

MILD PROJECT



That is why the partners managing the project MILD (**More correct information and Less Discrimination**) collected their perspectives, through research conducted in Malta, Italy, Spain in Greece over three months. More than 70 media professionals and racialised activists took part, responding to key questions aimed at deepening public understanding of how information should be produced and received.

Diffusing **more correct information** to promote less discrimination is more and more needed in the face of the events happening across the EU, where citizens not fulfilling the “ethnic standards” set by far right movements, politicians and racist doctrines become almost life threatening for racialized citizens. Journalists can contribute in changing the narrative, as they play a major role in a democratic society.



MALTA METTING: SHARING INSIGHTS AND BUILDING STRATEGIES

Gathered for two days in Malta, on the 22 and 23 September 2025, the partners have compared their findings, and they are ready to publish four National Reports coming up in December!



INSIDE THE MILD RESEARCH: WHAT NATIONAL CONTEXTS REVEAL

The excitement to be leading a project that seeks to counter biased reporting and promote correct information is high among the partners, and we are excited to share with you some common findings to each partner country, and some sneak peaks of the findings specific to each country involved in the research

COMMON FINDINGS ACROSS PARTNER COUNTRIES



**Lack
of representation
and language
barrier
across the board**

Common findings that emerged from the research include:

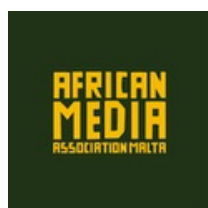
- the lack of representation of racialised individuals in the mainstream media.
- Also widely reported is the language barrier that prevents full access of non-native media professionals.
- Last but not least is recurrent negative narratives targeting migrants, which the partner countries have in common.

SNEAL PEAKS OF THE FINDINGS IN ITALY, MALTA, GREECE AND SPAIN



IN ITALY

Economic inequality and limited professional networks are major barriers for racialised journalists. Migrant and minority professionals often lack access to social circles that open doors to media and intellectual careers.



IN MALTA

Unconscious bias is well acknowledged in the recruitment process by media operators. They are aware it influences them, and that awareness helps them reassess their approach.



IN GREECE

What came up more often from the interviews is that equal opportunities in the profession of journalism are nowhere to be seen, as many news organisations lack internal policies that can favour the recruitment of foreign journalists and racialised locals.



IN SPAIN

Latin American journalists face language-related discrimination, including accent and local linguistic variations, which relegate them in roles that do not require appearing on camera or performing voice work (in their opinion). Participants noted unclear editorial criteria for sensitive issues (e.g., whether to mention nationality) and the lack of equal opportunities in journalism, as many news organizations have no policies promoting the recruitment of foreign journalists or racialised locals.



After the working gathering in Malta, each partner is finalising its National Report, set to be published in November 2025. These reports will share country-specific findings, practical recommendations, and policy insights; for these different experiences across Europe are necessary to promote a shared vision for inclusive journalism.



TIP:
Follow partners' accounts on social media to get updates about the project.

<https://www.cronachediordinariorazzismo.org/mild-more-correct-information-less-discrimination-eng/>



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