Annexe 3

Table 3.1. Implementation stage of Art. 22 of EMFA

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Country	Implementation stage	Pre-existing legal framework
Austria	**Draft law** EMFA Accompanying Act [1]	**§ 13 Kartel Law** In addition to the general competition assessment, a media merger must not impair media diversity unless this can be justified on national economic grounds. General criteria, to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.
Belgium	**Draft laws** Governments' proposals in discussion at regional level, both in the Flemish and the French community.	At federal level: general competition law, occasionally with conditions attached to preserve diversity. In the French-speaking part: media-specific evaluation on a case-by-case basis (French-speaking Community, Decree on Audiovisual Media Services and Video Platform Services of February 4, 2021, Belgian Official Gazette, March 26, 2021, Art. 2.2-3)
Bulgaria	**Draft law** Amendments to the Radio and Television Law, it is expected to empower the CEM to carry out a media pluralism test.	Competition law, as amended in 2025: for media concentrations an in-depth investigation is mandatory, and the opinion of the relevant sectoral regulator (the Council for Electronic Media, CEM) must be considered. (Art. 83(1.3)).
Croatia	**Law** EMFA Implementation Act (OG 27/26).	Electronic Media Act (OG 111/21, Art. 63) already required a separate assessment, but it was not fully compliant with Art. 22 EMFA.
Cyprus	**No draft law**	Law on Radio and television Organisations L. 87(I)/2023 that lifted the thresholds and limitations on media ownership does not envisage separate assessment for media market concentrations.
Denmark	**In course of implementation** **Law 741/2025** The Minister of Culture may lay down further rules on the assessment of media market mergers (Section 85c).	General competition law.
Estonia	**Draft Act** amending the Media Services Act and related acts (814SE). Opinion to be requested to the Consumer Protection and Technical Regulatory Authority in case of media mergers.	General competition law.

1 EMFG-Begleitgesetz (412 d.B.) https://www.parlament.gv.at/gegenstand/XXVIII/I/412

Finland	**Law n. 408/2025 Act on the Supervision of Media Markets** The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency must assess the impact of the acquisition on media pluralism and editorial independence in accordance with the criteria laid down in Article 22(2) EMFA.	General competition law.
France	**No draft law** ARCOM called for swift implementation in August 2025 and has been mandated by the French government to work towards it. 2026: Following a complaint by CSOs, the Council of State rejected the request, in an order issued on 18 March 2026, stating that 'the Council of State cannot compel France to implement the EMFA'.	Separate assessment on media market concentrations limited to some media sectors (Art. 42-3 of September 30th, 1986, Law n° 86-1067, for audiovisual; and Article 11 law n° 86-897 of 1 August 1986 for the press).
Germany	**In course of implementation.** The 9th amendment of the Medienstaatsvertrag (State Media Treaty) (DMStV). Changes aim to bring the country's regulatory environment in line with the EMFA. This text will need to be ratified by all German states before it can become law.	Separate assessment of media mergers by KEK: not all sectors and need to update it to meet the challenges of the digital environment.
Greece	**No draft law** **Law 5253/2025** partially implements EMFA, and does not contain any provisions on Art. 22.	General competition law; Law 3592/2007, which applies ownership thresholds only to traditional media.
Hungary	**No draft law**	Articles 68–70 of the Media Act. The Hungarian Competition Authority (HCA) is obliged to obtain the opinion of the Media Council and this opinion is binding.
Ireland	**Draft law** General Scheme of the Media Regulation Bill (Head 4) transfers the authority on media mergers transferred from the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources to Coimisiún na Meán, and adds the element of editorial independence (in addition to plurality of the media).	Separate assessment on media mergers by the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources.
Italy	The **current legal framework** may be applied, if extensively interpreted or updated to guarantee its compliance with the scope and criteria set by Art. 22.	Art. 51 TUSMA Legislative Decree 208/2021. Rules and procedures for a separate assessment for media mergers. Guidelines updated by AGCOM with deliberation 66/24/CONS. Editorial independence is not explicitly mentioned.

Latvia	**Draft law.** Amendments to the Electronic Mass Media Law (based on EMFA implementation report prepared by the Ministry of Culture): the National Electronic Mass Media Council will be designated as the institution responsible for assessing media market concentration.	General competition law.
Lithuania	**No draft law.**	General competition law.
Luxembourg	**Draft law.** Bill 8625. NRA: ALIM. The draft law does not specify the substantive rules and procedures. No sanctioning power.	General competition law.
Malta	**No draft law** Legal Notice 175 of 2025 partially implements EMFA, and does not contain any provisions on Art. 22 The Broadcasting Authority is designated under Chapter III EMFA.	Competition law, only in the audiovisual is there a limited separate assessment.
Poland	**Draft Act** amending the Broadcasting Act and certain other acts (UC 130). The regulatory assessment will have to include consideration of the impact of concentration on formation of the public opinion and diversity of media services, editorial independence and media viability.	General competition law.
Portugal	The national legal framework appears already in line with the requirement of Art. 22(1).	In the case of relevant market transactions that involve media companies, the decision is based on careful ("case-by-case") analysis with the intervention of the general competition authority (Lei n.º 19/2012) and the media authority (Lei 53/2005).
Romania	**No draft law.**	General competition law.
Slovakia	**No draft law.**	An assessment of the impact of media market concentrations on media pluralism and editorial independence is possible under the pre-existing regulation. (Act No. 264/2022 Coll. on Media Services and Act No. 265/2022 Coll.on Publications). Competent authority: Council for Media Services.
Slovenia	**Law Z-Med 1** (Mass Media Act) introduces the new rules and procedures to assess the impact of media market concentrations on media pluralism and editorial independence (Part. IV, Articles 25-40).	General competition law.

Spain	**Draft Law 121/000089** The National Commission for Markets and Competition shall be responsible for the Media plurality test (Titulo 7-bis).	Ley 13/2022 (Ley General de Comunicación Audiovisual). The existing rules apply only to a narrow part of the media sector and do not clearly show how the limits in place actually protect pluralism.
Sweden	**Law (SFS 2025:1242) and Ordinance (SFS 2025:1244).** Swedish Agency for the Media is tasked with media plurality test.	General competition law.
The Czech republic	**Draft law** 485/25 - Media Services Act - entrusts the Czech Broadcasting Council with the authority to carry out the media plurality test, as required by EMFA.	General competition law.
The Netherlands	No draft law.	General competition law. Recent developments in the competition enforcement related to media mergers: in the case RTL/DPG, the ACM also sought input from the Commissariaat voor de Media and a range of other experts, and in the final decision conditions were attached to protect media pluralism and editorial independence.

Note to Table 3.1. Updated by CMPF, to the best of our knowledge, in May 2026