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Dual-use research and technologies. A media coverage analysis

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Abstract

This report presents a comprehensive **media coverage analysis** on **dual-use research and technologies** within the context of Horizon Europe funding **from January 2023 to December 2025**. Dual-use research involves scientific and technological advancements that can be utilised for both civilian and military applications, posing unique opportunities and challenges. Understanding the media landscape surrounding the funding of dual-use research and technologies is crucial for stakeholders involved in research, policy, and funding decisions, as the EU prepares to launch the next phase of the Horizon Europe programme. Our analysis, based on data collected from online media outlets in the 27 EU Member States, identifies key themes including geopolitical dynamics, strategic policy initiatives, economic and industrial impact, and security and defence concerns. This report aims to provide insights into how dual-use research and technologies are covered by European media, using text mining techniques to examine these themes and identify emerging trends, key topics, and significant events.

Key findings:

- **Media coverage** of dual-use research and technologies: **4,164 articles** from media, accounting for approximately 1.56% of the total media coverage, from January 2023 to December 2025. Notably, **413 articles (0.15% of the total) made a reference to EU funding** on dual-use technologies.

- The main reporting countries in the EU are **Luxembourg**, **Belgium** and **Lithuania**. While the topic was mentioned in approximately 3.14 out of every 100,000 articles within the EU media landscape, **Luxembourg** had the largest proportion of media coverage, with a ratio of 21.99 per 100,000 articles, followed by Belgium and Lithuania. The topic achieved the smallest shares of reporting in Finland, Bulgaria and Poland

- The report identifies significant **reporting peaks**, notably in August 2023 following President Biden's decree to regulate US investments in China for dual-use technologies, and further surges in January 2025, driven by China's export control on US defence firms. Another peak occurred in June 2023, driven by the European Commission's proposal for a European Strategic Technology Platform to support European leadership in critical technologies.

- The **main topics** in media revolve around the EU's investment in critical technologies through the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) platform, and the US's regulatory measures against sensitive tech investments in China amidst national security concerns. Other topics were discussed: Nvidia is navigating challenges in exporting microchips to China due to US export controls, while the EU focuses on protecting sensitive technologies from foreign influence, particularly China; China's export restrictions further complicate global supply chains, highlighting the interplay between technological advancement and geopolitical strategies.

- The **sentiment** analysis in EU funding on dual-use technologies reveals a **predominantly neutral tone** in media, presenting information objectively to inform readers about procedural aspects and legislative approval. Nonetheless, **positive sentiment** shows occasional spikes, and news with a positive connotation mainly focus on the impact of EU strategic initiatives, such as the STEP, in strengthening EU's competitive edge.

- President Donald Trump was the most mentioned person (18.96% articles), particularly in relations to the US-China trade war, followed by Joe Biden (14.51%) and Xi Jinping (7.13% articles), and Ursula von der Leyen (5.29%). The European Commission is the most mentioned entity across the entire dataset.

- **Framing** analysis shows that *ECONOMIC* and *POLICY PRESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION* dimensions are prevalent in media, emphasising the need for strategic policy prescriptions and evaluations amidst shifting global competition and innovation landscapes. The other two most prominent framings, *CAPACITY AND RESOURCES* and *SECURITY AND DEFENCE,* echoe the ongoing geopolitical tensions as nations seek stability and safety in their pursuits for strategic technological initiatives.

Online media coverage of dual-use technologies highlights the geopolitical tensions, particularly the US-China trade war, where regulatory measures and export controls are seen as necessary but contentious steps to safeguard national security. Conversely, a relatively small number of media articles reported on the European Commission's efforts to invest in critical areas such as digital, deep tech, and green technologies through its STEP platform. While some media coverage suggests that these initiatives have the potential to contribute to economic growth and technological advancement across Europe, they are not representative of the broader media coverage trend in dual-use technologies. Nonetheless, this dual narrative of opportunity versus risk illustrates the complex landscape of global technological strategies.

Introduction

This science media intelligence report is part of the joint publication series of the European Science-Media Hub (ESMH) and the JRC Data Intelligence for Policy Unit, which covers a wide range of scientific topics relevant to the activities of the European Parliament's Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA). This report focuses on **dual-use research and technologies**.

In recent times, the rapid development of dual-use technologies has garnered substantial media attention, emphasizing its pivotal role in driving economic growth amidst geopolitical tension and economic trade wars. This report focuses on the EU funding of such technologies, and on their economic and security impacts and their relevance to global competitiveness.

As nations worldwide compete for leadership in technological innovation, the European Union's Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) emerges as a vital initiative to align technological advancement with regulatory protections. This strategic framework aims to ensure investments in digital, deep tech, and green technologies are secure and ethical. From an international perspective, STEP represents a crucial move towards establishing global standards, potentially influencing how dual-use technologies is managed globally. This report explores the intricate interplay between media narratives, policy developments, and the strategic priorities of nations as they navigate the complexities of dual-use technologies, analysing how these elements collectively shape the global technological landscape.

Comprehending the media's depiction of dual-use research and technologies is essential for understanding their impact on society, the global economy, and geopolitical dynamics. This understanding is also crucial for raising awareness about complex narratives surrounding these technologies. By analysing how media sources have reported on dual-use technologies, and consequently shaped public discourse on this issue, this report aims to highlight reporting trends, peaks, and the narratives related to dual-use technologies that affect policy and public perception across the Member States.

The analysis was conducted on online articles published by media outlets worldwide **1 January 2023 and December 2025**. To identify the most pertinent topics, an automated topic-clustering algorithm was employed to reveal the main events and narratives presented in the media. The data was gathered by the Europe Media Monitor (EMM) from online media sources in the 27 EU Member States[1]
For a comprehensive description of the methodology and technologies used, please refer to the Annexes.

[1] The number of sources was weighted based on the countries' population.

1. Reporting trends, topics and peaks

This section provides an overview of the media coverage on dual-use research and technologies.

In total **4,164 articles discussing dual-use technologies** were retrieved. Of these, 413 news items referred specifically to EU funding on dual-use technologies (relevant keywords found in the title or in the first 300 characters of the article).

Reporting trends in media

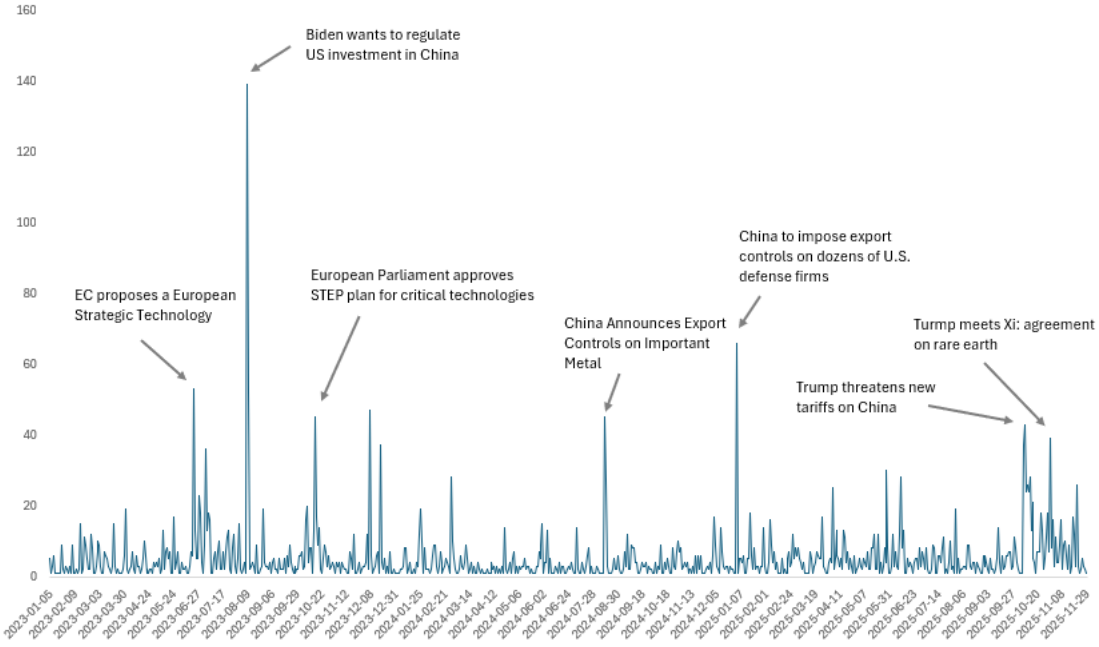
Figure 1 displays the daily total number of articles that contain keywords related to the concept of dual-use research and technologies (see Query 1 described in the Data selection of the Appendix). The reporting trend shows periodic spikes, driven by geopolitical tensions and substantial public funding in dual-use technologies. Peaks in coverage correspond to events like the US-China trade war, export control measures, and EU technology funding programs.

News related to dual-use technologies began to register more media attention from the second half of 2023, following the EC launch of the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP), and the US export control on sensitive technologies to China.

Throughout 2024, media coverage of dual-use research and technologies gathered less media attention. However, by February 2025, this volume had increased, registering prominent peaks towards the end of the year.

In the subsequent period, media attention continued to fluctuate, with recurring but short-lived reporting peaks. These peaks are associated with moments of heightened trade tension, including threats of new tariffs, the imposition of export controls on US defence firms, and high-profile diplomatic engagements related to sensitive resources such as rare earths. Overall, the reporting pattern suggests an event-driven media dynamic, in which coverage intensifies in response to concrete regulatory actions or geopolitical signalling, before rapidly returning to lower levels of attention.

Figure 1. Evolution of reporting volume on dual-use technologies in media



Source: EMM Period: 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2025.
Note: Daily timeline distribution of news articles on dual-use technologies with annotations. The timeline annotations provide an overview of the key topics contributing to the peaks. Nevertheless, they do not exhaustively represent the full range of topics.

Main reporting peaks and topics in media

In June 2023, media highlighted the EC proposal to set up a European Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP), noting the necessity to promote its own technological strategic sovereignty. Central to this proposal is the protection of sensitive technologies, particularly in relation to China, and the development of critical green and digital technologies through combined EU funding.

By January 2025, media increasingly focused on geopolitical tensions and trade controls, especially concerning dual-use technologies. Reports highlighted significant developments such as China's export controls on US armament companies and the EU's strategy to protect its economic security and technological sovereignty. These narratives underscore the complex global landscape of strategic technologies and the associated regulatory measures.

Overall, the **primary topics related to dual-use research and technologies** in media were identified by analysing key clusters generated monthly based on the semantic similarity of article sentences. (For details of the clustering algorithm, see the Methodology in the Annex).

These topics include:

- **Commission proposes a European Strategic Technology Platform (20-06-2023)**: The European Commission's new strategy aims to protect the EU's economic security by preventing leaks of sensitive technologies, especially to China. Central to this is the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP), which supports the development of critical green and digital technologies through combined EU funding. The strategy also includes measures to control the export of dual-use technologies, reinforcing the EU's commitment to safeguarding its technological advancements and strategic sovereignty.
- **Biden's Decree Targets U.S. Investments in China to Protect Sensitive Technologies (09-08-2023)**: President Joe Biden issued a decree to regulate US investments in China, aiming to protect sensitive technologies [nouvelles-du-monde.com]. The initiative seeks to prevent China from acquiring advanced technologies that could enhance its military capabilities and undermine US national security. Washington is concerned that China might exploit these investments to upgrade its defence sector. Media reported also about the Commission ‘s analysis of the US order on tech curbs in China.
- **China Implements Export Controls on Key Metals for National Security (17-10-2023):** China initiated export controls on gallium and germanium, citing national security concerns. The move, announced by the Beijing Department of Commerce, is expected to impact international supply chains, particularly in the chip production sector. Japan has expressed intentions to address these controls if they violate trade rules, while the European Commission criticized the restrictions as unrelated to security. Media reported how these action highlights China's strategic use of export controls amid ongoing global trade tensions.
- **EU Member States Backed Nuclear and Sustainable Fuels in Strategic Tech List (07-12-2023):** EU member states agreed on the Zero Emissions Industry Act, which included nuclear fission and sustainable alternative fuels as strategic technologies. This move aimed to accelerate permit processes and enhance the competitiveness of European industry, particularly against China and the US. The act reached its final approval stages and represented a significant step in Europe's commitment to promoting critical technologies for a net-zero future.

- **EU Revises Multiannual Financial Framework to Address Key Priorities (15-12-2023):** The revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) included all its components and priorities, such as support for Ukraine, migration and external dimensions, and the platform for strategic technologies for Europe. It also covered NGEU (NextGenerationEU) interest payments and other instruments. This comprehensive update aimed to enhance the EU's financial planning and address critical areas for the region's development and stability.

- **China Imposes Export Controls on Antimony for National Security (15-08-2024)**: China announced it would add antimony to its list of restricted commodities, with export controls taking effect from 1 September 2024. Antimony, which is used in a variety of applications, including armaments, will now face limitations as part of efforts to protect national security. The Ministry of Commerce and the Customs Administration in Beijing cited international obligations and enhanced security measures as reasons for the new restrictions.

- **China Imposes Export Controls on US Armament Companies (02-01-2025):** China imposed export controls on several US armament companies, prohibiting the delivery of goods that could be used for both civilian and military purposes. According to the Ministry of Commerce, this measure was taken to protect national interests and security. The decision reflects ongoing tensions between China and the United States, as Beijing targets US defence firms in response to geopolitical challenges.

- **Trump Threatens Increased Tariffs Amid China's Rare Earth Export Controls (10-10-2025):** US President Donald Trump announced potential "massive" [marketscreener.com] tariff increases on Chinese goods in response to China's tightened export controls on rare earth minerals. Trump expressed frustration on social media, accusing China of becoming "hostile" and sending letters to countries worldwide about imposing export controls on all rare earth-related production elements. This escalation in trade tensions led to sharp declines in European stock markets and raised concerns about the global supply chain of critical materials essential for modern technologies and defence industries.

- **China's Export Controls on Battery Materials Stir Global Concerns (30-10-2023):** China's Ministry of Commerce and General Administration of Customs announced new export controls on cathode active materials, anode materials, and specialized manufacturing equipment and technology, potentially disrupting battery and electric vehicle production globally. Meanwhile, US President Donald Trump hailed his recent meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping in Busan as a "great success," [sardegnareporter.it] noting an agreement reached to ease tensions over trade and export controls, including those on rare earth technologies.

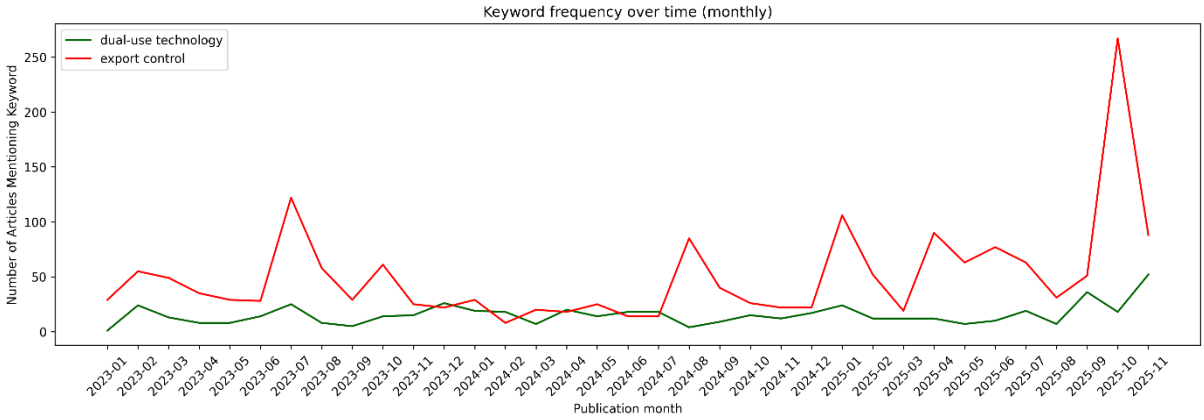
2. Media narratives and main clusters on dual-use research and technologies

The topics and reported peaks mentioned in the previous section highlight the complex interplay between trade tensions, regulatory actions, technological dependencies, and geopolitical strategies. The double aspect of dual-use technologies, on the one hand the impact of export control procedures on global supply chain for dual use technologies, and on the other hand the public funding to keep strategic technological independence, is captured in the media narrative. Nonetheless, the analysis of the 4,163 articles pulled out from the EMM database reveals that the media narrative is largely focused on the policy and trade aspects of dual-use technologies, with "export control" being

mentioned in 1308 articles, compared to only 597 articles that explicitly reference "technology" and 304 articles that mention "research."

Figure 2 displays this interplay, showing how keywords such as “export control” became increasingly prominent in media narratives related to dual-use technologies as international big events unfolded, including the US–China trade war and subsequent rare earth agreements between President Trump and Xi Jinping. By contrast, references to “dual-use research & technologies” remained comparatively limited and more stable over time. Overall, the keyword “export control” exhibits marked volatility, with several sharp spikes, most notably a pronounced peak in late 2025. Mentions of dual-use technologies, while consistently lower, show a gradual upward trend, with moderate increases toward the end of the period.

Figure 2. Monthly media mentions of “dual-use research & technologies” and “export control”



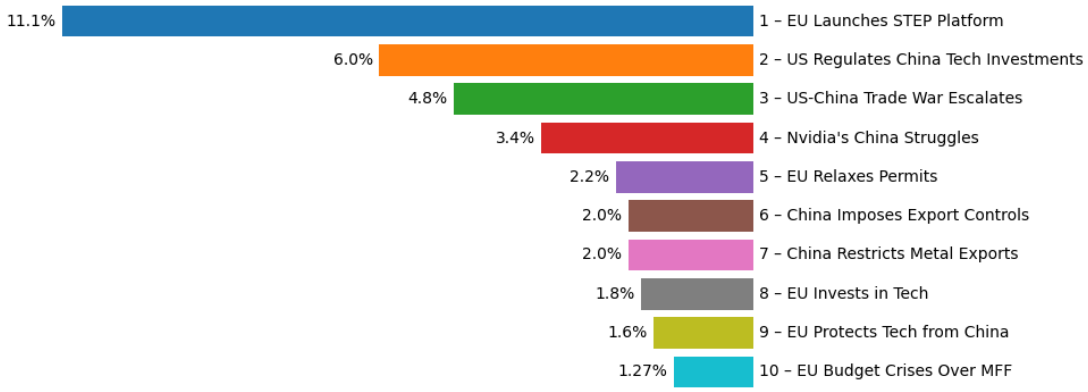
Source: EMM Period: 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2025.

TOP 10 clusters in media on dual-use research and technologies

This section presents the main topics related to dual-use research and technologies, covered by European online media. The topics have been identified by grouping the articles based on their titles’ semantic similarity. This technique allows to highlight debates on topics from various perspectives and to identify aspects that were relevant over a few weeks rather than peaking on specific dates only, which might therefore not stand out as single peaks in the time series described above.

Figure 3 displays a general overview of the topics’ portrayal in the media, from the largest to the smallest volume.

Figure 3 Percentage of clustered articles) for the top 10 topics reported on dual-use research and technologies.



Source: EMM Period: 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2025.
Note: Clustering was performed on headlines. Headlines that are not similar to any of the groups are not considered in the distribution across topics (Clustered: 2,817, Total: 4,164). Similarity also includes the similar length of titles and mentions of names

We could identify the following **four themes** across the clusters. For each theme, we provided headlines to underline the angle taken in each cluster.

1. Strategic Autonomy and Industrial Capacity-Building (Cluster 1, 5 and 8)
2. Geopolitical Confrontation and Economic Coercion (Cluster 2 and 3)
3. Export Controls and Supply Chain Disruption (Cluster 4, 6 and 7)
4. Security Focus of Dual-Use Technologies (Cluster 2, 4 and 6)

The first theme is **strategic autonomy through investment and capacity-building**, primarily in the EU context. Cluster 1 frames dual-use technologies as an opportunity to strengthen European industrial capacity through large-scale funding, platforms and coordinated investment in critical technologies. This logic is reinforced in Cluster 5, since the Net-Zero Industry Act also addresses strategic autonomy, the resilience of supply chains, and security as a means to localise green and strategic technology production, and in Cluster 8, which focuses on increased EU and regional funding to scale deep tech and reinforce technology leadership. In these clusters, dual-use technologies are associated with growth, resilience and reduced external dependence.

- *"EU budget: Commission proposes Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) to support European leadership on critical technologies European Commission" [pubaffairsbruxelles.eu]*
- *"Critical technologies: How the EU wants to support key industries" [de.eureporter.co]*
- *"Fighting for Labels: European Parliament wants to remove strategic category from industrial law" [euractiv.de]*
- *"European Innovation Council: €1.2 billion for strategic technologies and scaling up companies" [kurzy.cz]*

The second theme is **geopolitical confrontation and economic coercion**. Cluster 2 highlights US restrictions on investment and exports on dual-use technologies to China, explicitly justified by national security concerns and framed as an escalation in US–China tensions. Cluster 3 extends this narrative to a broader trade-war context, with tariffs, retaliatory measures and export controls

shaping global markets. In these clusters, dual-use technologies are treated as a strategic asset within an adversarial geopolitical relationship.

- *"Biden regulates US investment in Chinese technologies" [handelsblatt.com]*
- *"US restricts investment in strategic technologies in China" [liberation.fr]*
- *"White House wants to concretise plans to curb some US investment in China" [finanznachrichten.de]*
- *"China on Trump's new tariff threat: 'double standards'" [hbl.fi]*
- *"Trump threatens retaliatory measures against 'discriminatory' technology taxes" computer-sweden.se*

The third theme concerns **export controls and their impact on firms and supply chains**. Cluster 4 focuses on the concrete effects of US export controls on Nvidia and the AI sector, showing how regulatory measures translate into financial losses and market uncertainty. Cluster 6 and Cluster 7 shift attention to China's use of export controls on technologies and raw materials, underlining the consequences for global supply chains and industrial actors, particularly in Europe.

- *"China imposes export controls on US armour builders" [www.kreiszeitung.de]*
- *US export curbs on AI chips to China 'a failure' [dw.com]*
- *China announces export controls for important semi-metal [.nachrichten.at]*

The fourth theme is the **security of civilian technologies**. In Cluster 2, investment and technology flows are explicitly securitised, while Cluster 4 and Cluster 6 show how chips and advanced technologies are treated as sensitive assets with military relevance. Cluster 9 brings this logic into the **EU context**, where measures to protect sensitive technologies from China are justified on security and defence grounds.

- *"EU to target export controls on military use goods, outbound investment risks" [newsincyprus.com]*
- *"The EU wants to better defend its economic interests vis-à-vis rivals and avoid sensitive technologies or critical infrastructure from reaching China's hands." [economedia.ro]*
- *"EU: Increased funding for security, energy and technology leadership" [first.art-er.it]*

TOP clusters on EU funding on dual-use research and technologies

The clusters presented in Box 1 are the result of a separate clustering process, focused specifically on a subset of 416 news items that mention EU funding, Horizon Europe and Framework Programme linked to dual-use research and technologies. This analysis was conducted to provide a more detailed

Box 1 Media coverage on EU funding on dual-use research and technologies

A subset of 416 news items was clustered to focus on the main topics among news referring to EU funding on dual-use research and technologies. The clustering process resulted in 5 clusters:

- EU Industrial & Tech Sovereignty (26.4%)
- US–China Tech & Trade Conflict (18.9%)
- China Export Controls & Raw Materials (4.32%)
- Sanctions & Security Escalation (Russia/Iran) (1.68%)
- EU Internal Governance & Budget Stress (0.96%)

understanding of the media coverage related to EU funding, and when present, how it fits into the broader themes and topics identified earlier.

To clarify the relationship between the clusters in Box 1 and the earlier results, we can see that the EU Industrial & Tech Sovereignty cluster aligns with the Strategic Autonomy and Industrial Capacity-Building theme (Theme 1), which was identified earlier. This means the majority of the articles referring to EU funding are put into context with the EU industrial and tech sovereignty. Similarly, the US–China Tech & Trade Conflict cluster relates to the Geopolitical Confrontation and Economic Coercion theme (Theme 2).

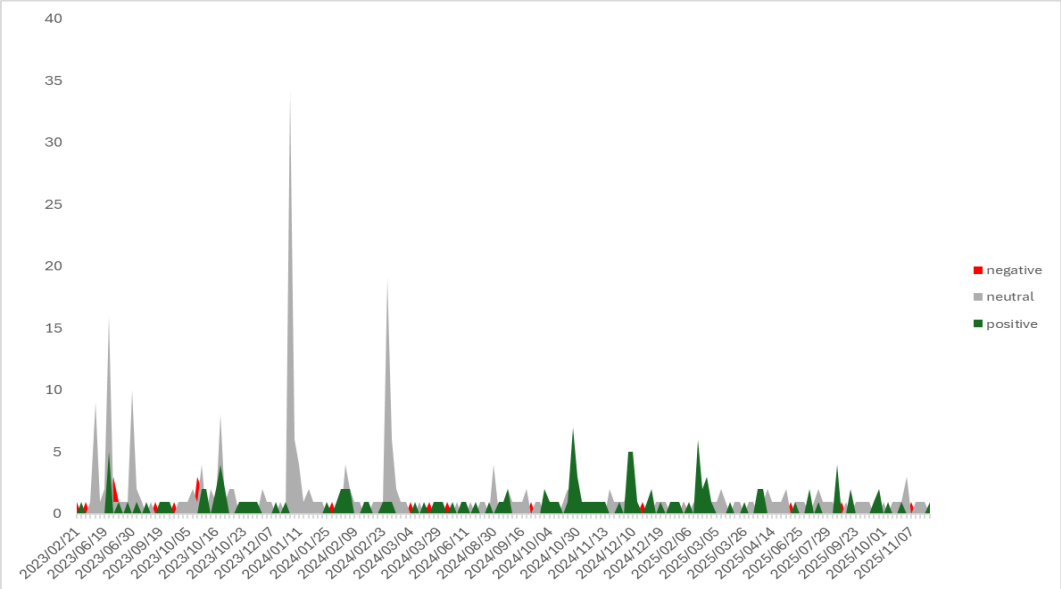
The clusters in **Box 1**, shows more nuanced understanding of the media coverage related to EU funding on dual-use research and technologies, and how it fits into the broader landscape of dual-use research and technologies news

3. Sentiment of EU funding on dual-use research and technologies

In addition, an algorithm as applied for sentiment classification, leveraging the output from a machine-learning model trained to discern the sentiment conveyed in news articles. This algorithm automatically categorises each article as having positive, neutral, or negative sentiment (for details see the Methodology in the Annex).

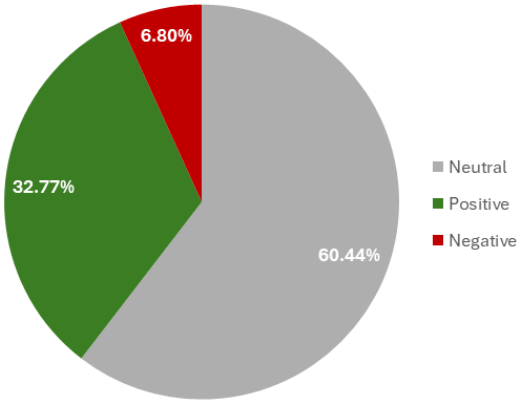
Figure 4 illustrates the progression of news reporting by sentiment (positive, neutral, negative) in the subset of data on EU funding for dual-use research and technologies.

Figure 4. Sentiment evolution for news on EU funding on dual-use research and technologies



Source: EMM Period: 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2025. Daily Article Count by Sentiment

Figure 5 Sentiment distribution for EU funding of dual-use research and technologies news



Source: EMM. Period: 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2025

The **prevailing sentiment in media coverage of EU funding for dual-use research and technologies is neutral**. Nonetheless, positive sentiment shows occasional spikes (29-10-2024; 10-12-2024), indicating fluctuations in the otherwise dominant neutral framing. In overall terms, neutral sentiment accounts for 60.44% of coverage, followed by positive sentiment at 32.8%. Negative sentiment is the least represented, comprising only 6.8% of all media articles, and is typically associated with concerns over "creeping militarisation" [researchprofessionalnews.com] and criticism from national MPs [euractiv.com].

The majority of the headlines with a positive connotation focuses on the impact of EU strategic initiatives such as the STEP in strengthening the EU's competitive edge. They emphasise the initiative's objectives.to boost the development and scaling of critical emerging technologies vital for green and digital transitions, thus enhancing technological autonomy [notiziegeopolitiche.net]. The positive tonality is also associated with the European Innovation Council's funding initiatives (EIC), which aims to bolster research in deep tech, promising enterprises and high-quality job creation in Europe [europeansting.com].

The prevailing neutral sentiment in the news reflects the media's attention on procedural and technical aspects, such as budget allocations, legislative processes and revisions to the Multiannual Financial Framework, as well as support for strategic sectors including digital and clean technologies. This neutral framing prioritises clarity and impartiality, enabling readers to understand the scope and implications of the STEP initiative without recourse to subjective interpretation.

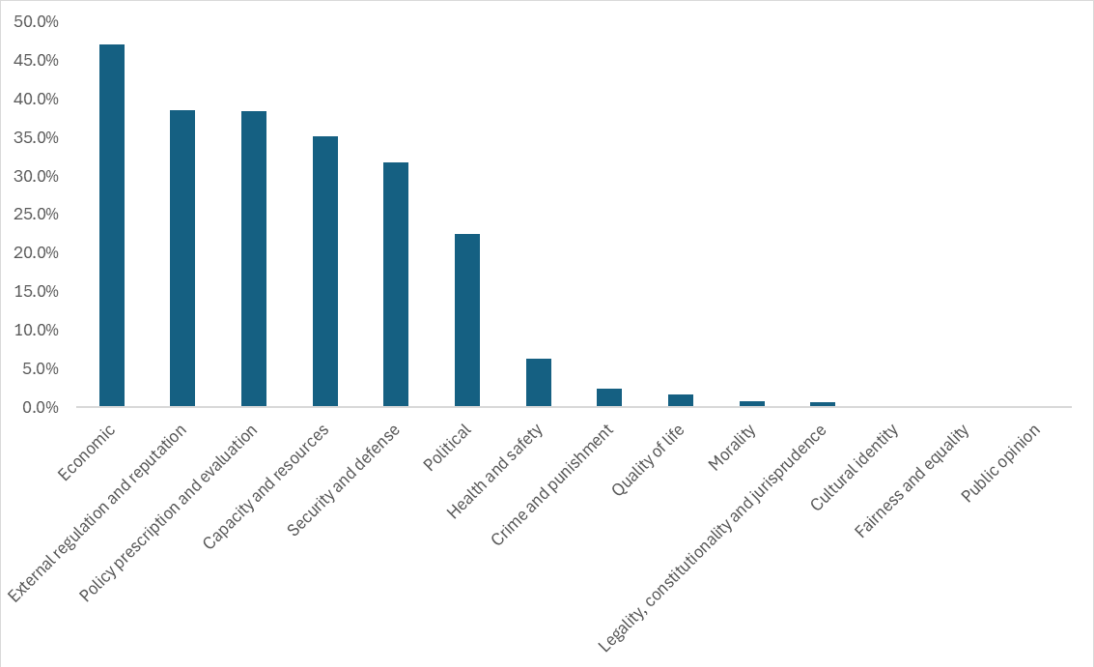
Media news conveying "negative" tonality centres on perceived shortcomings of EU initiatives, including limited funding and ambition, risks of internal market fragmentation and concerns over resource diversion from existing cohesion and research programmes. Some articles also raise doubts about the governance of dual-use technologies, citing fears of creeping militarisation and sensitive technology transfers.

4. Framing dimensions, values and country comparison in dual-use research and technologies

In addition to the content analysis, further analysis, employing a machine-learning algorithm developed by the JRC, reveals the various framings identified within the dual-use research and technologies news articles' text. These framings refer to the perspective under which an issue or a piece of news is presented. We consider 14 frames: *Economic, Capacity and resources, Morality, Fairness and equality, Legality, Constitutionality and jurisprudence, Policy prescription and evaluation, Crime and punishment, Security and defence, Health and safety, Quality of life, Cultural identity, Public opinion, Political* as well as *External regulation and reputation*.

As illustrated in **Figure 6**, media coverage of dual-use research and technologies is characterised by a strongly uneven distribution of framing dimensions, with a clear prominence of economic and governance-related narratives. *Economic* framing dominates (47.1%), indicating that dual-use technologies is most often presented in terms of costs, benefits, investments and market opportunities (*Capacity & Resources* 35%). This suggests that media outlets primarily approach dual-use technologies as economic assets or liabilities, embedding them within broader discussions on competitiveness, industrial strategy and financial impact rather than social or ethical consequences (*Morality* 1.7%; *Fairness and Equality* 0.2%).

Figure 6. Framing dimensions related to dual-use research and technologies news



Source: EMM. Period: 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2025.

External Regulation and International Reputation and *Policy Prescription and Evaluation* all register relatively high prominence (both 38.4%). Taken together, these framings depict dual-use technologies as a strategic policy issue that requires regulatory oversight, institutional capacity and coordination at national and international levels.

The emphasis on *Security and Defence* (31.7%) further reinforces the perception of dual-use technologies as closely linked to national and collective security, particularly in contexts involving geopolitical competition or strategic autonomy.

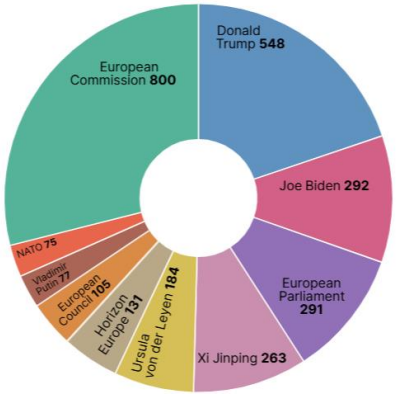
5. Values, most reported persons and countries

Regarding **basic human values**, which refers to desirable goals that motivate action, the expression of *UNIVERSALISM*, *SECURITY, POWER* and *ACHIEVEMENT* were the most frequent.

- The prominence of *UNIVERSALISM* (93.3%) suggests that dual-use technologies are frequently discussed in relations to their broader implications for global trade. It highlights that the theme is not merely a national or sectorial issues, but as one with cross-border relevance.
- *SECURITY* (76.8%), the second most prevalent value, underpins geopolitical tensions and trade controls, concerning dual-use technologies as a necessity to maintain technological sovereignty.
- *POWER* (74%) and *ACHIEVEMENT* (66%) further reflect a discourse centred on technological control and policy initiatives, as the STEP initiative proposed by the EC, to achieve strategic advantage in a competitive geopolitical and economic contexts.

Regarding the **most frequently mentioned persons** in the news, President **Donald Trump** ranked first (3.4% of the articles), followed by Joe Biden (1.8%) and Xi Jinping (1.6%). The President of the EC, Ursula von der Leyen, also ranked among the top 5 most frequently mentioned person (1.2%). Although, when also considering organisations, the European Commission (5.0%) is the most mentioned entity across the whole dataset. The European Parliament (1.8%) is also ranked among the top 10 entities.

Figure 7 Most mentioned entities in dual-use research and technologies



Source: EMM. Period: 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2025

Framings and values with EU funding of dual-use research and technologies in the news

The framing analysis of the sub-set of articles referring specifically to EU funding for dual-use research and technologies shows a strong dominance of policy- and governance-related narratives. *Policy Prescription And Evaluation* is the most prevalent framing, appearing in 86.9% of the subset,

indicating that EU-funded dual-use technologies are primarily discussed in relation to concrete policy measures, programmes and strategic interventions.

ECONOMIC considerations (67.2%) and *CAPACITY AND RESOURCES* (61.2%) are also highly prominent, reflecting a focus on funding volumes, investment priorities, industrial capabilities and the availability of financial, human and technological resources.
POLITICAL framing is similarly widespread (57.0%), pointing to the relevance of institutional dynamics, political decision-making and strategic positioning in discussions of EU-funded dual-use activities.

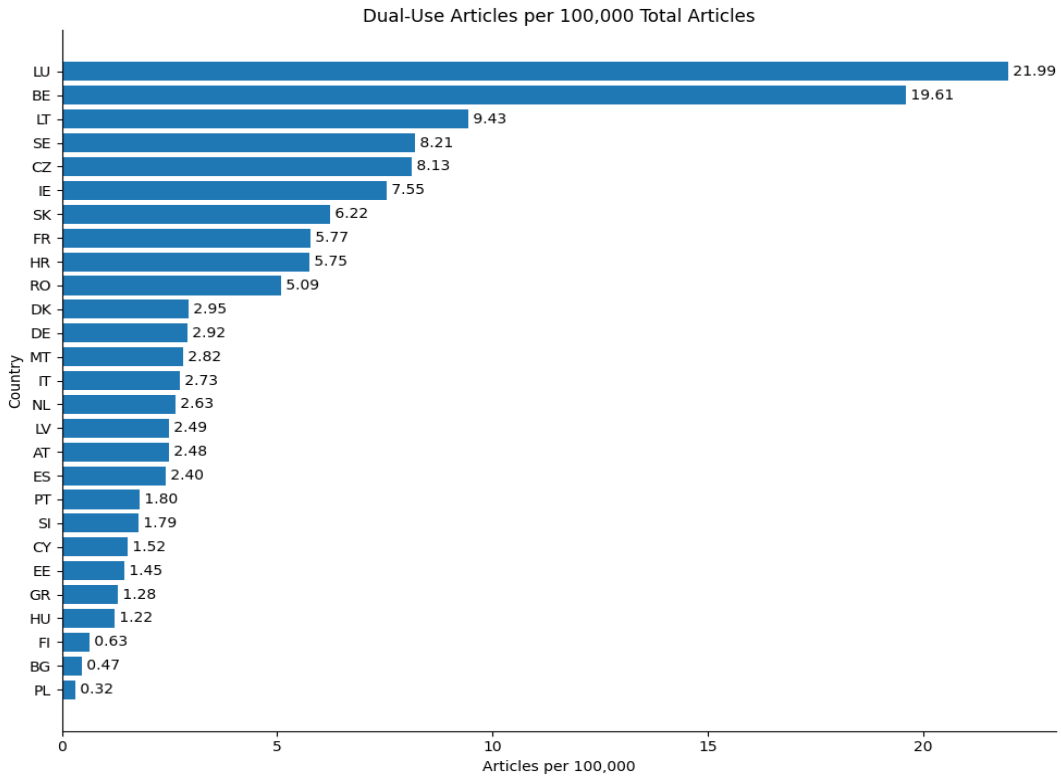
By contrast, framings related to health and safety (16.3%) and security and defence (14.8%) appear less frequently, suggesting that while safety and security implications are present, they are not the primary lens through which EU funding is discussed.

When it comes to **values,** *UNIVERSALISM* is the most prominent one (97.3%), indicating that EU-funded dual-use technologies are frequently associated with broader societal benefits, shared interests and protection of the common good. Closely related, *POWER* (93.2%) and *ACHIEVEMENT* (92.7%) are also highly prevalent, reflecting narratives that stress strategic positioning, technological leadership, competitiveness and demonstrable success in research and innovation.

Country comparison

Figure 8 compares the media attention to dual-use research and technologies across the 27 Member States. While the topic was mentioned in approximately **3.14 out of every 100,000 articles** within the EU media landscape, the largest proportion of media coverage was found in **Luxembourg**, with a ratio of **21.99 per 100,000** articles, followed by Belgium and Lithuania. The topic achieved the smallest shares of reporting in Finland, Bulgaria, and Poland.

Figure 8 News items addressing dual-use tech per 100,000 online news articles by Member State

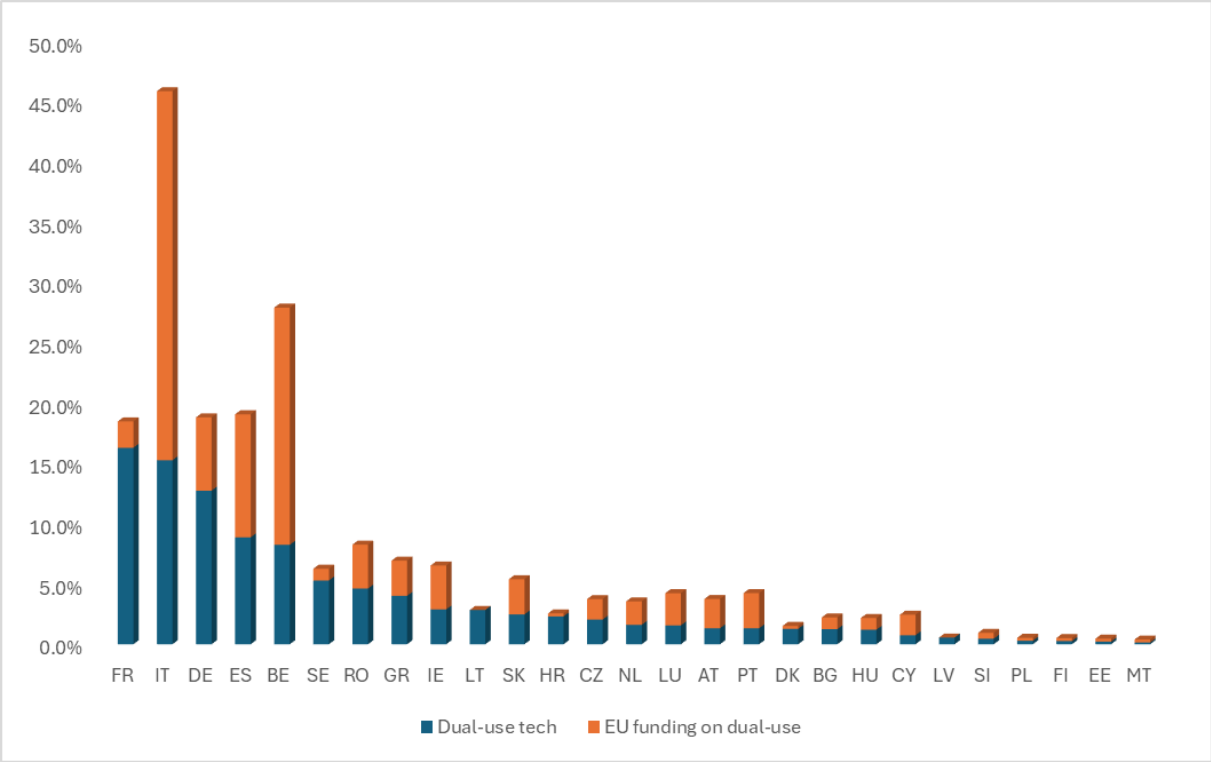


Source: EMM. Period: 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2025

Furthermore, articles explicitly mentioning EU funding for dual-use technologies are relatively rare, with a ratio of 0.31:100,000 articles in EU online news within the EU media landscape. The largest proportion of media coverage was found in **Belgium**, with a ratio of 4.63:100,000 articles, followed by **Luxembourg** and **Ireland**. The topic achieved the smallest shares of reporting in Bulgaria and Poland, while being completely absent in Lithuania and Latvia.

Figure 9 shows the contribution of each Member States to the total number of dual-use technologies news articles (4,163). The countries with the highest contribution to the total number of dual-use technologies articles are France (16.2%), Italy (15.2%), Germany (12.7%), Belgium (8.86%) and Spain (8.24%). In contrast, other Member States like Poland, Finland and Estonia had the lowest contribution to the total number of news articles.

Figure 9 Share of news on dual-use technologies news and EU funding of dual-use technologies by Member States



Source: EMM. Period: 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2025

Distribution of dual-use technologies news by EU Member State, showing each country's share of total coverage and the proportion of articles referring to EU funding.

The share of **articles referring to EU funding** differs across countries: in some cases, articles on EU funding on dual-use represents a significant component of national media reporting on dual-use technologies. For instance, Italy where articles of EU funding on dual-use technologies represents the 20% of overall reported national articles on the topic. In other cases, it remains comparatively limited despite higher overall media activity.

Overall, Italy (30.5%, of the total 416 articles on EU funding on dual-use) emerges as the country with the highest share of reporting on EU funding related to dual-use research and technologies, followed by Belgium (19.7%) and Spain (10.2%). By contrast, media coverage in countries such as France (2.8%) and Germany (6%), while extensive in absolute terms, shows a much lower proportion

of references to EU funding. This contrast highlights considerable variation in the visibility of EU funding within national media narratives across Member States.

Conclusions

- The analysis indicates an increased media interest in dual-use research and technologies since May 2023, with a pronounced peak in coverage occurring in June 2023 followed by a minor one in October 2023. Overall, the peaks are mostly linked to US-China trade relations and export controls, as well as specific EU policy (STEP) that gathered more media attention. It is important to note that, despite the crucial role played by research, innovation and technology in the field of dual-use technologies, the majority of the peaks were centred on trade, geopolitics and specific policies.

- Key themes identified in media include:

    - **Geopolitical Dynamics**: The strategic importance of dual-use technologies amidst global tensions, particularly concerning US-China relations and China's export controls.
    - **Strategic Policy Initiatives**: Efforts by the EU, notably through STEP, to enhance technological leadership and protect sensitive technologies.
    - **Economic and Industrial Impact**: Dual-use technologies are framed as economic assets, with implications for competitiveness and industrial strategy.
    - **Security and Defence**: The link between dual-use technologies and national security, emphasising the need for strategic policy measures and regulatory oversight.

- The analysis underscores the prominence of *Economic* and *Policy Prescription* AND *Evaluation* framings, reflecting the focus on investment priorities, industrial capabilities, and strategic policy interventions necessary to navigate the complex landscape of dual-use technologies. While *Morality, Fairness and Equality* where the least prominent ones.

- Media generally presents dual-use technologies with a neutral sentiment, focusing on factual reporting of strategic initiatives and regulatory measures. Positive sentiment is occasionally highlighted in relation to EU initiatives aimed at strengthening technological autonomy. However, concerns over geopolitical tensions and regulatory challenges are also detected, often with a negative sentiment.

Overall, the media coverage for dual-use technologies illustrates the critical role of strategic policy initiatives in addressing the opportunities and risks associated with these technologies. This report is valuable for policymakers, media analysts, and communication experts, offering insights into the discourse on dual-use technologies and highlighting trends in reporting tonality. The approach can inform communication strategies and assess the impact of EU institutional communications by analysing media discourse around specific issues related to dual-use technologies.

List of figures

Appendix

Data selection

Articles relevant for the analysis are selected by searching for a set of relevant keywords or keyword combinations that appear in the title or lead line of the article. Lead line refers to approximately the first 300 characters of the article, following the title. These keywords are translated into all EU24 languages. The keyword combinations have been selected carefully to include all important articles but to avoid irrelevant 'noise' in the news collection.

Query – Dual-Use research and technologies

"dual-use technology", "tehnologija dvostruke namjene", "technologie dvojího užití", "dual-use-teknologi", "dual-use-technologie", "τεχνολογία διπλής χρήσης", "tecnologia a duplice uso", "dual-use-technologie", "tecnologia de dupla utilização", "dual-use-teknologi", "technologie à double usage", "teicneolaíocht dé-úsáide", "kettős felhasználású technológia", "kaheotstarbeline tehnoloogia", "divējāda lietojuma tehnoloģija", "dvigubos paskirties technologija", "teknoloġija ta' użu doppju", "technologia podwójnego zastosowania", "tehnologie cu dublă utilizare", "technológia dvojitého použitia", "tehnologija dvojne rabe", "tecnología de doble uso", "teknik med dubbla användningsområden", "controlled technologies", "kontrolirane tehnologije", "kontrolované technologie", "kontrollerede teknologier", "kontrollierte Technologien", "ελεγχόμενες τεχνολογίες", "tecnologie controllate", "tecnologias controladas", "technologies contrôlées", "teicneolaíochtaí rialaithe", "ellenőrzött technológiák", "kontrollitud tehnoloogiad", "kontrolētās tehnoloģijas", "kontroliuojamos technologijos", "teknoloġiji kkontrollati", "technologie controlate", "kontrolované technológie", "nadzorovane tehnologije", "tecnologías controladas", "kontrollerade teknologier", "dual-use applications", "primjene dvostruke namjene", "aplikace dvojího užití", "anvendelser med dobbelt anvendelse", "Dual-Use-Anwendungen", "εφαρμογές διπλής χρήσης", "applicazioni a duplice uso", "aplicações de dupla utilização", "applications à double usage", "feidhmchláir dé-úsáide", "kettős felhasználású alkalmazások", "kaheotstarbelised rakendused", "divējāda lietojuma pielietojumi", "dvigubos paskirties taikymas", "applikazzjonijiet ta' użu doppju", "aplicații cu dublă utilizare", "aplikácie dvojitého použitia", "aplikacije dvojne rabe", "aplicaciones de doble uso", "tillämpningar med dubbla användningsområden", "dual-use goods", "roba dvostruke namjene", "zboží dvojího užití", "dual-use-varer", "Güter mit doppeltem Verwendungszweck", "αγαθά διπλής χρήσης", "beni a duplice uso", "bens de dupla utilização", "biens à double usage", "earraí dé-úsáide", "kettős felhasználású áruk", "kaheotstarbelised kaubad", "divējāda lietojuma preces", "dvigubos paskirties prekės", "oġġetti ta' użu doppju", "bunuri cu dublă utilizare", "tovar dvojitého použitia", "blago dvojne rabe", "bienes de doble uso", "varor med dubbla användningsområden", "dual-use items", "predmeti dvostruke namjene", "položky dvojího užití", "dual-use-genstande", "Dual-Use-Gegenstände", "αντικείμενα διπλής χρήσης", "articoli a duplice uso", "itens de dupla utilização", "articles à double usage", "mír dé-úsáide", "kettős felhasználású tételek", "kaheotstarbelised esemed", "divējāda lietojuma priekšmeti", "dvigubos paskirties objektai", "oġġetti ta' użu doppju", "obiecte cu dublă utilizare", "položky dvojitého použitia", "predmeti dvojne rabe", "artículos de doble uso", "föremål med dubbla användningsområden", "dual-use research", "istraživanje dvostruke namjene", "výzkum dvojího užití", "forskning med dobbelt anvendelse", "Dual-Use-Forschung", "έρευνα διπλής χρήσης", "ricerca a duplice uso", "investigação de dupla utilização", "recherche à double usage", "taighde dé-úsáide", "kettős felhasználású kutatás", "kaheotstarbeline uurimistöö", "divējāda lietojuma pētniecība", "dvigubos paskirties tyrimai", "riċerka ta' użu doppju", "cercetare cu dublă utilizare", "výskum dvojitého použitia", "raziskave dvojne rabe", "investigación de doble uso", "forskning med dubbla användningsområden", "export controls", "kontrole izvoza", "kontroly vývozu", "eksportkontrol", "Ausfuhrkontrollen", "έλεγχοι εξαγωγών", "controlli alle esportazioni", "controles às exportações", "contrôles à l'exportation", "rialuithe easpórtála", "exportellenőrzések", "ekspordikontroll", "eksporta kontrole", "eksporto kontrolė", "kontroll tal-esportazzjoni", "controlul exporturilor", "kontroly vývozu", "nadzor izvoza", "controles de exportación", "exportkontroller", "restricted technologies", "ograničene tehnologije", "omezené technologie", "begrænsede teknologier", "eingeschränkte Technologien", "περιορισμένες τεχνολογίες", "tecnologie soggette a restrizioni", "tecnologias restritas", "technologies restreintes", "teicneolaíochtaí srianta", "korlátozott technológiák", "piiratud tehnoloogiad", "ierobežotās tehnoloģijas", "apribotos technologijos", "teknoloġiji ristretti", "tehnologii restricționate", "obmedzené technológie", "omejene tehnologije", "tecnologías restringidas", "begränsade teknologier", "sensitive technologies", "osjetljive tehnologije", "citlivé technologie", "følsomme teknologier", "sensible Technologien", "ευαίσθητες τεχνολογίες", "tecnologie sensibili", "tecnologias sensíveis", "technologies sensibles", "teicneolaíochtaí íogaire", "érzékeny technológiák", "tundlikud technoloogiad", "jutīgas tehnoloģijas", "jautrios technologijos", "teknoloġiji sensittivi", "tehnologii sensibile", "citlivé technológie", "občutljive tehnologije", "tecnologías sensibles", "känsliga teknologier", "strategic technologies", "strateške tehnologije", "strategické technologie", "strategiske teknologier", "strategische Technologien",

"στρατηγικές τεχνολογίες", "tecnologie strategiche", "tecnologias estratégicas", "technologies stratégiques", "teicneolaíochtaí straitéiseacha", "stratégiai technológiák", "strateegilised tehnoloogiad", "stratēģiskās tehnoloģijas", "strateginės technologijos", "teknoloġiji strateġiċi", "tehnologii strategice", "strategické technológie", "strateške tehnologije", "tecnologías estratégicas", "strategiska teknologier".

Query – EU funding on Dual-Use research and technology

"budget allocation", "budget negotiations", "budgetary framework", "eu budget", "eu finances", "eu funding", "eu grants", "financial envelope", "framework programme", "horizon europe", "multiannual financial framework", "public funding", "research and innovation", "research grants", "spending priorities", "allocation budgétaire", "négociations budgétaires", "cadre budgétaire", "budget de l'ue", "finances de l'ue", "financement de l'ue", "subventions de l'ue", "enveloppe financière", "programme cadre", "cadre financier pluriannuel", "financement public", "recherche et innovation", "subventions de recherche", "priorités de dépenses", "mittelzuweisung", "haushaltsverhandlungen", "haushaltsrahmen", "eu-haushalt", "eu-finanzen", "eu-finanzierung", "eu-zuschüsse", "finanzieller rahmen", "rahmenprogramm", "mehrjähriger finanzrahmen", "öffentliche finanzierung", "forschung und innovation", "forschungszuschüsse", "ausgabenprioritäten", "allocazione di bilancio", "negoziati di bilancio", "quadro di bilancio", "bilancio ue", "finanze ue", "finanziamenti ue", "contributi ue", "dotazione finanziaria", "programma quadro", "quadro finanziario pluriennale", "finanziamento pubblico", "ricerca e innovazione", "finanziamenti alla ricerca", "priorità di spesa", "asignación presupuestaria", "negociaciones presupuestarias", "marco presupuestario", "presupuesto de la ue", "finanzas de la ue", "financiación de la ue", "subvenciones de la ue", "dotación financiera", "programa marco", "marco financiero plurianual", "financiación pública", "investigación e innovación", "subvenciones de investigación", "prioridades de gasto", "afetação orçamental", "negociações orçamentais", "quadro orçamental", "orçamento da ue", "finanças da ue", "financiamento da ue", "subvenções da ue", "envelope financeiro", "programa quadro", "quadro financeiro plurianual", "financiamento público", "investigação e inovação", "subvenções à investigação", "prioridades de despesa", "begrotingstoewijzing", "begrotingsonderhandelingen", "begrotingskader", "eu-begroting", "eu-financiën", "eu-financiering", "eu-subsidies", "financiële enveloppe", "kaderprogramma", "meerjarig financieel kader", "overheidsfinanciering", "onderzoek en innovatie", "onderzoeksbeurzen", "uitgavenprioriteiten", "alokacja budżetowa", "negocjacje budżetowe", "ramy budżetowe", "budżet ue", "finanse ue", "finansowanie ue", "dotacje ue", "koperta finansowa", "program ramowy", "wieloletnie ramy finansowe", "finansowanie publiczne", "badania i innowacje", "granty badawcze", "priorytety wydatków", "rozpočtové přidělení", "rozpočtová jednání", "rozpočtový rámec", "rozpočet eu", "finance eu", "financování eu", "granty eu", "finanční obálka", "rámcový program", "víceletý finanční rámec", "veřejné financování", "výzkum a inovace", "výzkumné granty", "priority výdajů", "rozpočtové pridelenie", "rozpočtové rokovania", "rozpočtový rámec", "rozpočet eú", "financie eú", "financovanie eú", "granty eú", "finančný rámec", "rámcový program", "viacročný finančný rámec", "verejné financovanie", "výskum a inovácie", "výskumné granty", "priority výdavkov", "proračunska dodelitev", "proračunska pogajanja", "proračunski okvir", "proračun eu", "financiranje eu", "nepovratna sredstva eu", "finančni okvir", "okvirni program", "večletni finančni okvir", "javno financiranje", "raziskave in inovacije", "raziskovalne subvencije", "prednostne naloge porabe", "proračunska dodjela", "proračunski pregovori", "proračunski okvir", "financije eu", "bespovratna sredstva eu", "financijska omotnica", "okvirni program", "višegodišnji financijski okvir", "javno financiranje", "istraživanje i inovacije", "istraživački grantovi", "prioriteti potrošnje", "költségvetési forráselosztás", "költségvetési tárgyalások", "költségvetési keret", "eu költségvetés", "eu pénzügyek", "eu finanszírozás", "eu támogatások", "pénzügyi keretösszeg", "keretprogram", "többéves pénzügyi keret", "közfinanszírozás", "kutatás és innováció", "kutatási támogatások", "kiadási prioritások", "alocare bugetară", "negocieri bugetare", "cadru bugetar", "bugetul ue", "finanțele ue", "finanțare ue", "granturi ue", "envelopă financiară", "program cadru", "cadrul financiar multianual", "finanțare publică", "cercetare și inovare", "granturi de cercetare", "priorități de cheltuieli", "бюджетно разпределение", "бюджетни преговори", "бюджетна рамка", "бюджет на ес", "финанси на ес", "финансиране от ес", "грантове от ес", "финансова рамка", "рамкова програма", "многогодишна финансова рамка", "публично финансиране", "научни изследвания и иновации", "изследователски грантове", "приоритети на разходите", "biudžeto paskirstymas", "biudžeto derybos", "biudžeto sistema", "es biudžetas", "es finansai", "es finansavimas", "es dotacijos", "finansinis paketas", "pagrindų programa", "daugiametė finansinė programa", "viešasis finansavimas", "moksliniai tyrimai ir inovacijos", "mokslinių tyrimų dotacijos", "išlaidų prioritetai", "budžeta piešķiršana", "budžeta sarunas", "budžeta ietvars", "es budžets", "es finanses", "es finansējums", "finanšu ietvars", "pamatprogramma", "daudzgadu finanšu shēma", "publiskais finansējums", "pētniecība un inovācija", "pētniecības dotācijas", "izdevumu prioritātes", "eelarve eraldamine", "eelarveläbirääkimised", "eelarveraamistik", "el eelarve", "el rahandus", "el rahastamine", "el toetused", "finantsraamistik", "raamprogramm", "mitmeaastane finantsraamistik", "avalik rahastamine", "teadusuuringud ja innovatsioon", "teadusgrantid", "kulutuste prioriteedid", "määrärahojen kohdentaminen", "budjettineuvottelut", "talousarviokehys", "eu:n talousarvio", "eu:n rahoitus", "eu-rahoitus", "eu-avustukset", "rahoituskehys", "puiteohjelma", "monivuotinen rahoituskehys", "julkinen rahoitus", "tutkimus ja innovointi", "tutkimusapurahat", "menoprioriteetit", "budgettildeling", "budgetforhandlinger", "budgetramme", "eu-budget", "eu-finansiering", "eu-midler", "eu-tilskud", "finansiel ramme", "rammeprogram", "flerårig finansiel ramme",

"offentlig finansiering", "forskning og innovation", "forskningsbevillinger", "udgiftsprioriteter", "budgettilldelning", "budgetförhandlingar", "budgetram", "eu:s finanser", "eu-bidrag", "finansiell ram", "flerårig budgetram", "forskningsbidrag", "utgiftsprioriteringar", "κατανομή προϋπολογισμού", "διαπραγματεύσεις προϋπολογισμού", "δημοσιονομικό πλαίσιο", "προϋπολογισμός της ε", "οικονομικά της ε", "χρηματοδότηση της ε", "επιχορηγήσεις της ε", "χρηματοδοτικό πλαίσιο", "πρόγραμμα πλαίσιο", "πολυετές δημοσιονομικό πλαίσιο", "δημόσια χρηματοδότηση", "έρευνα και καινοτομία", "ερευνητικές επιχορηγήσεις", "προτεραιότητες δαπανών", "allokazzjoni tal-baġit", "negozjati tal-baġit", "qafas baġitarju", "baġit tal-ue", "finanzi tal-ue", "finanzjament tal-ue", "għotjiet tal-ue", "envelop finanzjarju", "programm qafas", "qafas finanzjarju pluriennali", "finanzjament pubbliku", "riċerka u innovazzjoni", "għotjiet ta' riċerka", "prijoritajiet tal-infiq", "leithdháileadh buiséid", "idirbheartaíocht bhuiséid", "creat buiséadach", "buiséad an ae", "airgeadas an ae", "maoiniú an ae", "deontais an ae", "clúdach airgeadais", "clár creatlach", "creat airgeadais ilbhliantúil", "maoiniú poiblí", "taighde agus nuálaíocht", "deontais taighde", "tosaíochtaí caiteachais".

Annex I - Methodology

This science media intelligence briefing is part of the series of joint publications of the European Science-Media Hub (ESMH) and the JRC Text and Data Mining Unit, covering topics relevant for specific policy domains, ranging from water scarcity, genetically modified organisms, and new-genomic techniques to artificial intelligence in science communication as well as in healthcare. For further information please consults https://sciencemediahub.eu/science-media-intelligence-reports/.

Source selection

The manually curated list of online media sources, administrated by Europe Media Monitor (EMM)[2], includes over 25,000 domains worldwide.

Automated multilingual clustering

Clusters are computed by a community-based algorithm working with titles and texts of the articles in original language. As a metric to compare content of the articles the semantic similarity was used. Text embeddings together with multilingual clustering of embedded texts were used to group articles of similar content into clusters.

The minimum cluster size is set to 5 articles. The maximum cluster size is not fixed. The resulting clusters correspond to the main topics present in the dataset.

Automated titles and summaries

To generate automated summaries for each cluster, we use Large Language Models (LLM). For this use case, the model – an instantiated GPT-4o – is treated like a news-digest AI which is capable of analysing a list of news articles and generating a high-level summary with a significant title. For each cluster, the translated headlines of the articles are provided as input, and a title and a summary are generated. If the cluster's size is bigger than 500 articles, 500 titles are chosen randomly. The GPT model allows to receive good quality output in combination with a very fast response time. A carefully crafted prompt is used so that the model is not too generic but instead always focused on the listed facts.

[2] The Europe Media Monitor (EMM) is a global-scale online news article collection and analysis system. See https://emm.newsbrief.eu

Sentiment classifier

In our sentiment analysis, we utilise a state-of-the-art sentiment model, namely the XLM-RLnews-8 model, which is specifically designed for document-level sentiment analysis across multiple languages. Based on XLM-RoBERTa-Large, this model has been fine-tuned for sentiment analysis using the Unified Multilingual Sentiment Analysis Benchmark (UMSAB) dataset. The sentiment classes are computed on the English translation of the headlines.

More details on the model development are available in:
Di Nuovo, E., Cartier, E., Bertrand De Longueville,' Meet XLM-RLnews-8: Not Just Another Sentiment Analysis Model'. In *Natural Language Processing and Information Systems, 28th International Conference on Applications of Natural Language to Information Systems, NLDB 2024, Turin, Italy, June 25–27, 2024, Proceedings* (pp. 1). Springer Science and Business Media Deutschland GmbH, 2024.

Automated framing detection

Automated detection of framing dimensions constituted an extension of our analysis conducted in this report. This work was based on in-house machine learning classifiers that detect framing dimensions in the articles. The machine-learning algorithm trained on a multilingual corpus.

Framing refers to the perspective under which an issue or a piece of news is presented. We consider 14 frames: (1) *Economic, (2) Capacity and resources, (3) Morality, (4) Fairness and equality, (5) Legality, constitutionality and jurisprudence, (6) Policy prescription and evaluation, (7) Crime and punishment, (8) Security and defence, (9) Health and safety, (10) Quality of life, (11) Cultural identity, (12) Public opinion, (13) Political, (14) External regulation and reputation*.

For more information see the JRC Technical Report:

Piskorski, J., Stefanovitch, N., Bausier, V. A., Faggiani, N., Linge, J., Kharazi, S., Nakov, P. (2023). *News categorization, framing and persuasion techniques: Annotation guidelines.* European Commission, Ispra, JRC132862. https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/text-mining/news-categorization-framing-persuasion-techniques-annotation-guidelines_en

Annex II - About the authors

Data Intelligence for Policy

The JRC.T.5 Data Intelligence for Policy Unit of the European Commission specialises in Data Science for Policy, leveraging vast amounts of data and text to provide actionable insights. The unit delivers data, methods, services, and analysis to scientists and policymakers throughout the JRC and EU institutions.

As part of the Unit's activities, the "Political Intelligence" team aims to inform and enhance policy-making by providing a comprehensive view of the main topics and entities dominating the media landscape relevant to specific policy domains and assessing the associated tonality. To achieve this, the team aggregates and analyses various data sources, including news media, political speeches, public opinion, and existing and upcoming legislation. By applying cutting-edge text mining techniques, the team extracts valuable knowledge on key topics, sentiment, framing, and other aspects relevant to informing policymakers.

Please check https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/text-mining/topic/political-intelligence_en for more information on Political Intelligence.

European Science-Media Hub

The European Science-Media Hub (ESMH), operating under the political responsibility of the European Parliament Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA), is a platform to promote networking, training, and knowledge sharing between the European Parliament, the scientific community, and the media.

The ESMH creates a network among policy-makers, scientists, and media involving science, academia, educational and research entities, and professional associations of journalists and scientists. For journalists and media representatives, the ESMH organises training sessions and workshops on current technological developments, both as subjects of their reporting and as means of facilitating their work. Via media monitoring and media intelligence tools, the ESMH follows the most popular topics in the field of science and technology on different platforms including journals, newspapers, and social media.

The ESMH makes information available to journalists, other media, and citizens about new scientific developments, as well as about scientific topics that attract media attention, and promotes information based on evidence.

Check https://sciencemediahub.eu/ for more information, methodology and technology.

Europe Media Monitor

Europe Media Monitor (EMM) is a tool developed and maintained by the Text and Data Mining Unit of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission. The main purpose of EMM is to provide monitoring of a large set of online media, reducing the information flow to manageable proportions by clustering related news, categorising articles and applying Language Technology tools to derive further metadata, such as recognising and disambiguating entities in the text, extracting quotes by and about people, applying sentiment/tonality analysis, and more.

A lot of EMM's functionalities are freely available. To **access the tool** that best fits your need, please **check** https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/text-mining/topic/europe-media-monitor-emm_en.

Getting in touch with the EU

In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you online (european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en).

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Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

— by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),

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Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website (european-union.europa.eu).

EU publications

You can view or order EU publications at op.europa.eu/en/publications. Multiple copies of free publications can be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local documentation centre (european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en).

EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1951 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex (eur-lex.europa.eu).

EU open data

The portal data.europa.eu provides access to open datasets from the EU institutions, bodies and agencies. These can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes. The portal also provides access to a wealth of datasets from European countries.