



CENTRE FOR MEDIA
PLURALISM AND
MEDIA FREEDOM

MPM2023: General ranking and policy recommendations

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30 June 2023



Funded by
the European Union

www.eui.eu



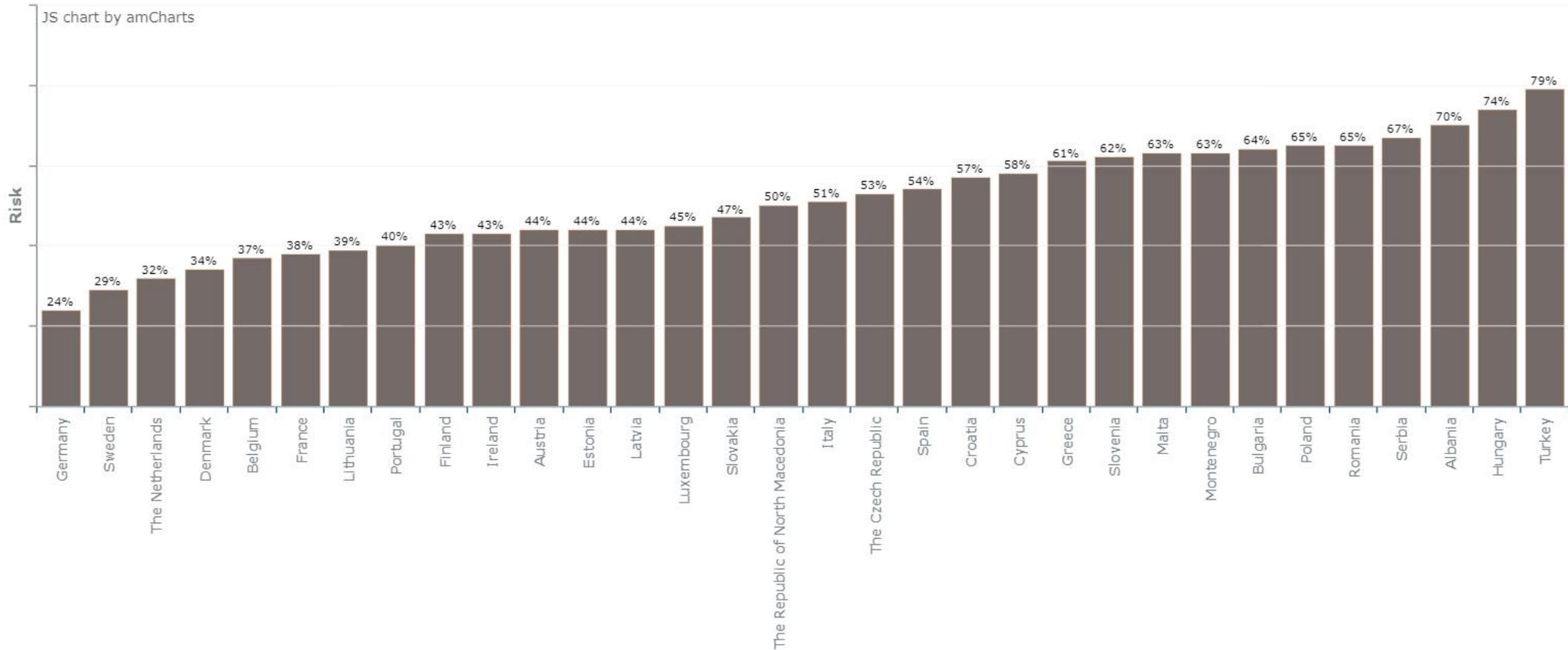
General ranking MPM2023

The aim of the MPM is to have a granular analysis, that covers a broad definition of media pluralism, taking into account the national context

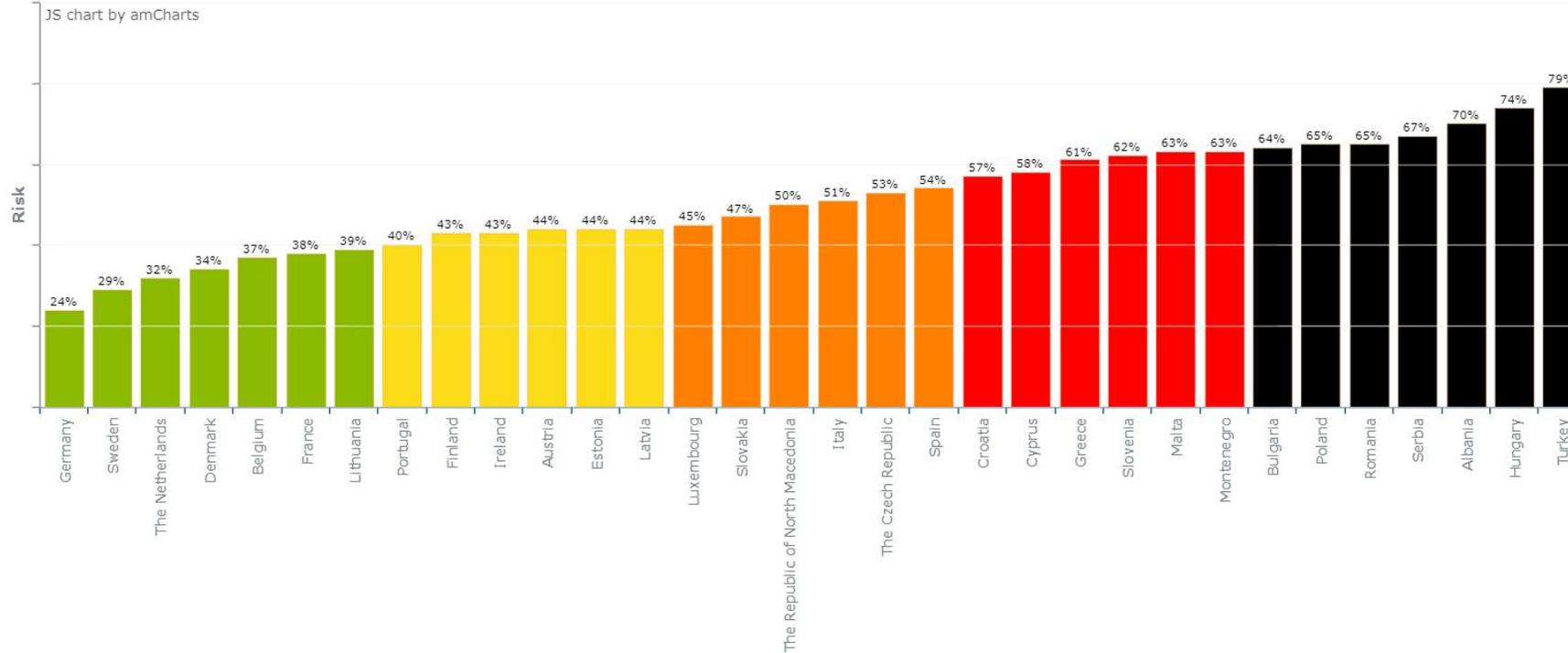
Starting from the MPM2022 implementation, the CMPF has decided to introduce and publish the general ranking of the countries, **as an additional element of transparency**

The ranking is obtained calculating the average of the scores of all the 4 areas per country

General ranking MPM2023



General ranking MPM2023

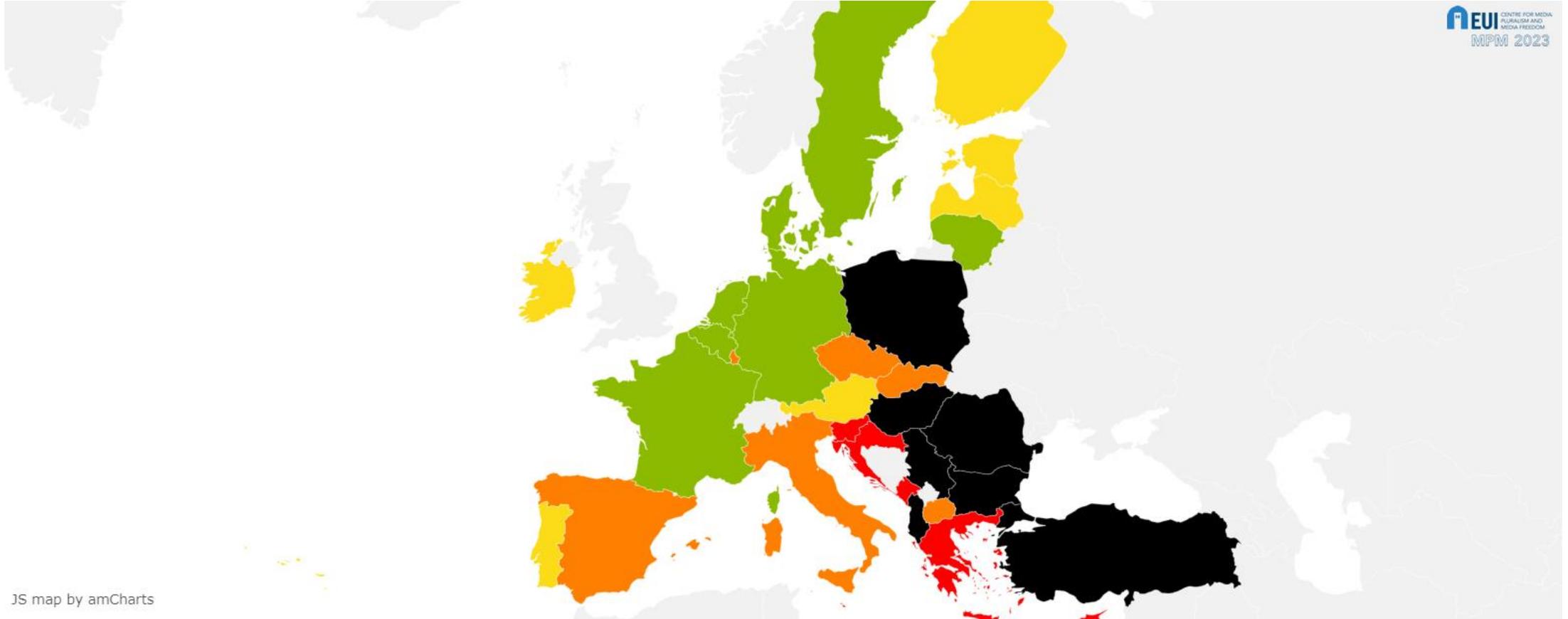


Percentile distribution
20-40-60-80-100

The general scores of the countries are calculated as the average of the four area scores of the MPM.

General ranking MPM2023

Map percentiles



JS map by amCharts

General ranking MPM2023

Nota bene:

The focus of the MPM is not just on finding out what the deficiencies of a media system are, but also whether there are **structural conditions** that can lead to a deterioration in the freedom of expression and media pluralism in a given context.

Risk-based: “a systematic analytical process, based on pre-determined risk criteria, professional judgement and experience, to determine the probability that an adverse condition will occur” (EC Working Document, 2007)

It must also be emphasised that the Media Pluralism Monitor is a tool that has been conceived to be implemented on the Member States of the European Union and on candidate countries (**European standards**)

So, take all above into account when comparing with other rankings!

Recommendations

The MPM has contributed to feeding and informing the public debate and policymaking at EU and national level:

Rule of law report and EMFA are the most evident cases

01. Protection of freedom of expression

- ensure transparency and access to data from online platforms regarding content moderation and curation
- promote the implementation of effective anti-SLAPP frameworks
- Promote the decriminalisation of defamation

02. Access to information

- improve FOI *de iure* and *de facto*
- to ensure the transposition and implementation of the EU Whistle-Blowing Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/1937) across the EU and also those laws containing similar guarantees in non-EU countries.
- to raise public awareness about the available protection for whistle-blowers and to contribute to positive public attitudes towards them.

03. Journalistic profession, standards and protection

- Ensure safety of journalists
- Promote better working conditions
- Promote anti-Slapps legal framework

04. Independence of the media authority

- independence, appointment procedures, appropriate funding and accountability mechanisms.
- Enhance cooperation between authorities
- rules for appointments and independence

Recommendations: Market Plurality

01. Transparency of media ownership

- harmonisation of the data to be disclosed by media
- transparency vis à vis public and NRAs
- confirm and strengthen the EMFA provision introducing a specific assessment of the impact of media concentrations on media pluralism

02. Plurality of media providers

- approving the EMFA
- introducing effective criteria and practices for measuring and assessing markets' and audiences' concentration, including both traditional and online media actors
- setting principles for the national media-specific rules so as to address media market concentration, prohibiting positions of dominance in the media sector, and introducing a “media pluralism test”

03. Plurality in digital markets

- accompany the enforcement of the DMA and the forthcoming regulation on data with specific provisions regarding the media sector, to take into consideration the impact of the new regulation in the online advertising market, in the access to (and consumption of) media content and on the relationships between media providers and digital intermediaries.

monitor and report on the economic negotiations between platforms and publishers, in the process of the implementation of the EU Directive on Copyright.

04. Media viability

- EU fund for pluralism
- strengthening public support for the media, with transparent and accountable criteria for its distribution

05. Editorial independence from commercial and owner influence

- introducing or strengthening public social protection schemes for journalists, including freelancers. self-regulatory rules to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interests by the owner of the media company that may affect the provision of news and current affairs content
- EU recommendations



01. Political independence of the media

- rules on conflict of interest

02. Editorial autonomy

- self regulatory measures, organisation of the newsroom (Rec)

03. Audio visual media, online platforms and elections

- Follow the Recommendation of the Council of Europe (CM/Rec(2022)12) and, in perspective, step-up in the developing EU policy framework on transparency and targeting of political advertising; implement in a sound way the EU policies against disinformation

04. State regulation of resources and support to the media sector

- transparent rules and allocation of state advertising (EMFA)

05. Independence of public service media governance and funding

- support of PSM, adequate funding and independence (as asked in EMFA)

01. Access to media for minorities

- more representation in PSM
- monitoring of access

02. Access to local/regional media and to community media

- legal recognition and support to community media

03. Gender parity in the media

- gender equality policy, at least in PSM
- research and monitoring

04. Media literacy

- MIL policies should be multistakeholder to face AI, disinfo challenges
- training teachers

MIL part of the school curriculum

05. Protection against illegal and harmful speech

- implementation of a multi-stakeholders' regulatory framework, including media authorities, media outlets and civil society, must be encouraged and privileged over legal frameworks in order to fight the cases of disinformation that are often a source of concern for freedom of expression. Social media platforms must be encouraged to make an effort for transparency and to provide comprehensive data regarding the circulation of disinformation; user friendly platforms to report hate speech.

Thank you!

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