



Butlletí d'informació sobre l'audiovisual a Catalunya

(Newsletter on the Media in Catalonia)

First four months of 2019
Number 13. May 2019

Summary

Media penetration in Catalonia

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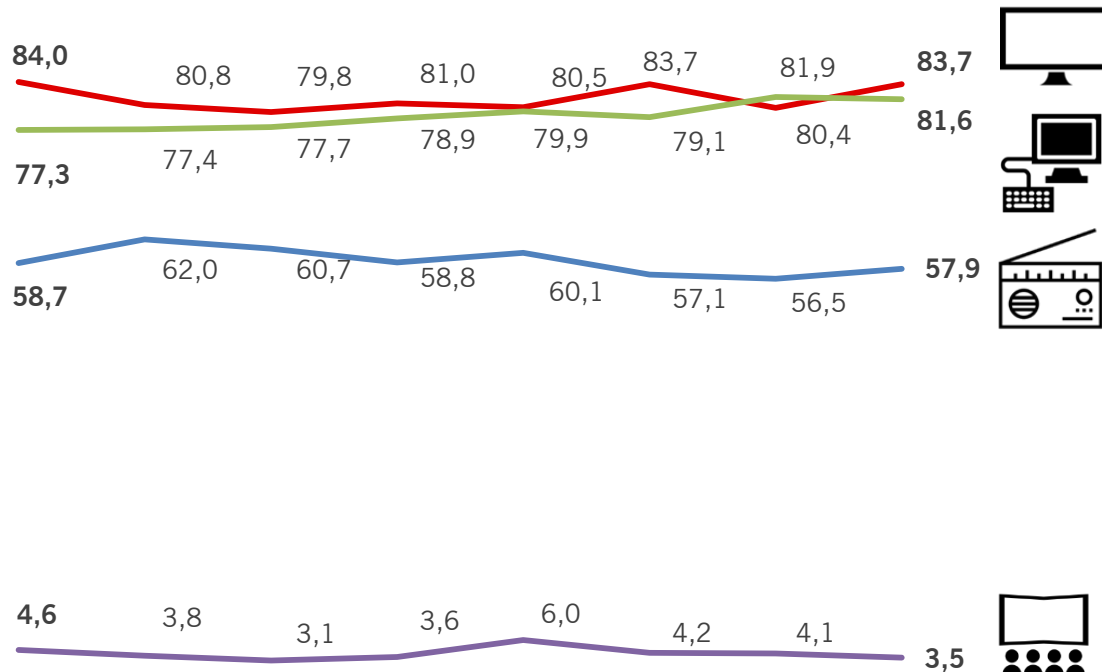


Newsflashes



Media penetration in Catalonia (1)

Media penetration in Catalonia (% of total population)



CONSUMPTION in Catalonia

In the first four months of the year, average TV consumption was 3 hours 5 minutes.

Every day, people listen to the radio for an average of 1 hour 43 minutes.

3rd sweep 2016 1st sweep 2017 2nd sweep 2017 3rd sweep 2017 1st sweep 2018 2nd sweep 2018 3rd sweep 2018 1st sweep 2019

Note: penetration reflects the 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 – 1st sweep 2019.

Media penetration in Catalonia (2)

Media penetration in Catalonia by gender and age group (% of total population)

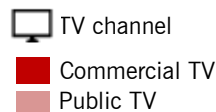


GENDER / AGE	TELEVISION	RADIO	INTERNET	CINEMA
Total population	83,7	57,9	81,6	3,5
Men	83,7	61,5	83,6	3,7
Women	83,6	54,6	79,8	3,3
14 to 19	75,3	45,8	95,7	4,4
20 to 24	76,4	59,7	97,6	5,6
25 to 34	78,4	52,2	95,7	4,6
35 to 44	81,0	65,0	94,9	3,1
45 to 54	83,4	65,4	84,4	2,0
55 to 64	89,8	60,5	79,1	4,1
65 and over	89,9	51,1	52,6	3,1
Average age	49,4	48,0	44,5	45,2

Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 1st sweep 2019.



Breakdown of TV channels in Catalonia



**91 TV channels
openly broadcast**

**Most of the television supplied is commercial
(74%) as opposed to public (26%).**



Catalan households receive between 41 and 43 channels openly broadcast: 8 Catalan TV channels, 32 Spanish TV channels and the local TV channels.

TV supply by service zone

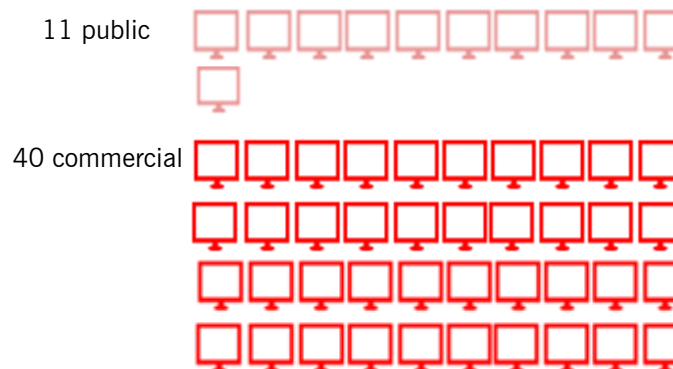
8 Catalan channels



32 Spanish channels



51 local channels



Note: BIAC uses the term *channel* (usual term) to refer to the DTT *programmes* (technical and administrative term) broadcast by each multiplex (MUX).
Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council (Catalan and local DTT channels) and Ministry of the Economy and Business (Spanish DTT channels). December 2018.

Catalan TV channels

 TV channel
  Public TV
  Commercial TV
  Language used

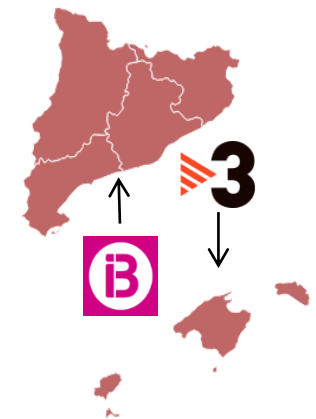
By area, ownership, supply and language used

 Catalan

8 Catalan channels	5 public 62%	Corporació Catalana de Mitjans Audiovisuals (CCMA)      
	3 commercial 37%	Grupo Godó   Futbol Club Barcelona 

+ Reciprocal broadcasts

The Balearic channel IB3 Global has been seen in Catalonia since April 2016.



Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. May 2019.

Spanish TV channels

 TV channel
  Public TV
  Commercial TV
  Language used

By area, ownership, supply and language used

 Spanish

32 Spanish channels	7 public 22%	Corporación de Radio y Televisión Española (CRTVE)       				
	25 commercial 78%	Atresmedia Televisión     neox NOVA MEGA A3S	Mediaset España   cuatro      BOING 	NET Televisión   VEO Televisión DMAX GOL	13 Televisión TRECE Real Madrid Televisión  Real Madrid TV	Grupo Secuoya  Grupo Kiss Media DKISS

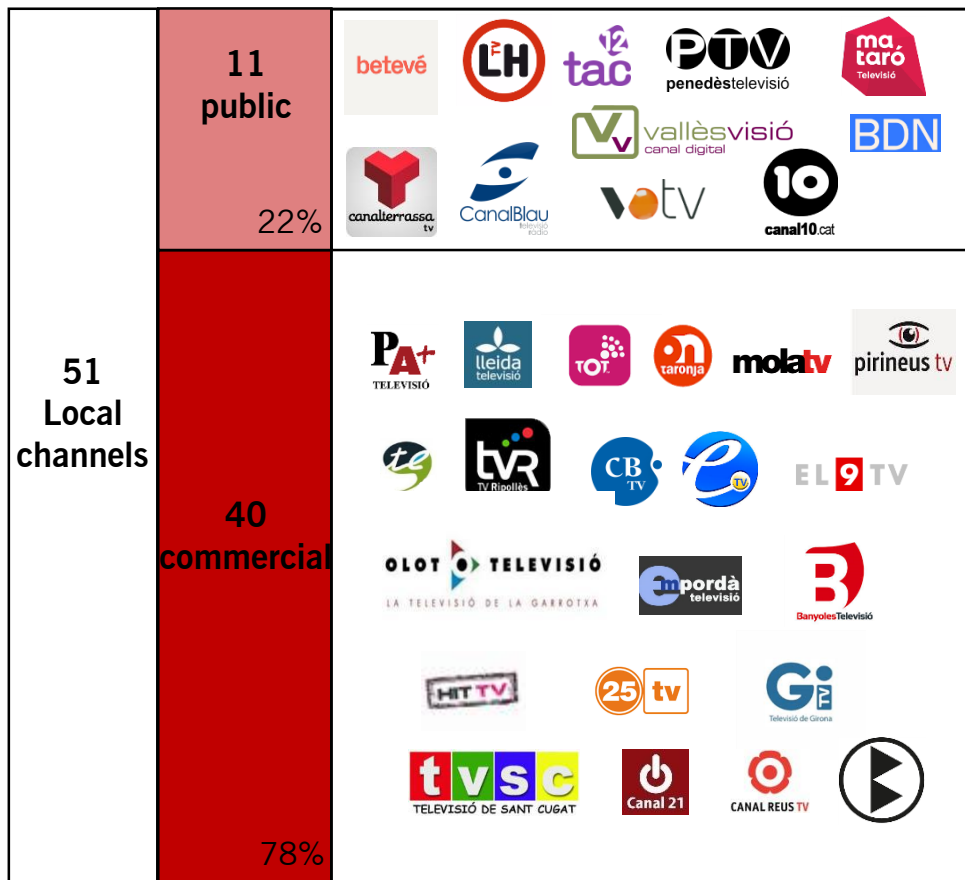
Note: CRTVE broadcasts content in Catalan in Catalonia via the channels La 1, La 2 and Canal 24 Horas.

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council and the corporate websites of audiovisual communication service providers. May 2019.

Local television

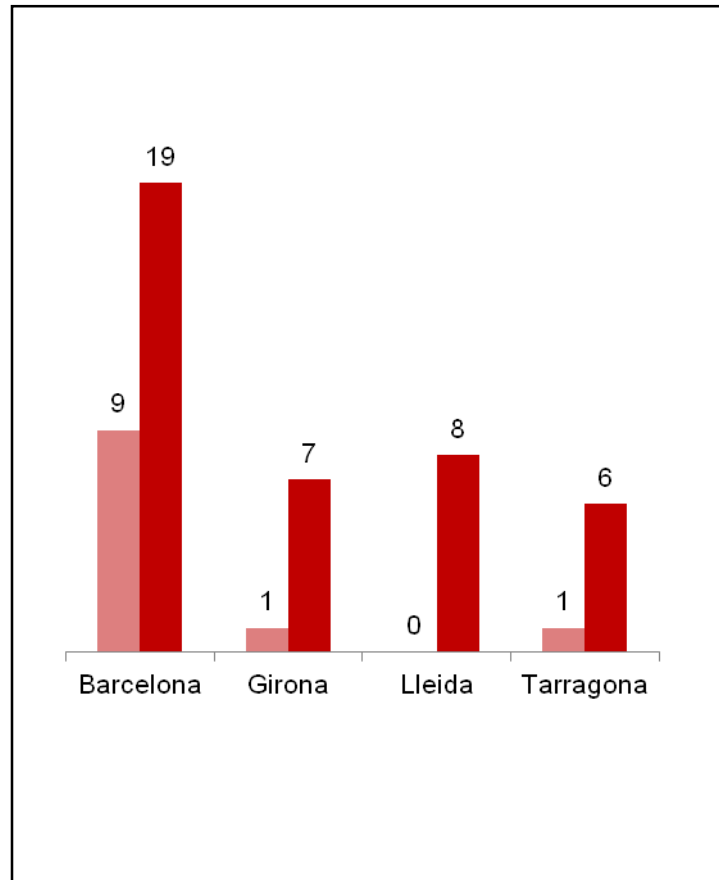
 TV channel
  Public TV
  Commercial TV
  Language used

DTT channels and programmes by supply, ownership and language



DTT programmes: geographical breakdown

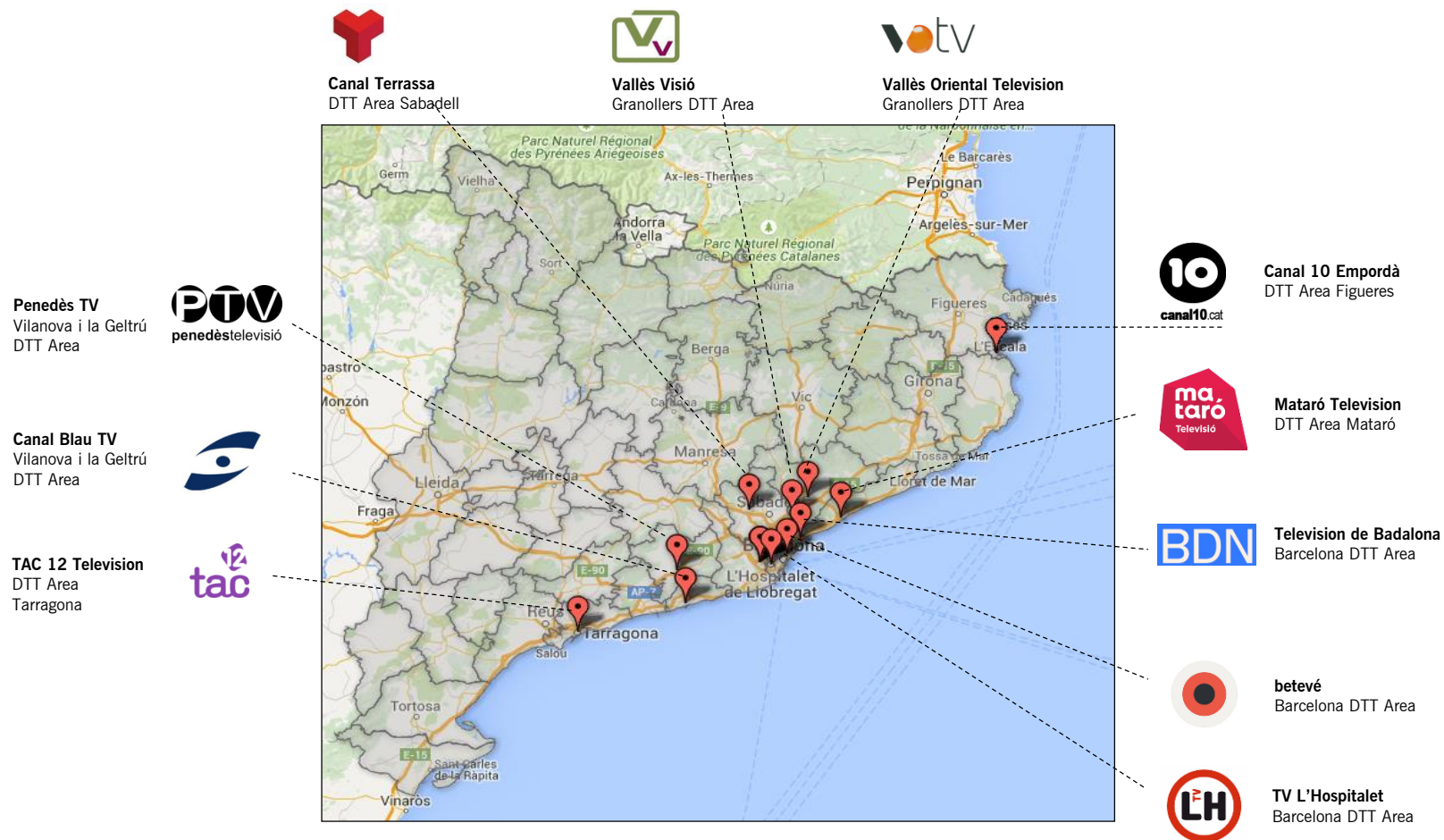
 Catalan



Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. May 2019.

Public local television

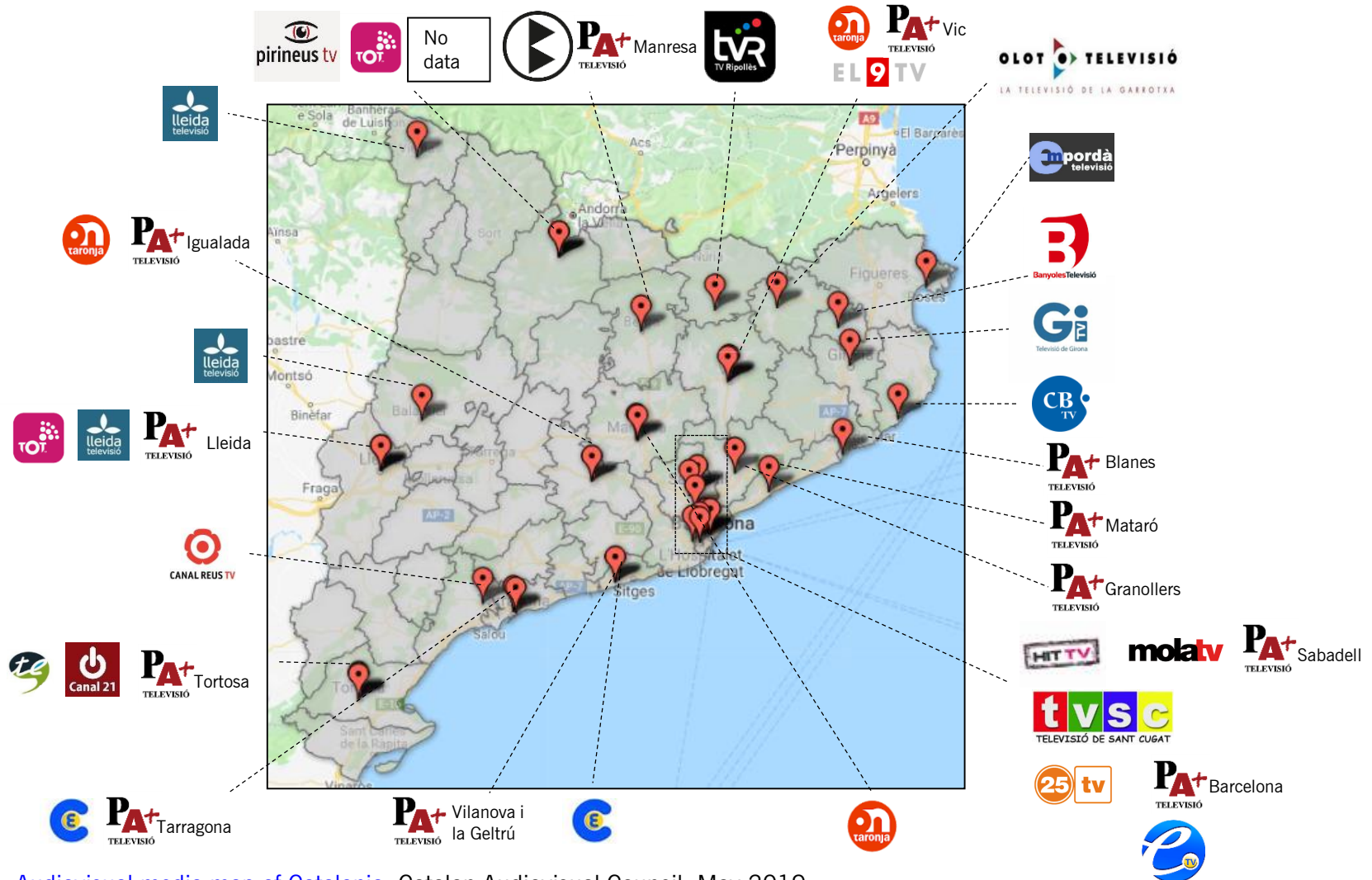
Supply of the 11 public local TV channels (DTT)



Source: [Audiovisual media map of Catalonia](#), Catalan Audiovisual Council. May 2019.

Commercial local television (1)

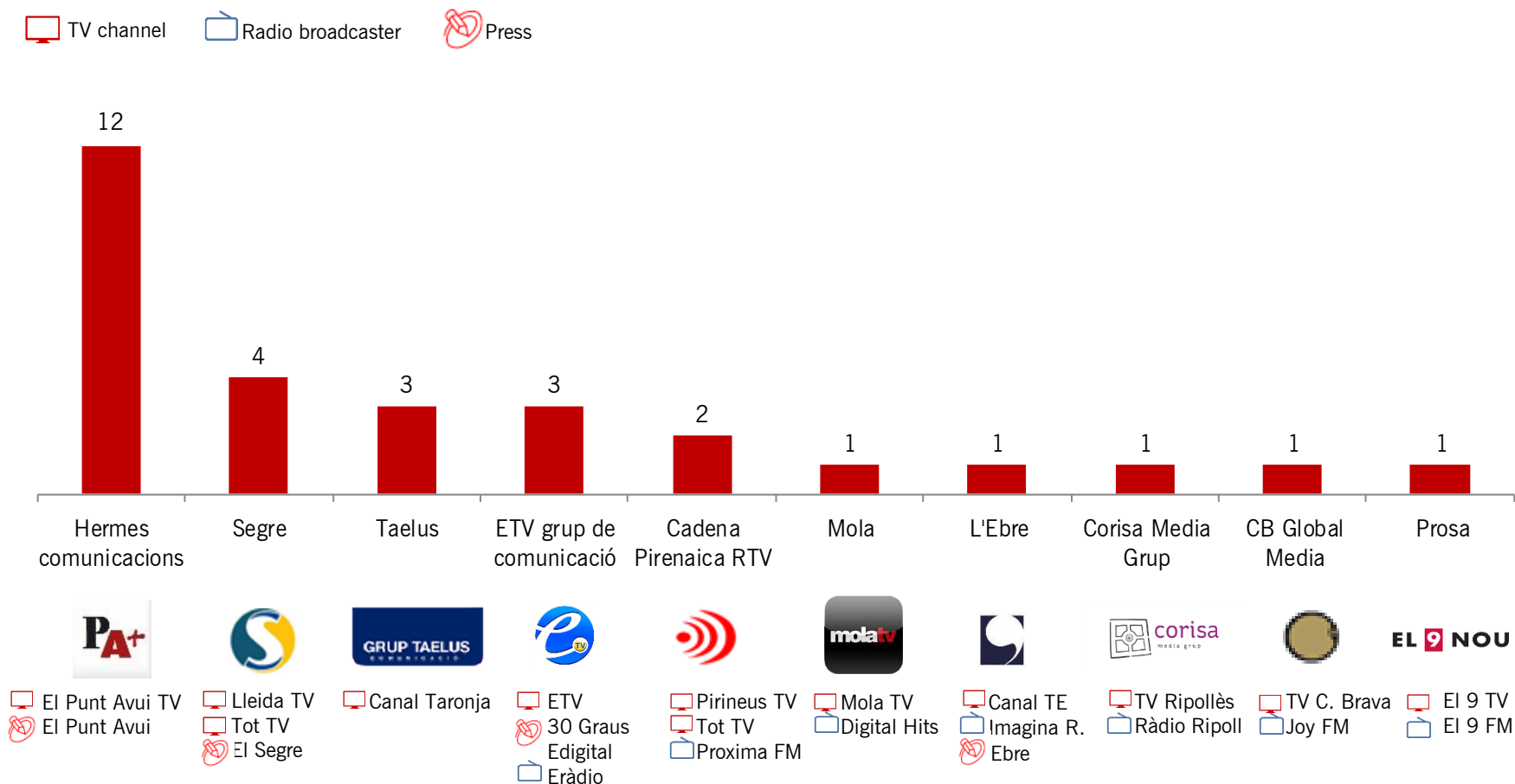
Supply of the 40 commercial local TV channels (DTT)



Source: [Audiovisual media map of Catalonia](#), Catalan Audiovisual Council. May 2019.

Commercial local television (2)

Commercial local media groups present in the local TV sector



Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. May 2019.

Local television on the internet

Local TV on the internet (IPTV)

(examples)



Aran TV
Internet TV by the
Conselh Generau d'Aran



Gavà TV
Local internet TV for Gavà



Maricel TV
Local and municipal TV
channel for Sitges



El Prat TV
Local internet TV for El Prat de
Llobregat. Managed by the
municipal corporation El Prat
Comunicació SL, a public
corporation that also manages
the municipal radio and
magazine



sies.tv
IPTV channel that offers cultural
news, new trends and
everything to do with knowledge
and innovation



Radio TV 10
Local TV channel for Sant
Esteve Sesrovires



VDV TV
TV channel I for Vilanova
del Vallès



Canal 150
Local multimedia news
portal for Santa Coloma de
Gramenet



Canal Camp
Local internet TV
for Selva del
Camp



rtvc
Radio Television
Cardedeu



TV Vandellós
Local online TV channel
for Vandellós and
l'Hospitalet de l'Infant

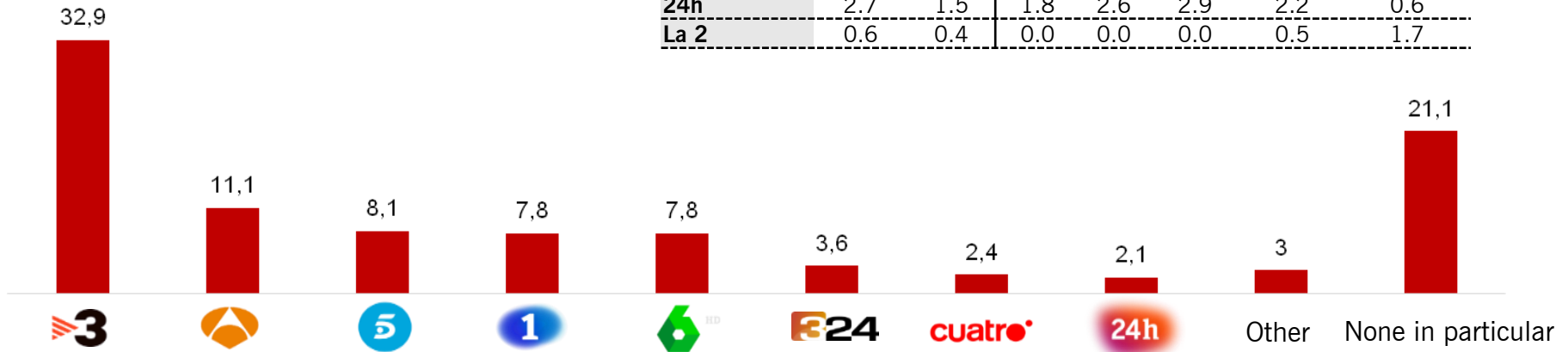
Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. March del 2019

TV consumption behaviour (1)

Most viewed TV channels for news (%)

TV3 is the TV channel via which most people get their news in Catalonia, followed at some distance by Antena 3 TV. It's noteworthy that two out of every ten people have no particular preference for any channel when looking for news.

	Gender		Age group				
	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	64 and over
TV3	32.9	33.0	23.5	26.2	30.8	37.4	40.1
Antena 3 TV	8.6	13.5	14.5	9.9	9.2	13.6	10.5
Telecinco	5.9	10.1	7.8	7.7	8.2	6.0	10.5
TVE	7.1	8.4	4.8	3.9	6.3	7.9	13.6
laSexta	8.4	7.2	4.8	9.0	6.3	12.5	5.4
3/24	4.3	3.0	2.4	3.9	5.6	1.6	3.4
Cuatro	3.1	1.7	5.4	3.9	3.6	0.5	0.3
24h	2.7	1.5	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.2	0.6
La 2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7



Q10. What is your favourite TV channel for news? (N=1,600, single answer, %)

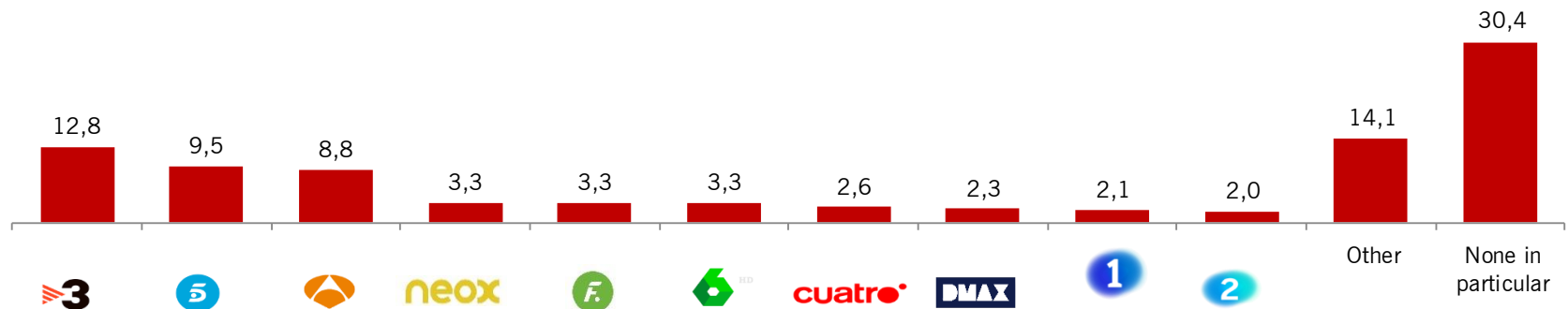
Source: [Enquesta d'usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019](#). Catalan Audiovisual Council.

TV consumption behaviour (2)

Most viewed TV channels for entertainment (%)

The first choice for entertainment among the people of Catalonia is TV3, followed, at a distance of 3 percentage points, by Telecinco. By age group, the youngest segment watches Factoría de Ficción and Telecinco more for their entertainment. By gender, women watch Telecinco and Antena 3 TV much more than men.

	Gender		Age group				
	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	64 and over
TV3	13.9	11.8	4.8	6.9	13.8	16.5	15.3
Telecinco	4.6	14.1	6.0	9.4	6.7	9.5	15.0
Antena 3 TV	5.9	11.4	4.8	5.6	7.9	9.8	12.7
Neox	4.1	2.5	10.2	9.4	2.1	1.1	0.0
Factoría de Ficción	4.0	2.5	17.5	1.7	2.9	1.4	0.0
laSexta	4.1	2.4	1.2	3.9	1.5	5.7	3.7
Cuatro	3.0	2.2	4.8	3.9	2.3	2.7	0.8
DMax	3.7	1.0	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.8
TVE	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.4	1.9	2.2	3.7
La 2	1.5	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.9	5.6



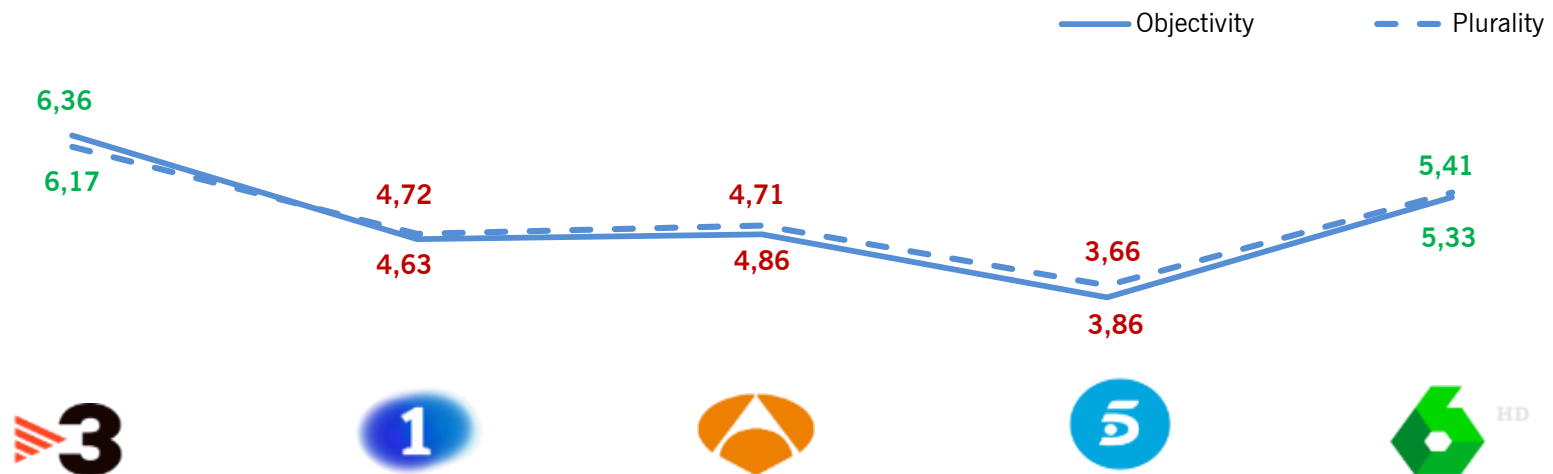
Q12. What is your favourite TV channel for entertainment? (N=1,600, single answer, %)

Source: [Enquesta d'usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019](#). Catalan Audiovisual Council.

TV news: degree of objectivity and plurality

Degree of news objectivity and plurality

TV3 and laSexta are the only two general TV **channels** that pass in terms of news objectivity and plurality according to the people interviewed.



Q13; Q14. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all and 10 means a lot, how would you rate the degree of news objectivity/news plurality on the following TV **channels**? (Base: watches the TV channel N=1,600, average, %)

Source: [Enquesta d'usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019](#). Catalan Audiovisual Council.



Breakdown of radio broadcasters in Catalonia

Public
Commercial

262 radio broadcasters

The total number of frequencies used by the radio broadcasting sector is 787, 75% (589) broadcast by public stations.



Catalan households receive over 30 broadcasters: 10 Catalan stations, 20 Spanish and also local stations.

By service zone

12 Catalan broadcasters

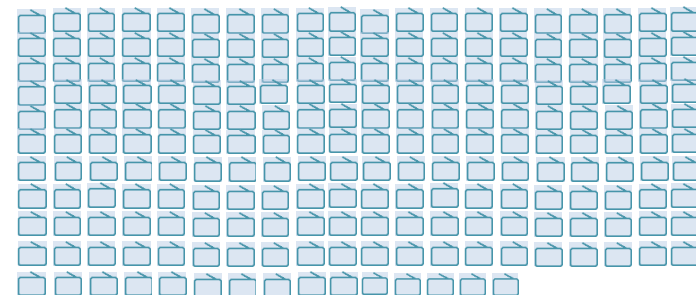
4 public
8 commercial

19 Spanish broadcasters

5 public
14 commercial

231 local broadcasters

215 public



16 commercial



Note: BIAC uses the term *broadcaster* for the medium broadcasting a radio product on one or more frequencies.

Source: CAC (local FM), CCMA (Catalan and Spanish commercial FM) and the Ministry of the Economy and Business (Spanish public FM). May 2019.

Public radio

 Language used

By service zone and broadcast language

224 public Broadcasters	4 Catalan broadcasters	CCMA  Cat     Catalan
	5 Spanish broadcasters	CRTVE       Spanish and Catalan (only radio 4)
	215 local broadcasters	                    Catalan

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council (Local FM), Corporació Catalana de Mitjans Audiovisuals (Catalan FM) and Ministry of the Economy and Business (Spanish FM). May 2019.

Commercial radio

 Language used

By service zone and language of broadcast

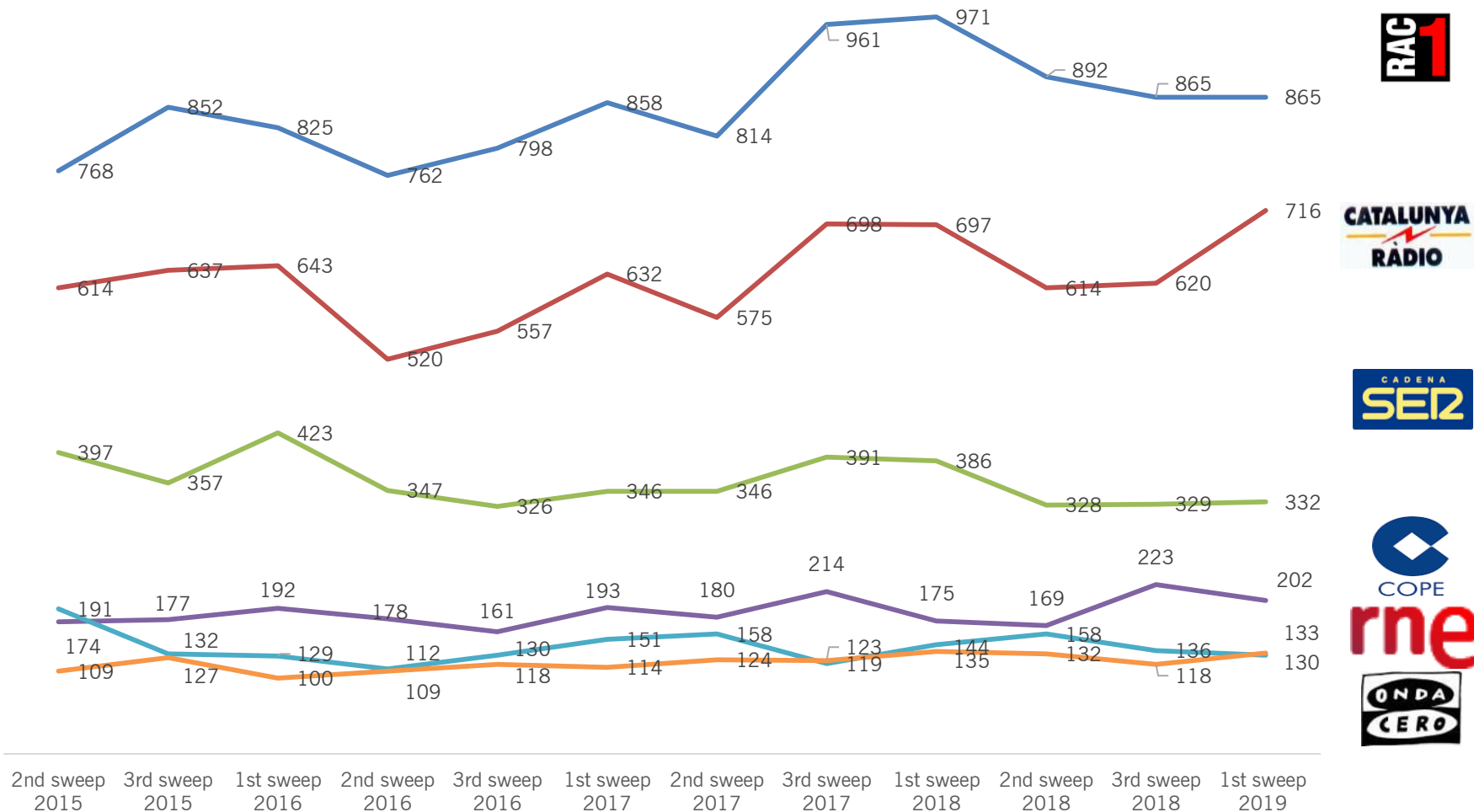
38 commercial broadcasters	8 Catalan broadcasters	GODÓ   FLAIX  TELE TAXI   ESTEL  PRISA   Catalan
	14 Spanish broadcasters	PRISA       COPE    ATRESMEDIA    RADIO BLANCA  UNIDAD EDITORIAL   Spanish (except regional sections)
	16 local broadcasters	    EL 9 FM           Catalan

Source: Catalan Audiovisual Council. May 2019.

Radio audiences (1)

General radio ranking. Audiences

(trend in the last twelve sweeps, in thousands, day prior to interview, from Monday to Friday)

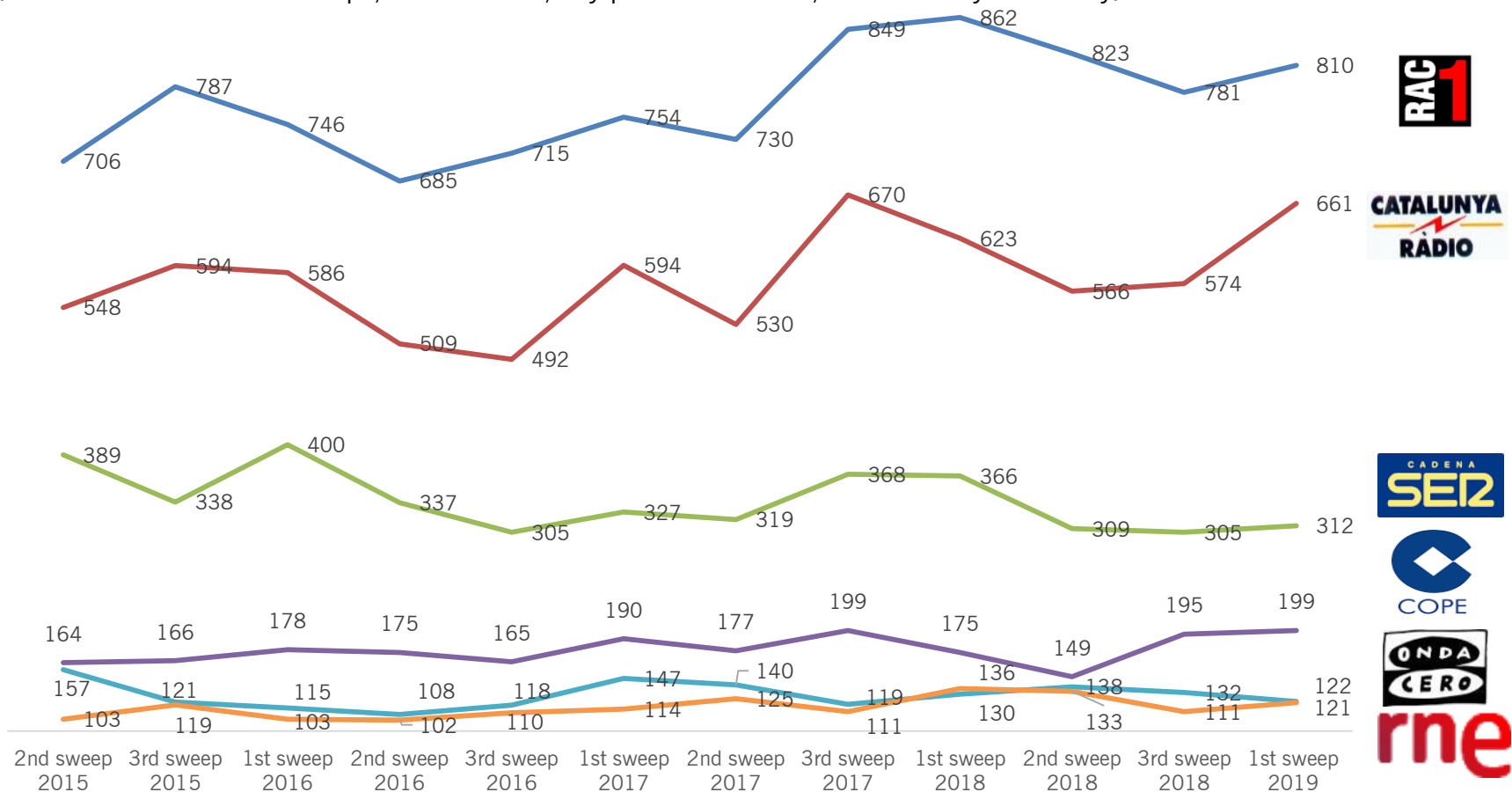


Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 1st sweep of 2019.

Radio audiences (2)

General radio ranking. Audiences

(trend in the last twelve sweeps, in thousands, day prior to interview, from Monday to Sunday)

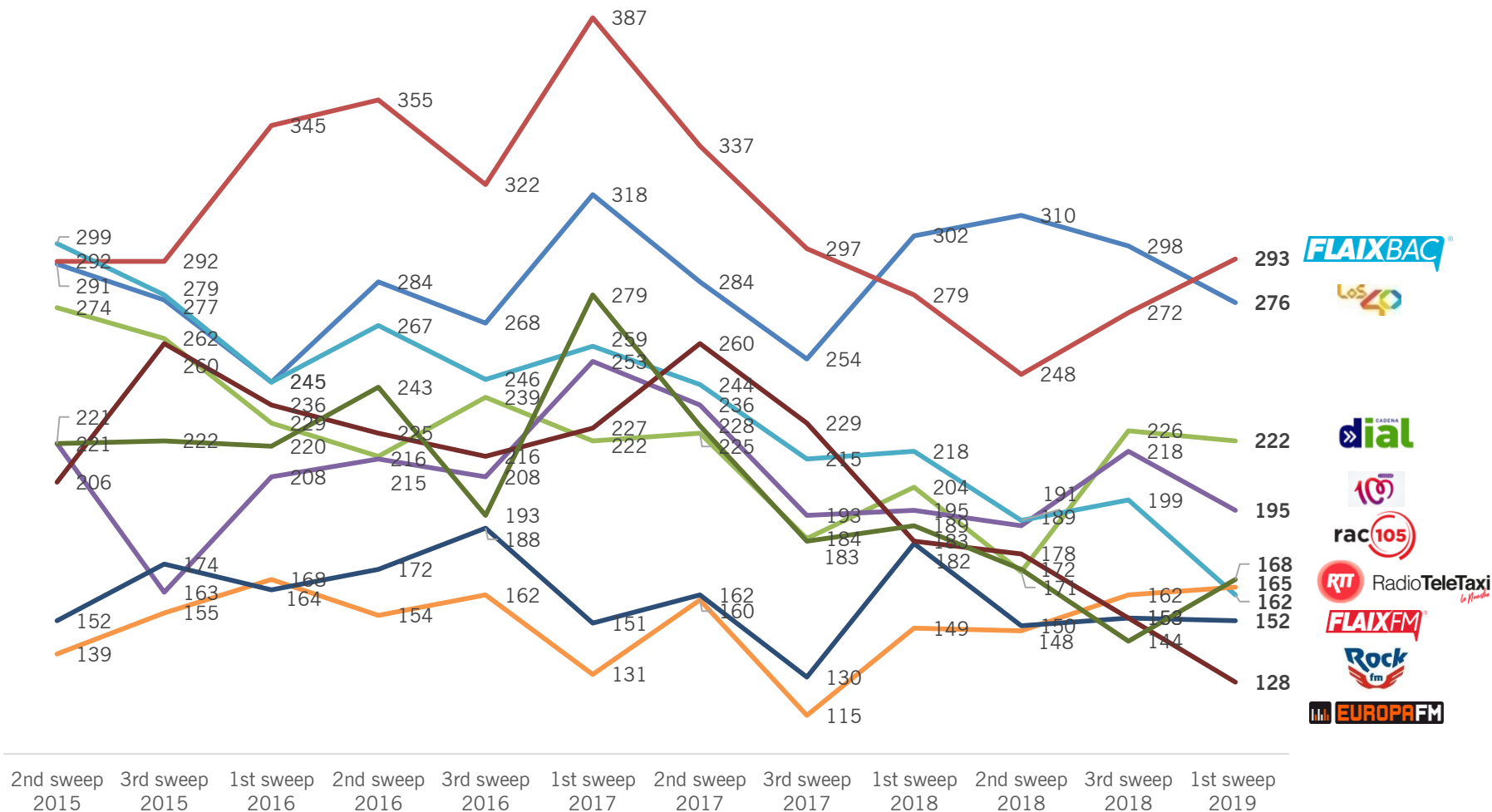


Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 1st sweep of 2019.

Radio audiences (4)

Music radio ranking. Audiences

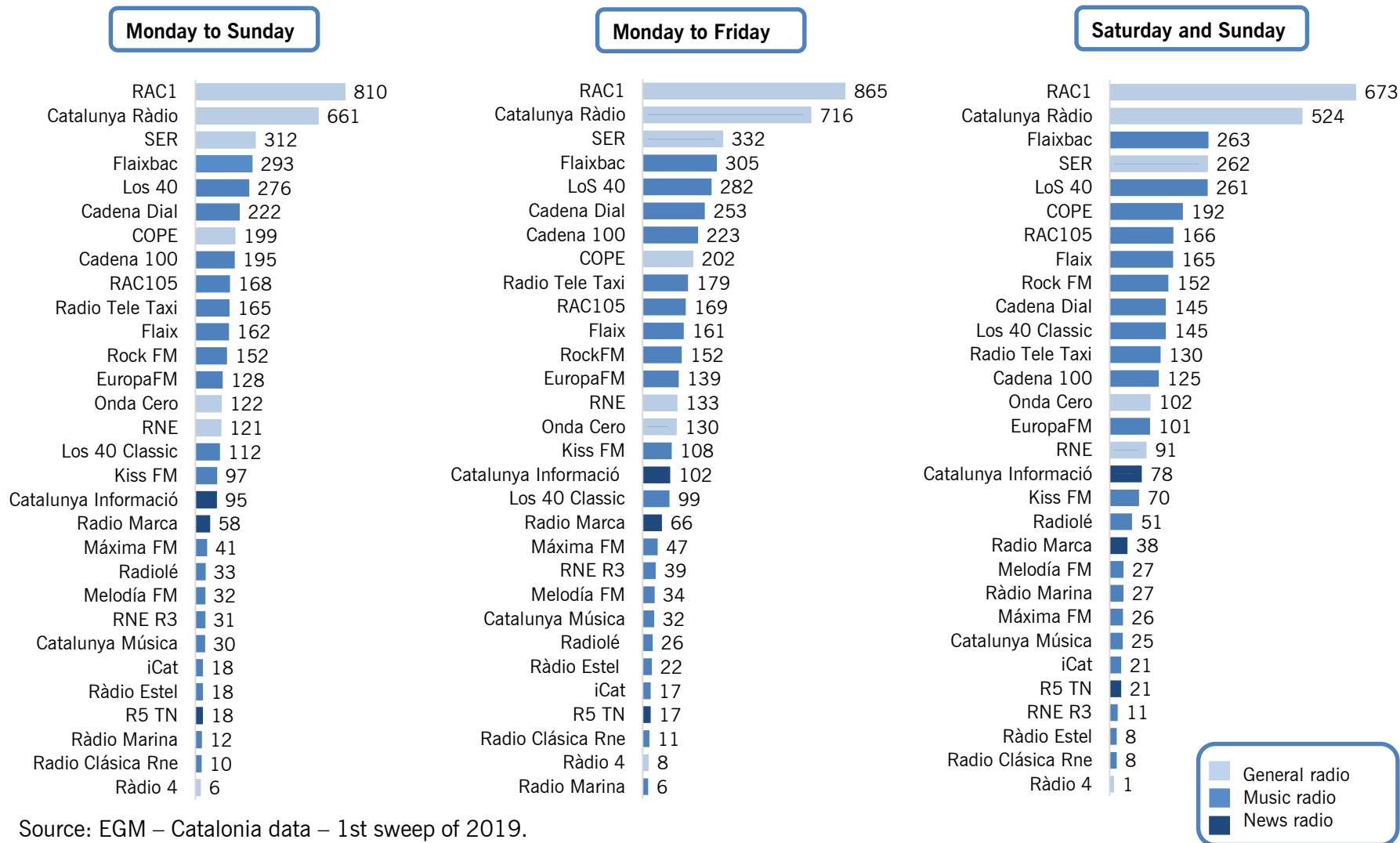
(trend in the last twelve sweeps, in thousands, day prior to interview, from Monday to Sunday)



Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 1st sweep of 2019.

Radio audiences (5)

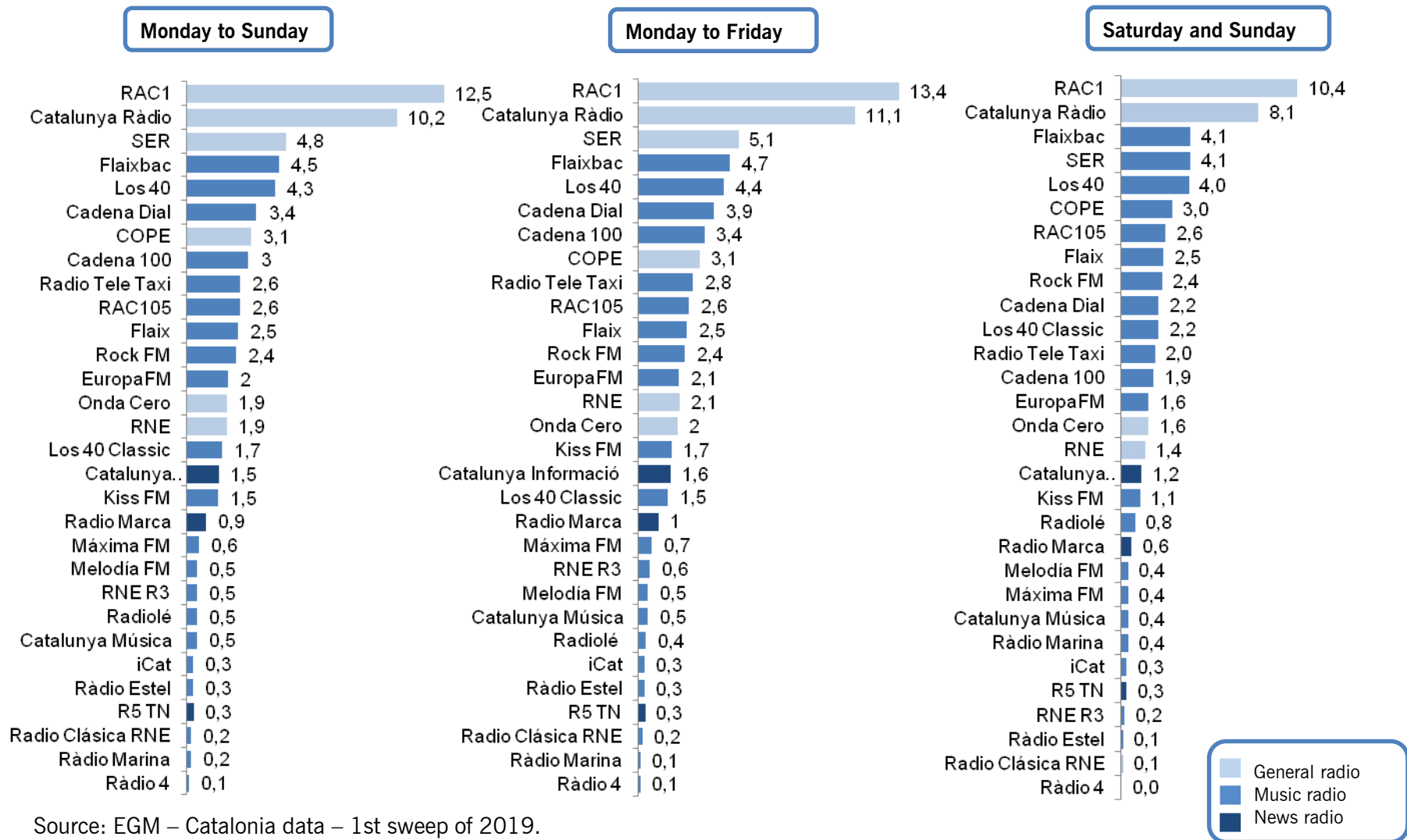
Cumulative daily radio audiences in Catalonia (in thousands, out of total population, day prior to interview)



Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 1st sweep of 2019.

Radio audiences (6)

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



Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 1st sweep of 2019.

Radio audiences by time slot

In Catalonia, every day 1,996,000 people listen to general radio stations and, of these, 1,541,000 do so during the morning slot from 06:00 to 12:00, Monday to Friday.

Radio audiences by time slot of the main general channels in Catalonia

(thousands of listeners, Monday to Friday, ordered by cumulative audience, previous sweep in brackets)

Broadcaster	Cumulative audience	 06:00 to 12:00	 12:00 to 16:00	 16:00 to 20:00	 20:00 to 06:00
	810 (865)	594 (644)	306 (350)	268 (262)	197 (212)
	661 (620)	464 (456)	172 (216)	140 (143)	176 (142)
	312 (329)	191 (198)	65 (67)	88 (80)	113 (121)
	199 (223)	113 (149)	40 (34)	43 (27)	82 (99)
	122 (136)	72 (78)	34 (46)	43 (39)	28 (41)
	121 (118)	76 (82)	31 (40)	17 (21)	40 (39)

Source: EGM – Catalonia data – 1st sweep of 2019.



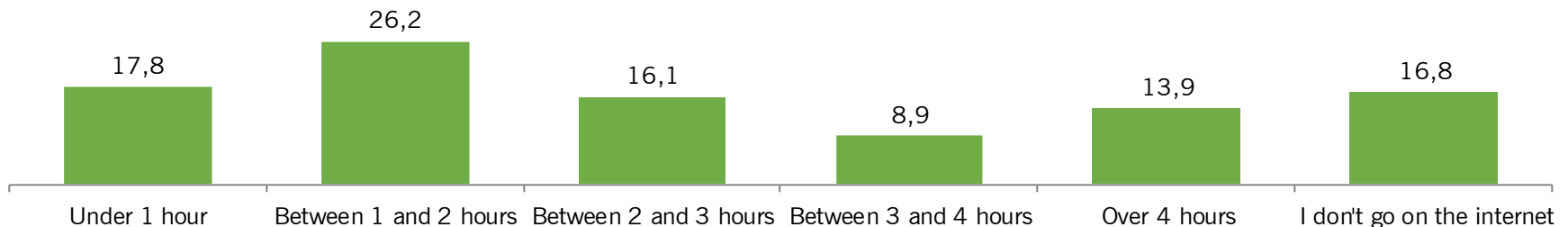
Internet

Daily internet consumption (time)

Daily internet consumption (time)

2 out of every 10 people use the internet for 1 to 2 hours a day. The time used decreases as the age increases.

	Age group				
	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	64 and over
Under 1 hour	3,6	9,4	21,1	24,4	18,4
Between 1 and 2 hours	12,0	2,6	32,6	35,5	16,1
Between 2 and 3 hours	23,5	26,6	18,0	12,2	7,1
Between 3 and 4 hours	21,1	14,2	9,6	5,4	2,5
Over 4 hours	39,2	24,5	15,1	6,0	1,7
I don't go on the internet	0,0	1,3	3,1	16,3	54,0



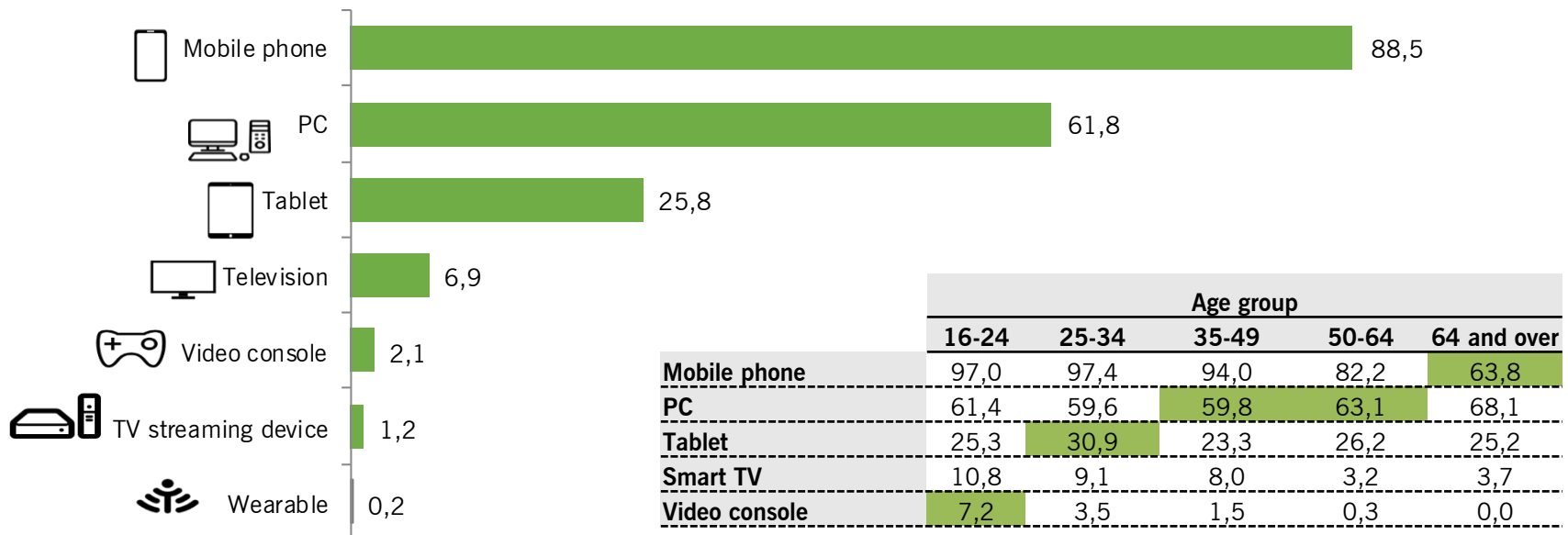
Q29. Could you tell me approximately how much time you spend on the internet per day? (N=1,600, single answer, %)

Source: [Enquesta d'usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019](#). Catalan Audiovisual Council.

Devices to access the internet

Devices to access the internet

Mobile phones are the device most widely used to access the internet among all age groups, while wearables are the least used for this purpose.



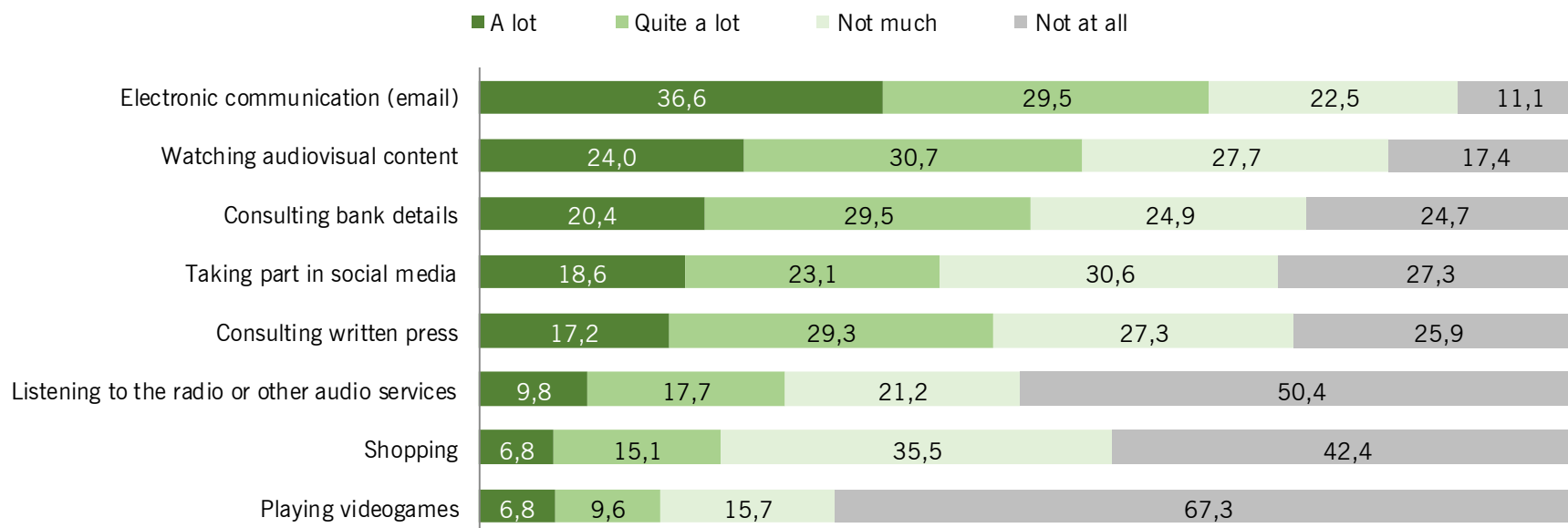
Q30. What device(s) do you use to access the internet? (N=1,331, multiple answer, %)

Source: [Enquesta d'usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019](#). Catalan Audiovisual Council.

Most typical activities while on the internet

Most typical activities carried out while on the internet

The most typical activities carried out on the internet are electronic communication, consuming audiovisual content and consulting bank details.



Q31. Could you tell me how frequently you have carried out these activities on the internet in the last month? (N=1,331, single answer, %)

Source: [Enquesta d'usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019](#). Catalan Audiovisual Council.

Consumption of online audiovisual content

Consumption of online audiovisual content

Watches audiovisual content	Age group				
	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	64 and over
A lot	52,4	40,0	21,2	11,0	4,9
Quite a lot	36,1	36,5	32,2	25,2	23,3
Not much	8,4	16,1	33,7	35,0	33,1
Not at all	3,0	7,4	12,5	28,8	38,7

People aged 16 to 34 consume most audiovisual content on the internet, while 38.7% of the oldest age group (64 and over) never consumes such content online.

Q31a. Could you tell me how often you have watched online audiovisual content? (N=1,331, single answer, %)

The most repeated answer for all age groups is “I don’t listen to the radio or radio services at all on the internet”.

Listens to the radio or other audio services online	Age group				
	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	64 and over
A lot	12,0	11,3	11,4	8,4	3,7
Quite a lot	20,5	18,7	21,8	13,3	9,8
Not much	22,3	23,0	23,3	17,8	17,8
Not at all	44,6	45,7	42,5	59,9	67,5

Q31b. Can you tell me how often you have listened to the radio or other audio services via the internet (N=1,331, single answer, %)

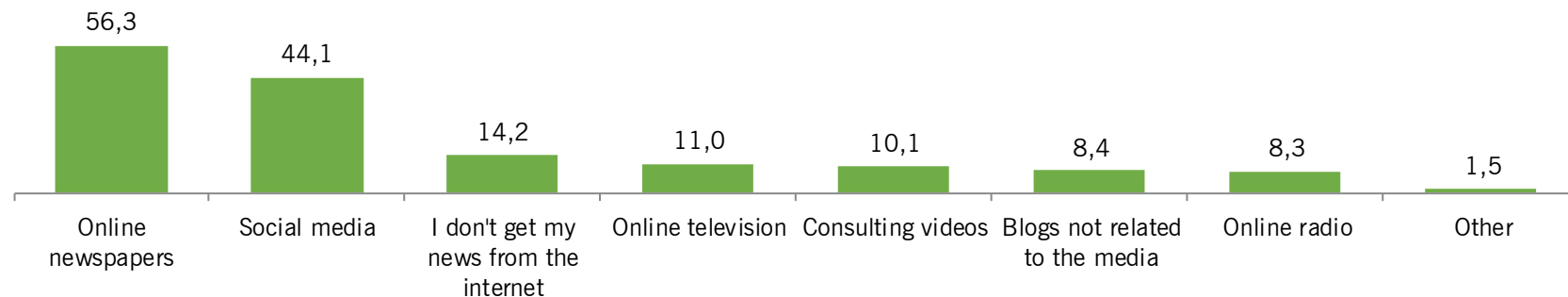
Source: [Enquesta d'usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019](#). Catalan Audiovisual Council.

Internet services used for news

Internet services used for news

While the youngest age group (16-35) tends to get their news more from social media, the rest mostly get their news from online newspapers.

	Age group				
	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	64 and over
Online newspapers	50.6	60.4	57.2	53.7	58.9
Social media	65.7	60.4	43.6	31.4	24.5
Online television	17.5	15.2	8.6	10.4	6.7
Consulting videos	13.9	12.2	12.5	5.8	4.9
Blogs not related to the media	10.2	11.7	9.3	5.8	4.3
Online radio	3.0	7.4	10.8	8.1	8.6



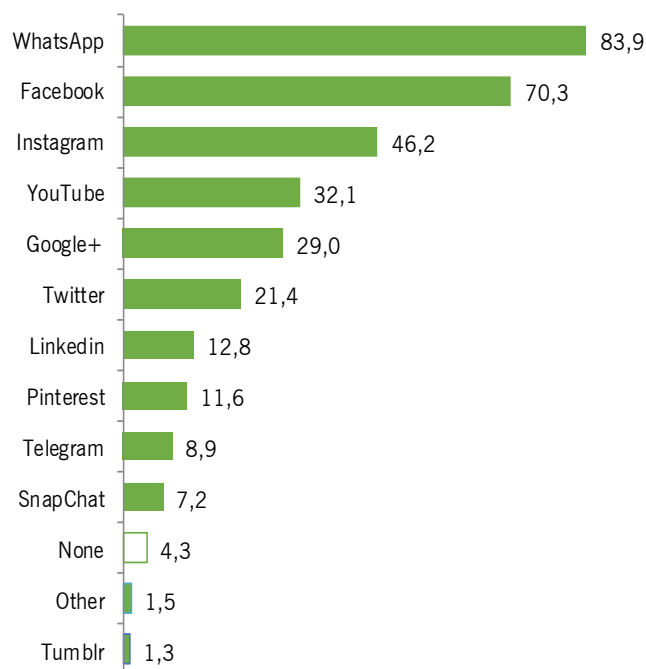
Q32. Which internet services do you mainly use to get your news? (N=1,331, multiple answer, %)

Source: [Enquesta d'usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019](#). Catalan Audiovisual Council.

Social media profiles

Social media profiles

In general, women have more profiles than men on social media, the biggest differences being found in the cases of Pinterest and Instagram, while men tend to have more profiles on Twitter.



	Gender		Age group				
	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	64 and over
WhatsApp	81.5	86.4	91.6	87.4	87.5	79.3	69.9
Facebook	67.5	73.2	77.1	81.3	75.4	62.1	49.1
Instagram	42.8	49.7	89.8	69.1	46.7	22.7	12.9
YouTube	33.7	30.5	64.5	47.4	30.5	17.8	9.2
Google+	27.7	30.3	41.6	36.5	29.6	21.0	19.0
Twitter	24.7	18.0	39.2	24.8	22.2	13.9	10.4
LinkedIn	14.2	11.5	9.0	20.9	16.4	7.1	6.1
Pinterest	7.0	16.4	17.5	20.0	10.6	8.7	2.5
Telegram	10.3	7.6	15.1	8.7	9.1	5.8	8.6
SnapChat	4.9	9.5	31.9	11.3	3.5	0.3	0.0
Tumblr	1.5	1.1	4.2	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.6
Other	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.2	0.2	2.3	1.8
None	5.5	3.0	1.2	0.4	2.8	6.1	13.5

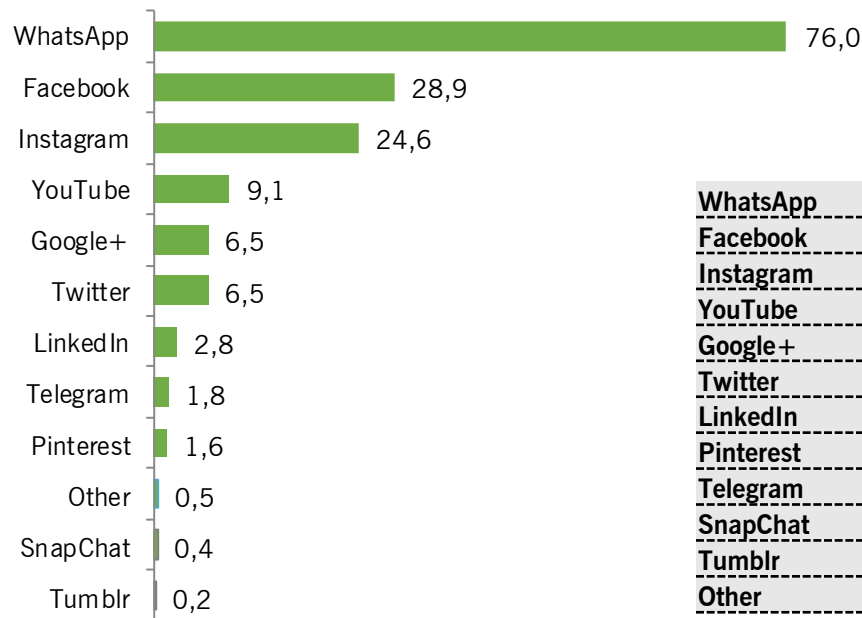
Q33a. Could you tell me the internet sites or apps where you have a profile or account? (N=1,331, multiple answer, %)

Source: [Enquesta d'usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019](#). Catalan Audiovisual Council.

Most widely used social media

Most widely used social media

WhatsApp is the most widely used social medium throughout all the age groups except the youngest, who prefer Instagram. The 25 to 34 age group uses Facebook and LinkedIn the most, while YouTube and SnapChat are preferred by the youngest age group (16-24).



	Gender		Age group				
	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	64 and over
WhatsApp	73.8	78.2	67.7	75.0	80.8	75.1	73.8
Facebook	27.5	30.4	16.5	33.8	31.8	30.4	23.4
Instagram	21.5	27.6	73.2	43.4	15.4	7.5	2.8
YouTube	11.3	6.9	26.8	15.8	6.2	1.7	2.1
Google+	8.8	4.2	7.9	7.9	6.9	4.8	4.8
Twitter	6.6	6.4	3.7	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.9
LinkedIn	3.3	2.3	1.8	3.9	3.3	2.0	2.1
Pinterest	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.1	0.9	1.7	2.1
Telegram	0.8	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.7
SnapChat	0.0	0.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tumblr	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.7

Q33b. And, out of these, which social media do you use the most? (N=1,279, multiple answer, %)

Source: [Enquesta d'usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019](#). Catalan Audiovisual Council.



Note: Fact-checkers

Fact-checkers: definition and context

Fact-checkers are tools to verify facts, data, information, sources and anything related to a news item.

Fact-checkers are “democracy-building” instruments because they help to counteract the misuse of technology to disinform citizens, which creates a climate of mistrust towards institutions and the promotion of extremist ideas.



They address disinformation in politics, society, science and the media, something which has always been present in our society, within the framework of free speech.

However, they tackle two new threats resulting from digital technology:

- The manipulation of fixed and moving images, which is very difficult to detect.
- The immediate and global propagation offered by social media.

Les Décodeurs (*Le Monde*): example of a fact-checker



Daniel Legrand

2 décembre, 01:04

François Fillon et Marion Maréchal-le Pen, ensemble contre ces salopes de gauche qui osent avorter en défiant le plan de Dieu !

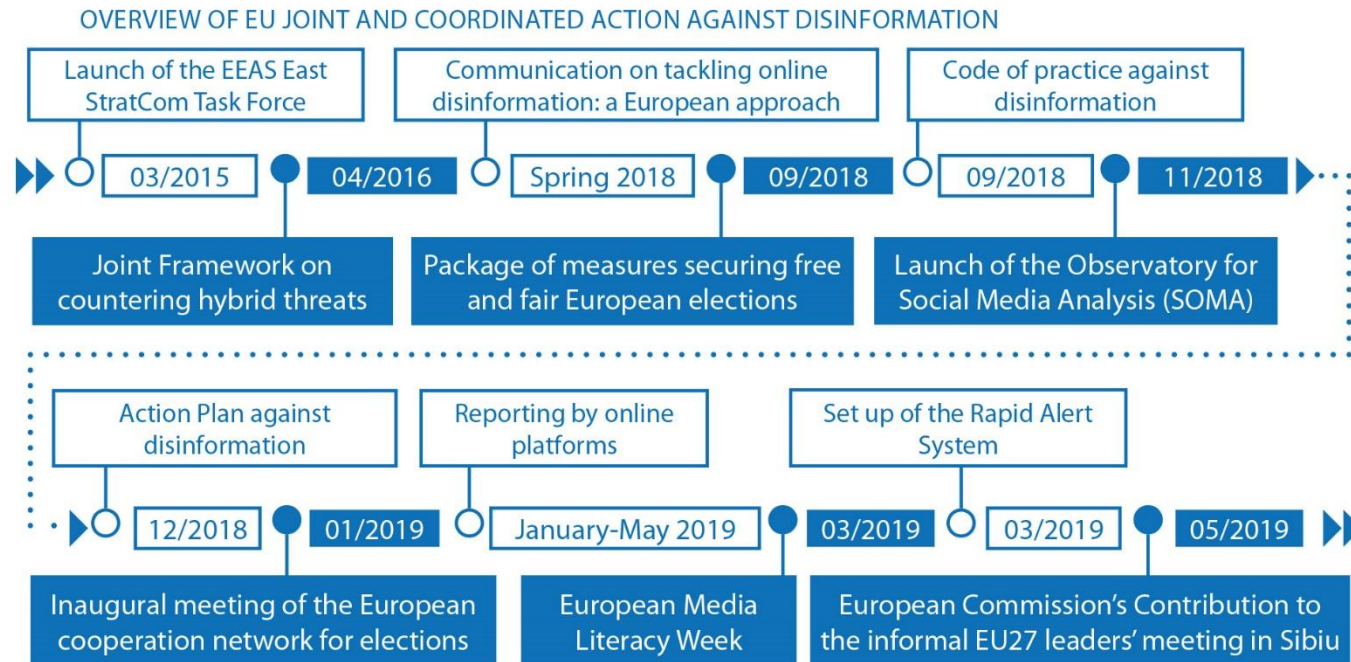


The French newspaper, *Le Monde*, has a fact-checker called [Décodeurs](#). On 5/12/2016 it uncovered a **manipulated photo that had gone viral** with Marion Maréchal-Le Pen, member of the then Front National, with François Fillon, former French Prime Minister from the centre-right.

The aim of the image was to “normalise” the far right but **it was false**. In fact, the original photo showed the granddaughter of the FN leader with Logan Dijan, leader of an extremist right-wing student group who has been charged with physical assault on his predecessor and implicated in the PanamaLeaks scandal.

Source: [Le Monde](#) and [Décodeurs](#)

European Commission: Action Against Disinformation



The European Commission has created an initiative called [Tackling Online Disinformation](#).

The **main actions carried out by the European Commission in 2019** are as follows:

- Implementation of the Code of Practice Against Disinformation. From January to May, the Commission **monitored the implementation of the Code by Facebook, Google and Twitter** to prevent malpractices related to the European Parliament elections in May 2019. (Reports from [January](#), [February](#), [March](#), [April](#) and May).
- Creation of the [RAS \(Rapid Alert System\)](#), a network of EU and member state institutions to coordinate a joint response to disinformation campaigns.

[Note: for more context and background to the European Commission's disinformation actions, see the [Note from BIAC 10](#)]

Main Fact-Checkers



The International Fact Checking Network (IFCN) is the world's main network of fact-checkers. It has established a [Code of Principles](#) for fact-checkers, has set up a [research database](#) on fact checking and develops tools such as the online course: "[Hands-on Fact-Checking](#)". It's based at [The Poynter Institute](#)



Facebook collaborates with fact-checkers certified by the IFCN.

It works together with fact-checkers from different countries, particularly :

- USA: [Associated Press](#), [Factcheck.org](#), [Politifact](#), [Snopes](#) and [Weekly Standard](#).
- France: [Agence France Presse](#), [Les Décodeurs](#), [Desintox](#), [Fake Off](#) and [Les Observateurs](#).
- UK: [Full Fact](#).
- Germany: [Correctiv](#).
- Spain: [AFP Factual](#), [Maldito Bulo](#) and [Newtral](#).

[The complete list](#) of countries where Facebook collaborates with one or more fact-checkers is: Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Germany, Greece, Kenya, Lithuania, Mexico, Middle East and North Africa, Netherlands, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.



On 2 April 2019, [Verificat](#) was launched, the first Catalan fact-checker. It's supported by the College of Journalists of Catalonia, Blanquerna-Universitat Ramon Llull, Universitat de Vic, Open Society Foundations, YouCheck and the Catalan News Agency (ACN).

Other media from Catalonia have also set up similar initiatives: [Europa Fact Checking](#) (*La Vanguardia*) and [fetsOfakes](#) (CCMA).

Source: CAC.



Newsflashes

Newsflashes (1)



DAZN has been launched, the new on-demand streaming service for sports

On 27 February, the OTT Pay TV platform [DAZN](#) began operating in Spain with the first World Moto GP race. It belongs to the English group Perform and offers live and on-demand sports coverage. Although focusing mainly on motor sports, it also includes others such as football, basketball and tennis. The same account provides access to maximum five different devices.



The Professional Football League presents its OTT service

On 25 March, the Spanish sports association LFP launched its OTT service, [LaLigaSportsTV](#). This platform offers videos on demand and live broadcasts of Spanish sporting events such as handball, volleyball and indoor football, among others. Most of the platform's content is free except for the second division football league 1|2|3.



Apple takes on Netflix with Apple TV+

On 25 March, the company presented its new Pay TV audiovisual content service which will be in operation as from the autumn, using the renewed [Apple TV](#) app. Apple is therefore becoming an audiovisual services provider and video-on-demand aggregator for other platforms. Its catalogue will include live broadcasts (sports) and in-house series, films and documentaries.



New website for the Xarxa de Comunicació Local (Local Communication Network)

On 23 April 2019, the Xarxa de Comunicació Local presented the website [laxarxa.cat](#) that aims to raise awareness of the local media that form part of LaXarxa. The website organises local content and includes new sections designed to cover the interests of a wide range of communities (Culturify, Emergent!, En verd, Fem història, Motxillers, X tots, Ve de gust, Esports and Rebovina).



CAC survey: *Usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals. 2019*

On 12 June, as part of the annual audiovisual market event entitled Mercat de l'Audiovisual de Catalunya, the findings were presented from the survey on audiovisual consumption and perceptions, entitled *Usos i percepcions dels mitjans audiovisuals 2019*. This survey, produced by the CAC in collaboration with the Catalan government's Centre d'Estudis d'Opinió, was carried out on a sample of 1,600 interviewees from all over Catalonia regarding their audiovisual consumption habits. The survey also included questions about news objectivity and plurality, among other aspects. The following can be consulted online: [key findings](#), [executive summary](#), [questionnaire](#), [technical details](#), [statistics](#) and the anonymised [database](#).

Newsflashes (2)



Children and their digital habits in the UK

In January the British broadcasting supervisory authority, Ofcom, published a report entitled [Annual Report on Children and Parents: Media Use and Attitudes](#), on the digital habits of children aged 5 to 15 in the UK, as well as access to the media by children aged 3 to 4. The report includes findings regarding parents' perception of their children's media use and the devices used to control (or not) their access.



Promoting European works

The report by the European Audiovisual Observatory entitled [Mapping of national rules for the promotion of European works in Europe](#) analyses the legislation of 31 countries (the 28 EU member states plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland). Published in January, this report looks at the mandatory investments made by providers, on-demand audiovisual services and distributors, as well as taxes and other measures such as policies of quotas and/or prominence.



Ireland: consultation on the new digital law

In March, Ireland's Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment launched a [Public Consultation on the Regulation of Harmful Content on Online Platforms](#). The aim is to protect Irish residents, particularly children, in line with European legislation, broadening the jurisdiction of the new Audiovisual Media Services Directive to include any online platform.



A new European film directory has been set up: LUMIERE

On 16 April, the European Commission and the European Audiovisual Observatory presented the directory entitled [LUMIERE VOD](#), a database of European films available on pay-video on-demand services in Europe. At the time of its presentation, the database was made up of information taken from catalogues from 28 EU countries (around 35,000 European films). The directory has been designed primarily for audiovisual industry professionals: authors, producers, distributors, regulators, etc., to track the exploitation of films and assess the composition of VOD catalogues.



New European directives on copyright in the digital single market

On 17 April, two European directives were passed affecting copyright and related rights. [Directive \(EU\) 2019/789](#) lays down rules to improve access to transborder broadcasting and retransmissions of TV and radio programmes, while [Directive \(EU\) 2019/790](#) aims to harmonise European laws applicable to copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market. Among other areas, it regulates the use of protected content on video-sharing platforms.

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Main sources:

- CAC: the Council's own data.
- EGM: data from the 1st sweep of 2019. Period October-November 2018. Area of Catalonia.
- Iconography: *Noun Project*, *Freepik*

Bibliographic citation:

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