Russia employs a set of non-linear tactics against Western democracies that have been characterized as “hybrid warfare.” Disinformation and propaganda are a key part of a comprehensive strategy that uses non-military means to achieve political and strategic objectives. EU governments, some of them with a history of facing this type of threat and others as more recent targets, have had different responses to disinformation campaigns. Policies meant to counter disinformation are becoming increasingly coordinated as governments attempt to build resilience through media literacy and strategic communication. This paper examines counter policies against disinformation through the lens of securitization theory in four case studies of EU member states, each examining an incident of disinformation and the ensuing government response. The cases are as follows (1) UK – Sergei Skripal, (2) Germany - Lisa Case, (3) Lithuania – NATO rape allegations, and (4) Spain – Catalan Independence Referendum. The results indicate that while the UK and Lithuania have fully securitized disinformation, Germany and Spain are currently in the process of securitization. It also argues that securitization has a direct influence on policies pursued to counter disinformation and the effectiveness of such policies, recommending a more ‘positive’ conception of securitization in the case of Russian disinformation.