky	167000
ProTV Chişinău	https://www.youtube.com/@protvchisinau5284	163000
Jurnal TV	https://www.youtube.com/@jurnaltv	147000
Europa Liberă Moldova	https://www.youtube.com/@europa-libera-moldova	136000
Ziarul de Gardă	https://www.youtube.com/@Ziarul_de_Garda	91600
TRM	https://www.youtube.com/@TRMMDChannel	83100
Morari Live	https://www.youtube.com/@morarilive	83000
TV6	https://www.youtube.com/@tv6md	81900
NewTVmd	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCOvSvdpakTdLTsT5E2si-Nw	73700
Canal 5	https://www.youtube.com/@Canal5md	75200
Nicolae Chicu	https://www.youtube.com/@nicolaechicu	73400
Newsmaker	https://www.youtube.com/@NewsMakerOriginal	55900
Nokta	https://www.youtube.com/@noktamd	55100
Primul în Moldova	https://www.youtube.com/@PrimulInMoldovaTvTranslation	44300
AVA TV	https://www.youtube.com/@AndreiAndrievski	43300
Internetu' Grăieşte	https://www.youtube.com/c/InternetuGr%C4%83ie%C8%99te	36300
Puterea a 4a	https://www.youtube.com/@puterea_a_patra	36300
TVR Moldova	https://www.youtube.com/@tvr moldova4729	34900
TVC21	https://www.youtube.com/@tvc21channel/featured	29700
Nordnews	https://www.youtube.com/@Nord-News	28000
GRT	https://www.youtube.com/@grt_md	25100

Newsmaker Știri	https://www.youtube.com/@NewsMakerStiri	24000
Gabriel Calin	https://www.youtube.com/@calinlive	21900
Gonța media	https://www.youtube.com/@GheorgheGonta001	23300
Realitatea Moldova	https://www.youtube.com/@RealitateaMoldova	21000
Moldova.org	https://www.youtube.com/@moldovaorg	18700
Exclusiv TV	https://www.youtube.com/@Exclusiv_tv	16100
Vocea Basarabiei	https://www.youtube.com/@vocea.basarabiei	15500
Agora Moldova	https://www.youtube.com/@AgoraMoldova	15800
One TV	https://www.youtube.com/@OneTV_md	17700
RISE Moldova	https://www.youtube.com/@risemoldova9279	13700
TV Bălți	https://www.youtube.com/@TVBalti	14100
Moldova Online	https://www.youtube.com/@moldovaonline1991	13400
Tv Nord	https://www.youtube.com/@TVNordMoldova	13600
IPN	https://www.youtube.com/@agentiadepresaipn	12000
Бендерское Телевидение	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCQu1jJ1cnt9bS2WMs5HUSdw	10900
Radar Politic	https://www.youtube.com/@RadarPolitic/featured	31400
Cinema 1	https://www.youtube.com/@CINEMA-el2zb	10300
TEMA	https://www.youtube.com/@esti_tema	9630
N4	https://www.youtube.com/@n4moldova	7680
СП Новости	https://www.youtube.com/@GazetaSP	6700
Unimedia	https://www.youtube.com/@UnimediaVIDEO	5540
Late Buimistru	https://www.youtube.com/@LATE_BUIMISTRU	4890
Союз Россия-Молдова	https://www.youtube.com/@soyzmдру/featured	4540
GagauzMedia	https://www.youtube.com/@Gagauz_Media	4220

Star TV	https://www.youtube.com/@STARTVMOLDOVA	3170
1TV Moldova	https://www.youtube.com/@1tvmoldova	2570
Costa Tatiana	https://www.youtube.com/@COSTA_moldovanca	2210
24Moldova	https://www.youtube.com/@24moldova	2090
Global 24	https://www.youtube.com/@Global24MD	1980
Главное. Молдова	https://www.youtube.com/@glavmoldova	1800
Moldova Pulse	https://www.youtube.com/@MoldovaPulse	1690
Premiera TV Moldova	https://www.youtube.com/@PREMIERATVMOLDOVA	708
Telegraph Moldova	https://www.youtube.com/@telegraphmd/videos	646
Kristian Grăiește	https://www.youtube.com/@Kristiangr%C4%83ie%C8%99te.official/featured	532

The analysis is **exploratory and descriptive in nature** and is aimed at identifying recurring narrative patterns rather than assessing the intentionality of the actors analyzed. This exercise is based exclusively on publicly available data and does not allow for the assessment of the actual intentions of the content creators or the way the audience internalizes the messages. The findings should therefore be interpreted as indications of the informational risks, rather than as definitive attributions of responsibility or intent. The identification of certain narratives within this analysis should not be interpreted as a finding of the commission of disinformation within the meaning of the Code of Audiovisual Media Services, a competence that falls exclusively to the Audiovisual Council.

GENERAL DATA

During the period from 6 to 15 May, **2,646 videos** were broadcast and **5,811 comments** were distributed on the 57 monitored channels, revealing a total of **744 cases** promoting messages relevant to the topic of this report. According to the data, their distribution was as follows:

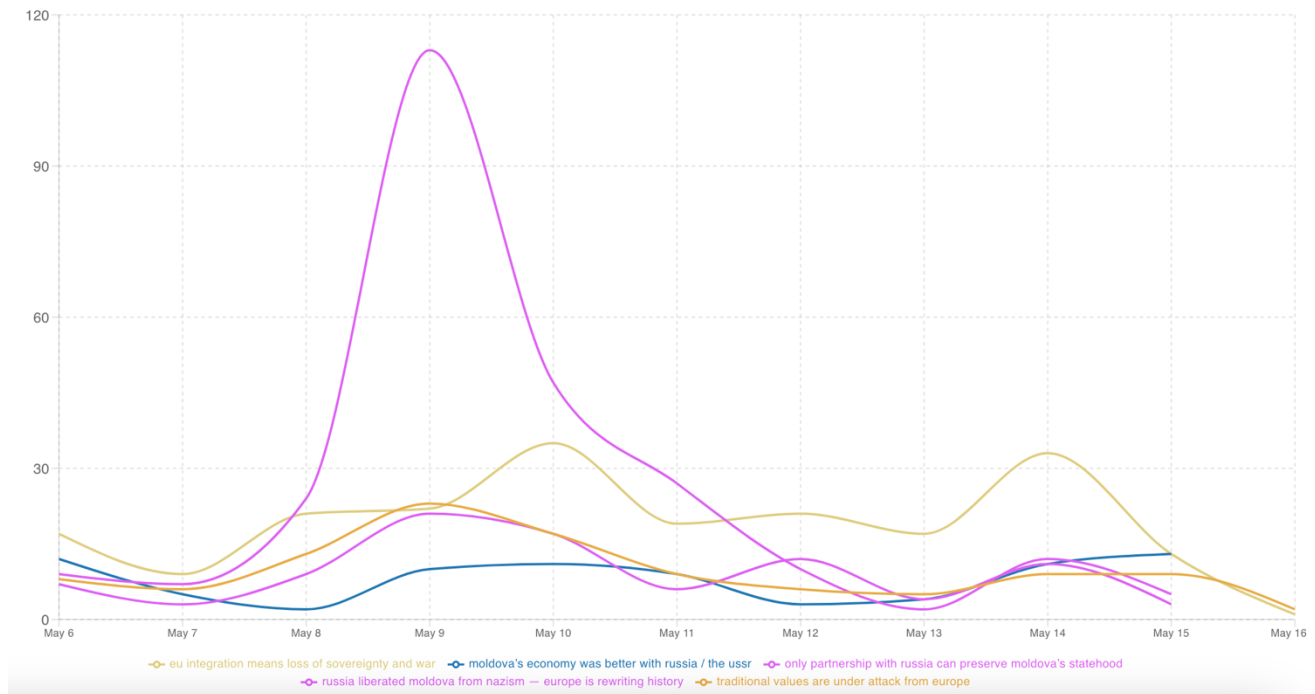
- *Russia liberated Moldova from Nazism, and Europe is rewriting history* (34%);
- *integration into the EU means loss of sovereignty and war* (28%);
- *traditional values are under attack from Europe* (14%);



- russia liberated moldova from nazism — europe is rewriting history — 256 (34%)
- eu integration means loss of sovereignty and war — 208 (28%)
- traditional values are under attack from europe — 107 (14%)
- only partnership with russia can preserve moldova's statehood — 93 (13%)
- moldova's economy was better with russia / the ussr — 80 (11%)

- *only partnership with Russia can guarantee the statehood of the Republic of Moldova* (13%);
- *the economy of the Republic of Moldova was more prosperous alongside Russia/during the Soviet period* (11%).

The dynamics of message dissemination during the monitoring period were uneven. However, on 9 May, there was a significant increase in the number of cases associated with the narrative that *Russia liberated Moldova from Nazism, and Europe is rewriting history*.



IDENTIFIED NARRATIVE CONTEXTS

Example 1: The events in Chisinau, through the lens of Canal 5/TV6

In a news bulletin broadcast on the 11th of May by **TV6**, which produces contents under the **Canal 5** logo, the events organized in Chisinau on the occasion of 9 May were covered extensively, but presented through an obvious opposition between Victory Day and Europe Day. The reports emphasized the idea that the authorities had limited or tried to reduce the visibility of events dedicated to Victory Day, while the Great National Assembly Square had allegedly been reserved for the celebration of Europe Day. The tone was set in the introduction, through the statement that, ‘regardless of the authorities’ impediments for the celebration of Victory Day and the ‘Immortal Regiment’ March in the Great National Assembly Square, by offering the square

exclusively for the celebration of Europe Day, tens of thousands of people gathered to celebrate Victory Day.’

The report included elements with Soviet and nostalgic symbolism, including references to Soviet songs such as ‘Katyusha’ and references to the Saint George Ribbon, a symbol whose display is prohibited by law in the Republic of Moldova. Most of the selected vox pops followed the same narrative direction:

- Europe Day is an ‘invented’ and ‘violently imposed’ holiday, in contrast to Victory Day, presented as an authentic and important holiday for citizens;
- ‘It is Victory Day, because only problems and negativity come from Europe: rising prices at the market, transportation, gasoline’;
- ‘Such a day like Europe Day actually does not exist anywhere. It is not celebrated in any country. It is a holiday specially invented here, in the Republic of Moldova, to oppose it to the holiday of our people, Victory Day over fascism’.

The material also included statements by political or public figures that reinforced the association between contesting Victory Day and ‘neofascism’. Diana Caraman, the chair of the Communist Party fraction (CPRM) in Parliament, is quoted as saying that those disturbed by Victory Day would be ‘true traitors, followers of neofascism’, and ‘we, as heirs of this victory, will not allow fascism to raise its head again’. Vladimir Voronin, the leader of the CPRM, is quoted as stating: ‘We are here also as a warning to the nationalist, unionist, national-fascist circles that want to bring Europe back onto a path of confrontation, war, fascism’.

The report also features Valeriu Climenco, President of the Congress of Russian Communities in the Republic of Moldova, according to whom Romania would be obliged to provide the Republic of Moldova with ‘compensation for the damage caused during the Second World War, including human losses and destruction of the economy’. According to him, Romania would be just as responsible in this regard as ‘Nazi Germany’. In addition, the Ambassador of the Russian Federation in Chisinau, Oleg Ozerov, is quoted with the message that the 1945 victory ‘was a victory over the ideas of Nazism, of racial exclusivity, and of the superiority of one nation over another. Today, unfortunately, we see that these ideas are trying to revive in the dark corridors of Brussels, which increasingly resemble the Reich Chancellery’.



Screenshot from the news bulletin. Title: '9 May in Chisinau: despite all the impediments, tens of thousands of people celebrated Victory Day.' Source: YouTube/TV6

In other materials from the same news bulletin, tendentious headlines were used, with wordings such as: 'Does Europe mean peace? Chisinau marked Europe Day with a military equipment demonstration' or 'Confusions over history and names, statements about Ukraine. How PAS marked 9 May'. These formulations continued the narrative framework in which Europe Day is presented as an artificial official action or antagonistic to the memory of Victory Day.

The videos and excerpts from them were also redistributed separately on the YouTube channels of TV6 and Canal 5, including in short formats.

Example 2: The events in Tiraspol, through the lens of Первый Приднестровский

Also on the **Первый Приднестровский** channel of the 'state' TV station in the Transnistrian region, reports about 9 May were also built around the idea that the authorities in Chisinau had tried to cancel or diminish Victory Day, but that this attempt had failed. One of the reports was titled 'In Moldova, the cancellation of Victory Day failed', and the main themes were the blocking of access to the Great National Assembly Square, prohibition of the 'Immortal Regiment' March, and replacement of Victory symbols with European Union flags.

The report presented the participation of citizens in the events in Chisinau as a form of continuity of historical memory, despite the alleged prohibitions or limitations. The material states that 'thousands of Chisinau residents took to the streets with portraits of veterans, Victory flags, and flowers, despite the prohibitions' and that the celebration of Victory Day in Moldova 'could not be prevented' – marches, car rallies, and flower-laying at the Memorial took place. Also, the so-called president of the self-proclaimed region, Vadim Krasnoselski, was quoted inviting

Moldovans to celebrate Victory Day in the Transnistrian region, where it ‘is not replaced by Europe Day.’ The report also reiterated the thesis that the Red Army liberated Europe from Nazism, closed the death camps and put an end to experiments on people, and this contribution should be recognized.



Screenshot from the report. Title: ‘In Moldova, cancellation of Victory Day failed.’ Source: YouTube/Первый Приднестровский

Another report, entitled ‘Thank you for the opportunity to celebrate Victory Day - residents of Moldova came to the *Transnistrian Moldavian Republic* on 9 May’, presented the region as a space where Victory Day can be celebrated ‘properly’, including with the Saint George Ribbon, ‘as an act of commemoration and resistance against attempts to erase history’. The central message of the report was that residents of the Republic of Moldova had come to the left bank of the Nistru River to celebrate 9 May without the restrictions applied in Chisinau. A citizen quoted in the report stated: ‘Thanks and gratitude to the leadership of Transnistria for giving us today the opportunity to celebrate a great holiday exactly like this: with these flags, with this ribbon’.

In other materials on the same channel, the narrative was expanded by the contrast between the Transnistrian region, presented as a space that ‘preserves history’, and the Republic of Moldova, presented as a space where history is allegedly rewritten or distorted. In one video, the presenter states: ‘In Transnistria, the deed of the liberating soldiers is honoured. Here, the history and memory of the tragic events are preserved. Now, the Moldovan authorities justify all the horrors of Nazism and rehabilitate Hitler’s accomplice, the Romanian Marshal Antonescu.’ In the same context, Vadim Krasnoselski states that there is ‘a tendency to level history’ and that ‘now

attempts are being made not to speak about the sacrifice of the Soviet people, but rather about the sacrifices of everyone.’

In another video, the presenter states: ‘In our country, the liberating soldier of the Red Army is honoured. In Moldova, the criminal Antonescu is called a historical figure. In our country, history is preserved, not rewritten.’ Likewise, in an interview given on the eve of Victory Day, Krasnoselski uses the term ‘killers of history’ to describe those who, in his opinion, distort the history of the war. In the same context, the idea is also mentioned that if the Red Army is called an ‘occupier’, then the armies of the United States and Great Britain should also be called so: ‘If someone calls the Red Army an occupier, then at the same time they are also calling the United States and United Kingdom occupiers. How else can we separate them? It is a delicate moment in Moldova. History is being rewritten intentionally’.

Example 3: The events in Comrat, through a live broadcast by Gagauzia Radio Televizionu

Gagauzia Radio Televizionu broadcasted a live stream of the events of 9 May in Comrat, including on its YouTube channel, within a narrative framework focused on the role of the Soviet Union in the victory over Nazism and the need to preserve historical memory. The main messages emphasized the idea that the Soviet Union played a decisive role in defeating Nazism, that the memory of those who fell in the war must be passed on to the younger generations, and that the ‘true’ history of the war must be protected from attempts of rewriting it.

In the speeches of several local officials and politicians, Victory Day was associated with a shared memory of the former Soviet republics, while ‘Gagauzia and other former USSR republics’ were presented as ‘a common homeland’, whose heroes gave their lives for the freedom of Europe, whereas the Republic of Moldova was portrayed as ‘forgetting’ and ‘ignoring’ the war sacrifices on its territory.

Ilia Uzun, First Deputy Chair of the Executive Committee of the Gagauzia ATU, formulated this thesis in a speech in which he stated: ‘Today, the United Europe is once again behaving aggressively towards the Slavic world. It is behaving aggressively towards Russia and Belarus. Europe was captured by the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the Nazis. Today they rule Europe. They want war between peoples again. The grandchildren of those who lost want to rewrite our history, the history of the victors, but we will not allow it: history cannot be rewritten’; ‘The human sacrifices during the Second World War are being forgotten by our current government’.

Between 6 and 15 May, a number of messages relevant to the monitored topic were also identified outside the framework of 9 May.

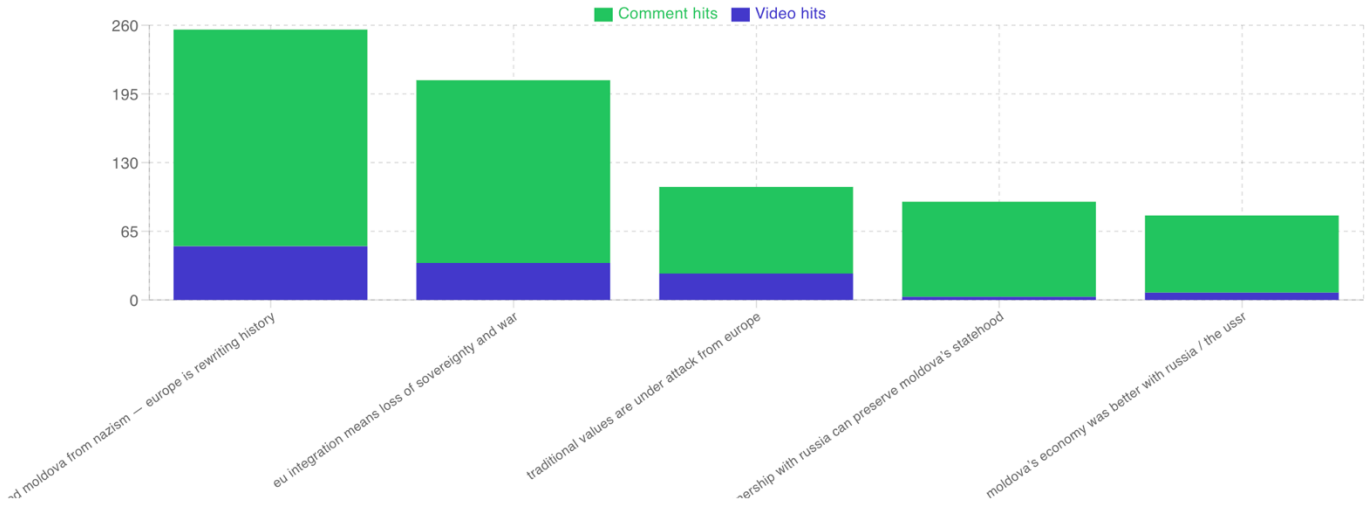
In the case of pro-Russian narratives, the monitored messages combined references to the prosperous Soviet past with arguments of economic and strategic usefulness of maintaining relations with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) space. On **TV6**, for example, Diana Caraman stated that the authorities ‘systematically denigrate the Soviet past’ and ‘glorify fascism’. In her intervention, Caraman claimed that ‘in educational institutions and military units, there are almost mass screenings of shows and films about deportations and famine, in which the Soviet soldiers who liberated Moldova in 1944 are presented as real criminals, cruel monsters’. On **TVC21**, Dumitru Roibu, Chairman of the Alliance of Moldovans Party, presented Moldova’s exit from the CIS as ‘a political decision forced by external pressures, not a strategic necessity,’ associating it with negative effects on security and the economy, including ‘the loss of access to the exchange of information on dangerous persons.’ Roibu also stated that the CIS space ‘does not only mean the Russian Federation, it also means other countries,’ and that the haste to leave the Commonwealth of Independent States would be ‘otherwise inexplicable except as a demand from abroad.’

On the other hand, in the case of anti-European narratives, the monitored messages associated Moldova’s rapprochement with the European Union with risks of militarization, loss of sovereignty, and pressure on the Transnistrian region. Diana Caraman presented, on **TV6**, the visit of Kaja Kallas, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, to Chisinau on 7-8 May, as an action that ‘violates Moldova’s neutral status’ and ‘raises suspicions regarding the country’s preparation for joining a military bloc, not just the EU’. In another **TV6** report, the concession of the Giurgiulesti International Port to Romania was formulated in a similar way: ‘The Giurgiulesti International Port, which ensures 70% of Moldova’s maritime trade, was transferred to Romania for 49 years, raising concerns regarding military use and loss of sovereignty’. On the **Первый Приднестровский** channel, the same narrative line was extended to the relation between Chisinau and Tiraspol. Vladimir Shapovalov, presented as a Russian political scientist, claimed that Moldova would apply ‘economic blows’ against the Transnistrian region through taxes, blocking exports and the intention to charge ‘pseudo-VAT and excise duties’: ‘Moldova has chosen the path to the European Union, actively promoting the so-called reintegration and Romanianization. The opinion of the inhabitants of Transnistria is ignored. Although Moldova tends to abolish its own state, the authorities there want with an obsessive insistence to pull Transnistria after them, which does not need Romania and which self-determined precisely because of the Romanianization policy.’

DOMINANT NARRATIVES IN THE COMMENTS

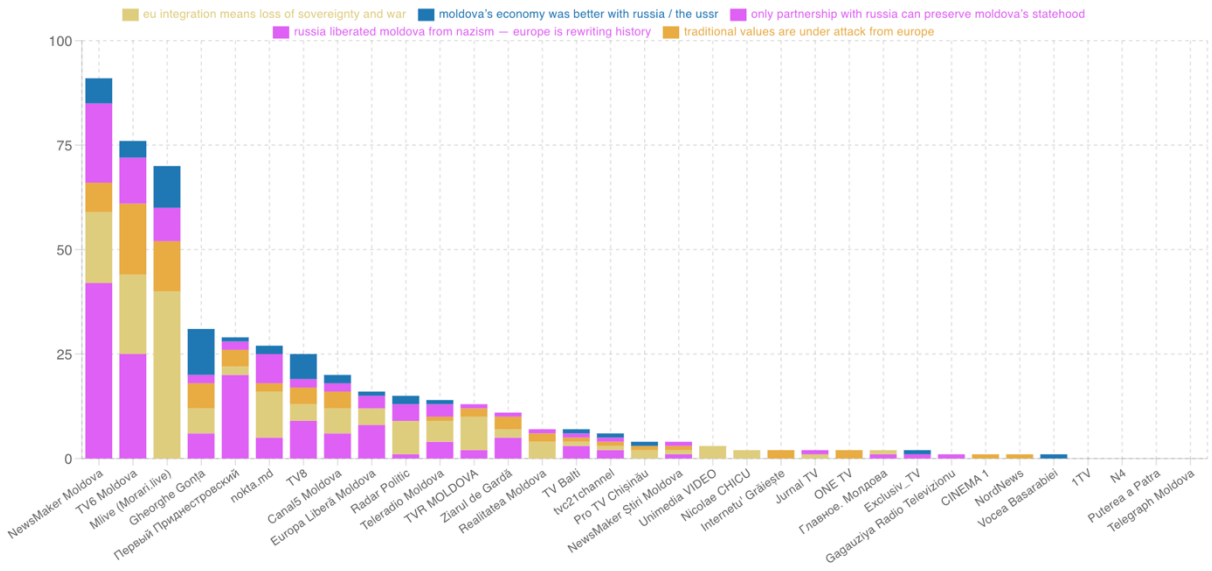
Out of the total comments distributed during the monitoring period, **701 promoted at least one of the narratives** identified in the analysis. These represent 12% of the total number of comments placed on channels during the monitoring period. On average, the number of

problematic comments is four times higher than the number of videos in which narratives were identified. This disproportion confirms the trend observed in previous monitoring: on YouTube, the comments section continues to play a significant role in amplifying and reinforcing certain views, opinions or interpretations..



Video-comment ratio in the dissemination of narratives

Most of the narratives were identified in the comments left by users under the materials on the **NewsMaker Moldova** channel (125 cases), followed by the **TV6 Moldova** (101) and **Mlive** (74) channels. To a significantly lesser extent, messages from the same narrative spectrum were also distributed under the videos of other channels.



Distribution of narratives identified in the comment section of the analyzed channels

602 comments out of the total analyzed included content that violates the platform's policies, mainly harassment and intimidation, hate speech, or offensive and abusive content, being reportable according to YouTube standards and subject to reporting/moderation.

In the analyzed comments, their authors promote a pro-Russian and anti-EU orientation. One of the observed directions concerns the idealization of the Soviet past, presented as a period when 'schools, universities, kindergartens were built' and when 'Moldova was flourishing', in contrast to the present, which is described by poverty, migration, 'abandoned villages' and 'closed schools'. Russia is presented as the only solution for the future of the country: 'Only Russia can save Moldova from slavery' or 'without Russia, Moldova will always be at a dead end and begging'. At the opposite pole, European integration is associated with the loss of sovereignty, debts, the 'dictatorship' of Brussels and the transformation of the Republic of Moldova into a 'puppet of the European Commission'. The European Union is demonized through insulting or conspiratorial formulas such as the 'European Satanist Union', 'Sorosists', 'Sandu's Satanists' or 'Gayropa' [a pejorative and propagandistic term used especially in anti-Western and pro-Russian discourses to derogatorily describe Europe or the European Union. The word combines: 'gay', used with negative and stigmatizing intention towards LGBTQ+ people, and 'Europe', editor's note].

Another direction is related to historical memory and 9 May, with commentators opposing Victory Day to Europe Day and accusing the authorities of attempting to rewrite history or prohibit the celebration of the Soviet past. At the same time, some messages justify the need for the Republic of Moldova to return to 'Russia's orbit' or even become part of the Russian Federation, invoking historical, economic and geopolitical arguments.

The tone of many of these comments is radical, highly emotional and often aggressive, with attacks against Maia Sandu, the Party of Action and Solidarity, the EU, LGBT people and supporters of the pro-European orientation.

We remind you that, according to its [community rules](#), YouTube prohibits promotion of pornography, incitement to violence, harassment or hateful speech, etc. on its platform, and comments that violate these provisions are to be reported through a combination of automatic detection and manual reporting. At the same time, the [Code of Ethics of Journalists of Moldova](#) stipulates that 'media institutions, in the administration of websites, as well as pages/accounts on social networks, do not allow and do not accept from the public, in reactions (comments), derogations from legal and ethical norms. To this end, media institutions properly moderate reactions/comments to media products'.

Я не знаю экономиста, но она хоть не говорила про миллионы и миллионы расстрелянных. А этот соровский дурачок - лизоблюд Бумаков, повторяющий за лживым Западом и мразью Солженицыным ложь про ГУЛАГ и миллионы расстрелянных, пусть расскажет о том, кто разрушил сельское хозяйство, а это его любимые американцы (вспомнить программу США "Пэмынт", у которых он учился! Так Бумаков ещё и плагиатор! Программу мелиорации Молдавии сделали в СССР и благодаря этому почти 80% сельхоз-земель орошалось, которую разрушили американцы со своей программой "Пэмынт", в народе "Мормын"!

TEORIA SOROSISTA DE DISTRUGERE A NATIUNELOR SI A FAMILIEI TRADITIONALE ARE NUME CONCRETE>ALEX SOROS>MAEA SANDU>ONGHISTII PAS PLATITI PENTRU ADUCEREA INDO-PACHISTANO-BANGLADES&NEPAL SA NE DISTRUGA TARA.CREDINTA SI FAMILIA PRIN TEORIA SATANEI SOROSISTE MAEA SANDU SI SOROSISTII PAS ONGISTI,IN UCRAINA AU FACUT RAZBOI,AU UCIS PESTE 1 MIL DE BARBATI ALBI....ACUM SOROSISTUL ZELENSCHI ADUCE 300.000 DE EMIGRANTI...IN PLAN IN UCRAINA SA ADUCA 4.5 MIL DE EMIGRANTI.....MAEA SANDU E SATANA SOROSISTA,GLOBALISTA,LGBTQISTA,ONGISTA....

Dacă vrea Putin șterge Kiev capitala Ucrainei naziste în 5 minute. 1 Ianuarie 2007, este cea ma neagră zi din istoria României când am intrat în Imperiul Satanist și economic numit Uniunea Europeană dominat de Germania și Franța. România a pierdut independența și a devenit vaca de muls a sataniștilor de la Uniunea Satanista Europeană care ne-au impus legalizarea avortului și legalizarea depravației homosexualității. România va fi ca Sodoma și Gomora precum Uniunea Satanista Europeană.cea ma neagră zi din istoria României când am intrat în Imperiul Satanist și economic numit Uniunea Europeană dominat de Germania și Franța. România a pierdut independența și a devenit vaca de muls a sataniștilor de la Uniunea Satanista Europeană care ne-au impus legalizarea avortului și legalizarea depravației homosexualității. România va fi ca Sodoma și Gomora precum Uniunea Satanista Europeană.

Нормальные люди празднуют день победы, а п@дерасы день гей-еуропы. Трэдэторий фасчишь ши лингэий курурилор гейропене сэ ардэ ла фундул ядулуй.

Совершенно ясно, что как посадили эту колониальную администрацию - желтую чуму внешние силы- спецслужбы МИ-6, Моссад и ЦРУ, так и скинут ее смогут только внешние силы. Пока Россия не дойдет до Одессы, ничего не изменится к лучшему в Молдове.

Поэтому мы не хотим в Евросоюз, потому что они нас уничтожат.

СССР растащили по собственным карманам не для блага народа. Потеря производства, рост безработицы и нищеты, прямая потеря суверенитета. Прямым текстом. Мы были сильны, когда были вместе со своей экономикой. Идиотам не писать про колбасу и пустые полки. Вас, идиотов, там не было.

ПРОСТО В ЦЕНТРЕ БУДЕТ ГЕЙ-ПАРАД ЛЮБИТЕЙ ЕВРОЖОПЫ !!!

Ну что вы все время лезите то 8 мая то 9 мая с вашим непонятным праздником идиоты фашисты. Мы Молдоване и народ Молдовы будет чтить вечно память воинов СССР которые остановили фашизм. Вы несчастные только на территории Бессарабии было более 30 гето где румыны участвовали в уничтожении людей Молдован Русских Евреев Цыган Гагаузов и многих других национальностей.

Numai Russia poate salva Moldova din robie.

BRAVO. BARBATUL A SPUS TOT CORECT. Satanistii lui sandu si LGBT-PAS, se sufoca. Spinzurativa, spurcacionelor.😂😂😂😂 9 mai e ziua VICTORIEI, Poporul URSS a invins geiropa fascista.😂😂

Враги Молдовы, это Иуда Санду, которая гражданка Румынии как и все ПАСовцы, они марионетки Европы, враги молдавского народа. Власть Молдовы запрещают, закрывают, переписывают историю, они хотят закрыть всем рты, запретить русский язык. Мы как говорили, и смотрели на русском языке, так и будем говорить. Эта неадекватная враждебная власть по отношению к народу, пусть не думает, что она народ сможет загнать в угол, и запретить говорить им на родном языке! Правят Молдовой коррупционеры, которые мутят воду, и разжигают ненависть и межнациональную рознь между людьми. Не власть, а позорище!👊👊👊

Да давно уже пора и вернуть Молдову в орбиту России. Неужели не понятно что с Европой ничего хорошего не будет, ни развития, ни каких новых проектов реально не просто слова а хотя бы заводы фабрики как в МССР. Мы куда идём? Неужели не видно что кроме как батрачить в ЕС и мыть посуду и задницы западным пенсионерам не увидим? Вот это мы несколько тысяч граждан Молдовы выбрали,???? Идиотизм и тупик, просто реально тулупана. Такое ощущение что у нас граждан Молдовы есть программа в голове, заработать несколько десятков тысяч евро и потом приехать в Молдову и потратить на покрасить забор. А что дальше? Где развитие? Где будущее наших детей? Идиотизм. Пока не поздно вернуть Молдавский народ в орбиту России только так мы сохраним язык, историю, будущее нашего народа. Мы так и останемся в союзе с Российской Федерацией Молдовой с двумя львами, как Белорусский народ пожалуйста. Но хотя бы как Грузия отказалась от разрешительного сотрудничества с ЕС. Россия страна которая развивается и у этой страны есть будущее. А что у нашей Европе которая скоро печатать не смогут потому что грабить некого и нет ресурсов.

Считаю день Европы не наш праздник а европейцев. Наш праздник это 9мая день победы. Нашей победы бывшего СССР. Если бы не наши предки мы все не родились и Санду в том числе где она противоостоит проведения этого праздника. Все чиновники поддерживают. Как они все перевернули с ног на голову наш всемирный праздник. Как такое возможно в наше время. Приходят какие-то лодушки и диктуют нам что отмечать. Какой стыд. Кто они такие чтобы запрещать нашему народу отмечать праздник раз в год вспоминая то время военное страшное голодное. Почему это позволено нашему народу. Почему запад диктует нам советскому народу. Кто позволяет это делать. Люди вы что творите. Как это возможно. Мне стыдно за вас. За вашу тупость по отношению к нашей стране.

Selection of comments preserved in their original form

CONCLUSIONS

The monitoring confirms that 9 May remains a pretext for recycling, in the information space of the Republic of Moldova, contradictory, polarizing and often tendentious messages, built around the opposition between Victory Day and Europe Day, between Russia and the European Union, between Soviet nostalgia and the European future prospects of the Republic of Moldova. This year was no exception either, with already well-established opinions and visions: the Russian Federation as a ‘liberator’, Europe as an actor that ‘rewrites history’, European integration as a threat to sovereignty or rapprochement with Russia as a solution for statehood and prosperity.

In particular, on YouTube, the volume of video materials directly promoting these narratives was not dominant, which suggests a presence concentrated around specific channels rather than a massive mobilization across the entire platform. However, one particular aspect concerns the role of comments. Problematic and toxic messages were found to a much greater extent in the reactions of users posted under various video materials, where the identified narratives were amplified, radicalized or reformulated in aggressive language. Comments function not only as a space for expressing personal opinions, but also as an area for consolidating hostile interpretations towards the EU, the authorities in Chisinau, supporters of the pro-European orientation or vulnerable groups, all of these lacking objective arguments. The disproportion between the number of videos and the number of problematic comments indicates that, in the case of YouTube, information risks should not be assessed exclusively through the content broadcast by various channels, but also through the trends proliferating in the comments section.

Even if the intensity of distribution of these messages was more limited compared to other contexts previously analyzed by the IJC on YouTube, the fact that they are reactivated around symbolic dates demonstrates the need to continue monitoring the platform, including the comments sections and the way these are or are not moderated.

The monitoring was made possible with the support of the Society 22 organization's disint.ai platform, by accessing publicly available YouTube data: channels, videos, and comments. The processing, analysis and interpretation of these data were carried out entirely by disint.ai and the Independent Journalism Centre and do not reflect the position of YouTube.