



Consell
de l'Audiovisual
de Catalunya



Butlletí d'informació sobre l'audiovisual a Catalunya

(Newsletter on the Media Sector in Catalonia)

Note.
**Disinformation, AI and media
literacy**

BIAC 29
January 2025



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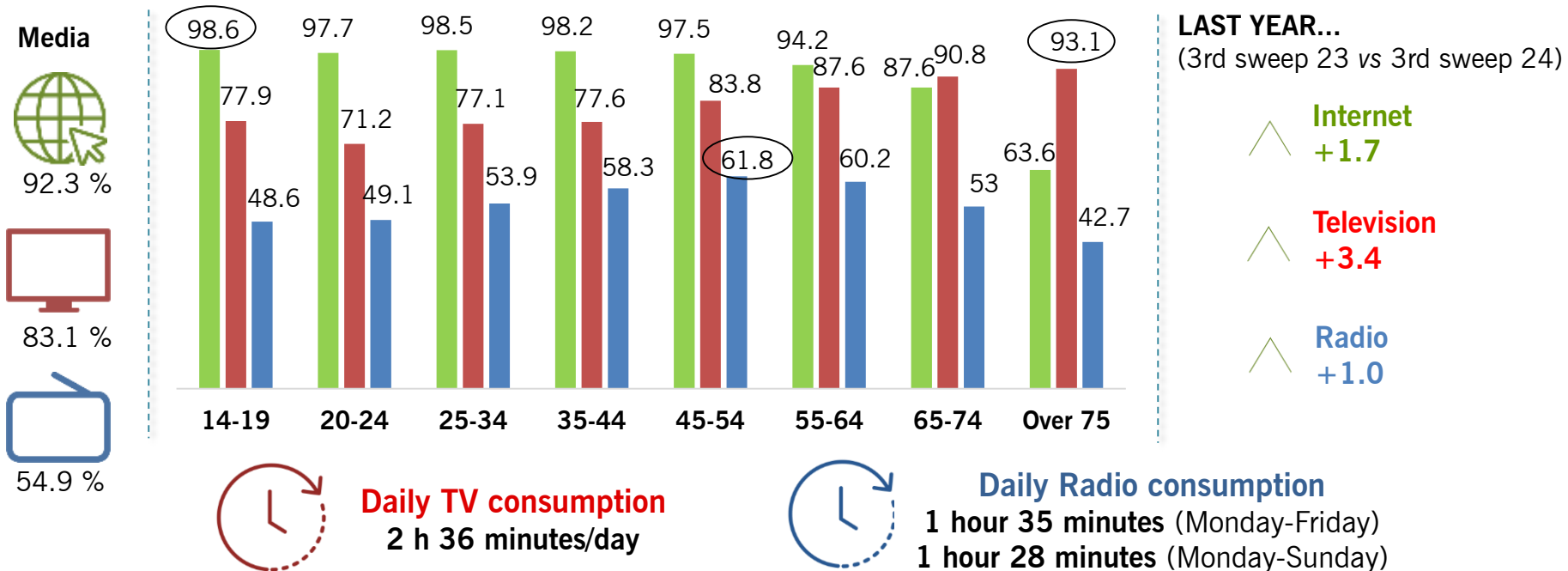


Audiovisual penetration in Catalonia

Internet is the medium with the highest penetration in Catalonia (92.3%) among all age groups, except for those over 65, where TV is the most popular. The average age of the radio audience is confirmed in the 45 to 64 year old range.

Although television penetration has increased by 3.4 points in one year, television consumption is continuing its downward trend and fell by 7 minutes in 2024.

Media penetration by age. Catalonia. 3rd sweep 2024 (in %)



Note: The data on the internet refers to the connection. Periods: radio (Monday-Sunday); television and internet (previous day's audience).
Sources: EGM – Catalonia data. 3rd sweep 2024 (radio) and Barlovento Comunicación (television consumption in Catalonia in 2024).

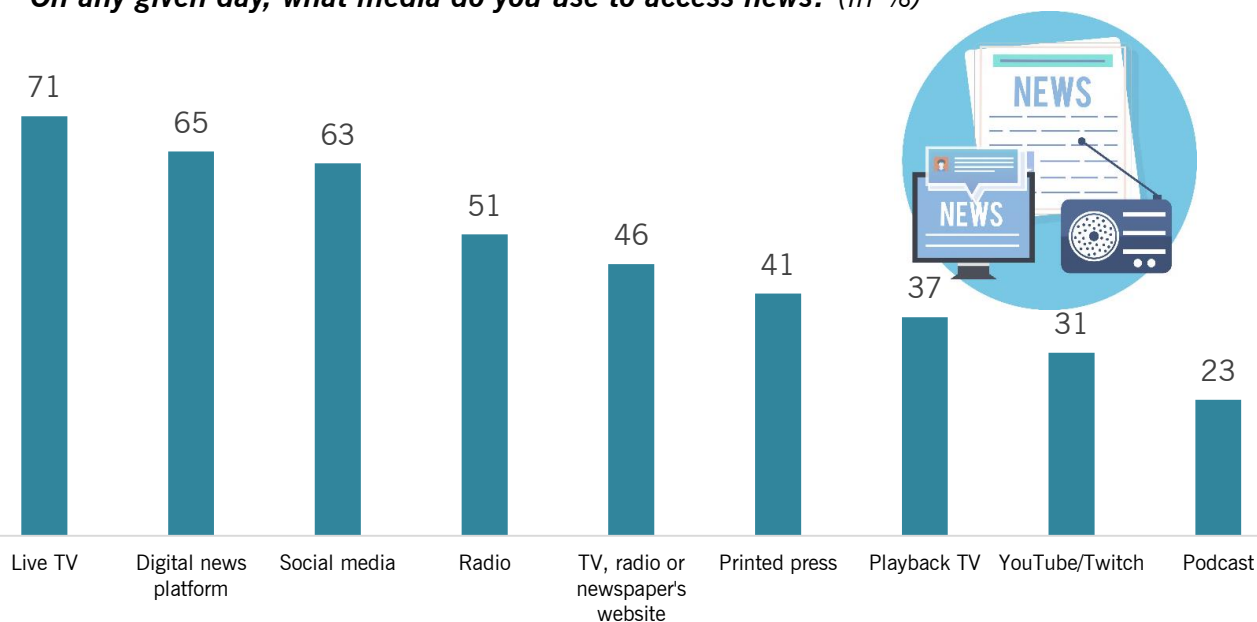


How do we access news? (1)

Live television is the **main medium** chosen by Catalan citizens **to obtain news on current events** (more than 70%), followed by **digital news platforms** and **social media** (with percentages higher than 60%).

By age group, the 16 to 34 year olds mostly obtain their news through **social media** (Instagram and WhatsApp are the most cited), while the over-50 age groups opt for **live television**.

On any given day, what media do you use to access news? (in %)



In **Europe**, **television** continues to be the main way of accessing news (71%).

However, compared to the previous year, traditional media (television and radio) decreased, while the sum of social media and messaging applications registered an increase of sixteen points and are now in second position (52%), ahead of digital media (42%) and radio (37%). In some European countries, social media already occupy the top position.

Source: Catalonia data: Centre d'Estudis d'Opinió. [Òmnibus de la Generalitat de Catalunya. 2024-2](#). October 2024. Europe data: [Eurobarometer Media & News Survey 2023](#). Òmnibus includes messaging apps under the concept "Social media"; Eurobarometer does not.

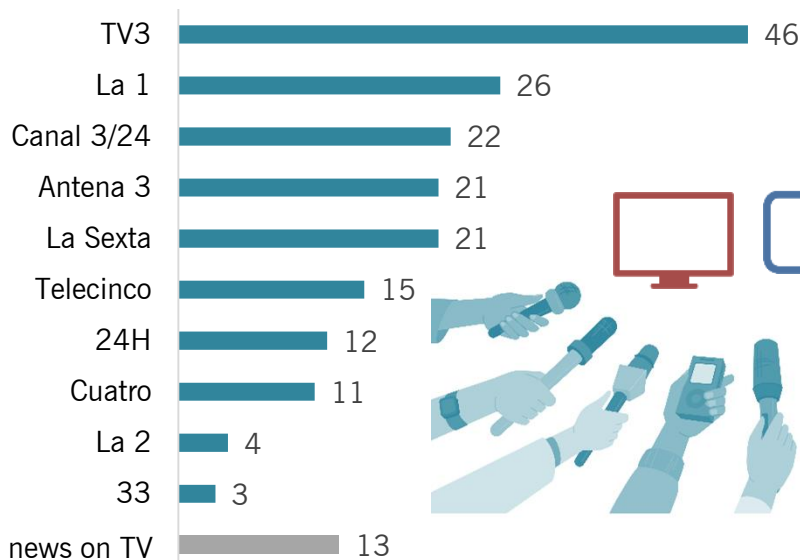


How do we access news? (and 2)

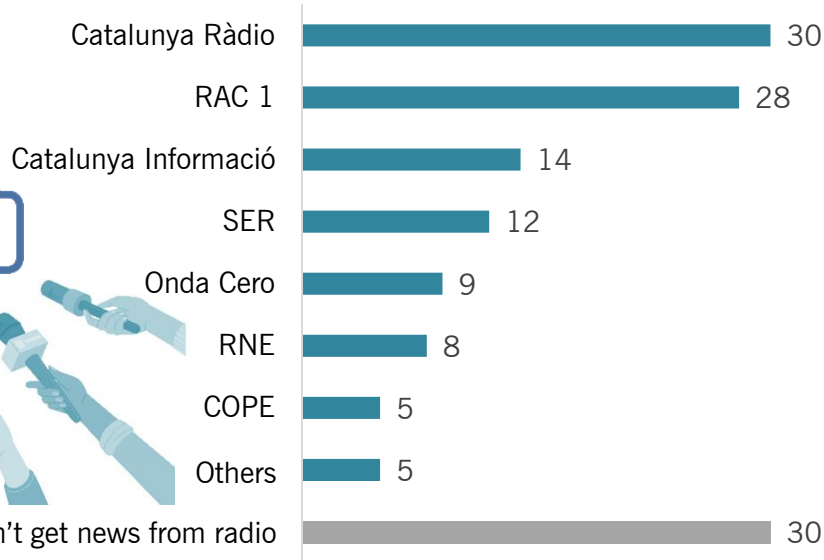
TV3 is the most watched television channel by the citizens of Catalonia to get their news. It is followed, at a distance, by La 1 and Canal 3/24.

Catalunya Ràdio narrowly surpasses RAC1 as the most listened-to station for news. Both stand out far above the third-placed station, Catalunya Informació. **30%** of people surveyed **do not get their news from the radio at all**.

Which television channel(s) do you most frequently watch to get news? (in %)



Which radio station(s) do you listen to most often to get news? (in %)



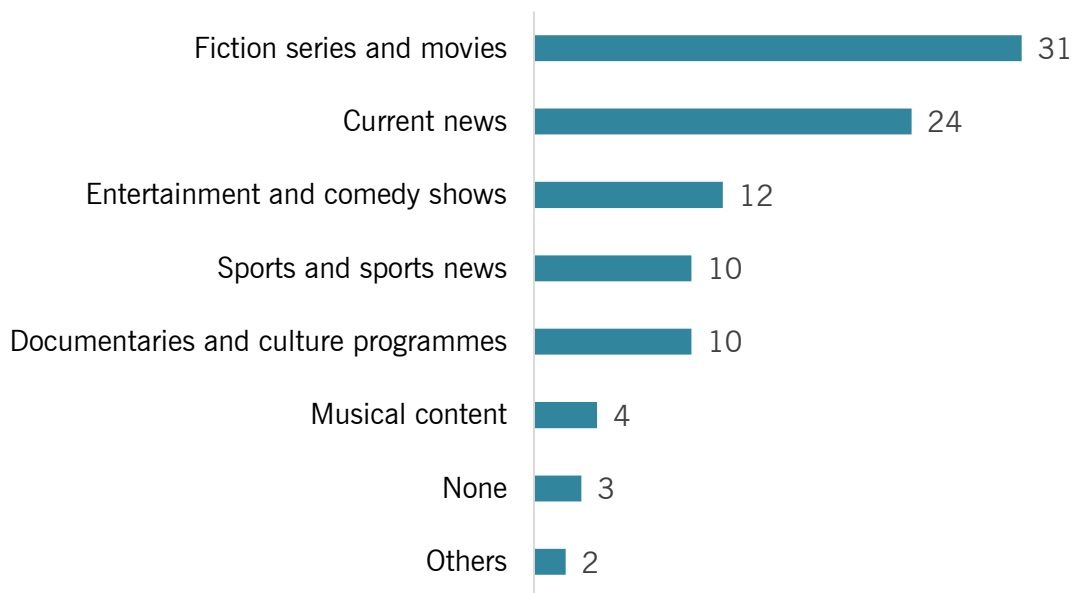
Source: Centre d'Estudis d'Opinió. [Òmnibus de la Generalitat de Catalunya. 2024-2](#). October 2024.



Consumption of audiovisual content by type

Series and **movies** are the **most viewed audiovisual content** on television or on the internet by all Catalan citizens (31%). In second place is current news (24%) –this percentage is higher among older people. In the younger age groups, entertainment stands out and, especially among men, sports.

What type of audiovisual content do you watch most often, either on television or on the internet? (in %)



In the world as a whole, **4 out of 10 people sometimes or often avoid the news** (39%), a trend that has risen by 10 points compared to 2017.

The percentage in Spain is 37%. In addition, **44% of the Spanish population say they feel overwhelmed or exhausted by the amount of news**. It is the country where this sentiment has increased the most in the last 5 years (+18%). Women and young people are more prone to feeling this way.

Source: Catalonia data: Centre d'Estudis d'Opinió. [Òmnibus de la Generalitat de Catalunya. 2024-2](#). October 2024.

World and Spain data: University of Oxford's Reuters Institute. [Digital News Report 2024](#).



Breakdown of DTT in Catalonia

TV channel private TV public TV



Catalan households receive an average of
31 open-access television channels:
4 national, 26 State and the local channels.

**76 traditional open-access
linear television channels**

7 out of every 10 television channels are
private and half of them broadcast **locally**.

4 national channels



4 public



26 state channels



5 public



21 private



46 local channels



11 public



35 private



Note: the BIAC uses the term *channel* (usual term) to refer to the DTT *programmes* (technical and administrative term) broadcast by each multiplex (MUX).

Source: CAC (national and local DTT channels) and Ministry for the Digital Transformation and Civil Service (state DTT channels). January 2025.



Catalan DTT channels

Public TV Commercial TV Language used

By owner, offer and language used

Catalan

4 channels	4 public channels	Corporació Catalana de Mitjans Audiovisuals - 3Cat  
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Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. January 2025.



Spanish DTT

Public TV Commercial TV Language used

By owner, offer and language used

Spanish

26 channels	5 public channels	Corporación de Radio y Televisión Española (CRTVE)     				
	21 commercial channels	Atresmedia Televisión      	Mediaset España       	SQUIRREL MEDIA     	ÁBSIDE MEDIA  	SECUOYA   

Note: the provider CRTVE broadcasts content in Catalan for Catalonia through channels La 1, La 2 and Canal 24 Horas. Disney Channel ends its broadcasting on 7 January 2025 and is replaced by Squirrel TV.

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council and corporate websites of audiovisual communication service providers. January 2025.



Local DTT channels (1)

Public TV Commercial TV Language used

By owner, offer and language used

Catalan

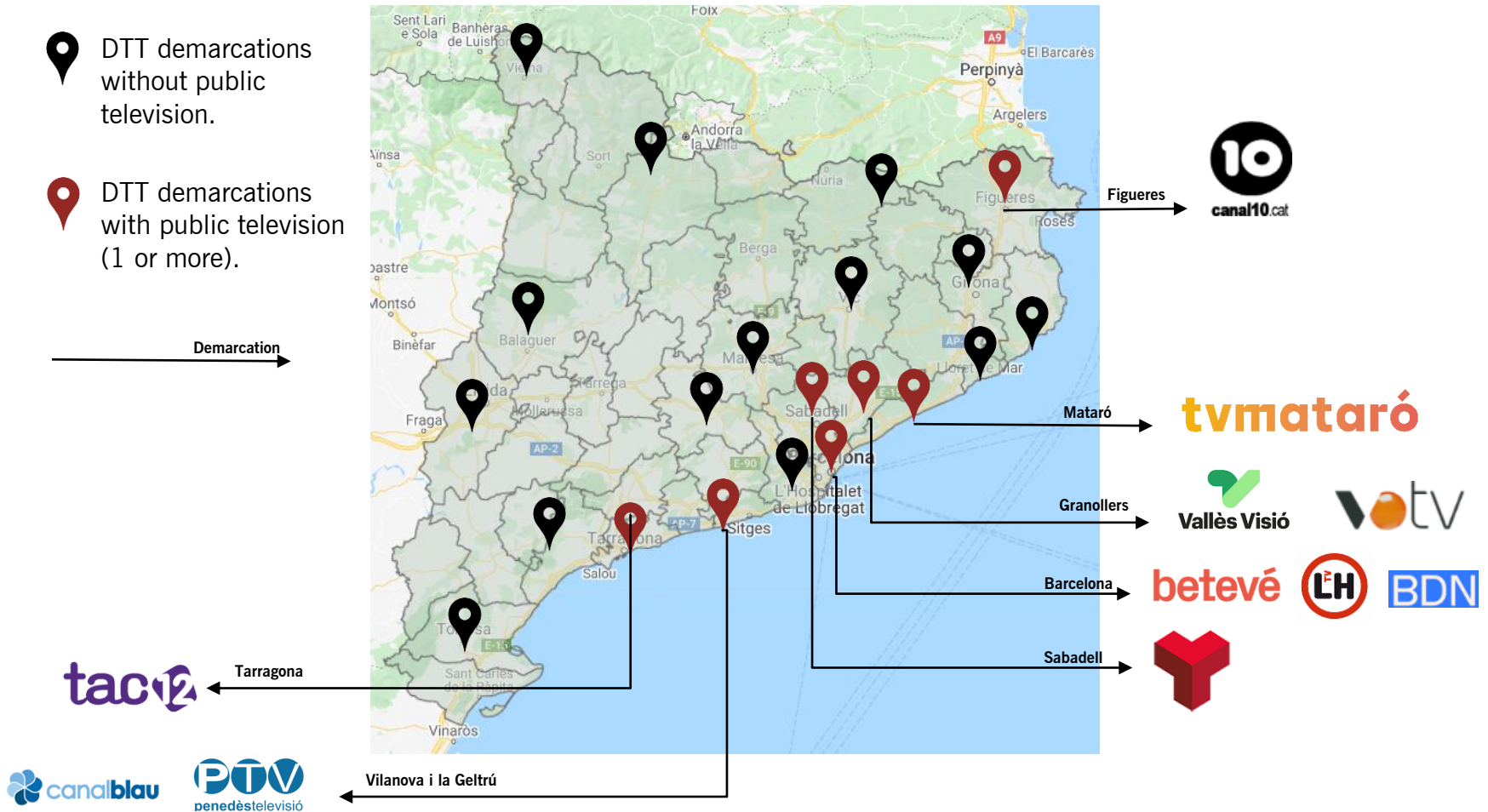
46 channels	11 public channels	
	35 commercial channels	Grup 4 (3) Ebre (2) Segre (4) Corisa Media Grup (2) Taelus (4) CB Global Media (1) ETV (4) Prosa (1) Cadena Pirenaica RTV (2) Doble Columna (1) Mola (1) TV la Selva Barcelonès Televisió

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. January 2025.



Local DTT channels (2)

11 local public DTT channels distributed in 7 DTT district

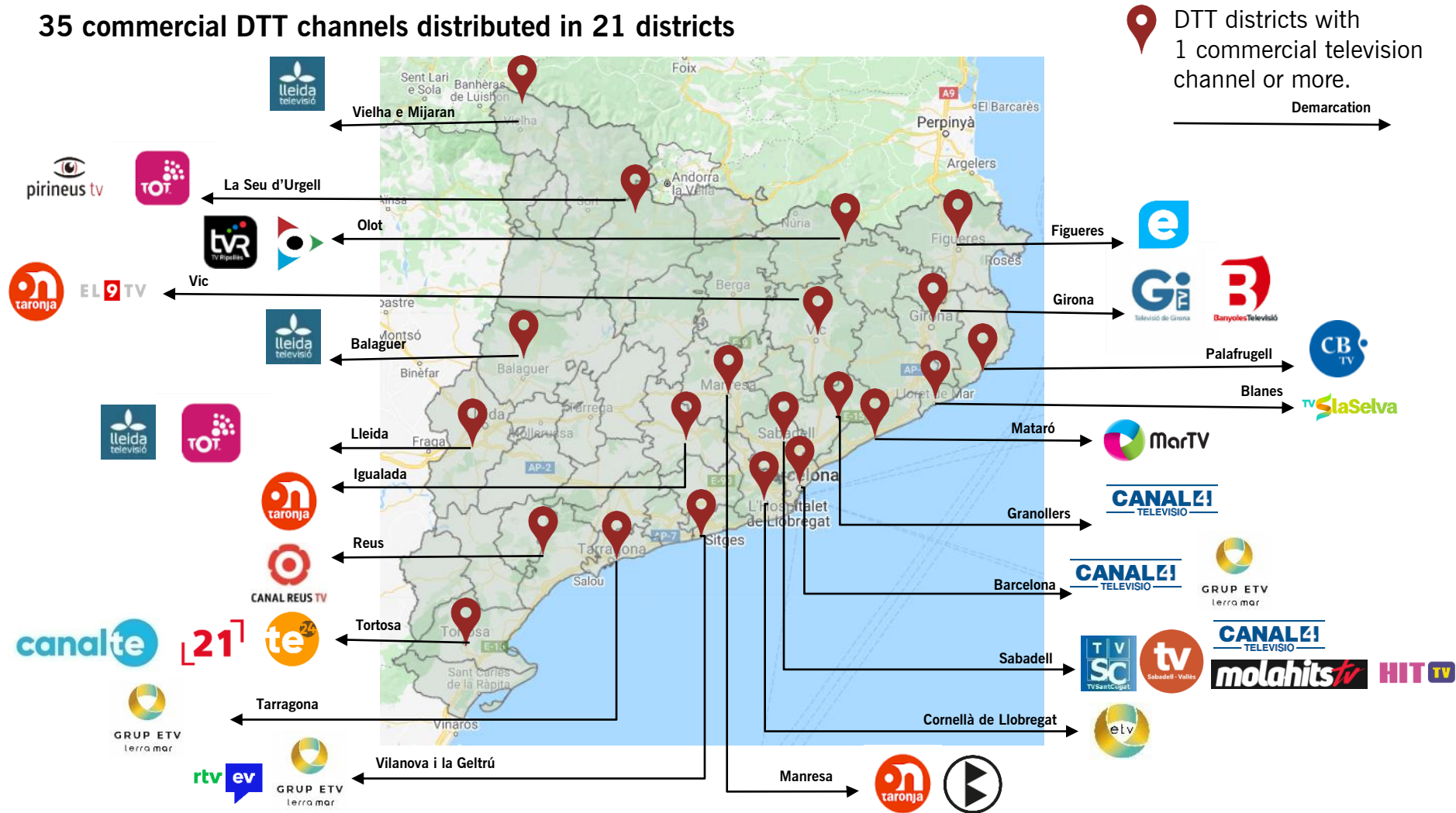


Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. January 2025.



Local DTT channels (and 3)

35 commercial DTT channels distributed in 21 districts

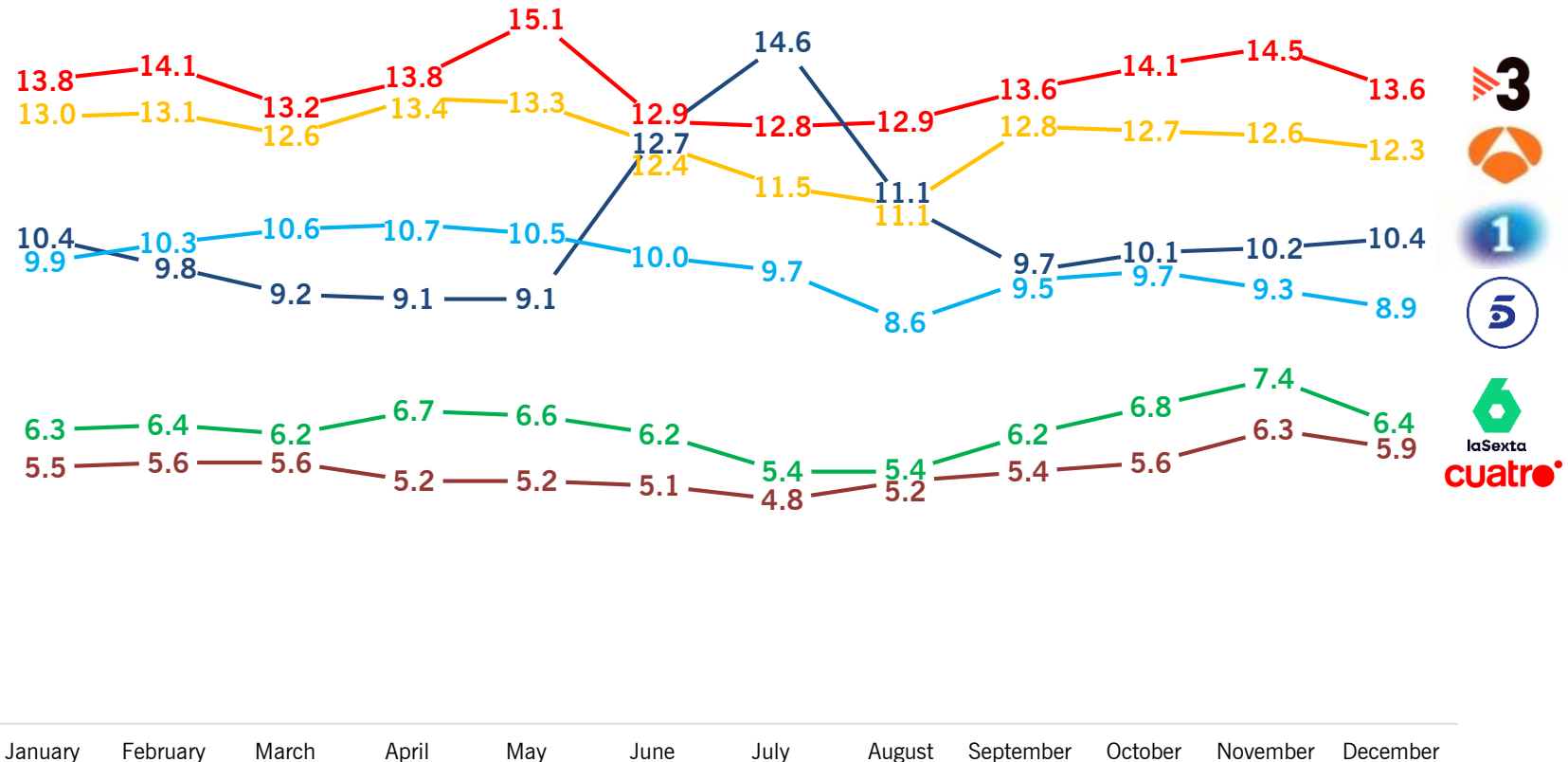


Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. January 2025.



DTT audiences (1)

Monthly trend in the share of the main television channels. Spain. Year 2024 (in %)



Source: Barlovento Comunicación. Audience data for TV3 corresponds to its coverage area.



DTT audiences (and 2)

Monthly trend in the television share. Spain. January-December 2024 (in % in descending order according to annual average)

Channel	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	Average
TV3	13.8	14.1	13.2	13.8	15.1	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.6	14.1	14.5	13.6	13.7
Antena 3 TV	13.0	13.1	12.6	13.4	13.3	12.4	11.5	11.1	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.6
La1	10.4	9.8	9.2	9.1	9.1	12.7	14.6	11.1	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.5
Telecinco	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.0	9.7	8.6	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.9	9.8
laSexta	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	5.4	5.4	6.2	6.8	7.4	6.4	6.3
Cuatro	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.5
La2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8
FDF	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6
Energy	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4
Nova	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
Atreseries	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Divinity	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
TRECE	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Neox	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
BeMad	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Dmax	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
3/24	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5
MEGA	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5
Paramount Network	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
DKISS	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
TEN	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Esport3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.3
24h	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1
Gol Play	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Boing	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Disney Channel	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Clan	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Teledaporte	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
SX3/33	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Real Madrid HD	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
BOM Cine	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Barlovento Comunicación.
The audiences of regional channels correspond to their coverage area.



Subscriptions to VOD audiovisual services

Subscriptions to the leading paid VoD services in Catalonia. October-November 2024

VoD SERVICES	HOUSEHOLDS		SUBSCRIBERS		Subscribers' variation vs. 2nd sweep 2024
	Total	%	Total	%	
NETFLIX	1,656,336	52.8%	3,894,805	56.9%	-1.5%
prime video	1,389,691	44.3%	3,196,615	46.7%	0.0%
Disney+	746,606	23.8%	1,731,785	25.3%	+4.1%
max	636,811	20.3%	1,457,985	21.3%	-9.3%
movistar+	674,455	21.5%	1,430,605	20.9%	-4.6%
DAZN	257,234	8.2%	643,430	9.4%	+9.3%
Orange TV	150,576	4.8%	376,475	5.5%	+14.6%
Vodafone	138,028	4.4%	321,715	4.7%	+27.9%
FILMIN	153,713	4.9%	287,490	4.2%	+10.5%
Rakuten TV	122,343	3.9%	280,645	4.1%	+7.9%
Other providers	850,127	27.1%	1,868,685	27.3%	+15.1%

Netflix remains the leader in the ranking, with almost 4 million subscribers, ahead of **Amazon Prime Video**, with three million subscribers. **Disney+** continues to grow and has consolidated itself in third position.

However, stagnation or a downward trend is observed in almost all platforms that have more than one million subscribers. In addition to Netflix, **Max** and **Movistar+** are registering cancellations.

At the same time, all the minority platforms are growing. **DAZN**, **Orange** and **Vodafone** gained around 50,000 subscriptions each.

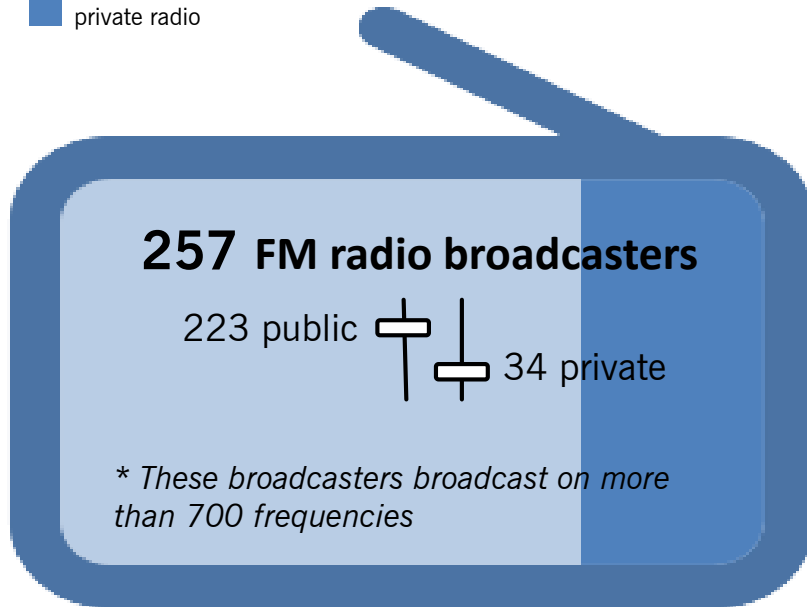
In this increasingly fragmented sector, the emergence of new platforms and services is leading to growth in the section “**other providers**”.

Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 3rd sweep 2024. Base: 3,137,000 households and 6.845.000 people. “Other providers” includes Jazztel TV.



Breakdown of radio stations in Catalonia

public radio
private radio



Catalan households receive an average of more than **30 FM broadcasters**: 12 national radio channels, 17 state channels and the local channels.

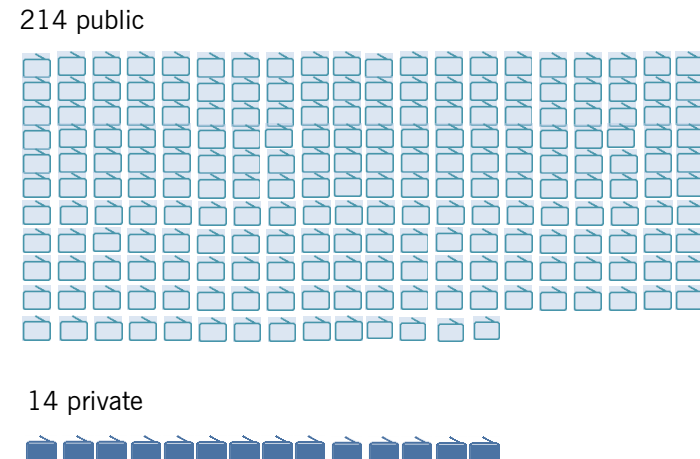
12 **national** broadcasters



17 **state** broadcasters



228 **local** broadcasters



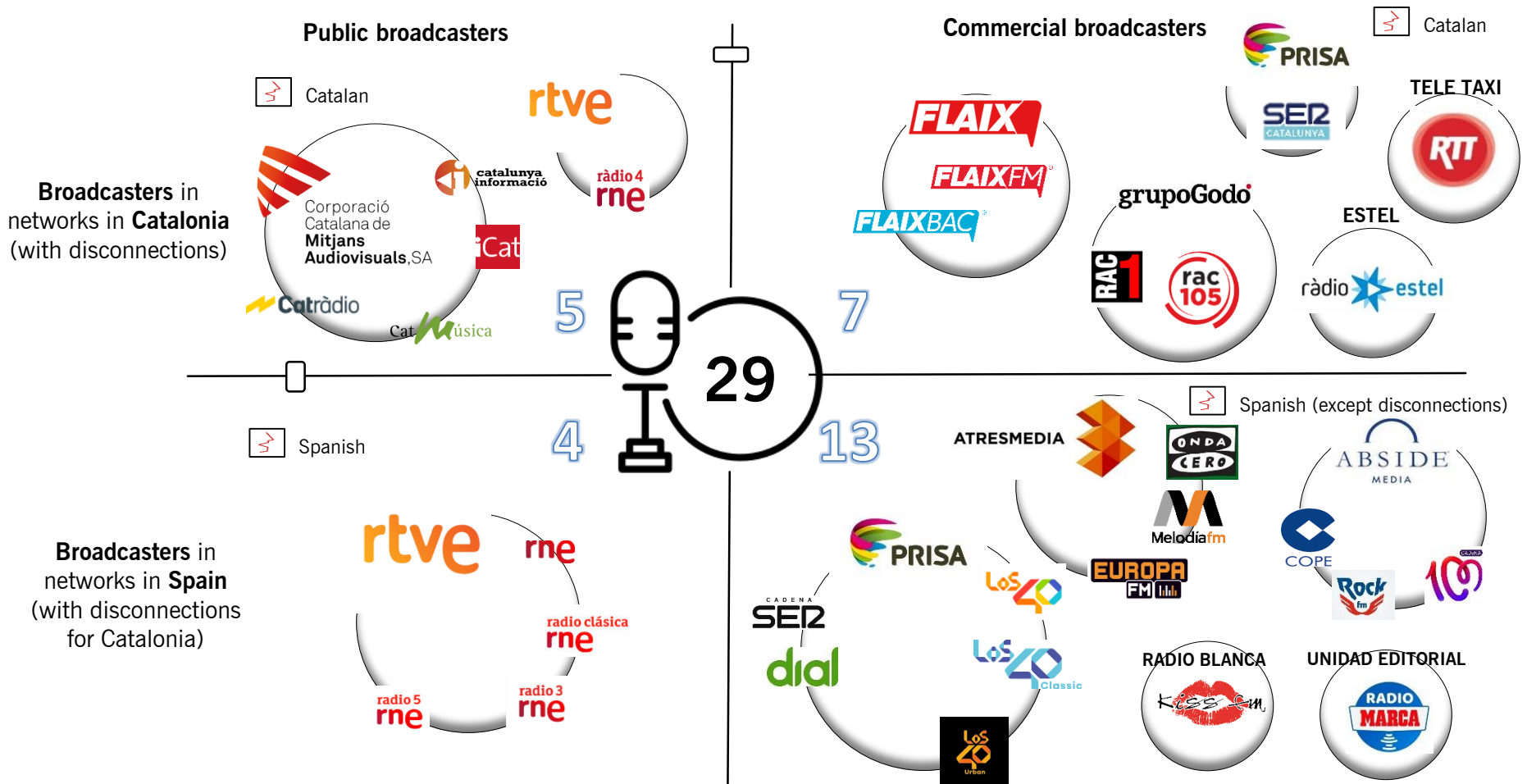
Note: within the BIAC, *radio station* means the media outlet that offers a radio product over one or more frequencies and *broadcasting network* means the group of radio stations that broadcast content from a centralised source.

Source: CAC (local FM), CCMA (national FM) and Ministry for the Digital Transformation and Civil Service (state public FM). January 2025.



Catalan and Spanish radio stations

Breakdown of Catalan and Spanish broadcasters in Catalonia. By ownership and language used



Source: CAC, Ministry for the Digital Transformation and Civil Service and corporate websites. January 2025.



Catalan FM broadcasters

Radio networks broadcasting exclusively for Catalonia. By ownership, language spoken and number of FM frequencies

12 broadcasters	5 public broadcasters 270 FM frequencies	CCMA – 3Cat  catalunya informació  Cat  			CRTVE 	 Catalan
	7 private broadcasters 96 FM frequencies	FLAIX  			GODÓ  	PRISA 
		ESTEL 			TELE TAXI 	 Mostly in Catalan

Note: One broadcaster may have more than one FM frequency.

Source: CAC (frequencies of private broadcasters), CCMA (CCMA frequencies) and RTVE (Ràdio 4 frequencies). January 2025.



Spanish FM broadcasters

Radio networks broadcasting in Spain with disconnections in Catalonia. By ownership, language spoken and number of FM frequencies

17 broadcasters	4 public broadcasters 65 FM frequencies	CRTVE (Corporación de Radio y Televisión Española)      Spanish
	13 private broadcasters 61 FM frequencies	                   Spanish (except disconnections)

Source: CAC (frequencies of private broadcasters), Ministry for the Digital Transformation and Civil Service ([CRTVE broadcast frequencies](#)).
January 2025.



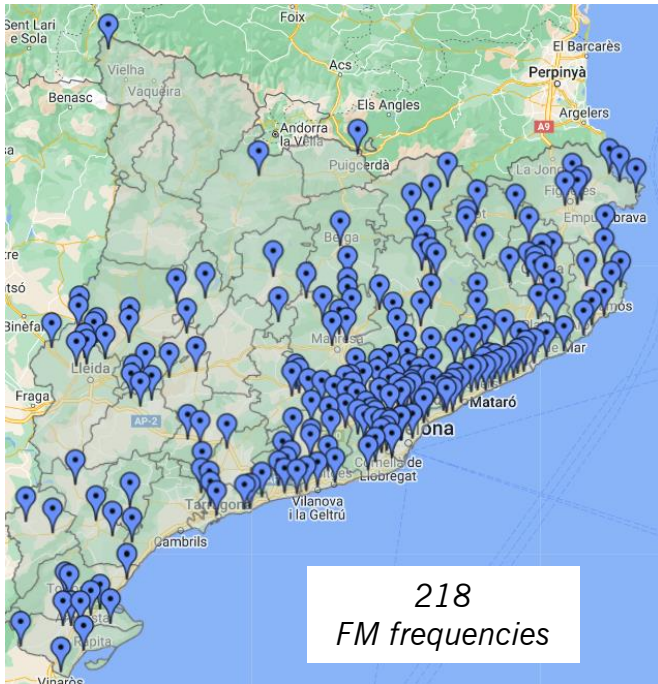
Local FM broadcasters

Local broadcasters in Catalonia. By ownership and language spoken

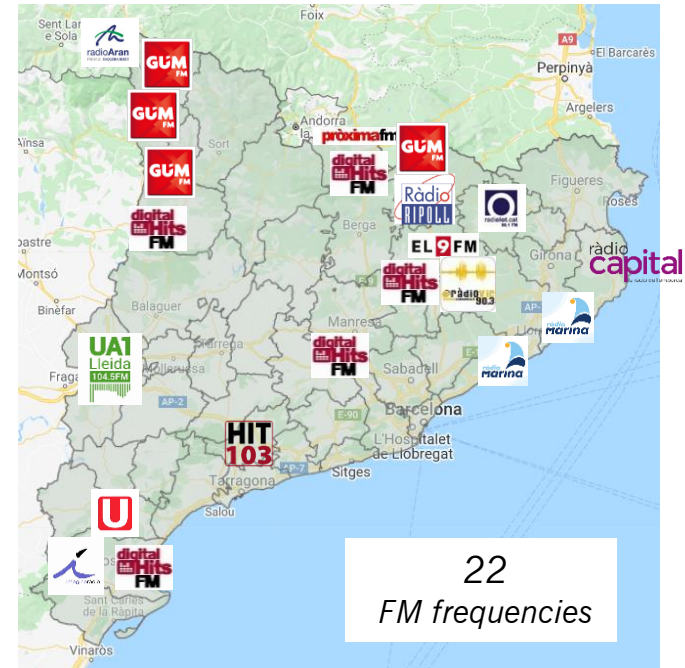


Catalan

214 public broadcasters



218
FM frequencies



22
FM frequencies

14 private broadcasters

Source: CAC and corporate websites. January 2025.

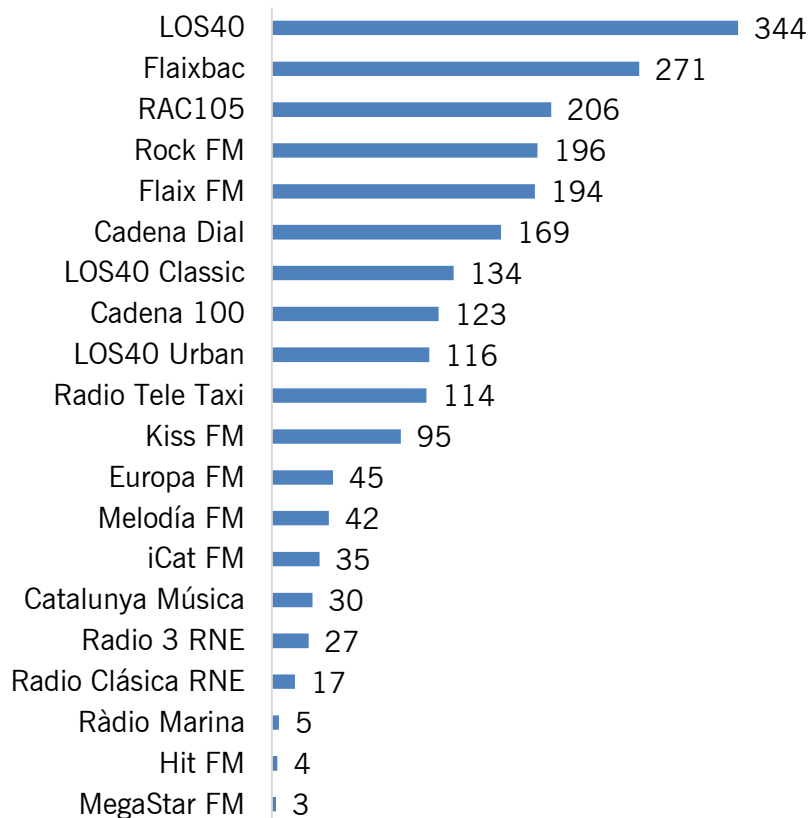


Radio audiences (1)

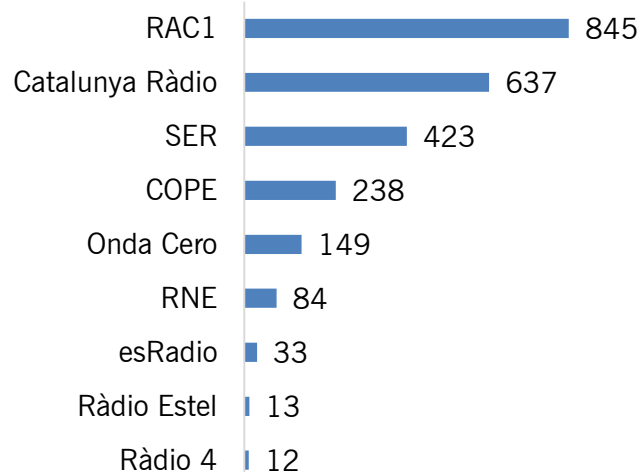
Daily accumulated radio audience in Catalonia, by type of radio (in thousands)

Monday to Friday

Music radio



Generalist radio



News radio



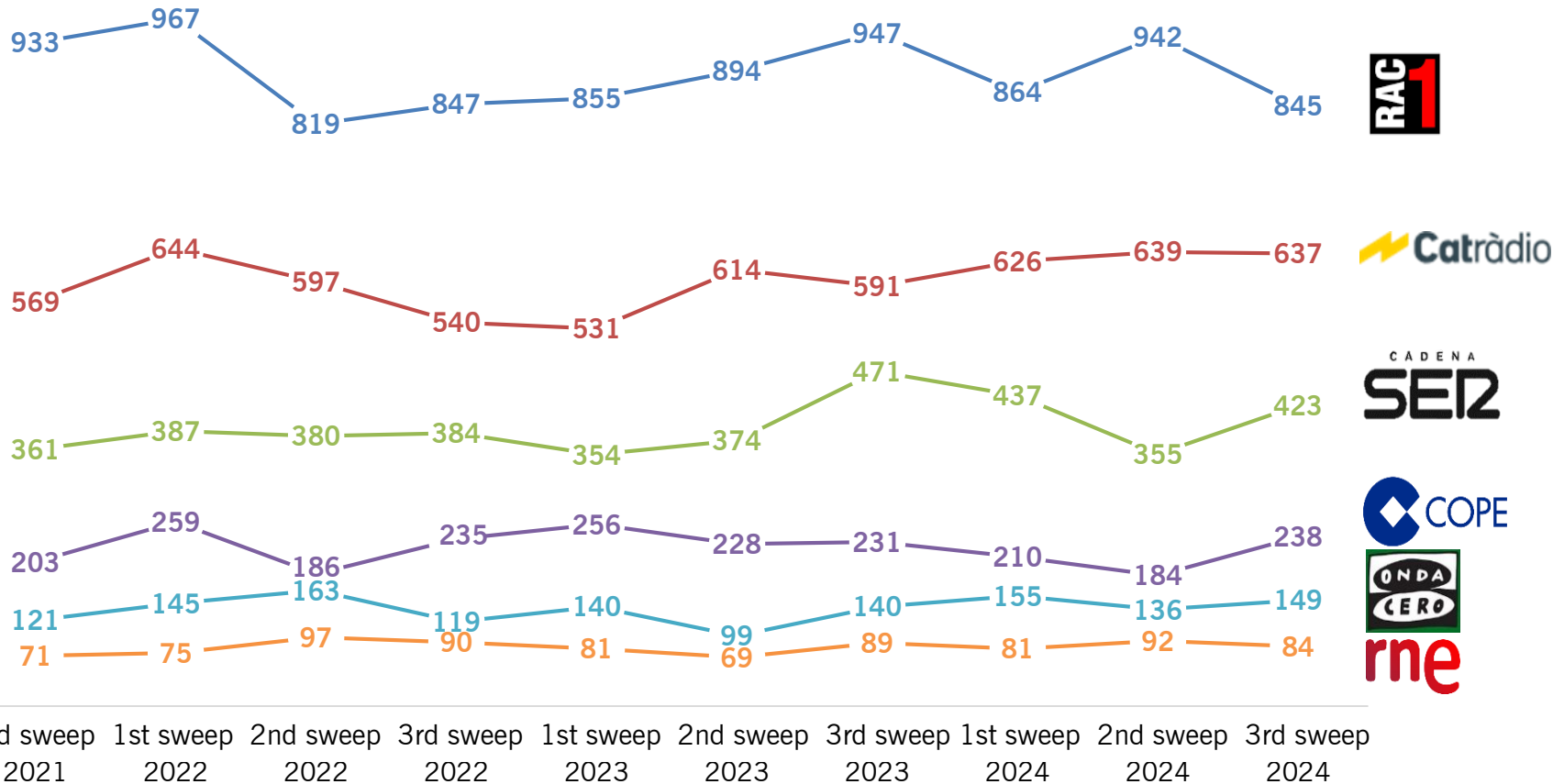
Source: EGM – Catalonia data. 3rd sweep 2024.



Radio audiences (2)

Ranking of generalist radio stations in Catalonia. Period: 3rd sweep 2021 – 3rd sweep 2024 (in thousands)

Monday to Friday



Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 3rd sweep 2024.



Radio audiences (3)

Audience of leading generalist radio stations by time brackets in Catalonia. 3rd sweep 2024 (in thousands)

Monday to Friday

	Total audience	6 am to 12 noon	12 noon to 4 pm	4 pm to 8 pm	8 pm to 6 am
	845	619	257	281	187
	637	387	186	156	210
	423	296	137	113	139
	238	159	59	33	115
	149	101	48	41	37
	84	51	23	8	32

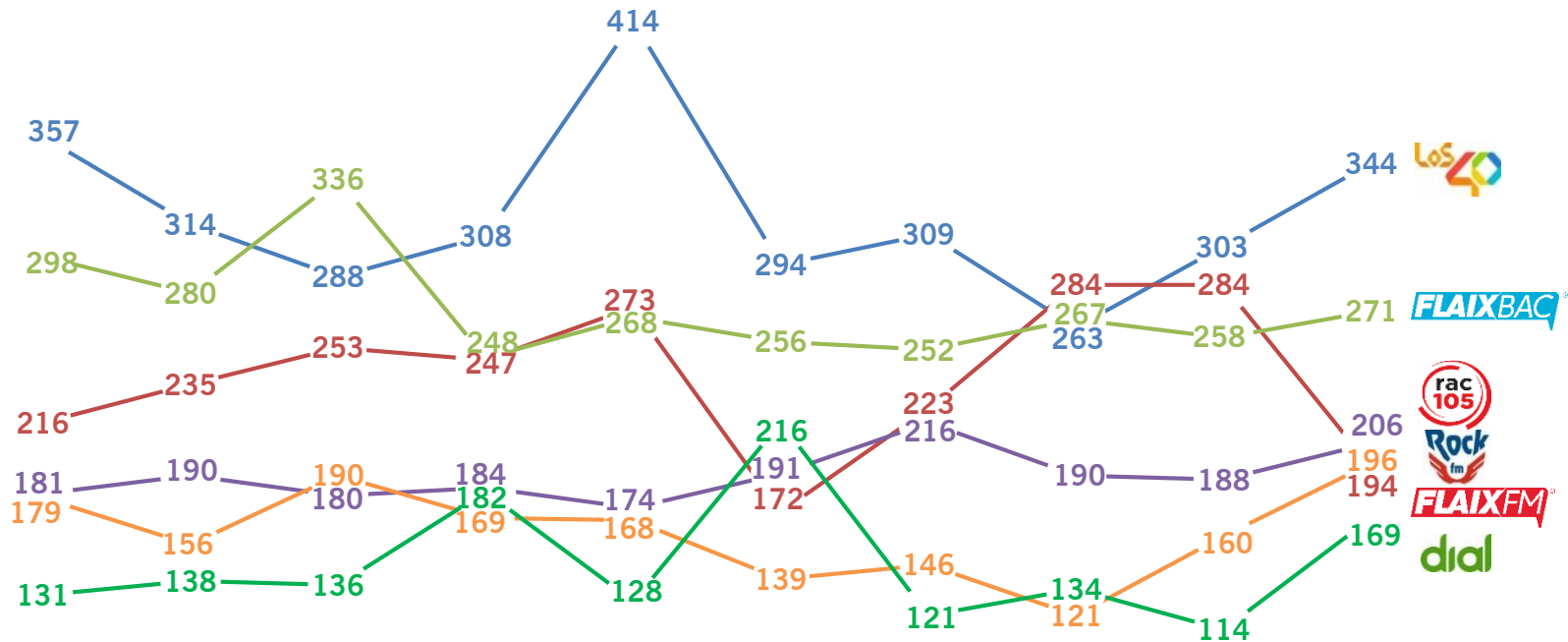
Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 3rd sweep 2024.



Radio audiences (4)

Ranking of music radio stations in Catalonia. Period: 3rd sweep 2021 – 3rd sweep 2024 (in thousands)

Monday to Friday



3rd sweep 2021 1st sweep 2022 2nd sweep 2022 3rd sweep 2022 1st sweep 2023 2nd sweep 2023 3rd sweep 2023 1st sweep 2024 2nd sweep 2024 3rd sweep 2024

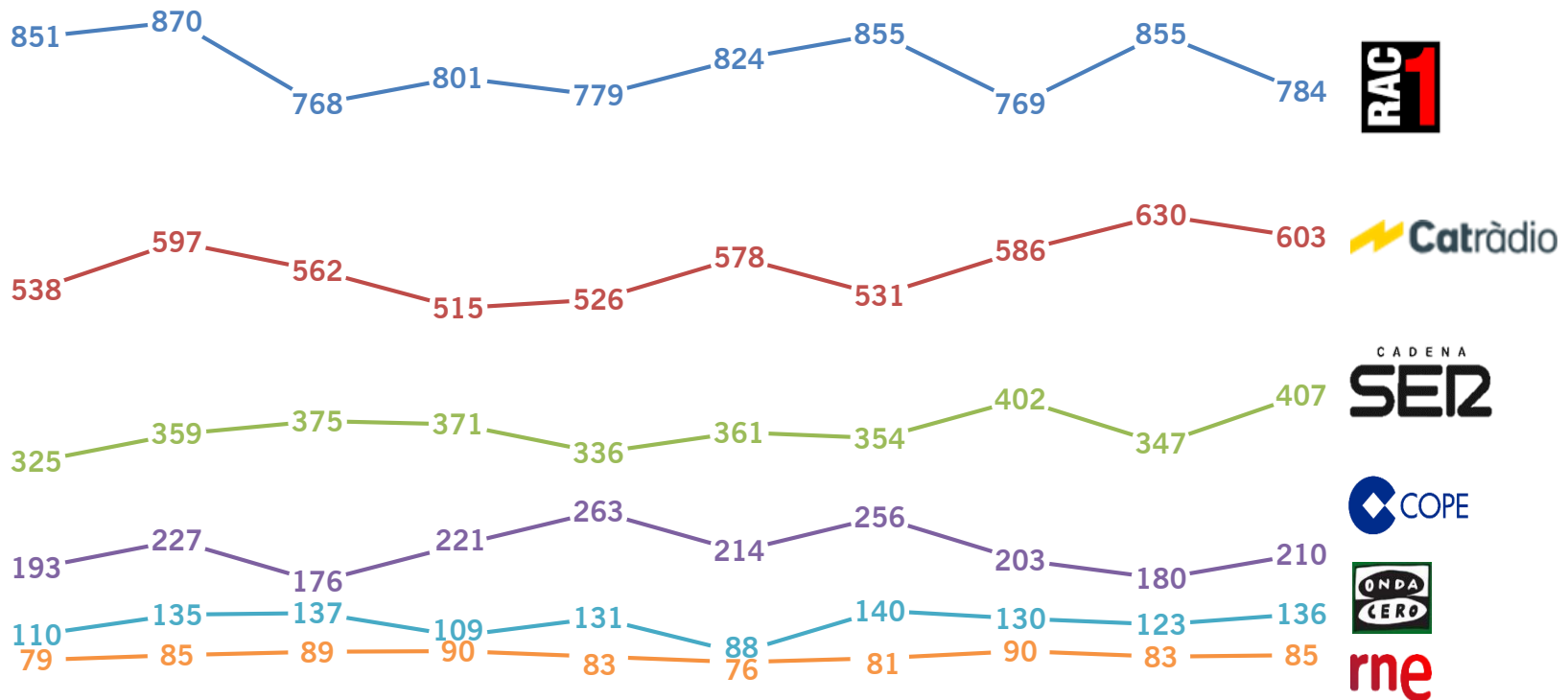
Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 3rd sweep 2024.



Radio audiences (5)

Ranking of generalist radio stations in Catalonia. Period: 3rd sweep 2021 – 3rd sweep 2024 (in thousands)

Monday to Sunday



3rd sweep 2021 1st sweep 2022 2nd sweep 2022 3rd sweep 2022 1st sweep 2023 2nd sweep 2023 3rd sweep 2023 1st sweep 2024 2nd sweep 2024 3rd sweep 2024

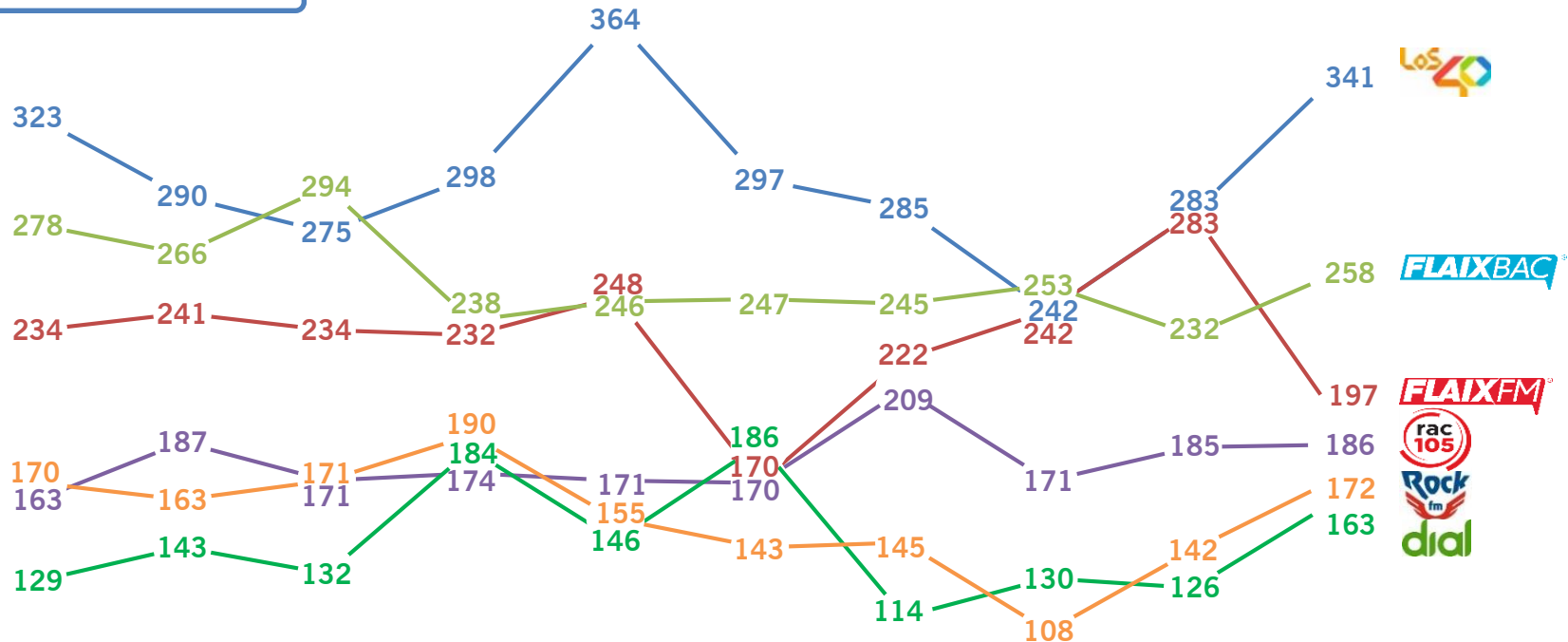
Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 3rd sweep 2024.



Radio audiences (and 6)

Ranking of music radio stations in Catalonia. Period: 3rd sweep 2021– 3rd sweep 2024 (in thousands)

Monday to Sunday



3rd sweep 2021 1st sweep 2022 2nd sweep 2022 3rd sweep 2022 1st sweep 2023 2nd sweep 2023 3rd sweep 2023 1st sweep 2024 2nd sweep 2024 3rd sweep 2024

Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 3rd sweep 2024.

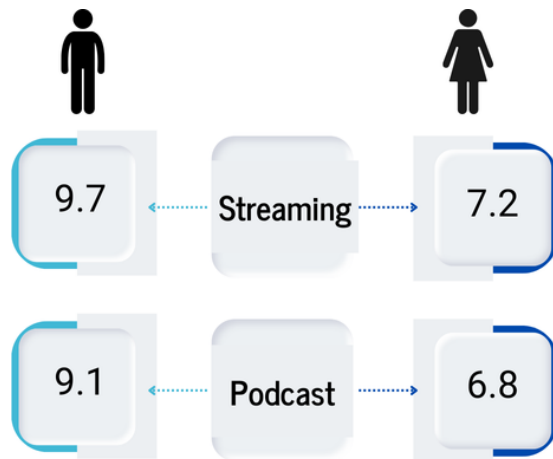


Consumption of radio via Internet in Catalonia

+1,100,000 listeners

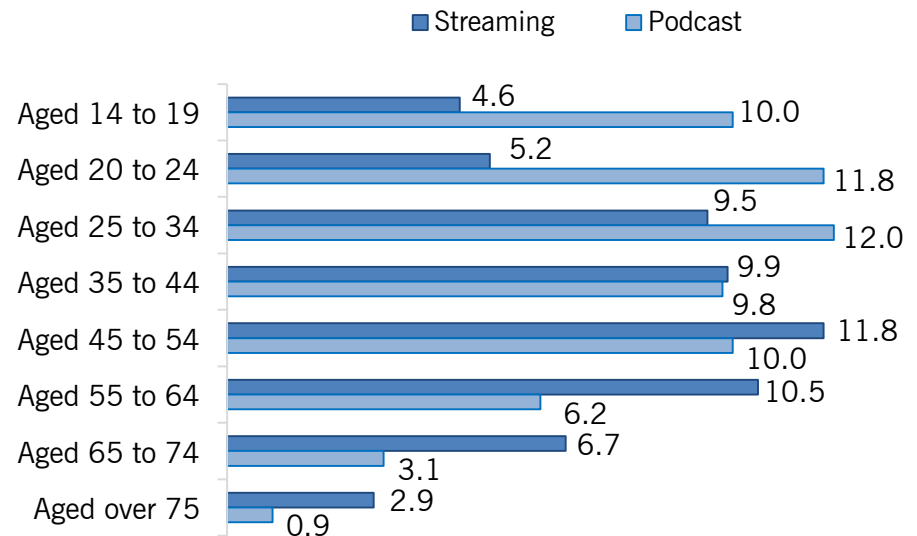
16.3% of the population in Catalonia listens to radio online, both streaming and podcasts.

Internet radio listeners, by sex (in %)



Men listen to the radio via the Internet, both streaming and podcasts, more than women.

Internet radio listener profile in Catalonia (in %)



By ages, young people aged 14 to 34 listen more to podcasts, while listeners aged 35 and above prefer streaming.

Source: EGM – Catalonia data – Cumulative 3rd sweep 2024. Period: February-November 2024 (Monday to Sunday).



Consumption of podcast in Catalonia

Total cumulative audience of most consumed podcasts, by type (in thousands)

Generalist radio	Musical radio	News radio
477	41	43

Between February and November 2024, the public listened to podcasts by radio stations with a range of contents: news, sports, culture, humour, etc.

Catalunya Ràdio was the leading generalist station in podcast consumption in Catalonia, with a cumulative audience of 125,000 listeners. It is followed by Cadena SER (84,000) and RAC1 (49,000).

In musical podcast broadcasting, **Flaix FM** and **iCat FM** share the lead, with a cumulative audience of 5,000 listeners each.

Regarding news, 2,000 people listen to Radio Marca podcasts.

Main podcasts radio stations, by type

Generalist radio stations	  
Musical radio stations	   
News radio stations	

Source: EGM – Catalonia data – Cumulative 3rd sweep 2024. Period: February-November 2024 (Monday to Sunday).



Note. Disinformation, AI and media literacy



Disinformation, along with wars and the climate, will be **one of the biggest risks** for the coming years, according to a [report](#) by the World Economic Forum.

A misuse of **artificial intelligence** could drive the spread of disinformation, while good use of the same could facilitate the verification of information. In this context, knowing the communication resources available to us and developing a **critical spirit** is essential. This note goes into more detail on these issues.

In the last decade, **Europe** has promulgated **regulations** and established **strategies** to undergo a digital transition that protects citizens and also communication markets. After the modification of the [Audiovisual Services Directive](#) of 2018, highlights include the first [Artificial Intelligence Act](#), as well as the [Digital Markets Act](#), the [Digital Services Act](#) or, more recently, the [Media Freedom Act](#).

To develop this last act, and within the framework of the [Action Plan for Democracy](#), the Spanish Government has presented two preliminary draft organic laws: one on the right to truthful information and the fight against disinformation, and the other on the right to rectification.

Paradoxically, while actions are being approved to combat disinformation, X (Twitter) and Meta (Instagram, Facebook and Threads) have abandoned the use of fact-checkers.

Digital rights and principles



Among others:

- Universal internet access.
- Responsible, safe, inclusive, diverse digital environment.
- Protection against illegal and harmful content.
- Freedom of expression and information.
- Participation in the democratic process.
- Control and protection over your data.
- Training to interact with new and evolving technologies, such as artificial intelligence.

Sources: [Catalan Charter of Digital Rights and Responsibilities](#) (2019) and [European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles](#) (2023).



Note. Disinformation, AI and media literacy



UNESCO is dedicating [International Day of Education 2025](#) (24 January) to artificial intelligence. Aware of the impact of AI in areas as sensitive to the **quality of democracy** and the **welfare of citizens** as information and education, it has published three guides with relevant conclusions:

Information

[AI and the future of journalism](#)



The current business model will be affected and will pose a serious threat to **cultural diversity**.

AI models will be unreliable if they do not provide **high-quality information**.

The **concentration** in the AI sector will have profound implications and competition authorities will have to intervene.

Authenticity, diversity of languages and cultures, and **transparency of information** must be preserved.

Education



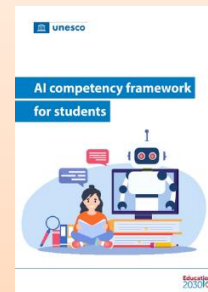
[AI competency framework for teachers](#)

Educational systems must be **proactive** in the development of AI skills.

They must train future users and creators of AI who are **critical and responsible**.

The competency framework must be built with a **humanistic mentality**.

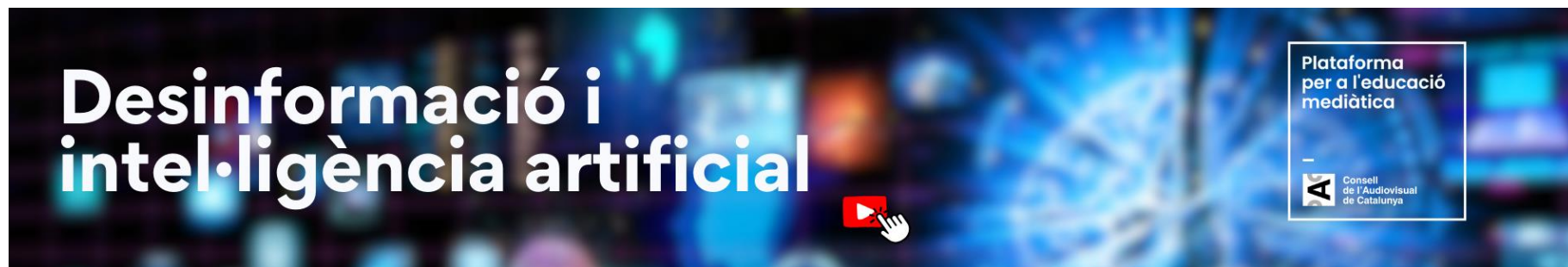
The **interdisciplinary approach** must encompass science, technology, engineering, art and mathematics, as well as social studies and citizenship education.



[AI competency framework for students](#)



Note. Disinformation, AI and media literacy



Within the framework of UNESCO's Global Media and Information Literacy Week, the Platform for Media Literacy (PEM) organised a conference on disinformation and artificial intelligence on 24 October.



The main presentation was given by **Sara Suárez-Gonzalo**, lecturer and researcher at the Department of Information and Communication Sciences at the UOC.

Information is experiencing a crisis of credibility exacerbated by the development of artificial intelligence. Two factors have contributed to this: the **widespread use of generative AI tools** by information professionals and the **consolidation of large technology corporations** as key players in the communication sector.

In parallel, there is growing **distrust** among citizens as regards information, with a decreasing interest in the news and a rise in the number of people who feel overwhelmed by **overexposure to news**. There is a rejection of traditional formats, sectors and dynamics.

Public, educational and knowledge institutions must promote **reflection** on these topics. The key is to promote **media literacy**.



Note. Disinformation, AI and media literacy



The day continued with a **panel discussion** on disinformation and citizenship, moderated by **Maria Victoria-Mas** (UAO-CEU), with the participation of **Xavier Ramon** (UPF), **Susana Pérez-Soler** (URL), **Francisco Xavier González** (Col·legi de Bibliotecaris-Documentalistes de Catalunya), **Cristina Pulido** (UAB) and **Simona Levi** (Xnet).



Participants in the **panel discussion**.

Practical **experiences** against disinformation

In the afternoon session, moderated by **Eloi Trullàs** (Next Us), practical work experiences were presented. There were contributions from **Marc Masip** (Verificat), **Roger Cuartielles** (Learn to Check), **Carlos Baraibar** (3Cat), **Montse Rigall** (RTVE) and **Olga Garcia** (Col·legi de Periodistes de Catalunya).

verificat

learn
to check

3cat

rtve

Col·legi
de Periodistes
de Catalunya

Conclusions from the conference on Disinformation and AI



María José Recoder, senior lecturer at the Faculty of Communication Studies of the UAB and coordinator of the PEM Disinformation Working Group, closed the event with the main conclusions of the day.



Note. Disinformation, AI and media literacy

edu
CAC

is the CAC tool to promote media literacy in classrooms and families

The tool offers [teaching materials](#) for teachers containing proposals for classroom work to learn to detect fake news and to act responsibly in the digital environment.



It contains two specific teaching units on disinformation and fake news, filter bubbles and clickbait:



What are we talking about?



Who do I believe?



Shortly eduCAC will be presenting **new teaching materials**, some of which will focus on disinformation and AI:

- Tools for searching with a critical approach and using **reliable sources**.
- Activities for learning how to work as **journalists**.
- Knowing what **fact-checking** entails.
- Learning to distinguish journalists from influencers, and **opinion** from news.
- Detecting **disinformation** created with a specific intention.

For older students, an audiovisual project is proposed for experimenting with **AI tools** in the classroom and reflecting critically on the benefits, risks and ethical implications of the technology.



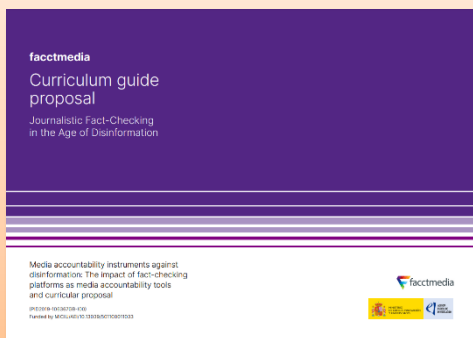
Note. Disinformation, AI and media literacy



The **FACCTMedia** research project, “Media accountability instruments against disinformation: The impact of fact-checking platforms as media accountability tools and curricular proposal”, has studied over the last 5 years the evolution of media tools to combat disinformation, especially through the use of fact-checkers. Formed by a research group from 8 universities led by UPF, one of its main objectives has been to analyse the extent to which public universities work specifically on disinformation.

In November, at the [closing session](#) of the project, its leaders concluded that **only 7% of journalism and communication faculties offer a specific subject relating to disinformation**.

In view of this, FACCTMedia has developed, as a teaching guide, the curriculum guide proposal “**Journalistic fact-checking in the age of disinformation**”.



In this new subject, 3 areas will be worked on:

- Theoretical foundations of the **concept of disinformation**.
- History, methodologies and challenges of **fact-checking**, and the main national and international **platforms**.
- **Specialised tools for verifying** text (like Fact Check Explorer), **deepfakes** (Resemble.AI), messages on social media (Bot Sentinel) or videos (inVID).





Flashes (1)



Facebook and Instagram are removing their fact-checking system

On 7 January, Mark Zuckerberg, president of Meta, [announced](#) that they were removing the independent fact-checking system on Facebook, Instagram and Threads. This system had been operating since 2016 and was based on collaboration with independent fact-checking agencies. It is to be replaced by a model similar to that of X (formerly Twitter), owned by Elon Musk, which consists of “community notes”, with which users correct or contextualise publications, and which appear if they have enough support from the community. Fact-checking by Meta will be limited to content related to terrorism, child exploitation and drugs. The Col·legi de Periodistes de Catalunya (Catalan Association of Journalists) [has deplored](#) these changes.



Ràdio 4, the first station from Catalonia in Catalan to start DAB+ broadcasts

On 14 November 2024, [Ràdio 4](#) started broadcasting on the DAB+ standard from the Collserola transmission centre, which covers the metropolitan area of Barcelona. It has thus become the first Catalan-language station in Catalonia to broadcast on digital radio. RNE began broadcasting on DAB+ in some parts of Spain in February 2024.



À Punt breaks audience records due to the DANA

The coverage of the DANA and its effects in the Valencian Community increased the audience of the Valencian public television channel À Punt in the month of November, which reached a 4.4% average share. Thus, it equalled its historical monthly record, from March 2023. Almost 2.8 million people tuned into the channel in November, a figure that represents the all-time record since the start of broadcasts in June 2018. The most-watched programmes were the special press conferences relating to the DANA (18.9% share) and the news programme *NTC migdia* (11%).

On social media, À Punt registered a 38% increase in followers, with a total of 1.4 million by the end of 2024.



TV3 is once again broadcasting live men's La Liga football 12 years later

On 22 December, 3Cat and TV3 broadcast live the Las Palmas-Espanyol match: it was the first time since the 2011-2012 season that a Men's First Division of La Liga football match was broadcast free-to-air and in Catalan. The Catalan television will be broadcasting [5 games](#) live of the current season played by Girona or Espanyol. FC Barcelona is not included. The matches are to be broadcast through the 3Cat platform and TV3 or Esport3.



Flashes (and 2)



Disney Channel ceases its broadcasts in Spain after 27 years on the air

On 7 January 2025, the children's and youth content channel ceased its free-to-air broadcasts on DTT and on pay operators. Disney Channel began broadcasting in Spain as a pay channel in April 1998 and in 2008 it migrated to free-to-air DTT television. The closure, which has also occurred in recent years in other countries, is part of the company's desire to strengthen its Disney+ OTT platform. On the DTT channel left vacant by Disney Channel, broadcasting has been begun by [Squirrel](#), a thematic cinema channel, owned by the Spanish group Squirrel Media.



Experts recommend phones without internet access until the age of 16

The Spanish Ministry of Youth and Childhood published its [report](#) on the development of a safe digital environment for youth and children, prepared by a committee of 50 experts. The document includes a diagnosis of the impact of technologies on minors and proposes 107 short, medium and long-term measures, such as having a telephone with internet access only from the age of 16, implementing parental control and age verification, and combating “sharenting” (sharing information about children on social media).



Under-representation of people with disabilities on Catalan public television

People with disabilities represent 8.5% of Catalonia's population, but, according to a [report](#) by the CAC, their presence in the programming on Catalan public television channels ranges from 0.2% to 1.7%, depending on the channel. In terms of news programmes, the maximum percentage is 0.8%, a figure that, except for occasional fluctuations, has not exceeded the 1% barrier in any of the news programmes analysed by the Council since 2012. The study analyses one year (June 2023 to July 2024) of the programming on the public channels with the highest audience: TV3, 33, SX3, Esport3, TVE Catalunya and betevé.



Music radio stations will have to broadcast 25% of songs in Catalan from 2026

On 27 November, the CAC [agreed](#) to set an expiry date for the specific adaptations that until now allowed music radio stations to broadcast less music in Catalan than what was established by the Language Policy Law. Broadcasters have one year to adapt, during which they are required to increase the quota until it reaches 25%, a percentage that must be met from 1 January 2026. The Council considers that the growth of professional music production in Catalan in a diversity of styles and genres allows for its adequate presence to be guaranteed.



Main sources and bibliographic citation

Main sources:

CAC: the Council's own data.

EGM: 3rd sweep 2024. Catalonia data.

Barlovento Comunicación: monthly public reports.

Iconography: [Canva](#), [Noun Project](#), [Freepik](#).

Bibliographic citation:

CATALAN AUDIOVISUAL COUNCIL. *Butlletí d'informació sobre l'audiovisual a Catalunya* (BIAC). (Newsletter on the Media Sector in Catalonia) Nº 29. Barcelona: CAC, January 2025. <<https://www.cac.cat/en/portada>>