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E-005024/2025

Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen
on behalf of the European Commission
(23.2.2026)

The Commission recalls that most of the provisions of the European Media Freedom Act (EMFA)¹ are applicable since 8 August 2025 and establish a common framework to safeguard editorial freedom, media pluralism and the independence of media service providers across the EU.

As regards the first question, the EMFA does not prevent Member States from adopting and enforcing national legislation applicable to audiovisual media services, such as obligations relating to pluralism and due impartiality. However, the EMFA requires that legislative, regulatory or administrative measures taken by a Member State that are liable to affect media pluralism or the editorial independence of media service providers operating in the internal market have to be duly justified, proportionate, reasoned, transparent, objective and non-discriminatory. The EMFA also grants any media service provider subject to a regulatory or administrative measure that concerns it individually and directly the right to appeal that measure before an appellate body and envisages opinions of the European Board for Media Services and of the Commission where a regulatory or administrative measure is likely to significantly affect the operation of media service providers in the internal market.

As regards the second question, neither the EMFA nor other EU legislation establishes a definition of 'climate disinformation'. Nevertheless, any action by European or national authorities in this area must be grounded in relevant existing legal frameworks and must respect freedom of expression and media freedom.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2024/1083 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 establishing a common framework for media services in the internal market and amending Directive 2010/13/EU (EMFA) (Text with EEA relevance).