

MEDIA LITERACY POLICIES IN THE EU

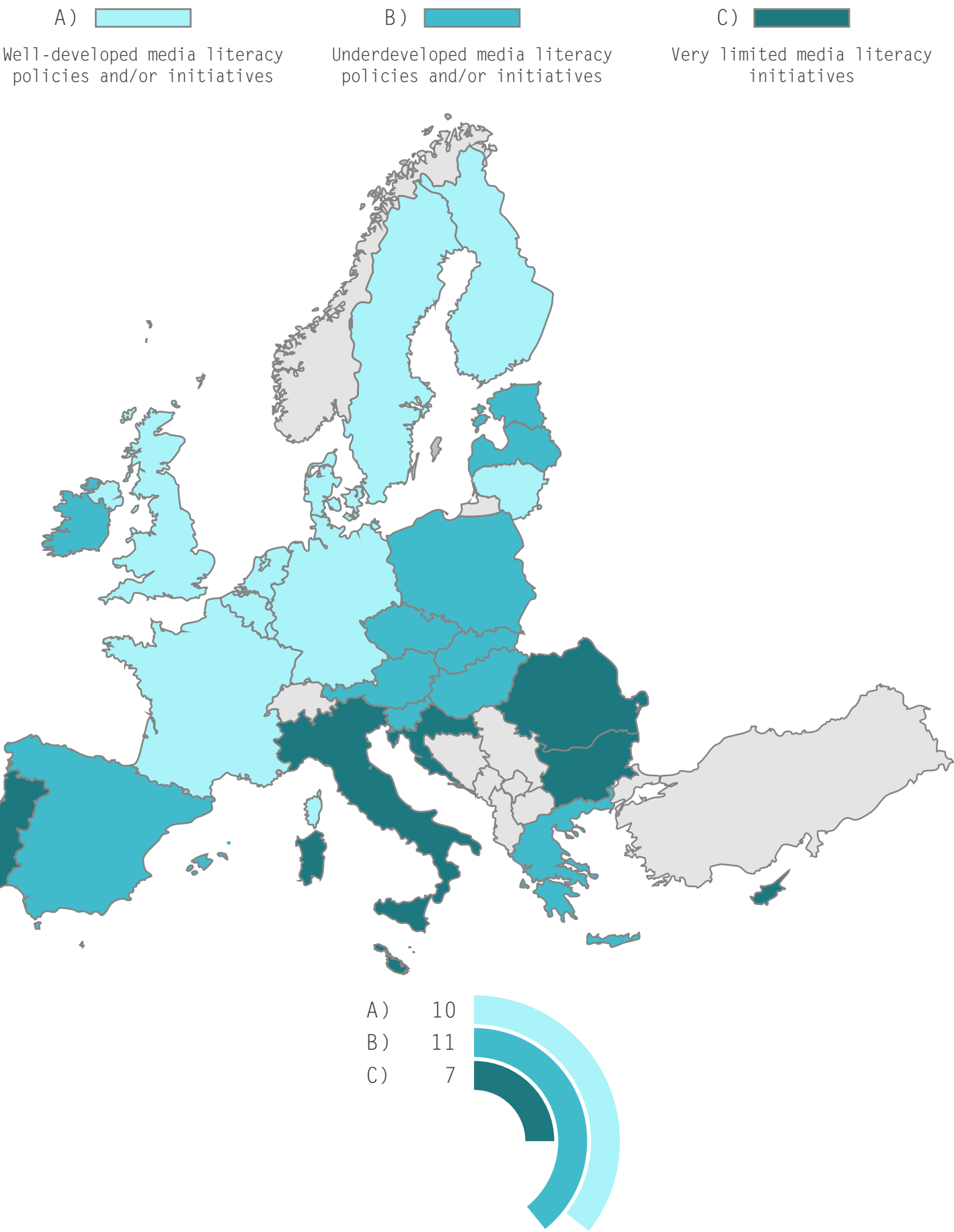
Media literacy has often been praised as being a solution to many challenges in the digital media environment. Still, most countries in the EU do not have comprehensive policies and related activities to strengthen the skills one needs to adequately use and produce media content, as well as critically evaluate it.

As the results below show, 7 EU countries have very limited and insufficient activities on media literacy; 11 countries have initiatives and sometimes also policies but these are not comprehensive; and only 10 countries are attempting to provide comprehensive policy and educational framework to increase population's media literacy skills.

Media literacy is assessed here through the quality and implementation of the following aspects: comprehensive media literacy policy; the presence of media literacy in the educational curriculum; the quality of teachers' training; the presence of media literacy in the non-formal education offer; and the extent of the media literacy initiatives that are carried out.

The Media Pluralism Monitor

The Media Pluralism Monitor (MPM) is a tool that has been developed by the CMPF to assess the risks for media pluralism in a given country. The MPM project is co-funded by the European Union. The Monitor assesses the risks for media pluralism based on a set of twenty indicators covering four different areas: Basic Protection, Market Plurality, Political Independence and Social Inclusiveness. The indicators cover legal, economic and socio-political questions. All types of media are covered: The results of the MPM implementations are available [here](#).



- 21 countries either have underdeveloped media literacy policies or have no media literacy policy at all
- in 12 countries, media literacy is present in the education curriculum only to a limited extent, and in 7 countries it is completely absent
- in 21 countries the training programme in media literacy for teachers is either limited or not even provided
- in addition, in the vast majority of the countries (21) the percentage of the population that has at least basic digital skills is 66%, or lower

The Monitor considers media literacy as a precondition for using media effectively, and examines media literacy contexts, as well as the digital skills of the population.

Sources: The main source for this Factsheet is the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 (MPM2017) Database, created under the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 Project.

For more information on the media literacy in the EU visit <http://cmpf.eui.eu/mapping-media-policy-journalism/>

CMPF

The Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), established in 2011 at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute - Florence, aims to develop innovative and relevant lines of research on media freedom and pluralism and on fundamental rights in Europe and beyond. The Centre, directed by Prof. Pier Luigi Parcu, coordinated by Elda Brogi, is composed of a team of experts in media markets and economics, law, political science, and communications studies.

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