



Butlletí d'informació sobre l'audiovisual a Catalunya

(Newsletter on the Media Sector in Catalonia)

Note.
“Què t’hi jugues”

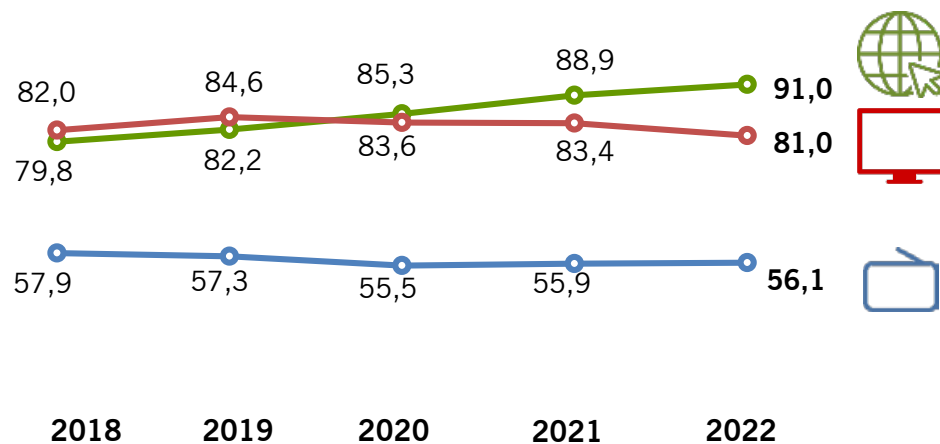
	Audiovisual penetration in Catalonia			
	Audiovisual consumption in Catalonia	3		
	DTT	5		
	Breakdown of DTT in Catalonia	5		
	Catalan DTT channels	6		
	Spanish DTT channels	7		
	Local DTT channels	8		
	DTT audiences	11		
	Audiovisual online	14		
	Subscriptions to IPTV platforms	14		
	Subscriptions to OTT services	15		
	Platform subscriptions: taking out	16		
	Advertising on platforms: audience acceptance	17		
	Radio			18
	Breakdown of radio stations in Catalonia			18
	Public radio			19
	Commercial radio			20
	Public municipal radio stations by county			21
	Radio audiences			22
	Note. “Què t’hi jugues?”			28
	News flashes			34



Audiovisual penetration in Catalonia (1)

The internet is still winning the battle against television as the main audiovisual media in Catalonia. In 2022, its penetration rose by 2.1 percentage points while television fell by almost two and a half percentage points. Radio, at 56.1%, recovered 0.2 percentage points compared to 2021.

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



In five years...



In the last year...



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 – 3rd sweep 2022

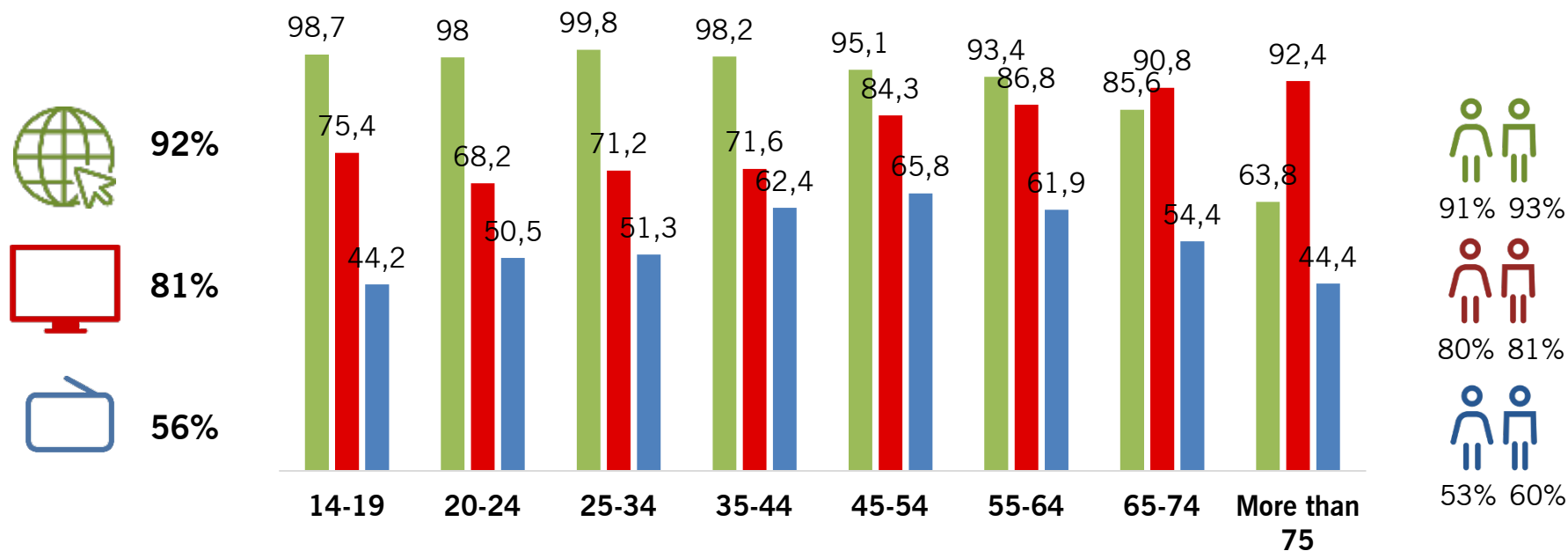


Audiovisual penetration in Catalonia (and 2)

Age strongly influences the penetration of one media or another in the population.

From the age of 65 onwards, the Internet is no longer the first choice and television is more popular while radio also gains ground in the 35-64 age bracket.

Audiovisual penetration by age and sex. Catalonia. 3rd sweep 2022 (in %)



Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 3rd sweep 2022



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.

**81 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



47 local channels



11 public



36 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). December 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%	    Fibracat TV

Note: SX3 is a Televisió de Catalunya television channel and video-on-demand platform for children. It began broadcast on 10 October 2022, replacing the Super3 channel. It shares a linear channel with El 33, which broadcasts between 10 pm and 6 am.

The Fibracat TV channel featuring content focusing on feminism and technology ceased broadcasting at the end of 2022, two and a half years after it was launched (June 2020).

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. December 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 	ÁBSIDE MEDIA 	SECUOYA

Note: CRTVE broadcasts content in Catalan for Catalonia through La 1, La 2 and Canal 24 Horas channels

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



Local DTT channels (1)

Public TV Commercial TV Language used

By ownership, supply and vehicular language

Catalan

47 channels	11 public channels 22%	          					
	36 commercial channels 78%	Grup 4  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. The Tevecat group disappears and Group 4 is set up.

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. December 2022.



Local DTT channels (2)

11 public television DTT channels distributed in 7 DTT district

-  DTT district without public television
-  DTT district with public television (1 or more).

District →



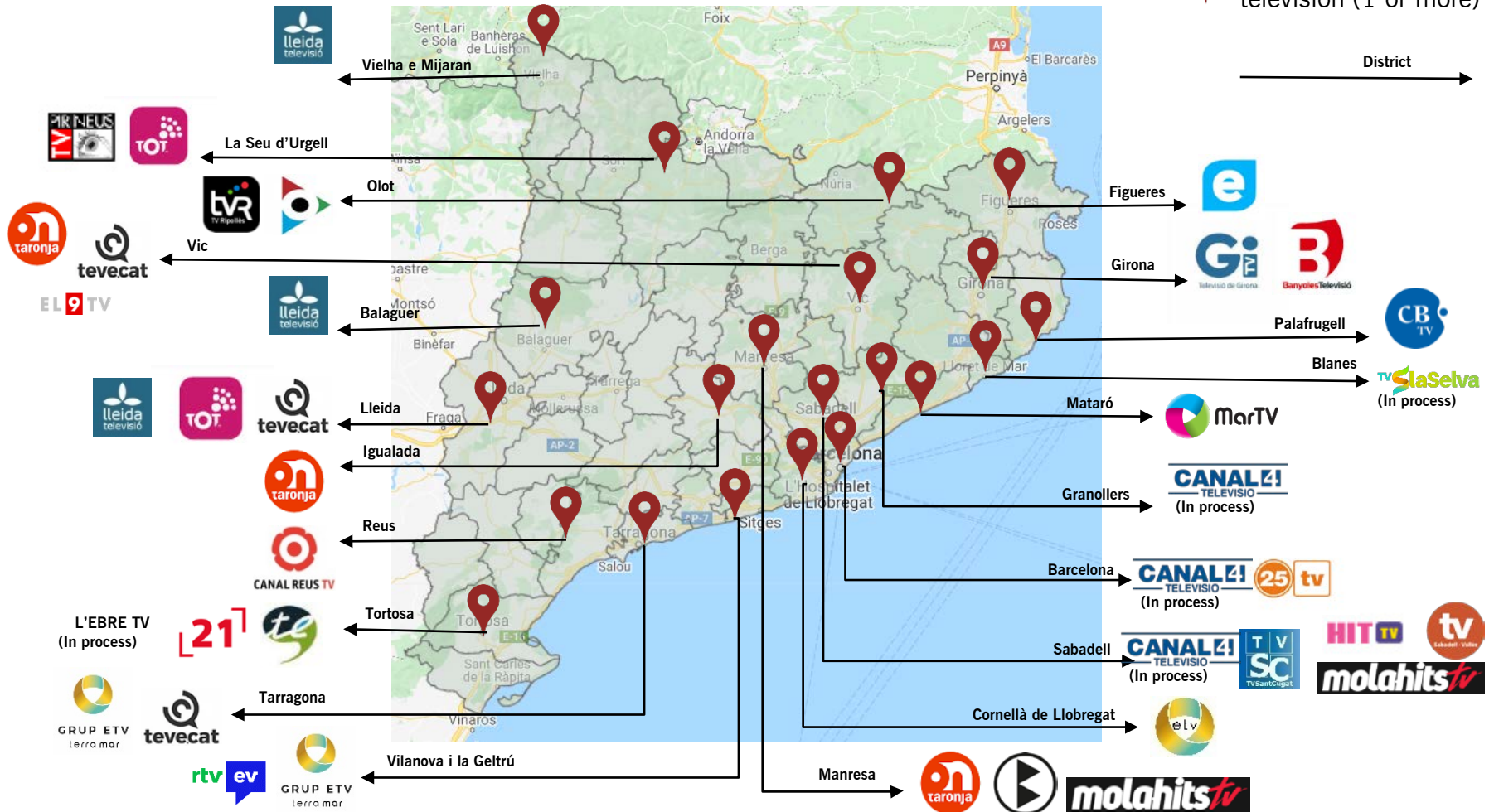
Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. December 2022.



Local DTT channels (and 3)

36 commercial televisions DTT channels distributed in 21 DTT districts

 DTT district with television (1 or more)

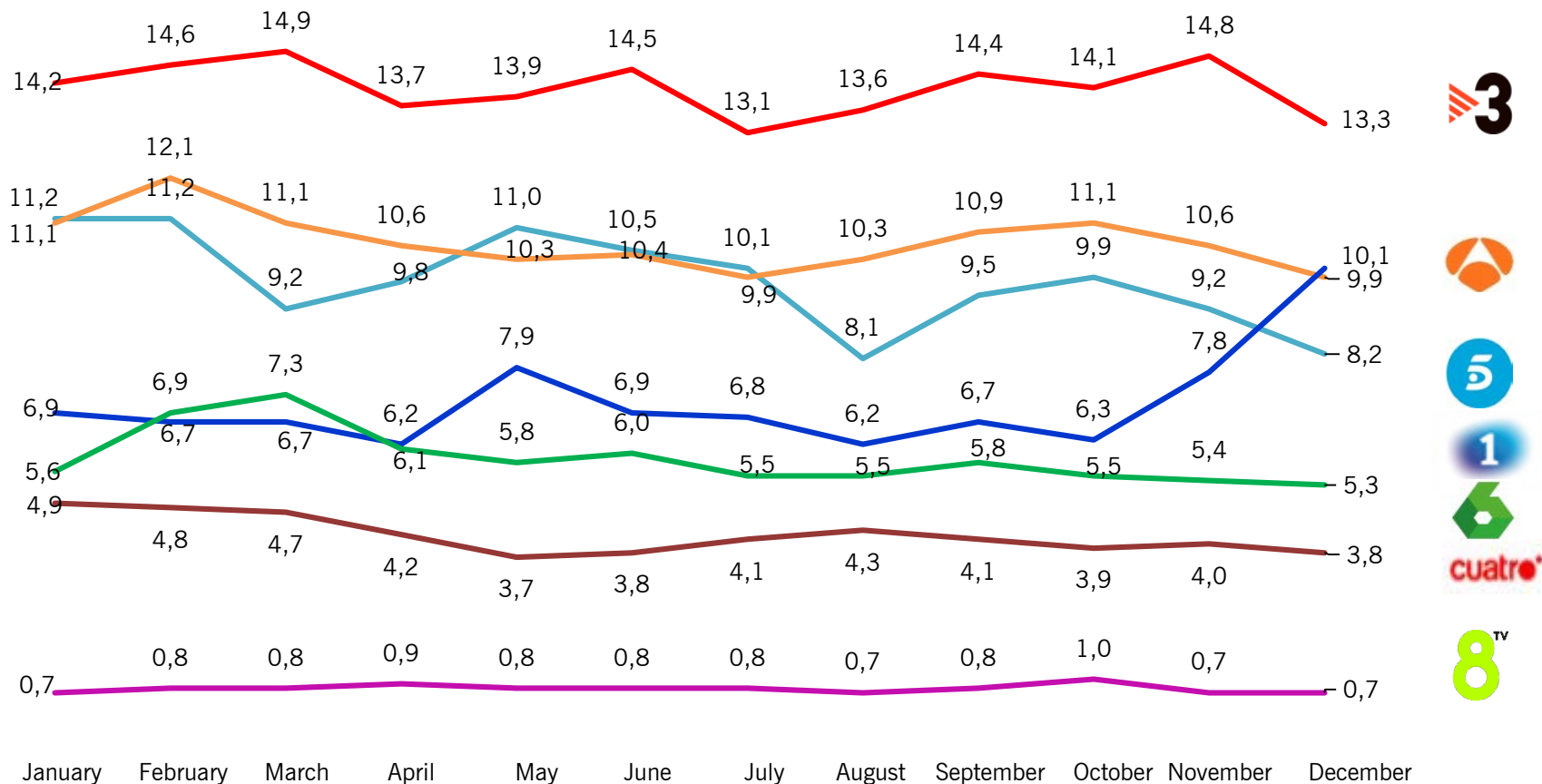


Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. December 2022.



DDT audiences (1)

Monthly trend in the share of the main DTT channels in Catalonia (in %, from January to December 2022)



Source: CCMA, with data from Kantar Media.



DDT audiences (2)

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

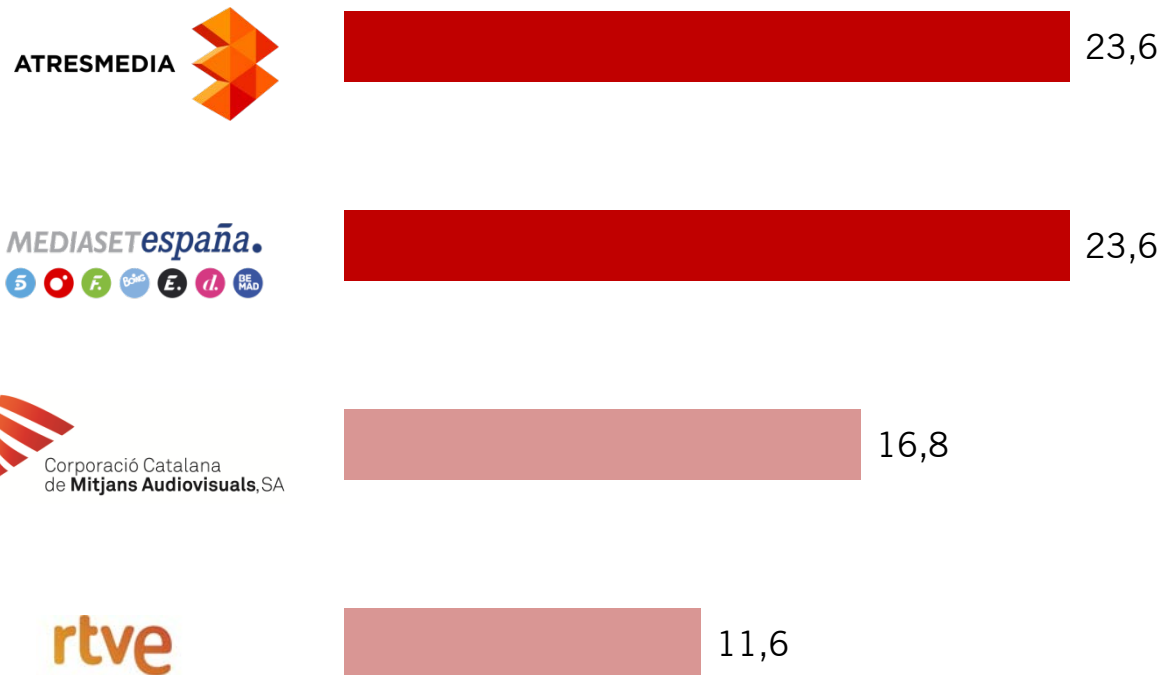
Cadena	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
TV3	14.2	14.6	14.9	13.7	13.9	14.5	13.1	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.8	13.3	14.1
Antena 3 TV	11.1	12.1	11.1	10.6	10.3	10.4	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.1	10.6	9.9	10.7
Telecinco	11.2	11.2	9.2	9.8	11.0	10.5	10.1	8.1	9.5	9.9	9.2	8.2	9.8
La1	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.2	7.9	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.3	7.8	10.1	7.1
laSexta	5.6	6.9	7.3	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.9
Cuatro	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.2
Energy	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.5
La2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8
Divinity	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.3
Atreseries	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
FDF	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
Paramount Network	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9
Dmax	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Neox	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8
Nova	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
TRECE	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5
3/24	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
MEGA	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4
DKISS	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
TEN	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
Boing	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9
BeMad	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8
8tv	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
Gol Play	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Esport3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
24h	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Disney Channel	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6
Teledeporte	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Clan	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
SX3/33	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4

Source: CCMA, with data from Kantar Media.



DDT audiences (and 3)

Audience share in Catalonia. (in % by group, annual average 2022)



Source: CCMA, with data from Kantar Media.



Subscriptions to IPTV platforms

Households and subscribers to the main pay-IPTV platforms. Catalonia. October-November 2022

IPTV	HOUSEHOLDS		SUBSCRIBERS		
					Variation vs. 2nd sweep 22
	778,752	25.6%	1,799,711	27.1%	+14.8%
	191,646	6.3%	431,665	6.5%	-5.8%
	133,848	4.4%	312,127	4.7%	+6.8%

Movistar+ is approaching 1.8 million subscriptions, a figure that represents 240,000 more subscribers than in the previous sweep and equivalent to 27.1% of the population.

Orange TV is slightly down but is still the second-largest IPTV platform in Catalonia.

Vodafone has partially recovered from the downturn in the second four months of 2022 and is now at almost 5% of subscribers.

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. 3rd 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. October-November 2022

OTT PLATFORMS	HOUSEHOLDS		SUBSCRIBERS		Variation vs. 2nd sweep 22
					
NETFLIX	1,785,654	58.7%	4,203,753	63.3%	+3.8%
prime video	1,210,716	39.8%	2,902,117	43.7%	+9.5%
HBOmax	635,778	20.9%	1,494,225	22.5%	+10.3%
Disney+	605,358	19.9%	1,401,251	21.1%	+8.2%
DAZN	225,108	7.4%	571,126	8.6%	+10.3%
Rakuten TV	124,722	4.1%	305,486	4.6%	+39.4%
FILMIN	121,680	4.0%	272,281	4.1%	+15.0%
Other providers	447,174	14.7%	1,075,842	16.2%	+15.7%

In Catalonia, all OTT platforms saw an increase in subscribers in this last period of the year.

Netflix stands at **4.2 million subscribers**, accounting for 63% of the Catalan population. **Prime Video** is nearing 3 million subscriptions and remains in second place.

HBO Max and **Disney+** are still neck and neck, increasingly close to 1.5 million subscriptions.

Below 1 million subscribers are **DAZN**, **Rakuten** and **Filmin**. Rakuten TV ousts Filmin from its position in the table.

The **remaining OTT providers** now total over one million subscriptions.

Source: EGM – Catalonia Data. 3rd sweep 2022. Base: 3,042,000 households and 6,641,000 people.



Platform subscriptions: taking out

Unsubscribing



50.8% are **NOT** considering **unsubscribing** from any platform and think the price is affordable

24.8% will act **according to the economic situation**

24.4% are **most likely to unsubscribe** to try to save money

Subscribing to more platforms if the price is cheaper



50.9% say they have a **sufficient number of platforms**

49.1% would like to sign up for more platforms but **do not so because they do not want to spend more**

Sharing passwords and accounts outside the home



59.4% do **NOT** share accounts or passwords outside the home

40.6% **DO** share them

How many people do you share them with?



Source: GECA. [Barómetro OTT](#). October 2022.



Advertising on platforms: audience acceptance



55.6% would accept advertising in return for a lower price

In November 2022, Netflix launched a basic plan in Spain featuring advertising, a cheaper price and restrictions on content and downloads.

In the United States, in December 2022 Disney+ bundled advertising with its basic price. For a surcharge, it gives subscribers the option of accessing ad-free content.

	NETFLIX	Disney+
More expensive ad-free plan	52.1%	21.4%
Cheaper plan with ads	34.3%	49.9%
Might unsubscribe from the platform	9.2%	20.2%
Might switch platform	4.4%	8.4%

GECA's OTT barometer responses show that **Netflix audiences prefer to continue on the current ad-free plan** while the option to **pay more for Disney+ would only be acceptable to 1 in 5 subscribers** to the platform.

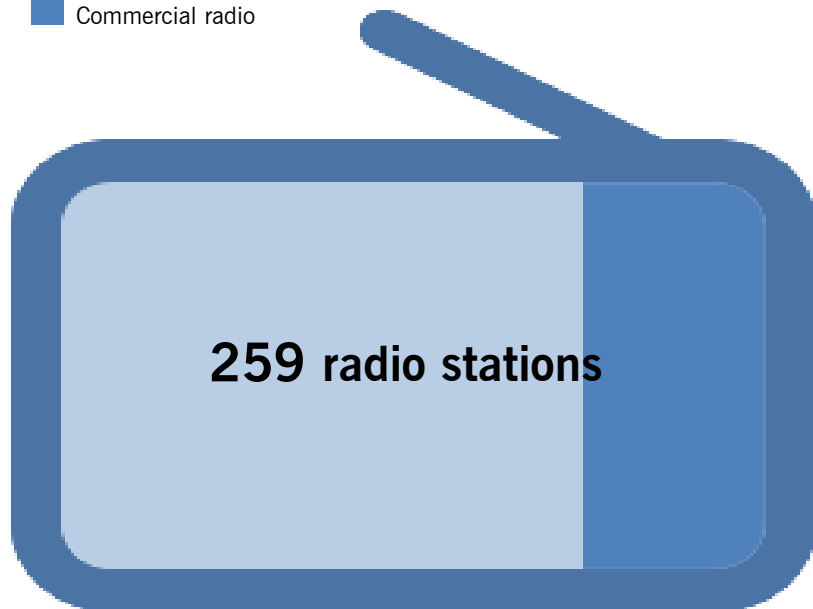
Disney+ audiences are more likely to switch or unsubscribe than their Netflix counterparts.

Source: GECA. [Barómetro OTT](#). October 2022.



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

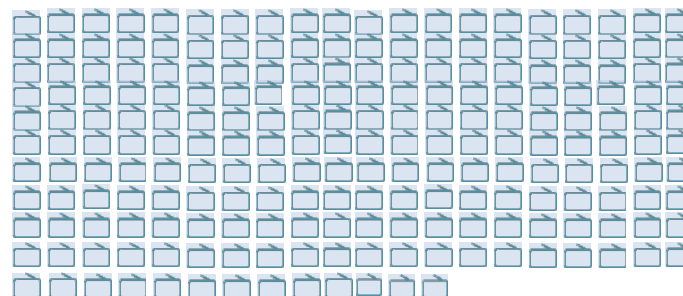
5 public
7 commercial

18 Spanish stations

4 public
14 commercial

229 local stations

213 public



16 commercial



Note: at BIAC, *radio station* means a media outlet offering radio programming and *network broadcast* is a group of radio stations broadcasting content from a centralized source.

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



Public radio

By service area and language of broadcast

 Language used

224 public radio stations	5 radio stations with network broadcast across Catalonia (with disconnections)	CCMA (frequencies map)       Catalan
	4 radio stations with network broadcast across Spain (with disconnections)	CRTVE (frequencies map)      Spanish
	213 Radio stations whose geographical scope is local	(Examples of local radio stations)                 Catalan

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



Commercial radio

By service area and language of broadcast

 Language used

37 commercial radios	7 radio networks broadcasting in Catalonia (with disconnections)	GODÓ ESTEL    FLAIX PRISA    TELE TAXI 	 Catalan
	14 radio networks broadcasting in Spain (with disconnections)	PRISA       ÁBSIDE MEDIA    ATRESMEDIA    RADIO BLANCA  UNIDAD EDITORIAL 	 Spanish (except for disconnections)
	16 local stations (including radio networks and single-frequency radio stations)	     EL 9 FM         	 Catalan

Note: The station Canal Taronja Ràdio (94.4 Roses) started broadcasting in September 2022. The table includes the private local station Ràdio Uldecona in Tortosa. Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. December 2022.



Municipal public radio stations by county

From Urgell to Vallès Occidental

Urgell



- Ràdio Sió ([107.9](#) Agramunt)
- Ràdio Bellpuig (107.3)
- Ràdio Tàrrrega ([92.3](#))

Val d'Aran



- Ràdio Les (107.5)

Vallès Occidental



- Ràdio Barberà ([98.1](#))
- Ràdio Castellar ([90.1](#))
- Cerdanyola Ràdio ([105.3](#))
- Matadepera Ràdio (107.1)
- Ràdio Palau ([91.7](#))
- Ràdio Ripollet ([91.3](#))

Vallès Occidental

- Ràdio Rubí (99.7)
- Ràdio Sabadell (94.6)
- Cugat Ràdio ([94.5](#))
- Ràdio Sant Quirze (89.5)
- Ràdio Sta. Perpètua ([107.0](#))
- Noucinc.2 ràdio ([95.2](#))
- Ràdio Ullastrell (103.5)
- Vacarisses ràdio (107.3)
- Ràdio Vila ([90.8](#))

Vallès Oriental



- Ràdio Caldes ([107.8](#))
- Ràdio Castellterçol ([107.0](#))
- Ràdio Granollers ([107.6](#))
- Ràdio Silenci ([107.4](#))
- Ràdio La Llagosta ([100.4](#))

- Ràdio L'Ametlla ([101.2](#))
- Ràdio Llinars (107.2)
- Ràdio Mollet del Vallès ([96.3](#))
- Ràdio Montornès ([91.2](#))
- RAP 107 FM (107.2)
- Ràdio Vilamajor ([98.0](#))
- Punt 7 Ràdio Sant Celoni ([107.7](#))
- Ona Codinensa ([107.2](#))
- Ràdio Vitamènia (91.5)
- RV 94.4 ([94.4](#))

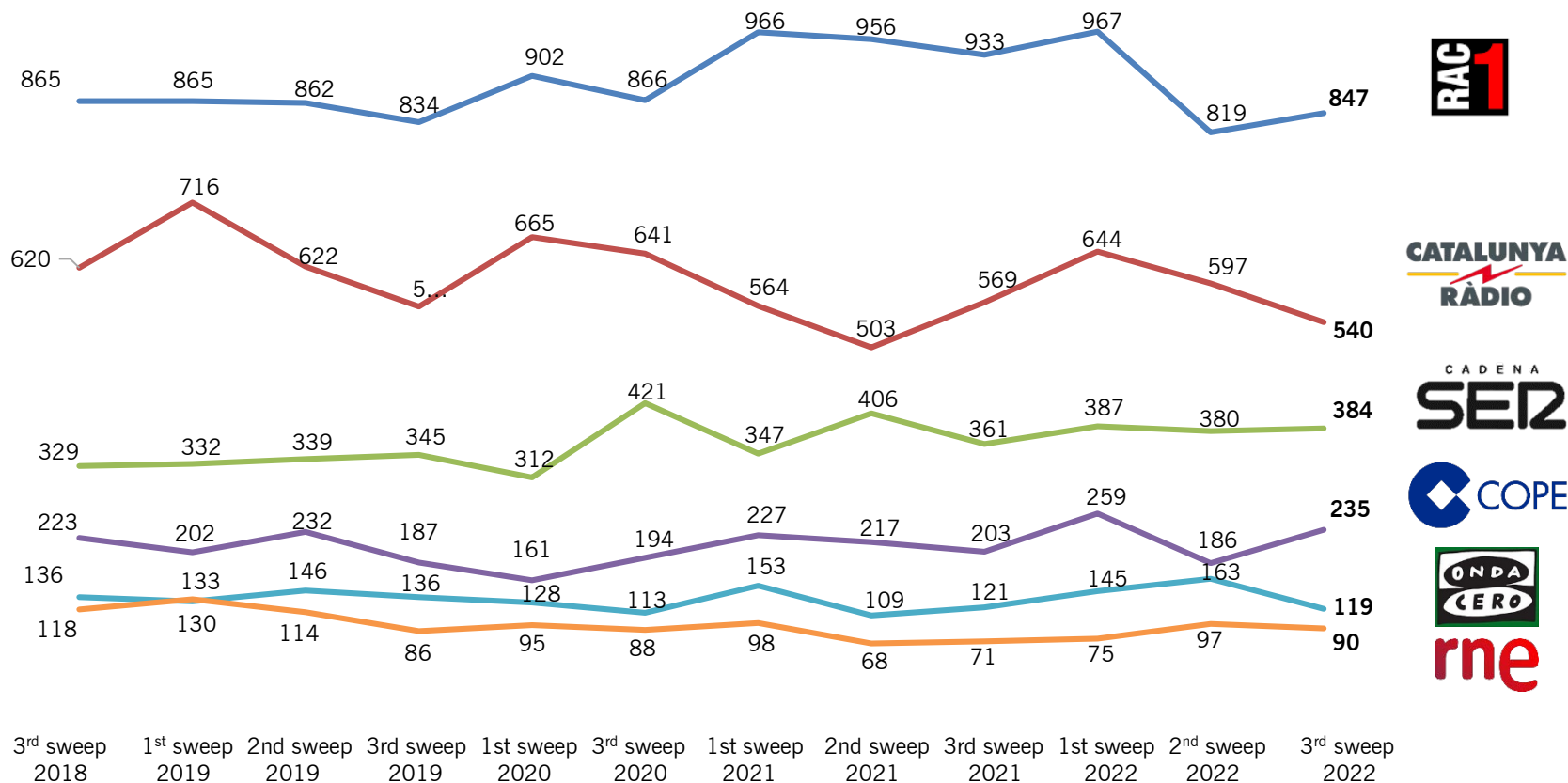
Source: CAC, corporate websites of local broadcasters and Idescat (map). Consulted: December 2022



Radio audiences (1)

General radio ranking. Audiences. 3rd sweep 2018 – 3rd sweep 2022

(from Monday to Friday, in thousands)



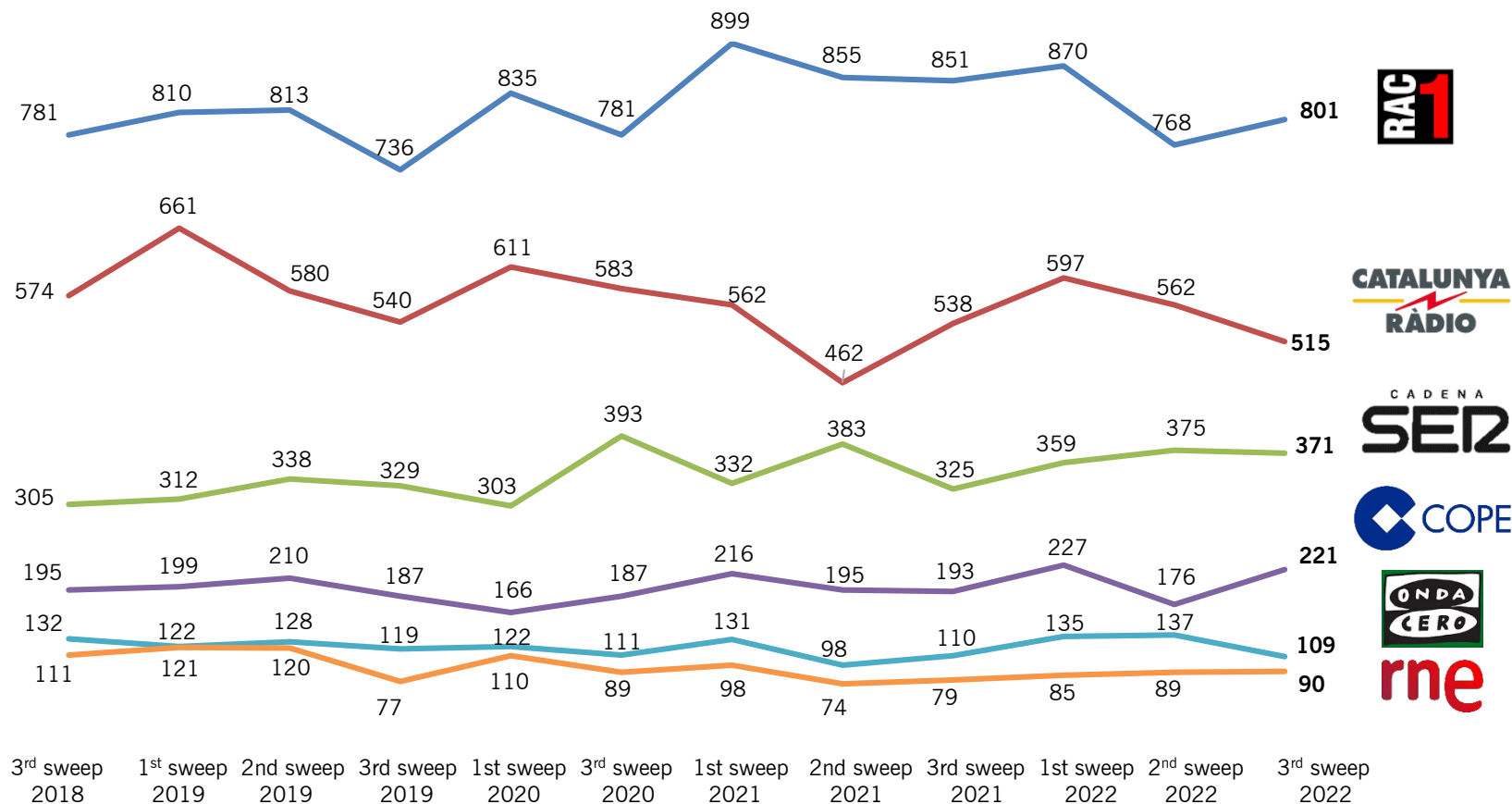
Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 3rd sweep 2022. Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 the EGM did not carry out the second sweep.



Radio audiences (2)

General radio ranking. Audiences. 3rd sweep 2018 – 3rd sweep 2022

(from Monday to Sunday, in thousands)



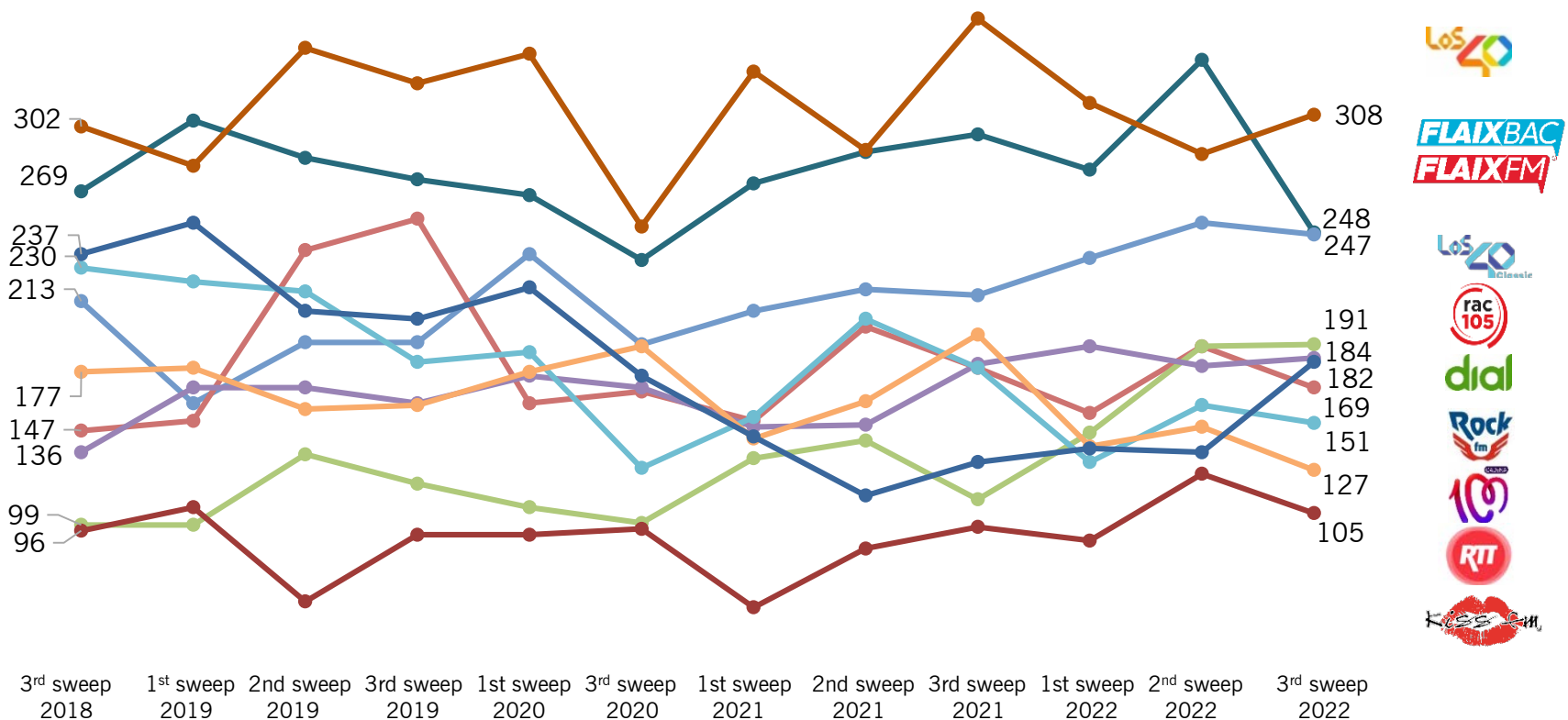
Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 3rd sweep 2022. Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 the EGM did not carry out the second sweep.



Radio audiences (3)

Music radio ranking. Audiences. 3rd sweep 2018 – 3rd sweep 2022

(from Monday to Friday, in thousands)



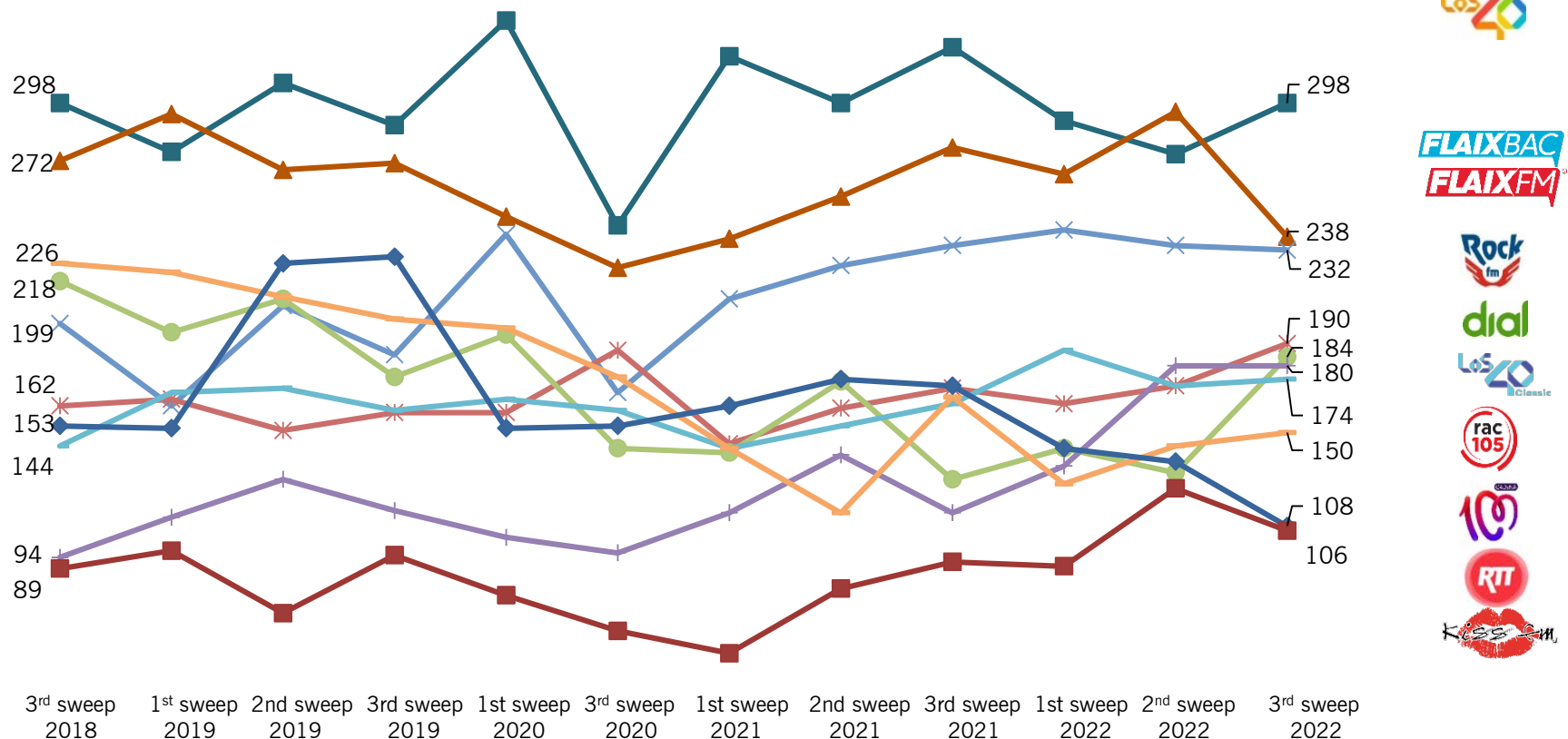
Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 3rd sweep 2022. Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 the EGM did not carry out the second sweep.



Radio audiences (4)

Music radio ranking. Audiences. 3rd sweep 2018 – 3rd sweep 2022

(from Monday to Sunday, in thousands)

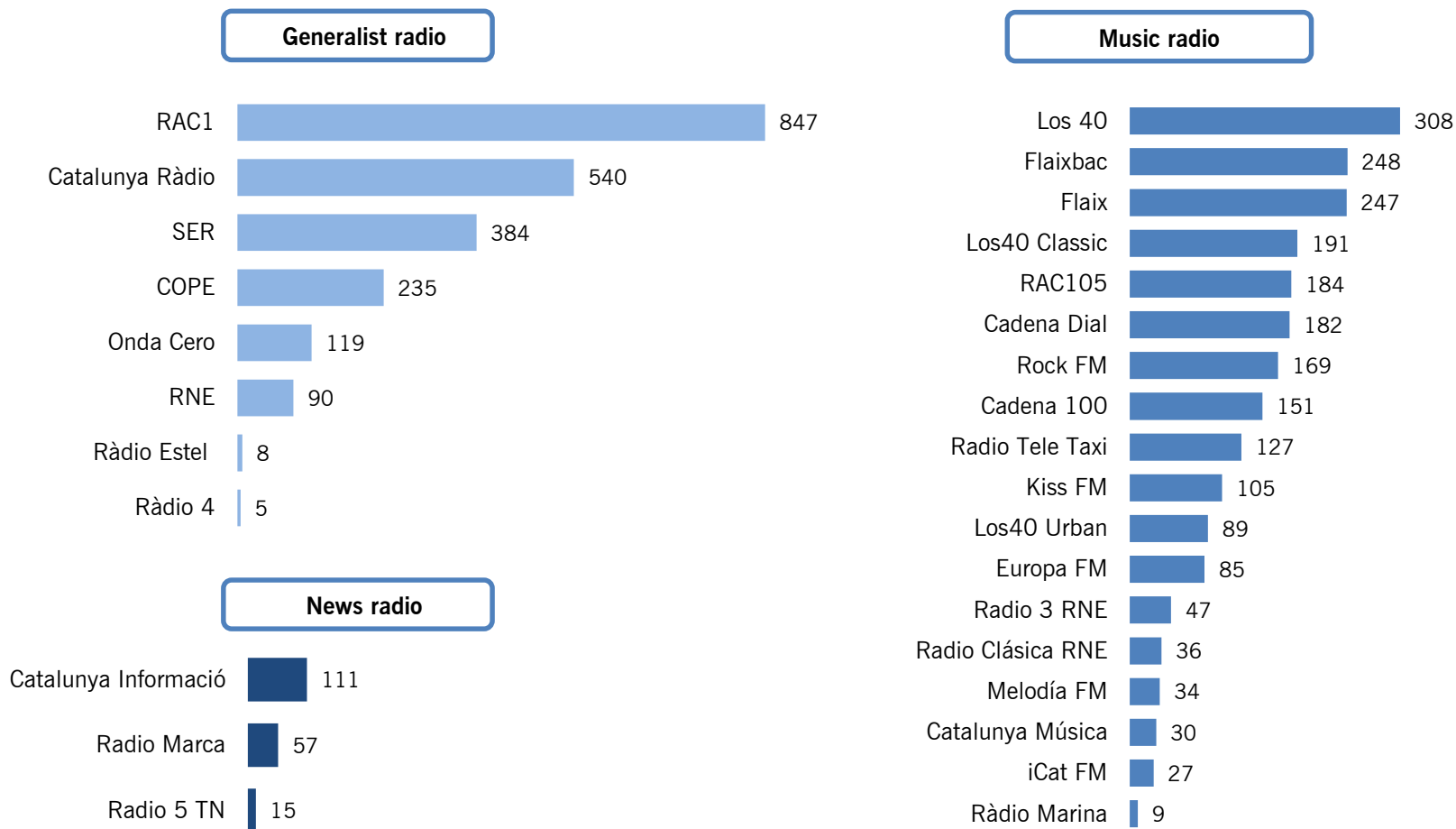


Source: EGM – Catalonia Data – 3rd sweep 2022. Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 the EGM did not carry out the second sweep.



Radio audiences (5)

Cumulative daily radio audience in Catalonia by type of radio station (in thousands, from Monday to Friday)



Source: EGM – Catalonia data. 3rd sweep in 2022.



Radio audiences (and 6)



Radio consumption (M-F)

1 hour and 42 minutes (+5 min. previous wave)

3.9 million people



2 million people listen to general interest radio
1.5 morning slot from 6 am to 12 noon

Radio audience by time slot for the main general interest networks in Catalonia

(in thousands, Monday to Friday)

Station	Total audience	6 am to 12 noon	12 noon to 4 pm	4 pm to 8 pm	8 pm to 6 am
 RAC1	847	636	280	257	207
 CATALUNYA RÀDIO	540	365	173	128	156
 CADENA SER	384	235	96	96	152
 COPE	235	138	40	32	120
 ONDA CERO	119	83	22	33	21
 rne	90	48	18	13	35

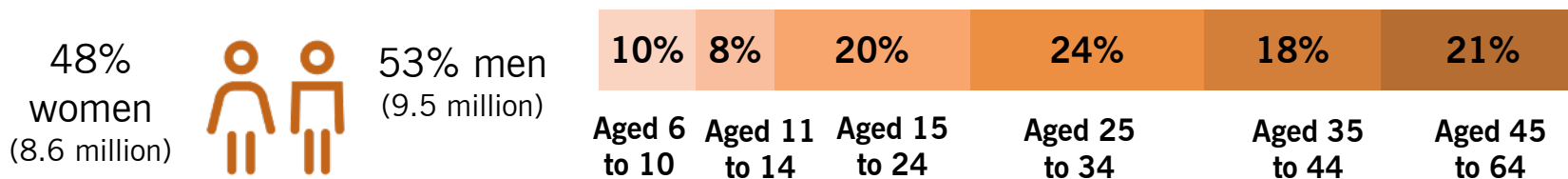
Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 3rd sweep in 2022..



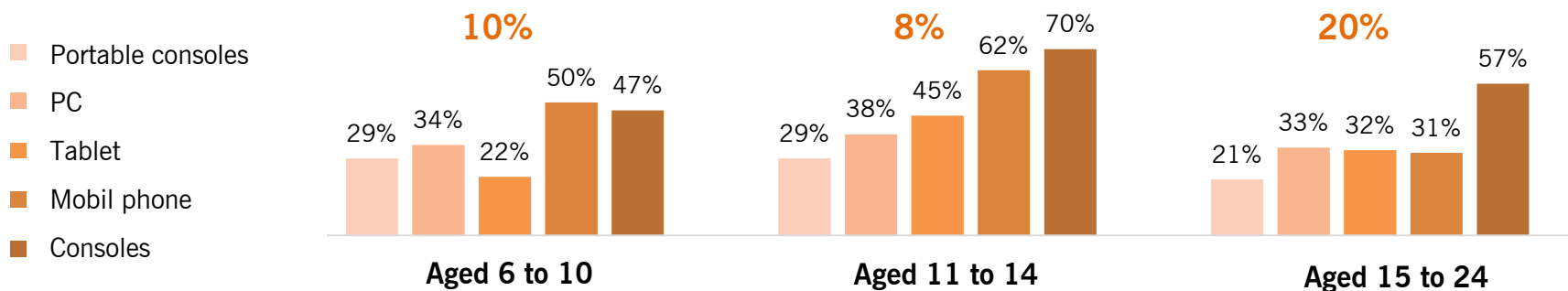
Note. “Què t’hi jugues?”

In Spain in 2021 there were more than **18 million gamers**. In terms of time, they spent **8.1 hours a week** playing video games, similar to France but less than the 10.6 hours in the UK, 9.2 hours in Germany and 8.6 hours in Italy.

Gamer profile



Devices used by younger gamers



Source: Asociación Española de Videojuegos (AEVI), [La industria del videojuego en España en 2021](#).

For more information, see [BIAC Briefing No. 20](#) on the e-Sports sector and the video games industry.



Note. “Què t’hi jugues?” (2)



“[Què t’hi jugues?](#)” is a collaborative project between:

- Catalan Audiovisual Council (CAC) through the eduCAC programme
- Pathological Gambling Unit at Bellvitge University Hospital (HUB).
- Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBELL)
- Bellvitge High School
- Virolai School

Its objectives are:

- Promote responsible and critical consumption of video games.
- Identify risk behaviours in video games and gambling.





Note. “Què t’hi jugues?” (3)

“Què t’hi jugues?” has included several stages:



Design of the teaching unit “Què t’hi jugues?”, which starts from the students’ experience to shift from self-knowledge to critical consumption and prevention of risky behaviour (drawn up by eduCAC).



Design of questionnaires to gather data on consumption habits related to video games and gambling among teenagers (HUB).



Pilot and intervention based on the teaching unit at Bellvitge High School and Virolai School with students aged 14-16 (3rd and 4th years of lower secondary) (eduCAC and HUB).



Study of the data gleaned from the questionnaires (HUB).



Review of the teaching unit based on the assessments of the teaching staff (eduCAC).



Note. “Què t’hi jugues?” (4)

The results of the consultation carried out in the two schools are twofold:

- Video games
- Online gambling

Results concerning **video games**:

Reduction of intensity and frequency

- The classroom intervention through the activities in the eduCAC teaching unit led to a reduction in the intensity and frequency of video game use.
- Before the intervention, 24.1% of students played video games 5-7 days a week. After the intervention, this percentage fell to 4.2%. This finding confirms that the teaching unit has a positive effect on prevention.

Relevant factors

- The factors which increase risk behaviours for getting addicted to video games are: being male and intensive use.





Note. “Què t’hi jugues?” (5)

Results concerning **gambling**:

- After the intervention, students **better identify risk behaviours** and problem behaviours associated with gambling.
- It is often noted that students normalise gambling with scratch cards, bingo, poker, etc., and do not include/do not recognise these activities as gambling.
- Age (the older the age, the greater the risk) and the degree of cognitive distortion associated with gambling (the greater the mastery of gambling, the greater the bias) are risk factors for developing addictive behaviour.



The expanded version of the “Què t’hi jugues?” teaching unit includes new resources and tools which have worked in the classroom. It is organised into four parts:

- Activities and material about video games.
- Activities and material about gambling and betting.
- “We already know how to gamble responsibly” proposal which involves making a product that reflects the knowledge acquired.
- A final part called “To find out more”.



Note. “Què t’hi jugues?”

Video games, loot boxes and online gambling

The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines gambling disorder as a pattern of gaming behaviour characterised by impaired control over gaming ([International Classification of Diseases 11th Revision](#), abbreviated as ICD-11).



Loot box: “learning” addiction?

Some video games have a **loot box**, a randomised reward system which provides items of the video game that change its appearance but not how it works.

The loot box is paid for, either with real money or with fictitious in-game currency. You buy blind.

There is currently an ongoing debate as to whether adding loot boxes to video games is tantamount to introducing *implicit learning* about gambling.

For the time being, the UK has declined to regulate loot boxes while Germany does.

Sources: [World Health Organisation](#), [UK Parliament](#), [German Games Industry Association](#).



News flashes (1)



CCMA's strategic plan

On 2 December, the Catalan Broadcasting Corporation (CCMA) presented its [Strategic Plan](#) which sets out 18 objectives together with 67 action strands to achieve them. The action strands include promoting and spreading knowledge of Catalan and Aranese and Catalan culture; setting up a new Catalan OTT for universal access to quality content in Catalan; safeguarding the public's right to accurate and truthful information, entertainment and culture; getting to know its audience to connect with a wider and more diverse public; contributing to social cohesion in Catalonia; unlocking digital transformation, and leading and consolidating its position as the driving force behind the Catalan audiovisual industry.



Broadcasting in high definition

The Spanish government approved [Royal Decree 16/2023](#), which extends until February 2024 the deadline for DTTs to broadcast only in high definition, as it considers that the technological park is not yet adapted. Meanwhile, the [UHD Spain](#) association, made up of 30 members –media and technology companies– including the CCMA, RTVE, FORTA and Mediapro, has already started DTT broadcasts in 4K HDR. The Cellnex signal can be accessed in Catalonia in the regions of Barcelona (channel 43), Girona (40), Lleida (21) and Tarragona (42).



Presentation of podcast.cat

Marking the 10th anniversary of the digital culture publication [Núvol](#), [pòdcast.cat](#) was presented, a repository and breeding ground for online cultural content in Catalan.



Launch of CaixaForum+ OTT

On 13 December, “La Caixa” Foundation [presented CaixaForum+](#) in Madrid, a platform for cultural and scientific content which initially hosts over 1,000 pieces of video and audio content and “aims to be a leader in the Spanish-speaking world”.



European Commission: disinformation and digital literacy

On 11 October, the European Commission published [Guidelines for teachers and educators on tackling disinformation and promoting digital literacy through education and training](#).

They provide a practical approach in terms of tips, activities and information on digital education, disinformation and evaluation. This initiative is part of the Commission's [Digital Education Action Plan \(2021-2027\)](#), which has also set up the [European Digital Education Hub](#) including a [community for cooperation](#) on digital education.



News flashes (2)



United Kingdom: online news pluralism

On 16 November, Ofcom published [Media plurality and online news](#), the third of four steps towards a new definition of pluralism and regulatory needs to address new risks in the online ecosystem. At the end of the third stage, Ofcom plans to conclude with final recommendations on a potential legislative overhaul on the subject.

Previously, Ofcom consulted on [The Future of Media Plurality in the UK](#) and published [Statement: the future of media plurality in the UK](#) which provided the UK Government with a first Ofcom position.

This initiative addresses issues such as the influence of new intermediaries (search engines, social media and news aggregators) on the prominence of content, the impact of recommendation algorithms on audiences, and building a new digital public space for participation.



Public service and value creation

In the report [How Public Service Media Deliver Value. Year 2022](#), The EBU contends that public service strengthens democracy, especially in a post-pandemic world, through its role in informing citizens, promoting European culture and creativity as well as innovation, and giving a voice to social and cultural minorities to foster diversity and inclusion.



Belgium: sexist violence in advertising

the regulator of the French-speaking community of Belgium has endorsed the *Code of Conduct on Sexist, Hypersexualised and Gender-Stereotyped Commercial Communications* (versions [in French](#) and [English](#)).

It is a co-regulatory code which is part of the government's [Plan Droits des Femmes 2020-2024](#) strategy. It will be overseen by a committee set up for the coming five years made up of CSA members and representatives of media regulated by the Audiovisual Media Services Directive. The CSA also plans to draw up a guide with examples and case studies for the application of the Code.



Post-Covid journalism: changes in newsrooms

Federica Cherubini, Head of Leadership Development at the [Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism](#) (University of Oxford), is the author of the study [Changing Newsrooms 2022. Media Leaders Embrace Hybrid Work Despite Challenges](#). Based on a survey of 136 senior industry leaders from 39 countries and a series of in-depth interviews, the report analyses the changes in media newsrooms in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic: the push for teleworking and online newsrooms, flexible and hybrid forms of journalism, and more.



Main sources and bibliographic citation

Main sources:

- CAC: : the Council's own data
- Barlovento Comunicación: monthly audience reports
- EGM: 3rd sweep 2022. Catalonia data.
- Iconography: [Noun Project](#), [Freepik](#), [Idescat](#)

Bibliographic citation:

CATALAN AUDIOVISUAL COUNCIL. *Butlletí d'informació sobre l'audiovisual a Catalunya* (BIAC). (Newsletter on the Media Sector in Catalonia) N° 23. Barcelona: CAC, January 2023. <www.cac.cat>