



Butlletí d'informació sobre l'audiovisual a Catalunya

(Newsletter on the Media Sector in Catalonia)

**Note. Uses and perceptions of
the audiovisual media**

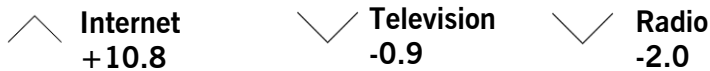
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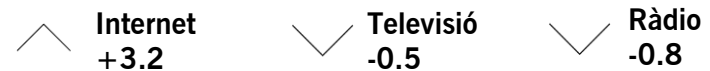
Audiovisual penetration in Catalonia (1)

Internet and TV, the media with the most penetration in Catalonia. Since 2020 (COVID-19 period), the Internet has ranked first above TV and radio.

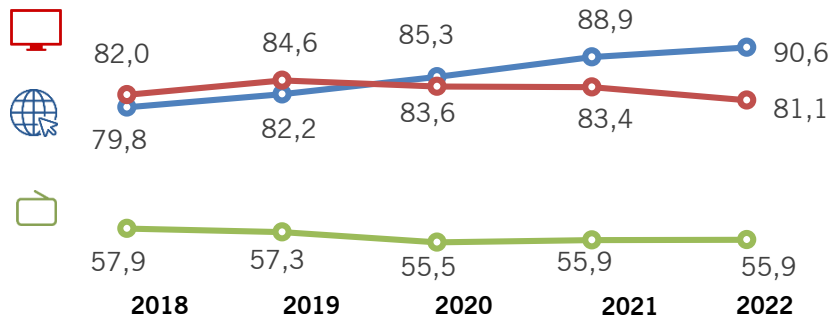
In five years...



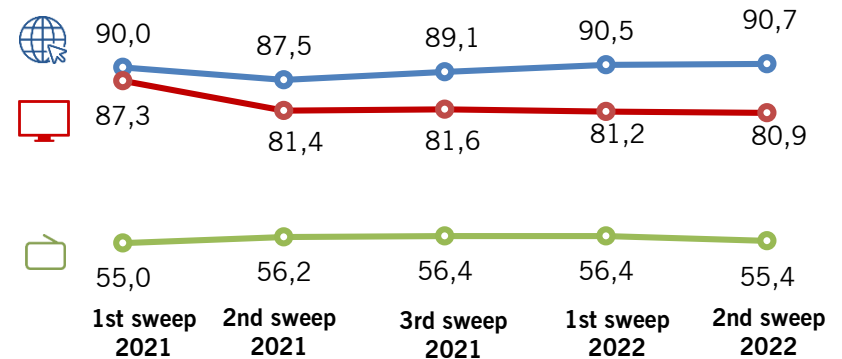
In the last year...



Audiovisual penetration by media. Catalonia. Period 2018-2022
(in annual average and %)



Audiovisual penetration by media. Catalonia. 2021 i 2022
(in sweeps and %)



Notes: Penetration: share of each medium's audience in relation to the total population. The internet data refer to the connection, irrespective of how this connection is used. Periods: radio (Monday-Sunday); television and internet (audience for the day prior to the interview); cinema (last week).

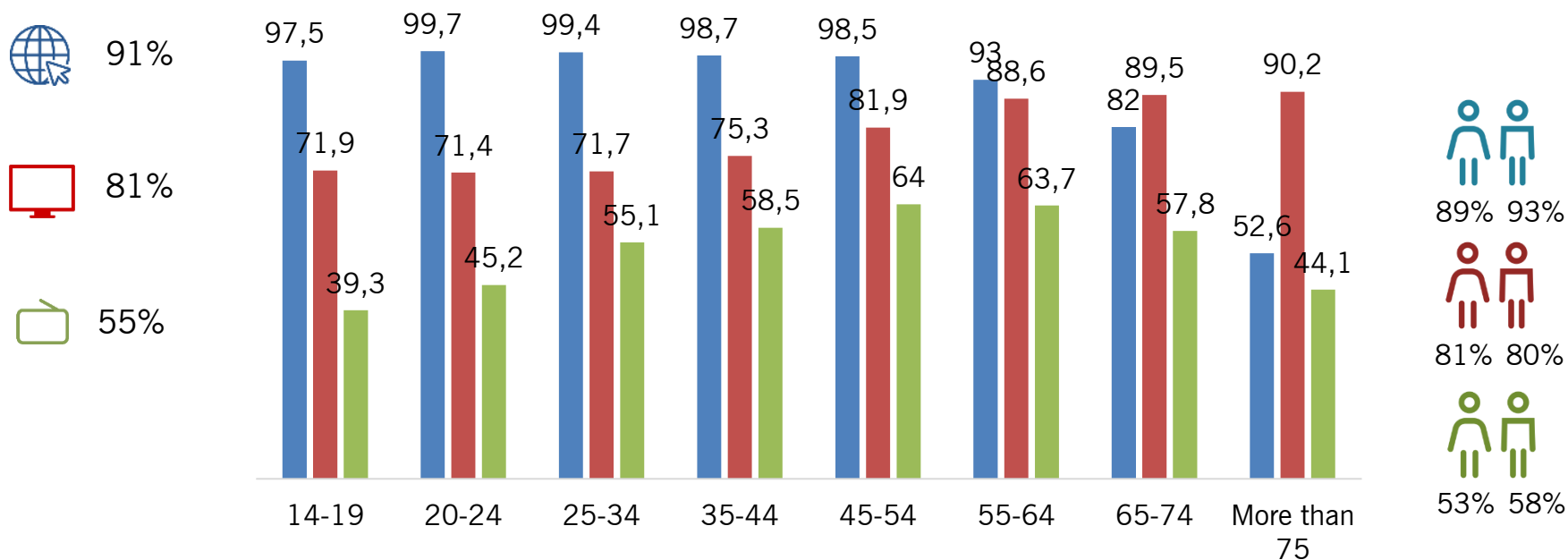
Source: EGM – Catalonia Data.



Audiovisual penetration in Catalonia (2)

Internet penetration is in the majority in most age brackets with the exception of the oldest ones (age 65 and older), where TV ranks first. Radio is stronger among the 45-64 age brackets.

Audiovisual penetration by media. Catalonia. 2nd sweep 2022 (in %)



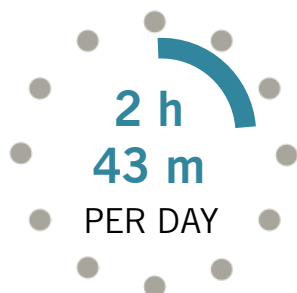
Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 2nd sweep 2022



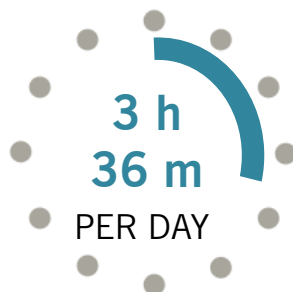
Audiovisual consumption in Catalonia

TELEVISION viewing time. 2022

CATALONIA



EUROPE



DROP IN DAILY CONSUMPTION, NOW LOWER THAN THE EUROPEAN FIGURES

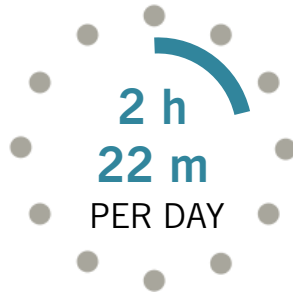
In the second quarter of the year, the average daily TV consumption in Catalonia was **2 hours and 43 minutes**, one-quarter less than in January-April 2022 and one hour under the average consumption among European citizens.

RADIO viewing time

CATALONIA



EUROPE



An average of **1 hour and 37 minutes** is spent listening to the radio seven days a week, which is similar to the previous quarter (1 hour and 40 min) and also lower than the average time in Europe (-1 hour and 15 min.)

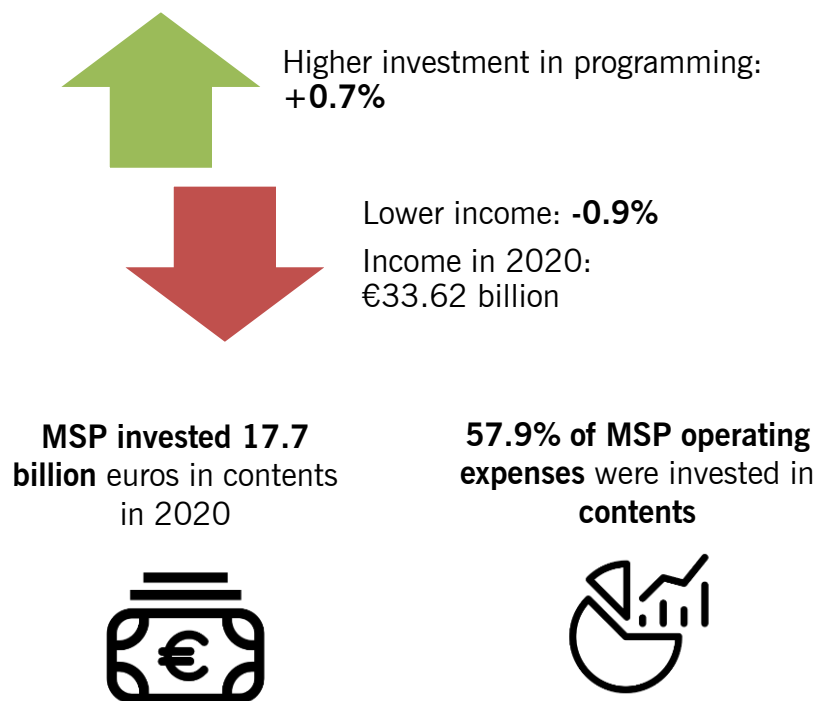
Source: EGM 2nd sweep 2022 (Catalonia Data) and European Broadcasting Union (Europe Data TV and radio).



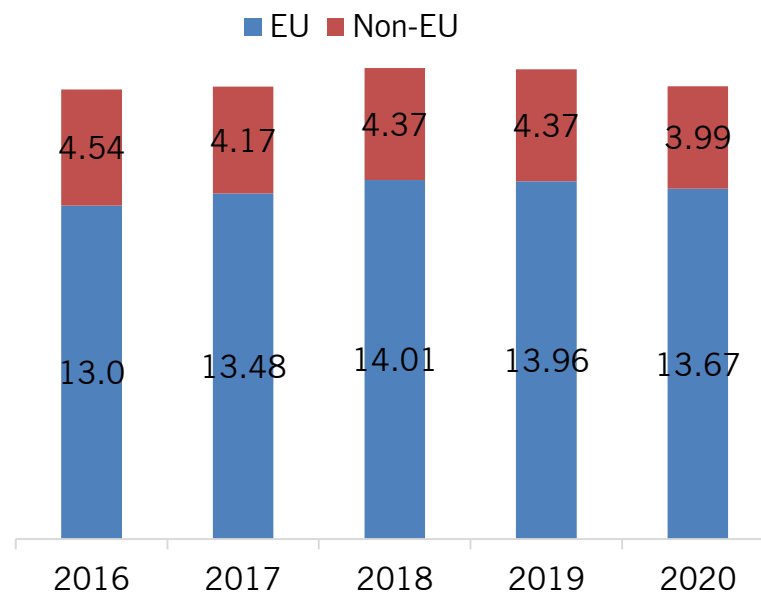
Public service: Engine of European production (1)

The public service media (PSM) are an engine of audiovisual production in Europe

In the period 2016-2020, even though income dropped 1%, PSM invested 0.7% more in contents.



Investment in programming by the public service media. Period 2016-2020 (in billions of euros)



Source: European Broadcasting Union (2022). [Public Service's Media Contribution to the Creative Sector](#). (Analysis of 22 media in 21 European markets).

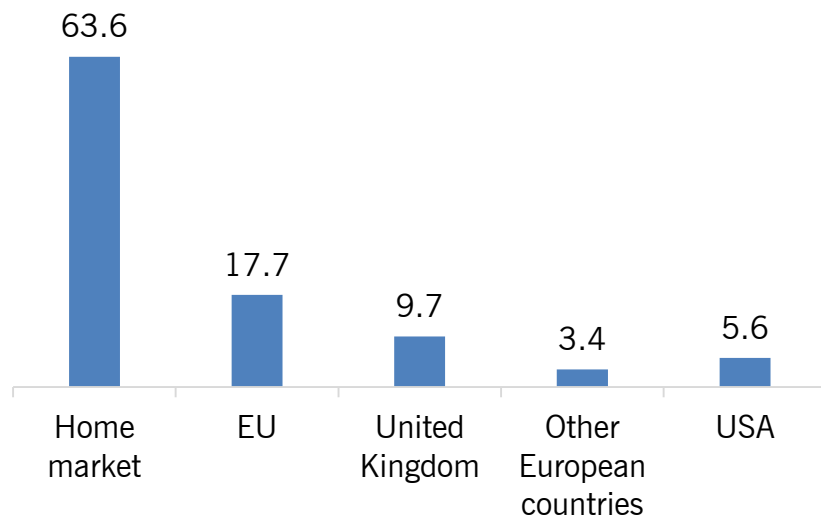


Public service: Engine of European production (2)

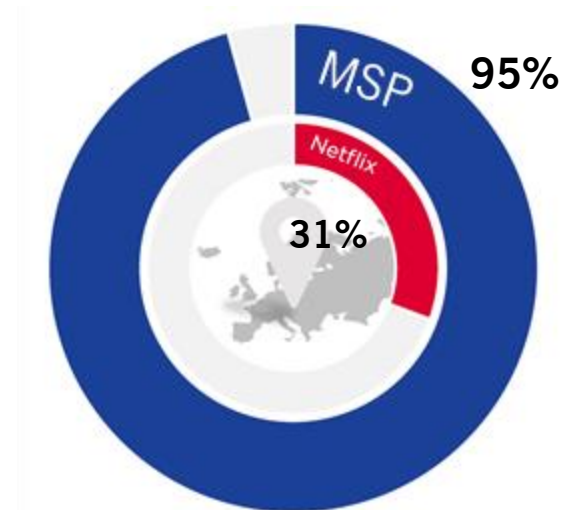
In 2022, almost **95%** of the **contents on demand (VoD)** acquired by the **public service media** for their online platforms come from **European producers** (home market, EU, United Kingdom and others).

In comparison, **only 31%** of the content available on the **Netflix VoD service** is produced in Europe.

Origin of VoD contents acquired by the public media and available on their online platforms (in %). 2022



Availability of European-produced contents. Public service media vs. Netflix



Source: European Broadcasting Union (2022). [Public Service's Media Contribution to the Creative Sector](#). (Analysis of 22 media in 21 European markets).



Breakdown of DTT in Catalonia

TV channel Commercial TV Public TV



Catalan households receive between 35 channels openly broadcast: 8 Catalan TV channels, 26 Spanish TV channels and the local TV channels.

83 TV channels
openly broadcast

7 out of 10 are commercial TV channels
and half are local.

8 Catalan channels



4 public

4 commercial



26 Spanish channels



5 public

21 commercial

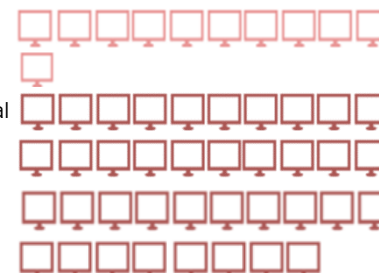


49 local channels



11 public

38 commercial



Note: BIAC uses the term channel (usual term) to refer to the DTT programmes (technical and administrative term) broadcast by each multiplex (MUX). The television channels that broadcast in high definition simulcast are counted only once (TV3, Barça TV, La 1, Clan, Teleduarte, Antena 3, laSexta, Telecinco and Cuatro).

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council (Catalan and local DTT channels) and Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation (Spanish TV channels). September 2022.



Catalan TDT channels

TV channel Commercial TV Public TV

By ownership, supply and vehicular language

Catalan

8 channels	4 public channels 50%	Corporació Catalana de Mitjans Audiovisuals (CCMA)
	4 commercial channels 50%	

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. September 2022.

Spanish DTT channels

 TV channel  Commercial TV  Public TV

By ownership, supply and vehicular language

 Spanish

26 channels	5 public channels 19%	Corporación de Radio y Televisión Española (CRTVE)     				
	21 commercial channels 81%	Atresmedia Televisión      	Mediaset España       	SQUIRREL MEDIA   UNIDAD EDITORIAL  	ÁBSIDE MEDIA  Real Madrid Televisión  	SECUOYA  KISS MEDIA 

Nota: CRTVE broadcasts content in Catalan for Catalonia through La 1, La 2 and Canal 24 Horas channels / ÁBSIDE MEDIA is the brand under which the Spanish Episcopal Conference (CEE) has gathered the Church's media, with COPE and TRECE at the forefront.

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council and corporate websites of audiovisual communication service providers. September 2022.



Local DTT channels (1)

Public TV Commercial TV Language used

By ownership, supply and vehicular language

Catalan

49 channels	11 public channels 22%	
	38 commercial channels 78%	Tevecat Ebre Segre Corisa Media Grup Taelus CB Global Media ETV Prosa Cadena Pirenaica RTV Doble Columna Mola

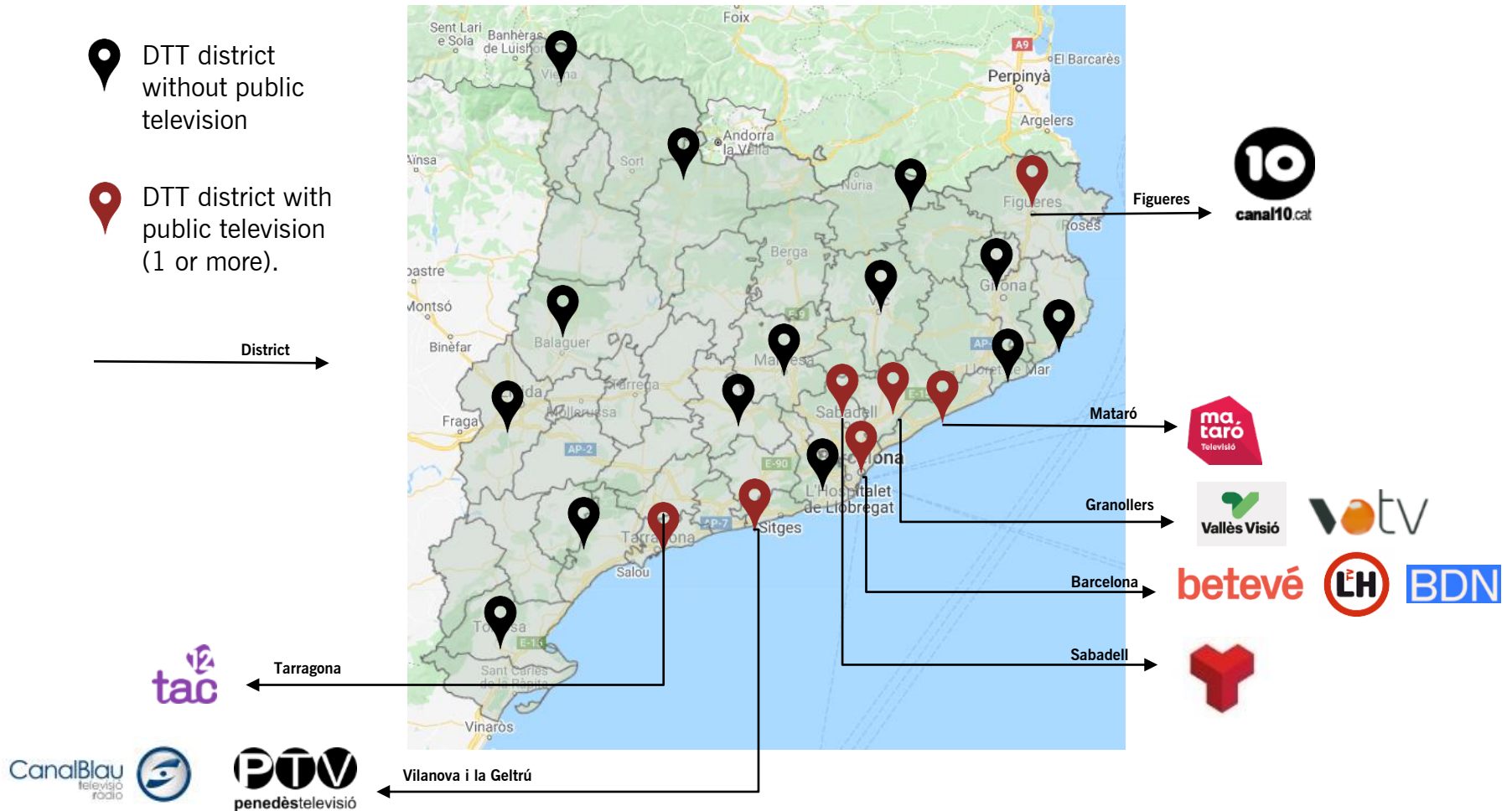
Note: Private channels are listed by communication groups, if applicable.

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. September 2022.



Local DTT channels (2)

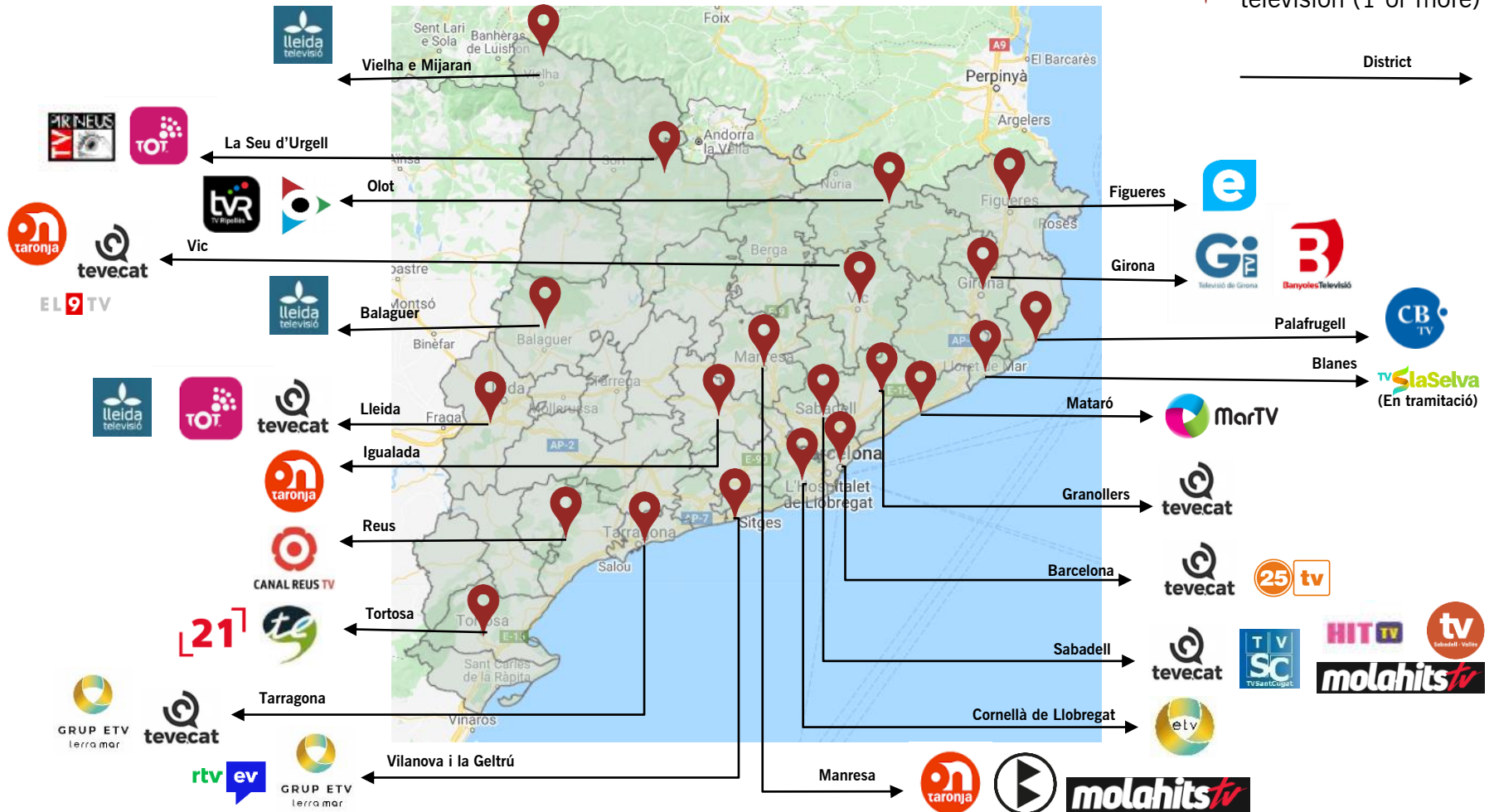
11 public television DTT channels distributed in 7 DTT district



Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. September 2022.



 DTT district with television (1 or more)



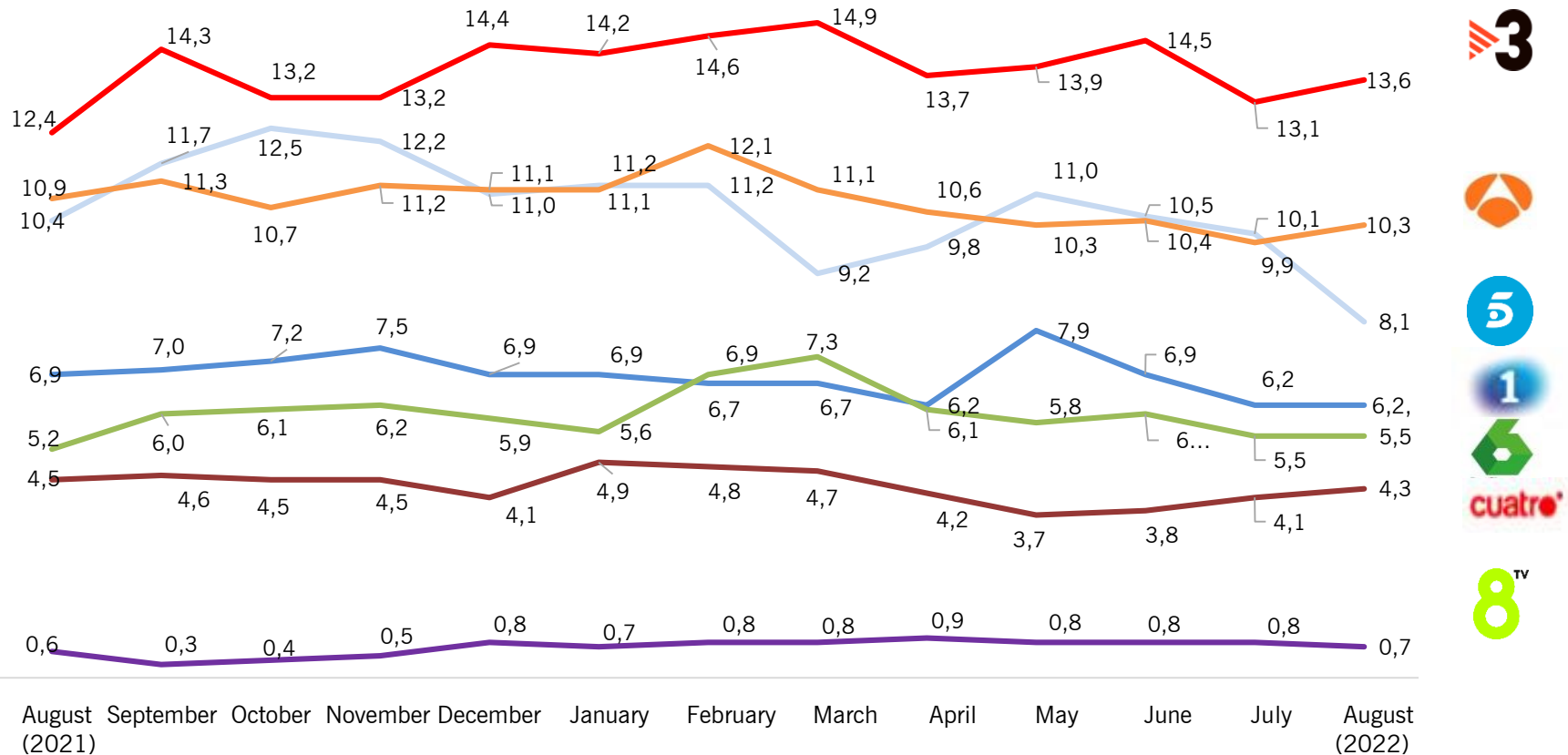
Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. September 2022.



DDT audiences (1)

Monthly trend in the share of the main DTT channels in Catalonia

(in %, from August 21 to August 2022)



Note: *Share* is the percentage of individuals watching a specific channel in relation to the total number of individuals watching TV at that time.

Source: [Barlovento Comunicaci3n](https://www.barlovento.com).



DDT audiences (2)

Monthly share per channel in Catalonia. January to August 2022 (in % in descending order according to August results)

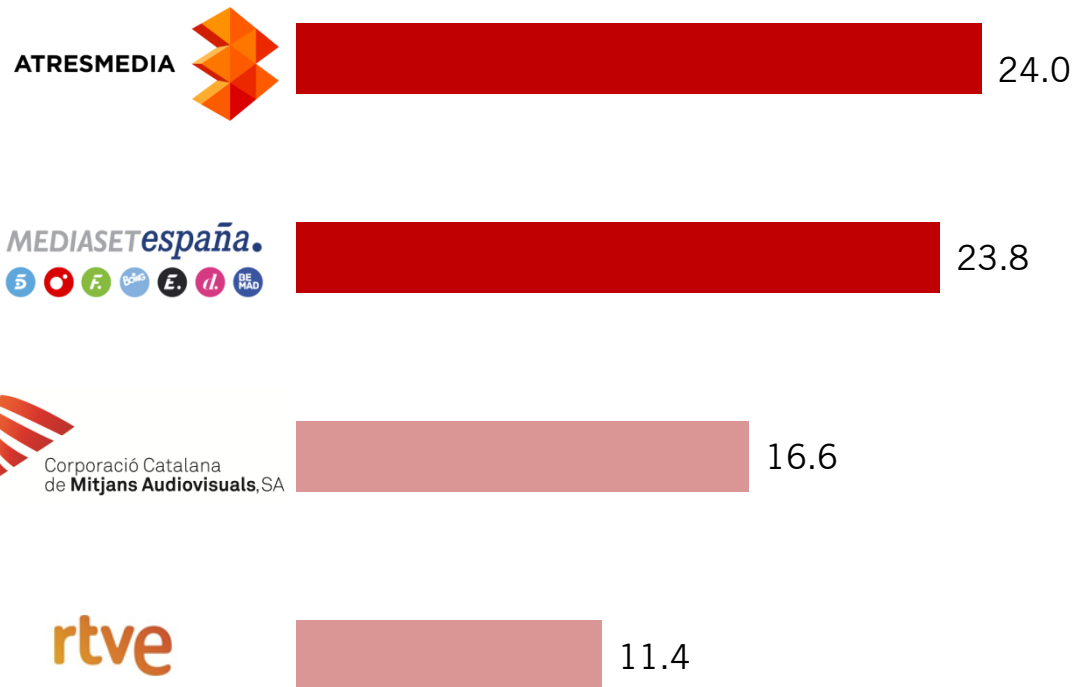
Cadena	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
TV3	14.2	14.6	14.9	13.7	13.9	14.5	13.1	13.6
Antena 3 TV	11.1	12.1	11.1	10.6	10.3	10.4	9.9	10.3
Telecinco	11.2	11.2	9.2	9.8	11.0	10.5	10.1	8.1
La1	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.2	7.9	6.9	6.8	6.2
laSexta	5.6	6.9	7.3	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.5
Cuatro	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3
Energy	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.2
Divinity	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.3
La2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1
Atreseries	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.0
Dmax	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0
Neox	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9
Paramount Network	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.7
FDF	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7
Nova	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6
DKISS	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6
3/24	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5
TRECE	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5
MEGA	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3
BeMad	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
TEN	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Gol	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
TDP	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8
8tv	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Esport3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Boing	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
24h	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Super3/33	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Clan	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Disney Channel	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: [Barlovento Comunicación](#).



DDT audiences (and 3)

Audience share in Catalonia. August 2022 (in %)



Source: Own elaboration with [Barlovento Comunicación](#) data.



Subscriptions to IPTV platforms

Households and subscribers to the main pay-IPTV platforms. Catalonia. April-May 2022

IPTV	HOUSEHOLDS		SUBSCRIBERS	
				
	711,828	23.4%	1,567,276	23.6%
	179,478	5.9%	458,229	6.9%
	139,932	4.6%	292,204	4.4%

Movistar+ is still the leading IPTV, with 1.5 million subscribers, although, just like Orange TV, it is losing audience compared to the previous wave.

Vodafone TV has recovered from its decline early in the year and is verging on a 5% market share.

Note: The answers can be multiple, as the same household or individual can have one or more subscriptions to pay platforms, either IPTV or OTT.

Source: EGM – Catalonia Data. 2nd sweep 2022. Base: 3.042.000 Households and 6.641.000 people.



Subscriptions to OTT services

Households and subscribers to the main pay-OTT platforms. Catalonia. April -May 2022

OTT PLATFORMS	HOUSEHOLDS 		SUBSCRIBERS 	
NETFLIX	1,706,562	56.1%	4,051,010	61.0%
prime video	1,128,582	37.1%	2,649,759	39.9%
HBOmax	614,484	20.2%	1,354,764	20.4%
Disney+	550,602	18.1%	1,294,995	19.5%
DAZN	225,108	7.4%	517,998	7.8%
FILMIN	127,764	4.2%	265,640	4.0%
Rakuten TV	91,260	3.0%	219,153	3.3%
Altres proveïdors	389,376	12.8%	929,740	14.0%

The OTT ranking remains the **same** as the last wave, with minimum changes in the number of subscribers to the leading platforms.

Netflix is the first choice, with **61% and 4 million subscribers**. Second is **Amazon Prime Video**, with **2.6 million**, and third is **HBO Max**, with **1.3 million**, trailed closely by **Disney+**.

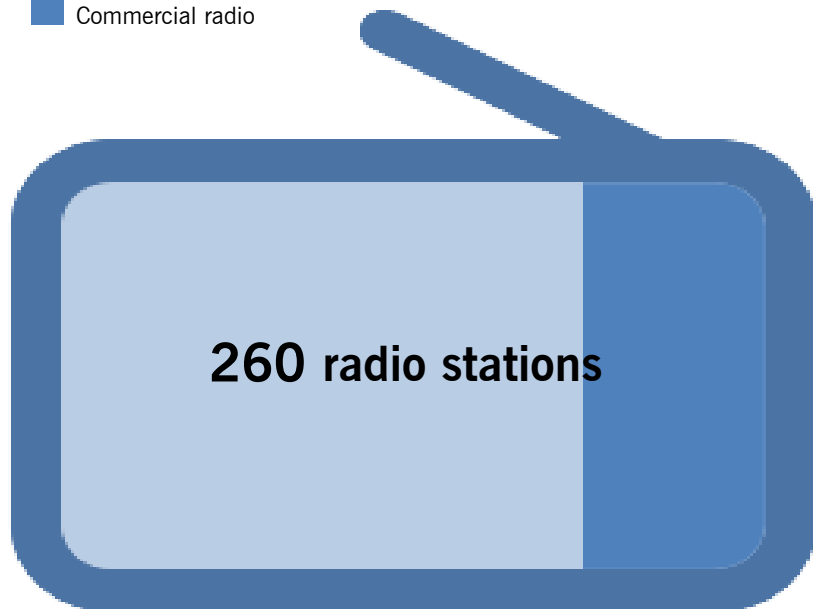
Big news is the growth in the **'Other Providers'** section, which has reached almost one million people (around 14%).

Source: EGM – Catalonia Data. 2nd sweep 2022. Base: 3,043,000 households and 6,641,000 people



Breakdown of radio stations in Catalonia

Public radio
Commercial radio



Households in Catalonia receive more than 30 radio stations on average: 12 Catalan radio stations, 19 Spanish and also local radio stations.

12 Catalan stations

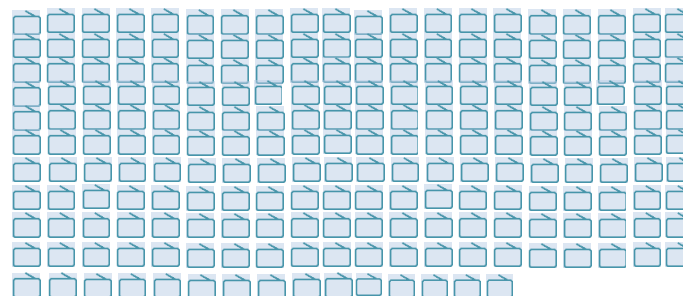
5 public
7 commercial

18 Spanish stations

4 public
14 commercial

230 local stations

215 public



15 commercial



Note: within the BIAC, a broadcaster / station means a radio media that broadcasts by one or more frequencies.

Source: CAC (local FM), CCMA (Catalan FM) and Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation (Spanish public FM). September 2022.

Public radio

By service area and language of broadcast

 Language used

224 public radio	5 catalan radios	CCMA (frequencies map)       Catalan
	4 spanish radios	CRTVE (frequencies map)      Spanish
	215 local radios	(Exemples d'emissores municipals)              Catalan

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council (local FM), Corporació Catalana de Mitjans Audiovisuals (Catalan FM) and Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation (Spanish FM). September 2022.



Commercial radio

By service area and language of broadcast

 Language used

36 commercial radios	7 catalan radios	GODÓ   FLAIX  TELE TAXI  ESTEL  PRISA   Catalan
	14 spanish radios	PRISA       ÁBSIDE MEDIA    ATRESMEDIA    RADIO BLANCA  UNIDAD EDITORIAL   Spanish (except for disconnexions)
	15 local radios	     EL 9 FM           Catalan

Note: Canal Taronja Ràdio (94.4 Roses) begins its broadcast in September 2022

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. September 2022.



Public municipal radio stations by county

From La Selva To Terra Alta



Selva

- [Ràdio Arbúcies](#) (107.6)
- Ràdio Blanes (97.7)
- [Selva FM Breda](#) (107.9)
- [Caldes FM](#) (107.9)
- Ràdio DOS 84

- [Nova Ràdio Lloret](#) (90.2)
- [Selva FM](#) (101.1)
- [Ràdio St. Hilari](#) (107.3)
- [Ràdio Bonmatí](#) (107.1)
- Ràdio Tossa (107.8)



Solsonès

- Ràdio Pinós (107.0)
- [Solsona FM](#) (107.5)



Tarragonès

- [Altafulla Ràdio](#) (107.4)
- [Constantí Ràdio](#) (97.9)
- [Ràdio Morell](#) (98.3)

- [Berà Ràdio](#) (107.7)
- [Tarragona Ràdio](#) (96.7)
- Ona La Torre (107.0)



Terra Alta

- Ràdio Batea (107.1)
- [Ràdio Gandesa](#) (107.9)

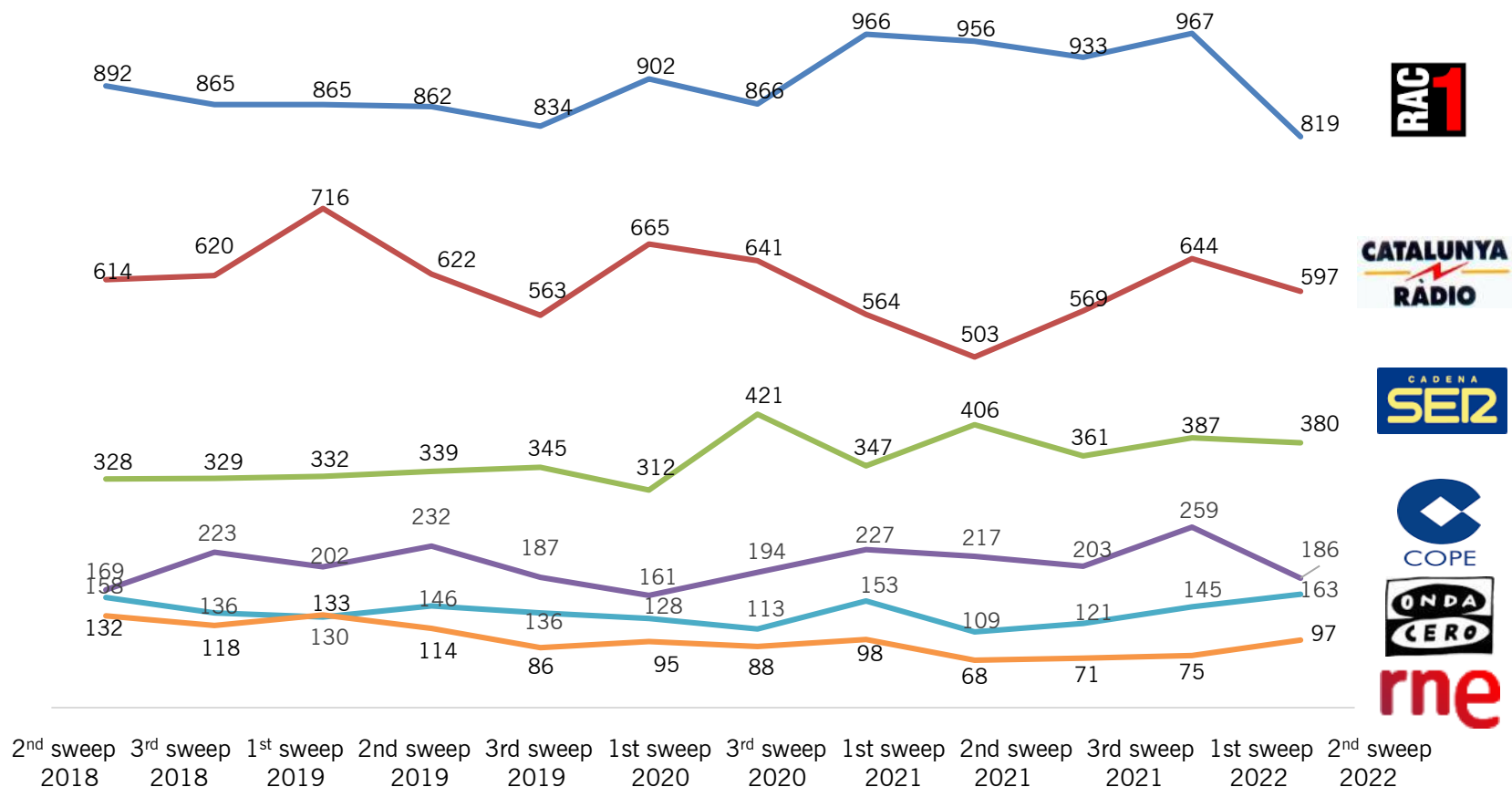
Source: CAC, corporate webpages of local broadcasters and Idescat (map). Consulted: September 2022



Radio audiences (1)

General radio ranking. Audiences. 2nd sweep 2018 – 2nd sweep 2022

(from Monday to Friday, in thousands)



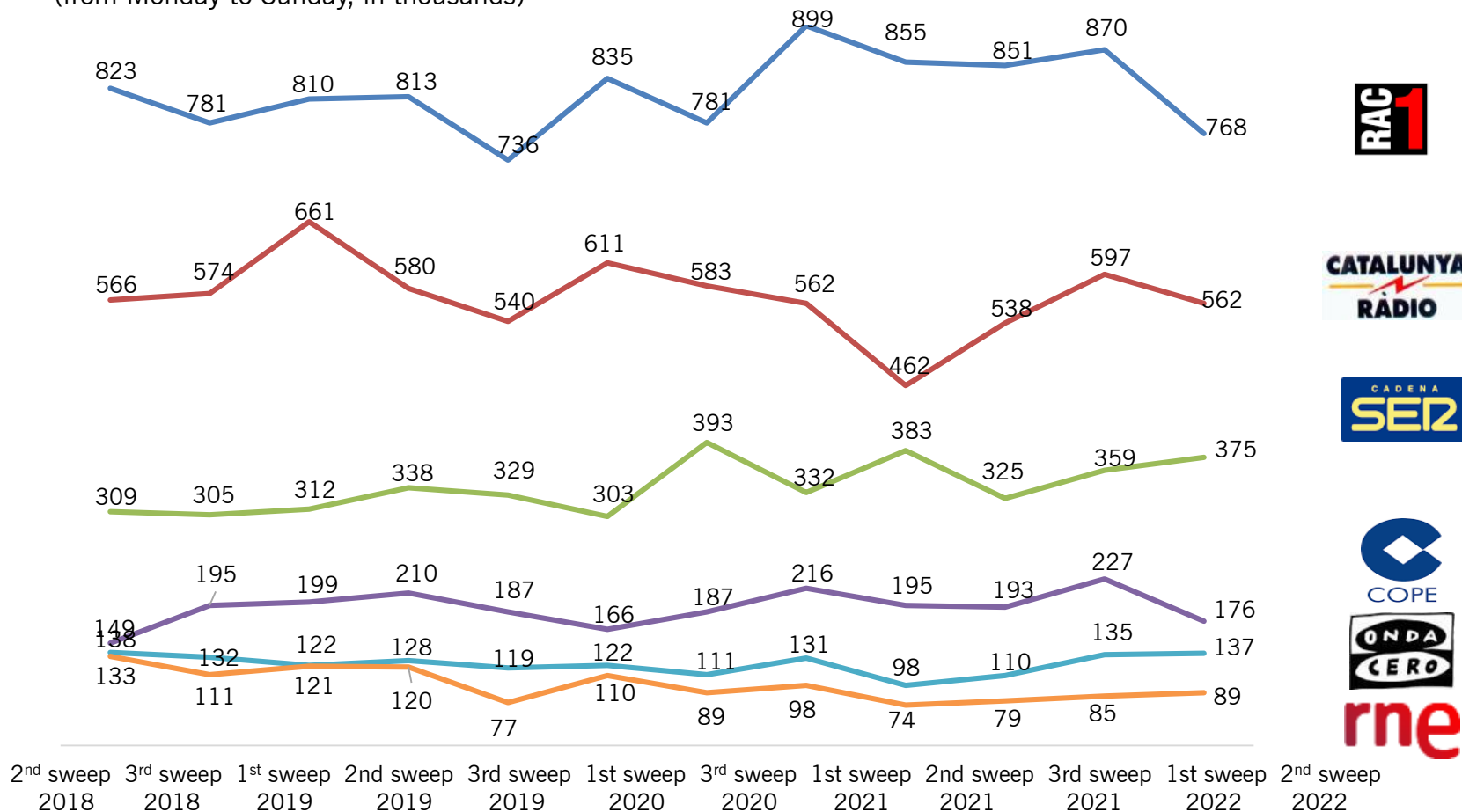
Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 2nd sweep 2022. Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 the EGM did not carry out the second sweep.



Radio audiences (2)

General radio ranking. Audiences. 2nd sweep 2018 – 2nd sweep 2022

(from Monday to Sunday, in thousands)



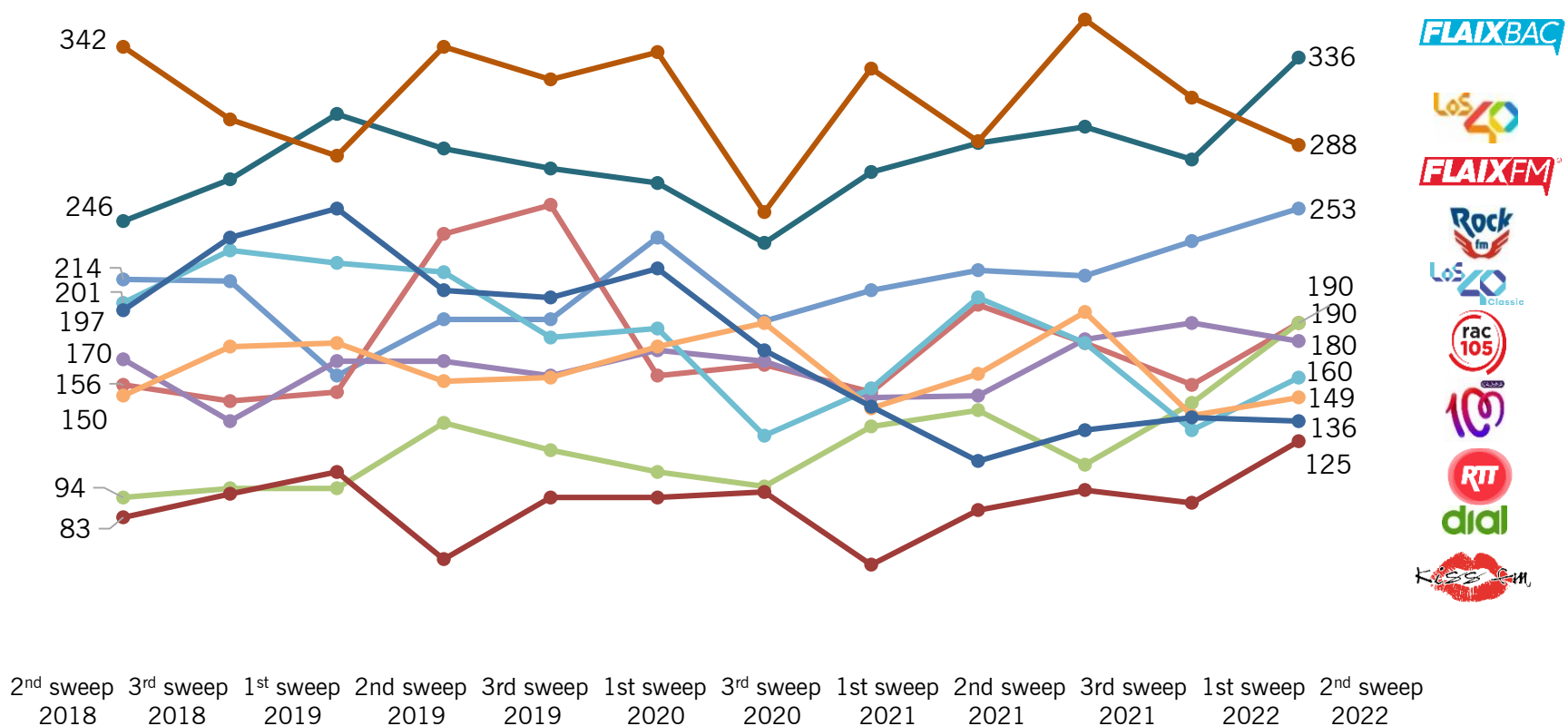
Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 2nd sweep 2022. Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 the EGM did not carry out the second sweep.



Radio audiences (3)

Music radio ranking. Audiences. 2nd sweep 2018 – 2nd sweep 2022

(from Monday to Friday, in thousands)



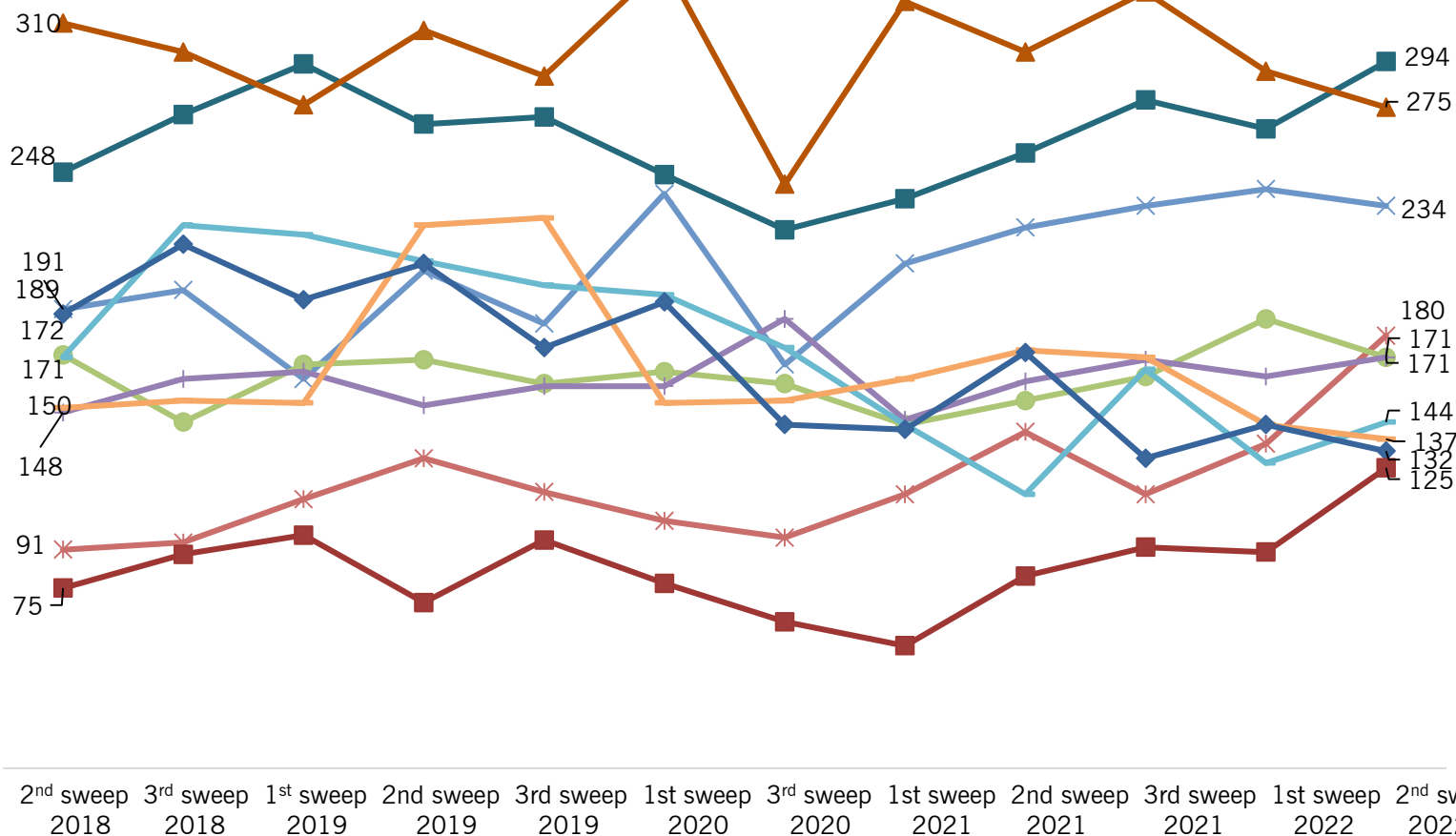
Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 2nd sweep 2022. Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 the EGM did not carry out the second sweep.



Radio audiences (4)

Music radio ranking. Audiences. 2nd sweep 2018 – 2nd sweep 2022

(from Monday to Sunday, in thousands)



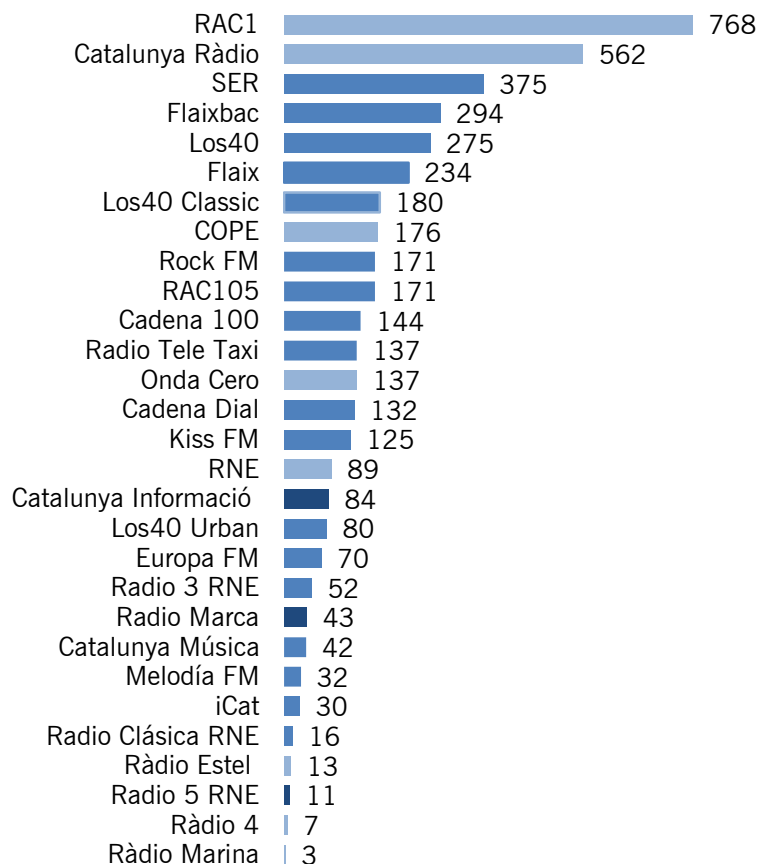
Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 2nd sweep 2022. Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 the EGM did not carry out the second sweep.



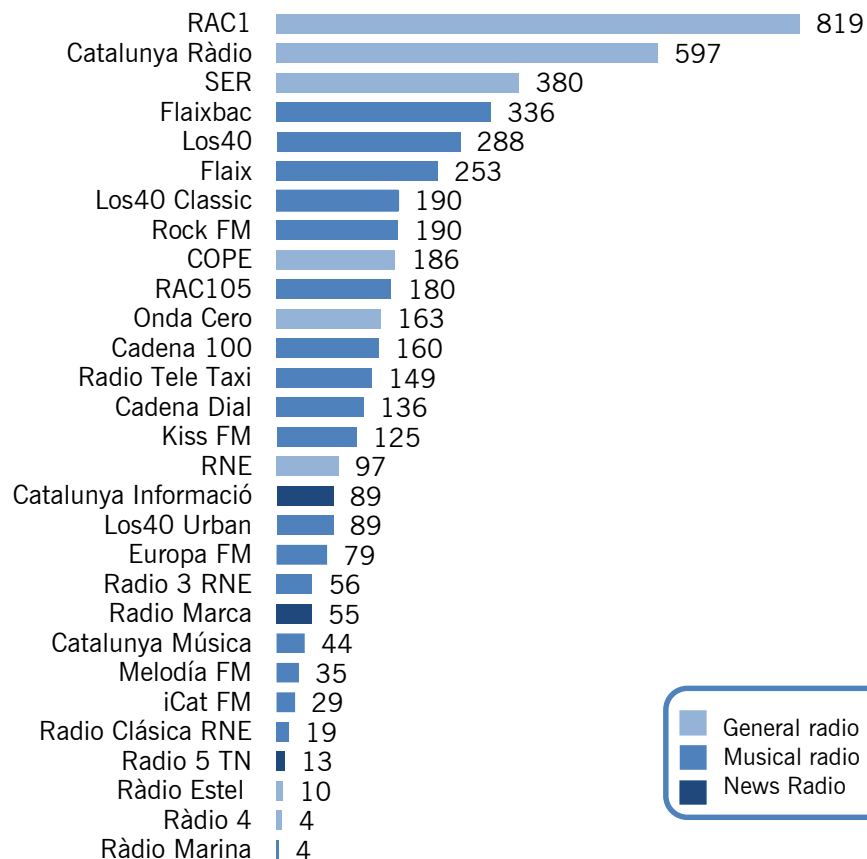
Radio audiences (5)

Cumulative daily radio audiences in Catalonia (in thousands, out of total population, day prior to interview)

Monday to Sunday



Monday to Friday



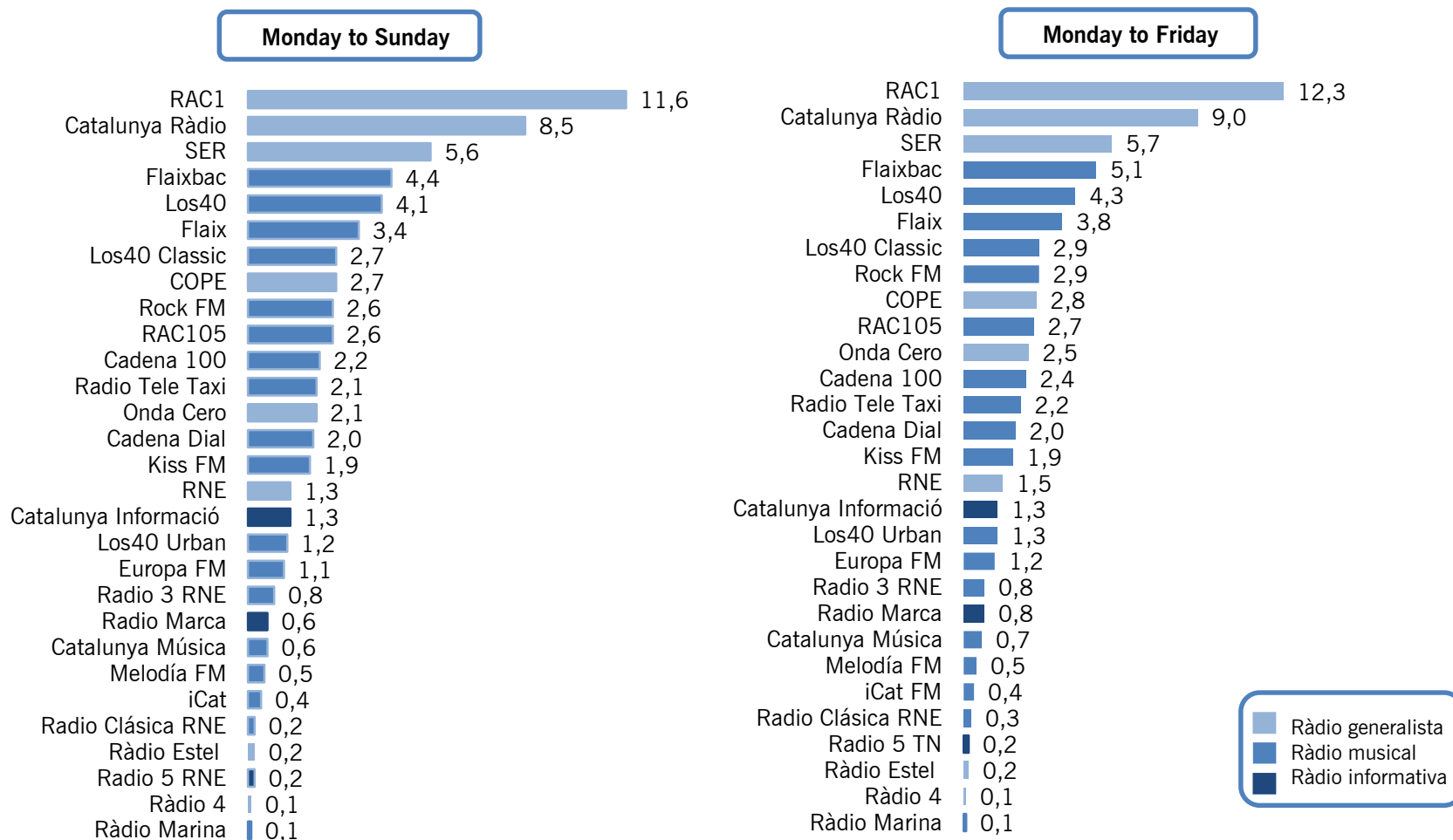
General radio
 Musical radio
 News Radio

Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 2nd sweep 2022. Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 the EGM did not carry out the second sweep.



Radio audiences (and 6)

Cumulative daily radio audiences in Catalonia (in %, out of total population, day prior to interview)



Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 2nd sweep 2022. Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 the EGM did not carry out the second sweep.



Focus. Uses and perceptions of the audiovisual media

This note presents the results of the latest [Omnibus of the Government of Catalonia](#) (August 2022), a periodic study on issues of interest for Catalonia such as territory, economy, security, society, culture, education, public administration and management and health, among others.

The study is promoted by the [Centre of Opinion Studies](#), the reference organisation on public opinion studies within the Government of Catalonia.

The Audiovisual Council of Catalonia (CAC) participated in developing the Omnibus questionnaire in the section on **‘Media and information society’**, with questions on uses and perceptions of the media.

Info on the study

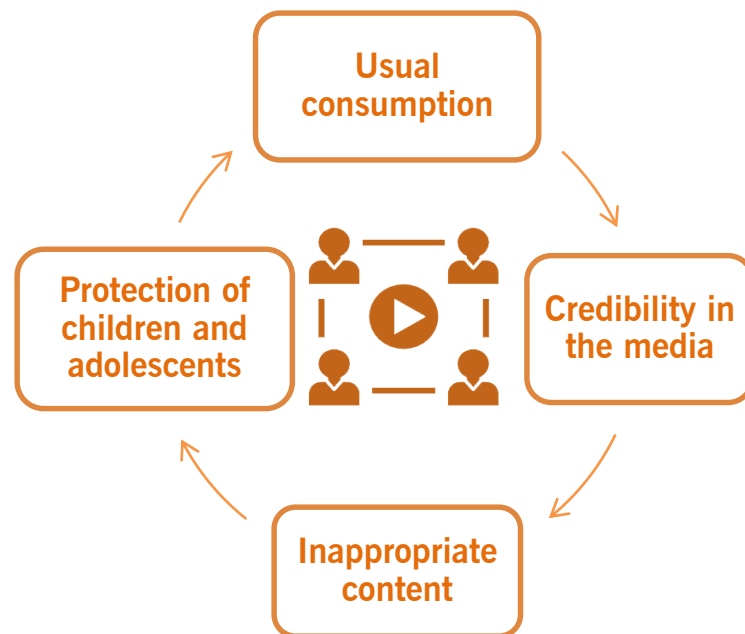
Sample: 1,200 people aged 18 or over.

Area: Catalonia.

Methodology: Quantitative.

In-person survey lasting at most 30 minutes.

Fieldwork: From 9 to 30 May 2022.



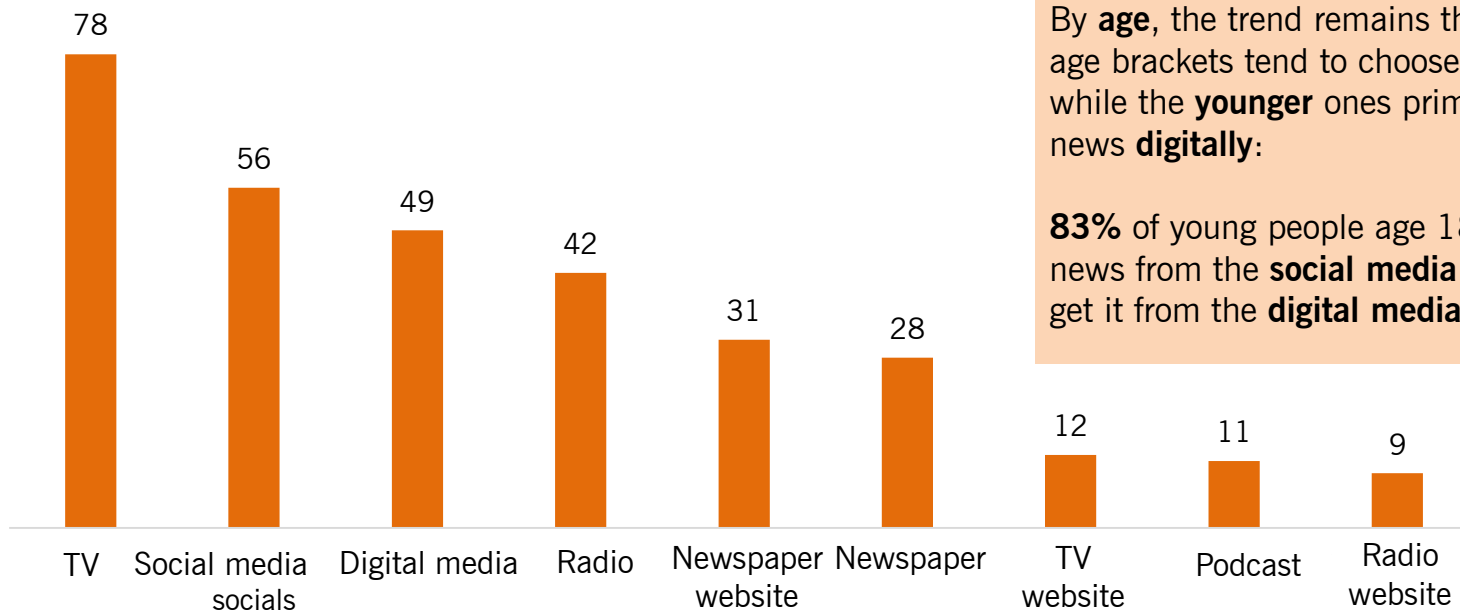


Focus. How Catalonia's citizens get their news

TV is the first choice for news in Catalonia, standing at 78%.

The **social media** and **digital media** come in second and third as the news channels used the most.

There are no noteworthy differences between men and women, with two exceptions: **men are more likely to get their news from newspapers** (33%) and **podcasts** (15%) **than women** (23% and 8%, respectively).



By **age**, the trend remains the same: the **oldest** age brackets tend to choose **traditional** media, while the **younger** ones primarily get their news **digitally**:

83% of young people age 18 to 34 get their news from the **social media**, while **two-thirds** get it from the **digital media**.

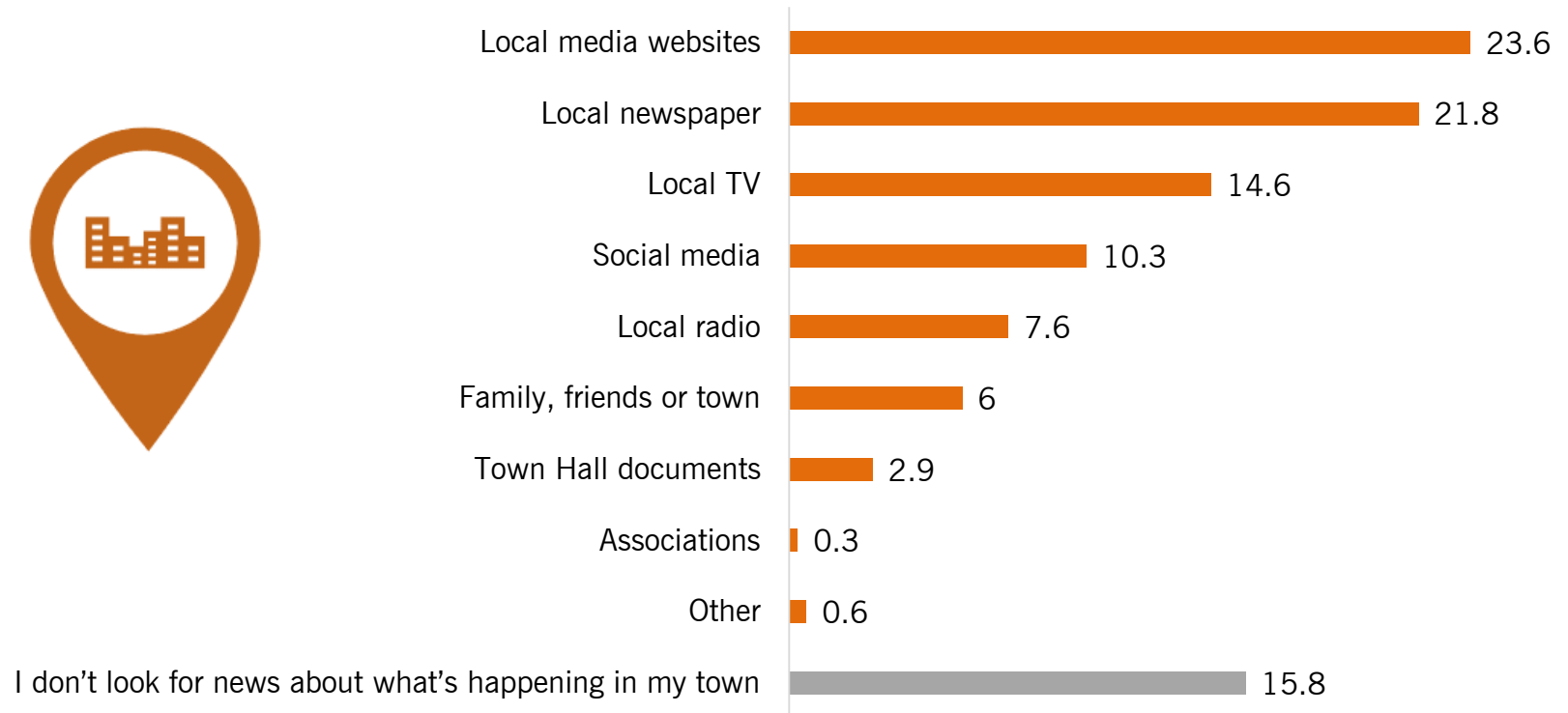
P41. On a regular day, what media do you use to get the news? (N=1,190, multiple choice %)

Source: Centre of Opinion Studies. [Omnibus of the Government of Catalonia. 2022-1](#). August 2022



Focus. How citizens get their local news

Local media and **local newspaper websites** are citizens' main sources of news on their town. **16%** of the respondents say that **they do not seek news** on what is happening in their town.



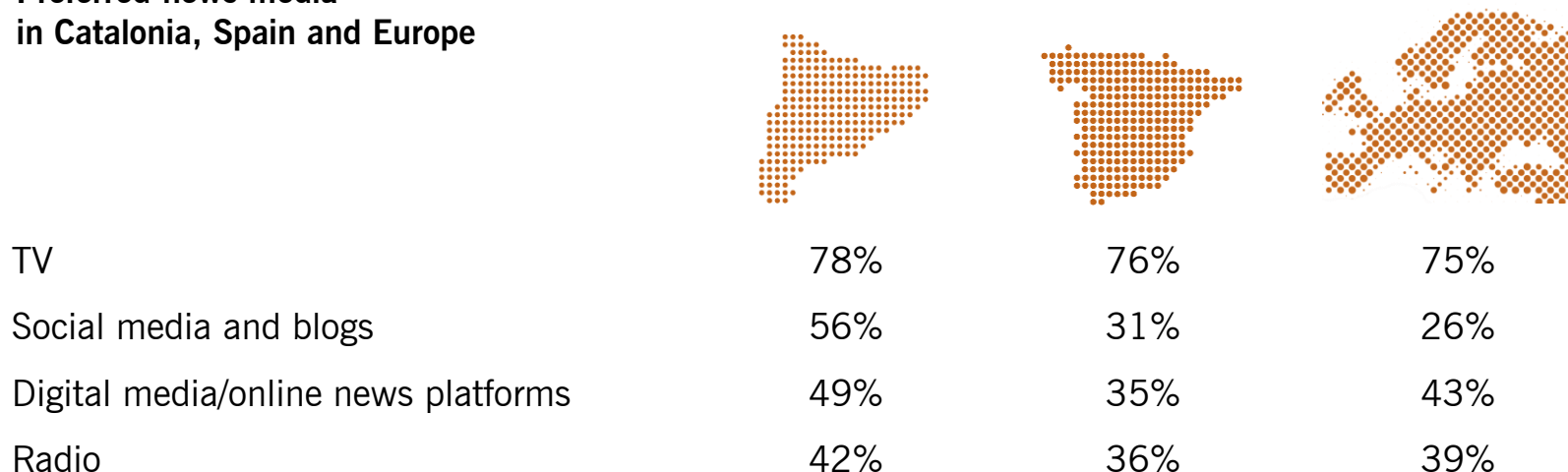
P50. What media do you use to get the news on your town? (N=1,200, multiple choice %)

Source: Centre of Opinion Studies. [Omnibus of the Government of Catalonia. 2022-1](#). August 2022



Focus. How citizens get their news by territory

Preferred news media in Catalonia, Spain and Europe



Question on Catalonia: P41. On a regular day, what media do you use to get the news? (N=1,190, multiple choice %)
Question on Spain and Europe: Pq3t. Which of these media have you used the most to get news in the past seven days?
(Multiple choice, top five responses. EU 27)

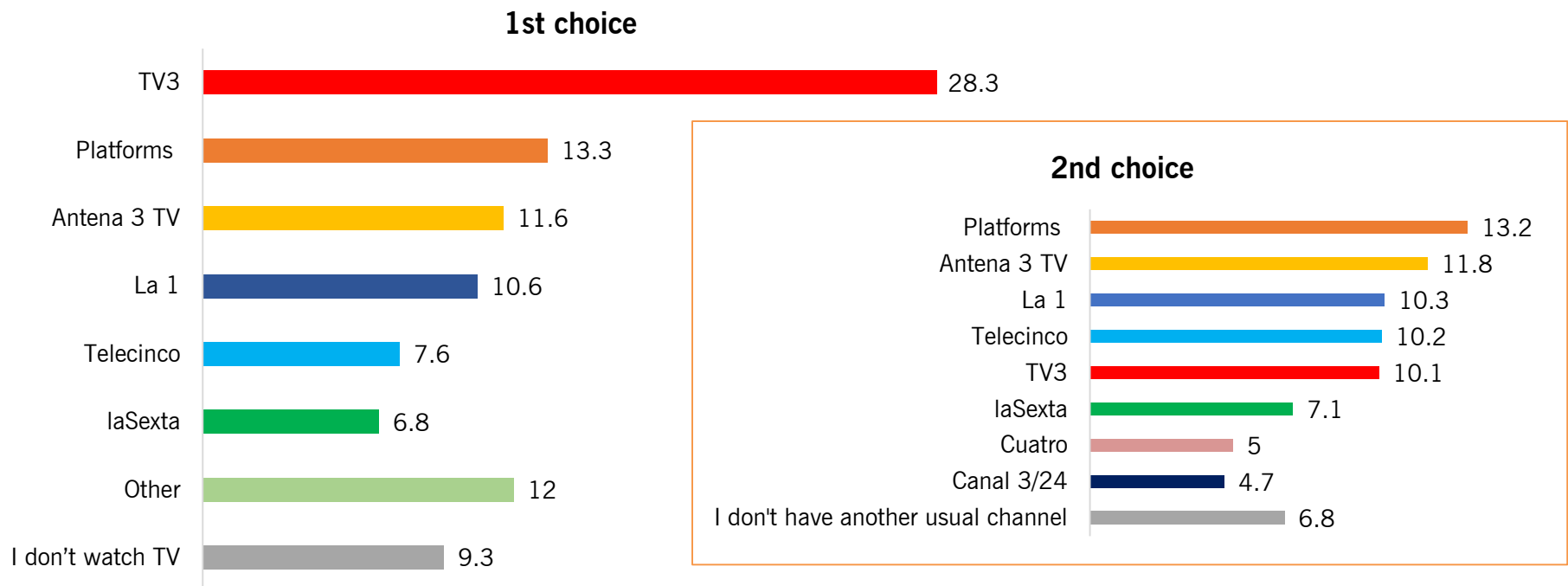
Note: When interpreting the figures, bear in mind that the two sources used different methodologies.
Data on Catalonia: Centre of Opinion Studies. [Omnibus of the Government of Catalonia. 2022-1](#). August 2022.
Data on Spain and Europe: European Parliament. [Flash Eurobarometer. News & Media Survey 2022](#).



Focus. Usual TV and audiovisual consumption

TV3 is the channel **watched the most in Catalonia.**

It is worth noting that **13.3%** of the respondents **prefer platforms as their first choice over general channels** like **Antena 3 TV or La 1**. Given a question on **their second most usual choice**, **platforms** rank higher than TV channels.



P42. What TV or audiovisual channel do you watch the most? (N=1,200, multiple choice %)

P43: And what other TV or audiovisual channel do you watch the most? (N=1,200, multiple choice %)

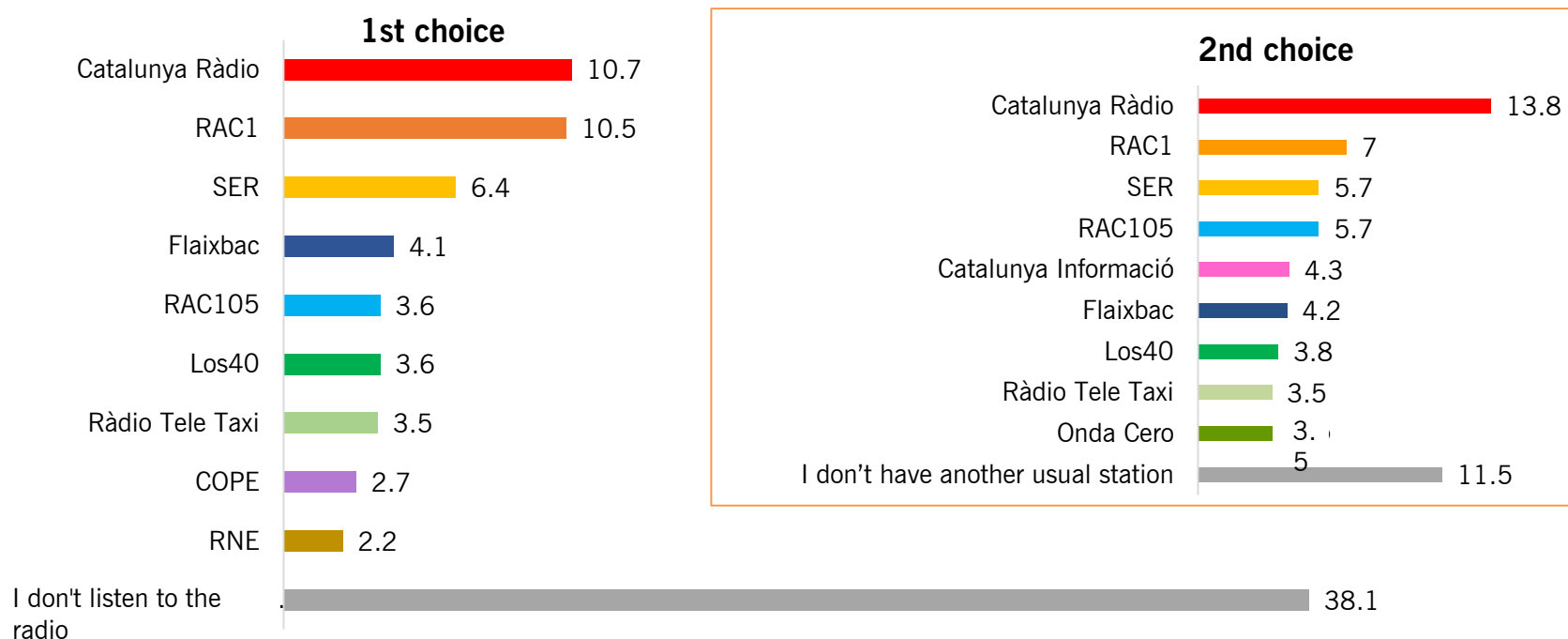
Source: Centre of Opinion Studies. [Omnibus of the Government of Catalonia. 2022-1](#). August 2022



Focus. Usual radio consumption

38% of the respondents do not regularly listen to the radio.

By stations, **Catalunya Ràdio** and **RAC1** are listened to the most.
These two stations are also the most common second choice.



P44. What radio station do you listen to the most? (N=1,200, multiple choice %)

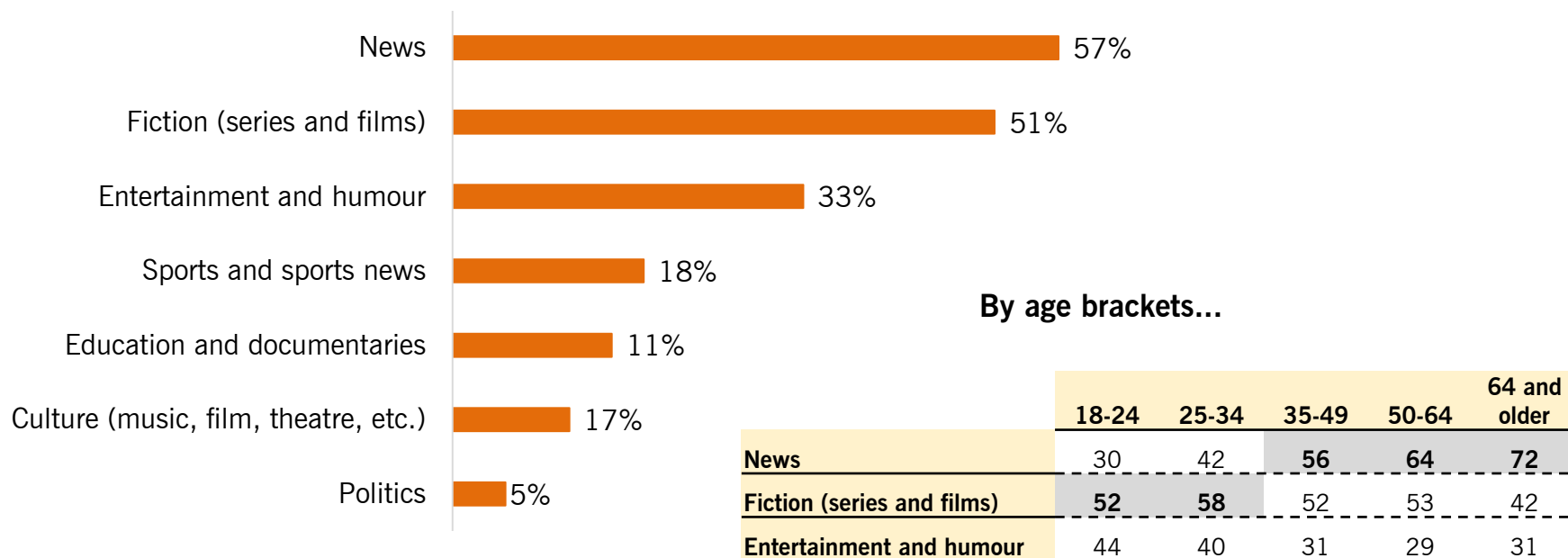
P45: And what other radio station do you listen to the most? (N=729, multiple choice %)

Source: Centre of Opinion Studies. [Omnibus of the Government of Catalonia. 2022-1](#). August 2022



Focus. Consumption of audiovisual contents by type

News is the audiovisual content **watched the most** by Catalan audiences, although the youngest segments (people aged 18 to 34) prefer **fiction (series and films)**. **Entertainment and humour** contents come in third in the ranking of the audiovisual programmes watched the most in all age groups.



P46. What type of audiovisual content do you watch the most often? (N=1,200, multiple choice %)

Shaded and bold, the options chosen the most by each age bracket.

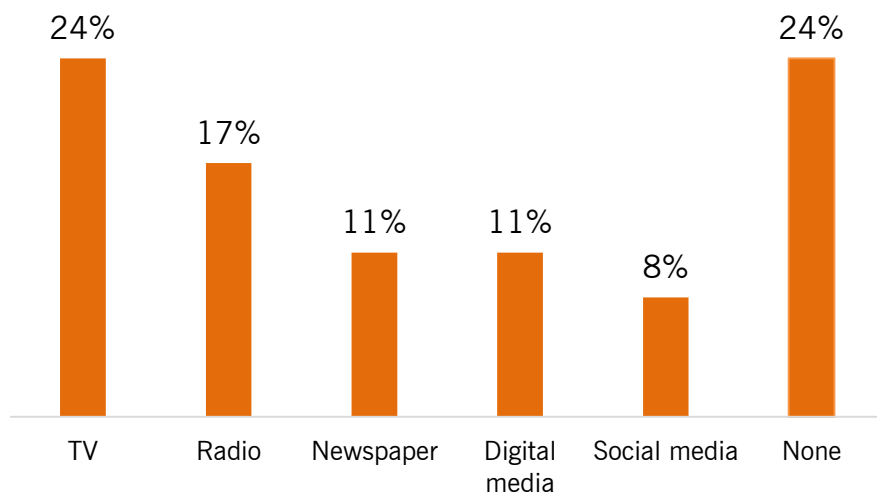
Source: Centre of Opinion Studies. [Omnibus of the Government of Catalonia. 2022-1](#). August 2022.



Focus. Credibility of the audiovisual media

According to the interviewees, the **traditional media** (TV and radio) provide the most **credible** news. Worth highlighting is the high number of people who don't believe any media is credible.

People aged 35 to 49 trust the **digital media** more than the traditional media, unlike people in the older age segment.



The perception of media credibility by **age brackets...**

	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	64 and older
TV	6.8	15.4	28.7	21.5	27.6
Radio	4.5	11.6	30.2	30.2	23.6
Newspaper	10.0	7.7	23.8	30.0	28.5
Digital media	11.8	25.2	38.6	14.2	10.2
Social media	13.0	22.0	37.0	24.0	4.0
None	9.2	13.4	31.1	24.4	21.9

P48. What media do you generally believe provides the most credible news? (N=1,200, multiple choice %)
Shaded and bold, the options chosen the most by each age bracket.

Source: Centre of Opinion Studies. [Omnibus of the Government of Catalonia. 2022-1](#). August 2022



Focus. Trusted sources of information

Trusted sources of information in Spain and Europe



Public TV and radio	45%	49%
Newspapers	44%	39%
Private TV and radio	36%	27%
Individuals, groups or friends in the social media or platforms	13%	14%
Other online news platforms (including blogs and podcasts)	11%	11%
YouTube and other video exchange platforms	07%	10%
Influencers	05%	05%

Pq12. What news sources do you trust the most? (Maximum 3 responses, %, EU 27)

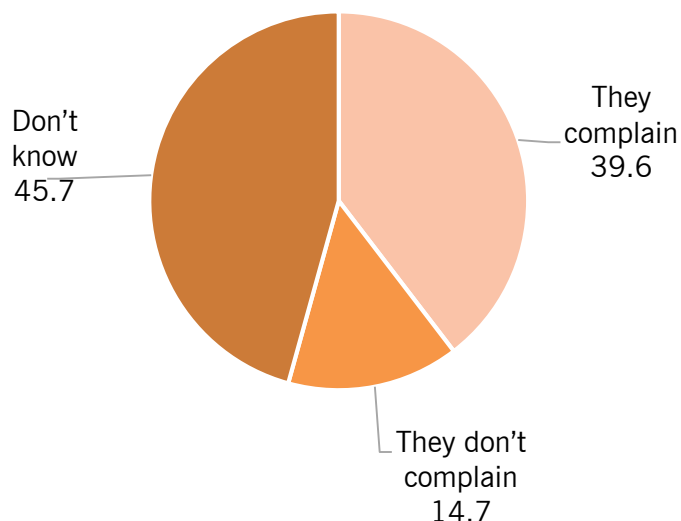
Source: Results for Spain and Europe: European Parliament. [Flash Eurobarometer. News & Media Survey 2022](#).



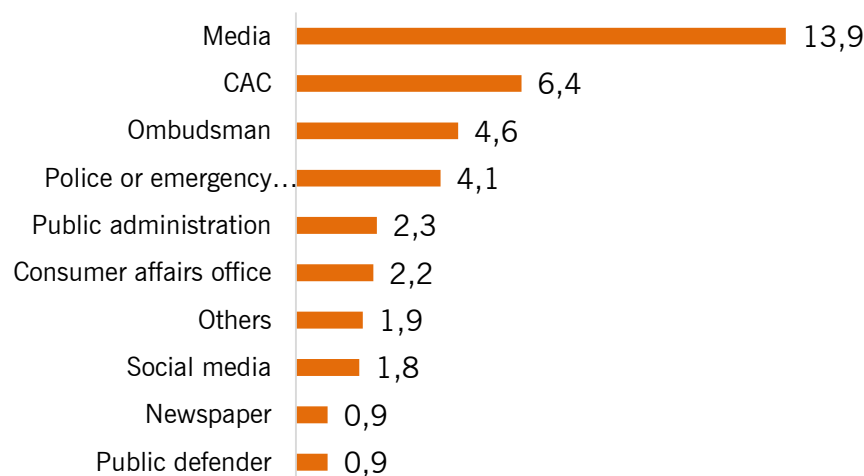
Focus. Reaction to inappropriate content

When faced with inappropriate audiovisual content, **4 out of every 10 people** file a complaint or report. Half of this group addresses the **media** directly or the **Audiovisual Council of Catalonia**.

The low percentage of complaints by citizens, because of a lack of either interest or knowledge, is worth noting.



The complaint is addressed to...



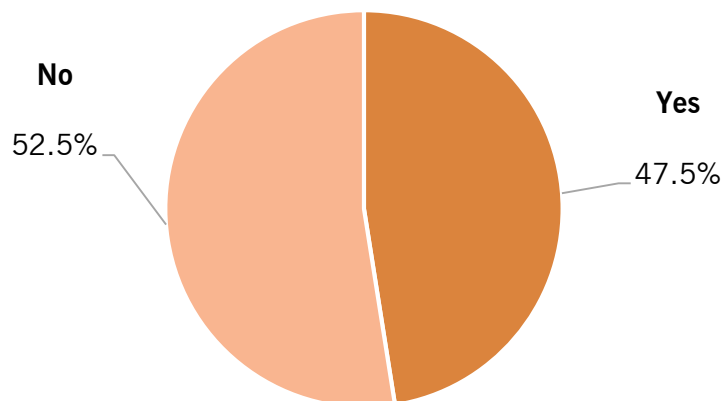
P49. If you want to file a complaint or report about audiovisual content you think is inappropriate, where do you send it?
(N=1,200, multiple choice %)

Source: Centre of Opinion Studies. [Omnibus of the Government of Catalonia. 2022-1](#). August 2022

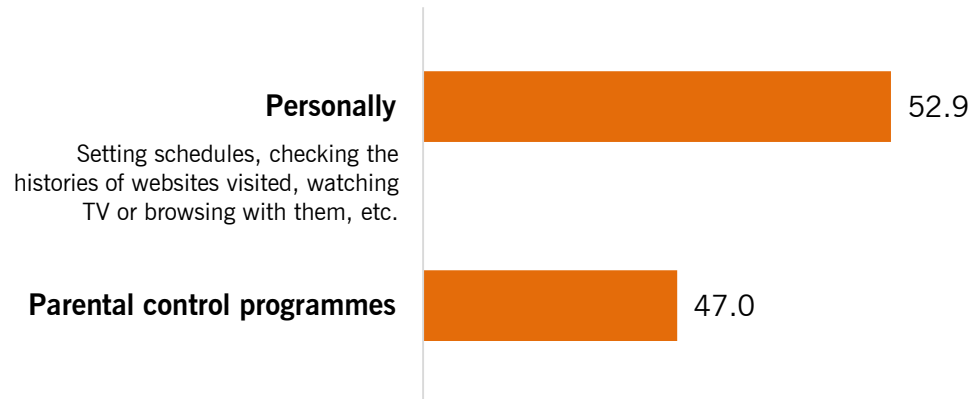


Focus. Protection of children and adolescents

Almost **half** the parents or legal guardians of Catalan children and adolescents surveyed **monitor** the audiovisual content consumed by their children, either **personally** or using **parental control systems**.



The control systems used are...



P52. Do you use any system to control your minor children's access to certain audiovisual contents?
(N=321 (respondents with minor children); single response %

Source: Centre of Opinion Studies. [Omnibus of the Government of Catalonia. 2022-1](#). August 2022.



Flashes (1)



Catalonia: Audiovisual law

On 10 June 2022, the Government of Catalonia publicised the [amendment of the Audiovisual Communication Law of Catalonia](#). The bill regulates issues like the presence of the Catalan and Aranese languages in audiovisual communication services, public service and its governance, the use of the airwaves within the framework of the State's competences, the regulation of services with a license or prior notification, commercial media and inspection activities and the system of infractions and sanctions, among others.



EU: Media Freedom Act

On 16 September, the [European Commission](#) adopted the [European Media Freedom Act](#), which ranks as a Regulation. The matters regulated by the act include protection of editorial independence, the ban on the use of spyware against media and journalists, the financing and transparency of public service media, media ownership, state advertising, and protection against unjustified deletion of online contents, among others.

Now the European Council and Parliament have to debate and approve the act within the ordinary legislative framework.



EU: Approval of the legislative package on digital services

On 5 July, the [European Parliament](#) approved the [Digital Markets Act](#) (DMA, which regulates anti-monopoly policies in the digital market), and the [Digital Services Act](#) (DSA, which regulates core aspects of online audiovisual content distribution).

The DSA establishes digital platforms' new responsibilities, including video exchange platforms, social media and search engines. Both the DSA and the DMA are regulations, which in the EU are higher ranked than directives, and they are wholly and directly applicable in the EU Member States 15 months after they are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.



Radio: DAB+ in Switzerland and medium wave in Italy

According to [Digimig](#), a body of the Helvetic public media corporation SRG SSR, DAB+ is the technology Swiss audiences use the most often to access radio. In the spring of 2022, 41% of the radio listening time was via DAB+, compared to 25% via analogic radio and 34% Internet-based radio.

In Italy, the newspaper [La Repubblica](#) reported that RAI stopped broadcasting medium-wave radio on 11 September. The reasons cited by the public broadcaster include the high cost of signal repeaters.



Flashes (2)



EU: Code on Disinformation

On 16 June, the European Commission presented the [Strengthened Code of Practice on Disinformation](#), which is based on the first [Code](#) from 2018. At that time, it was the first co-regulation initiative in the world and was signed by around 30 prime actors, like platforms (Google, Facebook, Twitter, TikTok, etc.), tech companies (Microsoft) and civil society. The new code follows the [Commission's 2021 Guide](#), which provides lessons from the COVID-19 crisis and the war in Ukraine.



United Kingdom: Twitter, football and abuse

On 5 August, as part of the seminar entitled [Crossing the Line](#), the British regulator Ofcom presented the results of the study [Tracking Abuse on Twitter against Football Players](#), commissioned to the [The Alan Turing Institute](#). It consisted in an analysis using artificial intelligence tools of 2.3 million tweets on Twitter during the first round of the English Premier League (2021-2022). Although the majority of tweets were respectful, 60,000 abusive ones were detected, which affected 70% of the players. Twelve players were the target of half the abusive messages (they received an average of 15 abusive tweets per day). In addition to the figures, the study also generated an algorithm to automatically detect the abusive nature of tweets.



Italy: YouTube and gambling

On 19 July, the Italian regulatory authority Agcom imposed sanctions on Google Ireland Ltd. ([€750,000](#), as the YouTube parent company) and on Top Ads Ltd. ([€700,000](#)) for disseminating gambling advertisements, which is punishable by article 9 of Decree Law 87/218 ([‘Decree on Dignity’](#)). This is the second time that Agcom is sanctioning Google for an equivalent violation (October 2020, with a fine of [€100,000](#)). Plus, it ordered the two sanctioned organisations to remove 625 illegal videos, and based on Ruling [C-18/18](#) of the Court of Justice of the European Union, it requested them to stop playing this type of advertising in their services in the future.



Netherlands: Regulation of influencers

The [Dutch Audiovisual Law](#) has been in force since 1 July and stipulates the Dutch regulator's (CvdM) active oversight of YouTube, Instagram and TikTok influencers with more than 500,000 followers who have posted at least 25 videos in the past two years. They have to register via an [CvdM application](#), join the [Stichting Reclame Code](#) (SRC, the advertising self-regulation tool of the Netherlands) and report their contents to [NICAM](#) (the Dutch organisation that classifies audiovisual content and is in charge of the [Kijkwijzer](#) rating system).



Main sources and bibliographic citation

Main sources:

- CAC: : the Council's own data
- Barlovento Comunicación: monthly audience reports
- EGM: 2nd sweep 2022. Catalonia data.
- Centre of Opinion Studies. [*Òmnibus de la Generalitat de Catalunya. 2022-1*](#). August 2022
- Iconography: [Noun Project](#), [Freepik](#), [Idescat](#)

Bibliographic citation:

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