

Annual Report 2025– 2026



Centre for MEDIA,
TECHNOLOGY
and DEMOCRACY



Left Anna Jahn, Executive Director, & Taylor Owen, Founding Director, speaking at *Attention: Govern or Be Governed* (Fall 2025)

Where we are

1

In February, a school shooting in Tumbler Ridge, British Columbia, killed eight people. Lawsuits filed since allege that the shooter used a widely available AI chatbot to help plan the attack, and that the company's own staff had flagged the conversations as dangerous months earlier.

The company could see the risk in its own product. Nothing in Canadian law required it to act. That gap, between what a company knows and what the law obliges it to do, is what our Centre works on.

The same gap was visible all year. It showed in a federal election where online influencers, not journalists, carried much of the political conversation, in AI systems absorbing Canadian journalism without paying for it, and in an influence network spreading Alberta secession to a mass audience before platforms or regulators noticed.

At the same time, artificial intelligence is moving faster, and reaching further, than any technology in a generation and is already changing how science is done, how medicine is practised, and how people learn, work and connect. The promise is real. So is the cost of leaving its direction to the companies that profit from it.

That is the world the Centre operates in. We study the information ecosystem, turn the evidence into policy, and carry the analysis to the public in Canada and increasingly far beyond it.

This year also brought a structural change. The Media Ecosystem Observatory, Canada's leading institution for tracking disinformation and monitoring elections,



Left Michael McGrath, EU Commissioner for Democracy, Justice, the Rule of Law and Consumer Protection, EU Commission, giving a keynote address at Attention: Govern or Be Governed (Fall 2025)

Opposite Maria Ressa, Nobel Peace Laureate and Co-founder and CEO, Rappler, presents at the same conference

has fully merged into the Centre. What was once our closest partner is now fully integrated, uniting our research, policy, and public engagement under one mandate.

Our mandate is also shifting. For a decade the Centre has been anchored in the governance of social media platforms, and that work is not finished. But our focus is now extending to artificial intelligence. Canada does not need to start from scratch to govern it. The country has built credible governance for powerful industries before, in finance, broadcasting, pharmaceuticals, and air travel. The task is to extend that capacity to the technologies now outpacing it.

This is not a question of whether technology is good or bad. It is a question of whether democratic institutions can still govern the most powerful industries of their time. They have done it before. What the past year tested is the political will to do it again. What follows is an account of what our Centre did with that question over the year, and of how much remains to be done.

ANNA JAHN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TAYLOR OWEN, FOUNDING DIRECTOR



100+

Research reports, policy
submissions and briefs published

381K

Podcast downloads across
Left to Their Own Devices and
Machines Like Us

100+

Young people mobilized across
the country through the Youth
Fellows program and Gen(Z)AI

30+

Researcher members of
the Canadian Digital Media
Research Network

1M+

Video views across CMTD,
Machines Like Us, and MEO's
former social media platforms

400+

Media interviews

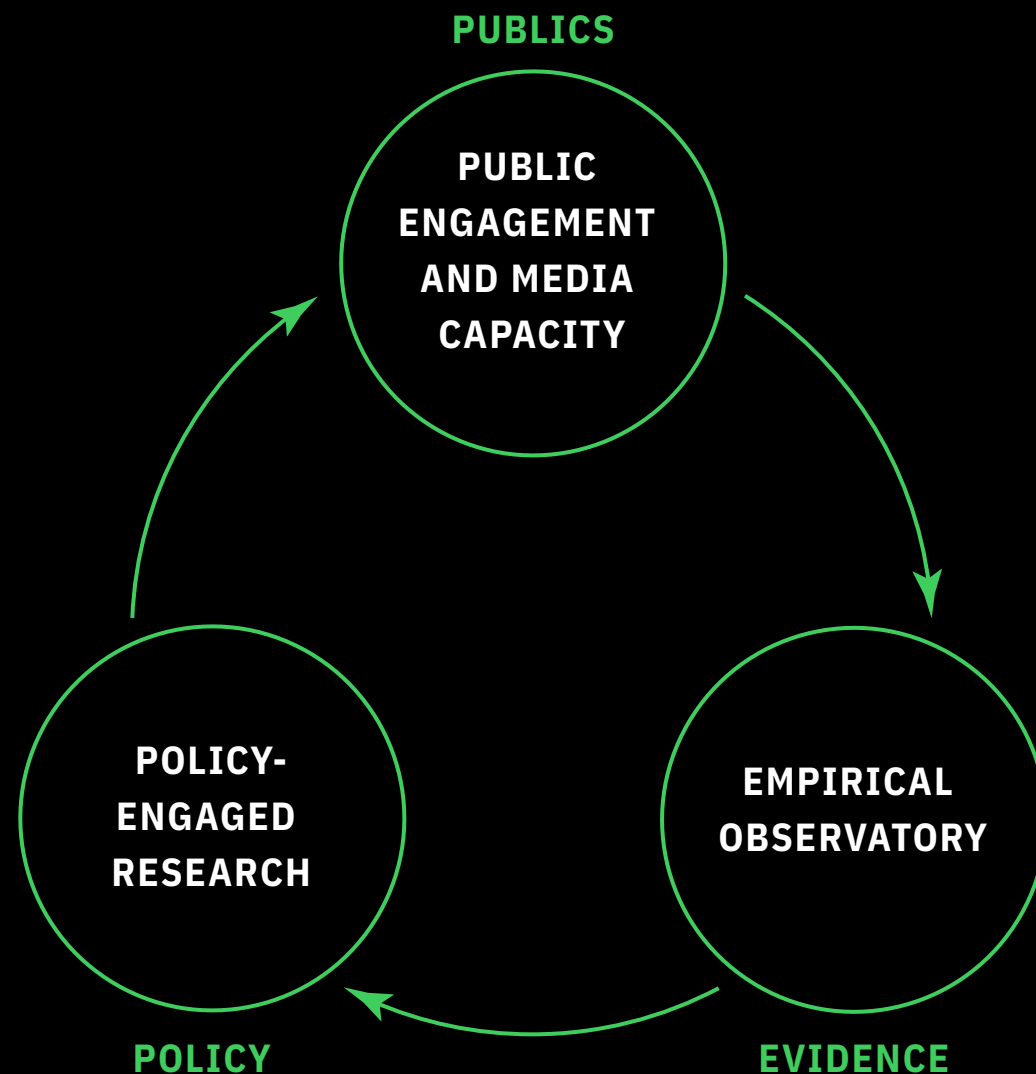
6

Major elections monitored
since 2019, with 2 more
upcoming in 2026

4

Editions of the Attention
conference series convened

The Centre at a glance



Evidence to policy to publics, and back again

How we work

2

The

Centre works across three capacities: an empirical observatory, policy engaged research, and public engagement. Together they run as a single connected loop. Evidence feeds policy. Policy work shapes a response. Public engagement work tests and carries it and the questions that come back set the next research agenda.

The observatory is the Media Ecosystem Observatory. It collects roughly 90 percent of all public engagement with news and current affairs in Canada, across eight platforms and podcasts. It is one of the most comprehensive data collection efforts of its kind in the world, and it lets the Centre understand how information actually flows through Canadian democracy.

The policy practice turns that evidence into action. We use our comparative policy research, policy evaluation, and legislative design to inform policy processes. We design and lead commissions, serve on the expert panels that draft legislative frameworks, convene citizens' assemblies, and work closely with civil service and political policy makers in Canada and internationally.

Public engagement means ensuring the work reaches beyond academic and

“Public engagement means ensuring the work reaches beyond academic and policy circles. The Centre’s strong media presence lets it be as a trusted voice on digital governance and information integrity.”

policy circles. The Centre communicates its research directly through reports, policy memos, and a strong media and social media presence as a trusted voice on digital governance and information integrity. To bring our research to broader audiences, we built [Paradigms](#)—a non-profit media studio purpose-built to translate our findings into professional media productions, including the podcasts *Machines Like Us* and *Left to Their Own Devices*, the *Attention* conference series, video explainers, and large public deliberations like Gen(Z)AI. The three reinforce one another.

The sections that follow show the model at work, each taking a single problem from the year and following it from evidence through policy to public conversation

PARADIGMS

Left Paradigms, the non-profit media studio that we built and work closely with to produce our podcasts and events
Right Youth Fellow and podcast host Ava Smithing in conversation with Jonathan Haidt (*The Anxious Generation: How the Great Rewiring of Childhood Is Causing an Epidemic of Mental Illness*)—live recording of *Left to Their Own Devices* in New York City (March 2026)





Left Evan Solomon, Canada's Minister of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Innovation & Anna Jahn, Executive Director of the Centre, during *Attention: Govern or Be Governed* (Fall 2025)

Our impact

3

3.1 The integrity of Canadian elections

Confidence in an election now depends on something that did not exist a decade ago: the ability to see, in real time, how information is moving through a campaign. At the same time, trust in democratic institutions is decreasing and online polarization is rising. Coordinated manipulation, the rise of AI generated content are all real threats to democratic elections. And they all operate on the timescale of a news cycle whereas the institutions that examine them, commissions of inquiry and after-the-fact reviews, work on the timescale of years.

We have monitored six major federal and provincial elections since 2019 through the Media Ecosystem Observatory. When we tracked the British Columbia general election in the fall of 2024, we found no evidence of foreign interference, but we found something else. Speculation about interference had become normal, and public doubt about the integrity of the result rose sharply on and after election day, even though no interference had occurred.

“[...] information manipulation (whether foreign or not) poses the single biggest risk to our democracy. It is an existential threat”

Commissioner Marie-Josée Hogue, January 2025, Public Inquiry Into Foreign Interference in Federal Electoral Processes and Democratic Institutions—Final Report.

For the forty-fifth federal election in 2025, we deployed our most comprehensive monitoring operation yet. Every Friday through the campaign we published a real-time assessment of bots, astroturfing, foreign and domestic interference, disinformation, deepfakes, and online extremism. Through the Canadian Digital Media Research Network we coordinated researchers and civil society organizations across the country, supplied them with shared data, and served as a single, reliable point of contact for journalists covering interference stories. We also ran a public tipline, and reviewed every submission that came in.

Between late March and early May, our team completed more than one hundred media interviews and was cited in the [New York Times](#), [the Guardian](#), [the Financial Times](#), and [the Economist](#). CBC’s [The National](#) and Radio-Canada’s [Découverte](#) filmed the team throughout the campaign.

WHAT CHANGED

Canada now has independent, real-time election monitoring as a standing capacity, rather than only an after-the-fact inquiry. More than 100 media interviews in six weeks carried the findings into the national and international press and showed how different actors (academia, civil society and journalists) can work together to help strengthen our information ecosystem.

3 OUR IMPACT

Right The Centre’s Founding Director Taylor Owen & Margrethe Vestager, then European Commissioner for Competition, speaking at Attention: The Kids Are All Right (Fall 2024)

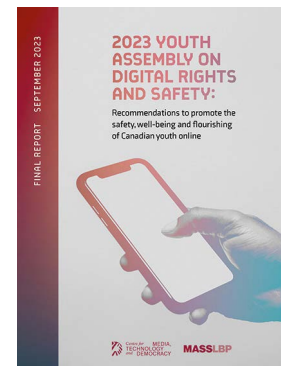


3.2 Protecting Canadians from online harms

In early 2025, Parliament was prorogued and Bill C-63, the Online Harms Act, died on the order paper. Canada was left, once again, with no comprehensive online safety law. For four years we had participated in the process to design it. Taylor Owen co-chaired the [Canadian Commission on Democratic Expression](#) with former Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin. We convened four national Citizens’ Assemblies, including a [Youth Assembly on Digital Rights and Safety](#). And Taylor served on the federal expert advisory group that translated the framework into the legislation introduced as Bill C-63. When the bill was tabled, its core carried rare cross-party and civil society support, especially one regulating online speech. So when it lapsed, the question was not what a good framework would look like. Canada already had one. The question



Left The June 30 session of the Youth Assembly on Digital Rights and Safety in Winnipeg in 2023



“We have seen the very serious consequences that online harms can have. As technologies evolve, we must ensure our laws keep pace, because parents cannot face these challenges alone. The safety of children cannot be an afterthought”

The Honourable Marc Miller, Minister of Canadian Identity and Culture and Minister responsible for Official Languages, June 10, 2026 about the newly introduced Safe Social Media Act (Bill C-34).

was how to get online safety back onto the agenda. That took a year of sustained work, collaborating with a network of research and civil society organizations to keep the issue in front of officials and ministers.

When Australia moved to ban social media for users under sixteen, the Canadian conversation narrowed to a single question: ban, or do nothing. [Our argument](#) was that a ban, on its own, does not fix the problem. A young person kept off a platform still lives in an information environment shaped by the same design choices and incentives. The real fix is the accountability and transparency measures in the Online Harms Act, applied to the platforms themselves.

Our Gen(Z)AI youth network spoke directly in the national media debate. Serving on the Expert Advisory Panel on Online Safety, Taylor Owen proposed a moratorium over a blunt ban. We also briefed senior officials and ministers across Heritage, Justice, the AI and Digital Innovation portfolio, and the Privy Council Office.

In March 2026, Taylor Owen rejoined the reconvened federal expert advisory group on online safety, this time with a mandate to review age restrictions and AI chatbots.

WHAT CHANGED

The framework we built did not die with Bill C-63. After a year of networked advocacy, the governance framework that Canada developed was brought back as the core of the Safe Social Media Act, tabled in June 2026. In addition to the accountability and transparency measures, it includes temporary age restrictions as a tool to achieve age appropriate design, not a blunt permanent ban.

3.3 Governing artificial intelligence

When Parliament was prorogued in early 2025, the Artificial Intelligence and Data Act died with it, leaving Canada without a single statute governing AI. When Minister of AI and Digital Innovation Evan Solomon announced Canada's National AI Task Force in the fall of 2025, Taylor Owen was asked to join it, with a mandate covering safe AI and public trust. Our [report to the task force](#) set out the case directly. The recommendations of the report organized around three priorities: the safety of citizens, the integrity of the information ecosystem, and the democratic legitimacy of how AI is governed. Its diagnosis is structural. The harms of AI originate in the design choices and commercial incentives of the systems themselves, and those choices currently sit outside democratic oversight.

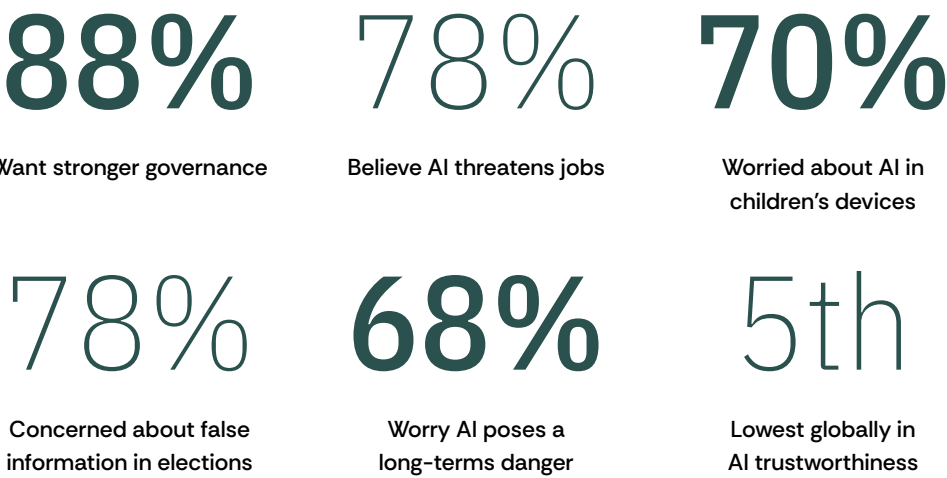
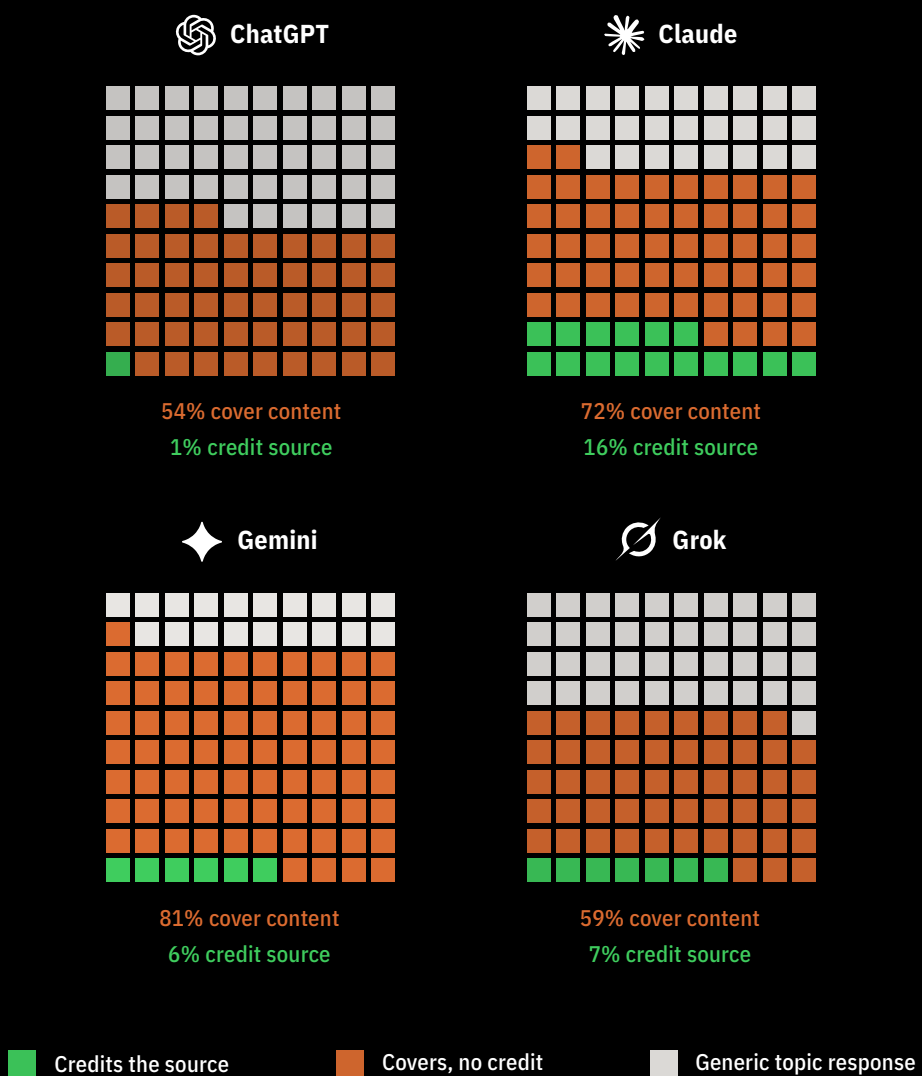
After the tragedy at Tumbler Ridge, we sent a [direct memo](#) to Ministers Solomon and Miller, calling for AI chatbots to be brought under a revised Online Harms Act.

We also produced new evidence of how AI is already reshaping the information ecosystem. Our [AI News Audit](#) tested four frontier AI models for Canadian journalism in their training data and outputs. The models reproduced Canadian journalism with no attribution and no traffic returned to the newsrooms that produced it, evidence we carried directly into the policy case for provenance and transparency requirements.



Above Ministers Evan Solomon and Marc Miller speaking at the Gen(Z)AI Plenary Event, in Ottawa (April 2026)

Coverage of distinctive reporting and source attribution for recent Canadian news articles



Over the year we provided briefings and policy memos to the governments of British Columbia, Manitoba, and New Brunswick as they developed their own approaches to AI policy. And at McGill's Max Bell School of Public Policy, we are leading a digital and AI policy stream, and helping the school engage responsibly with AI itself.

Opposite Figures from the [AI News Audit : How AI Models Use and Distribute Canadian Journalism Above 45th Parliament, Standing Committee on Science and Research, Evidence, Number 025, Thursday, February 12, 2026.](#)

WHAT CHANGED

In the span of three weeks in June 2026, the Canadian government released three landmark digital governance pieces—AI for All (the national AI strategy), the Safe Social Media Act (including chatbot regulation), and the Protecting Privacy and Consumer Data Act (PPCDA)—each informed by our AI Strategy Task Force report, reports to the Expert Panel on Online Safety, and direct briefings to ministers and senior policy makers.

3.4 The information ecosystem

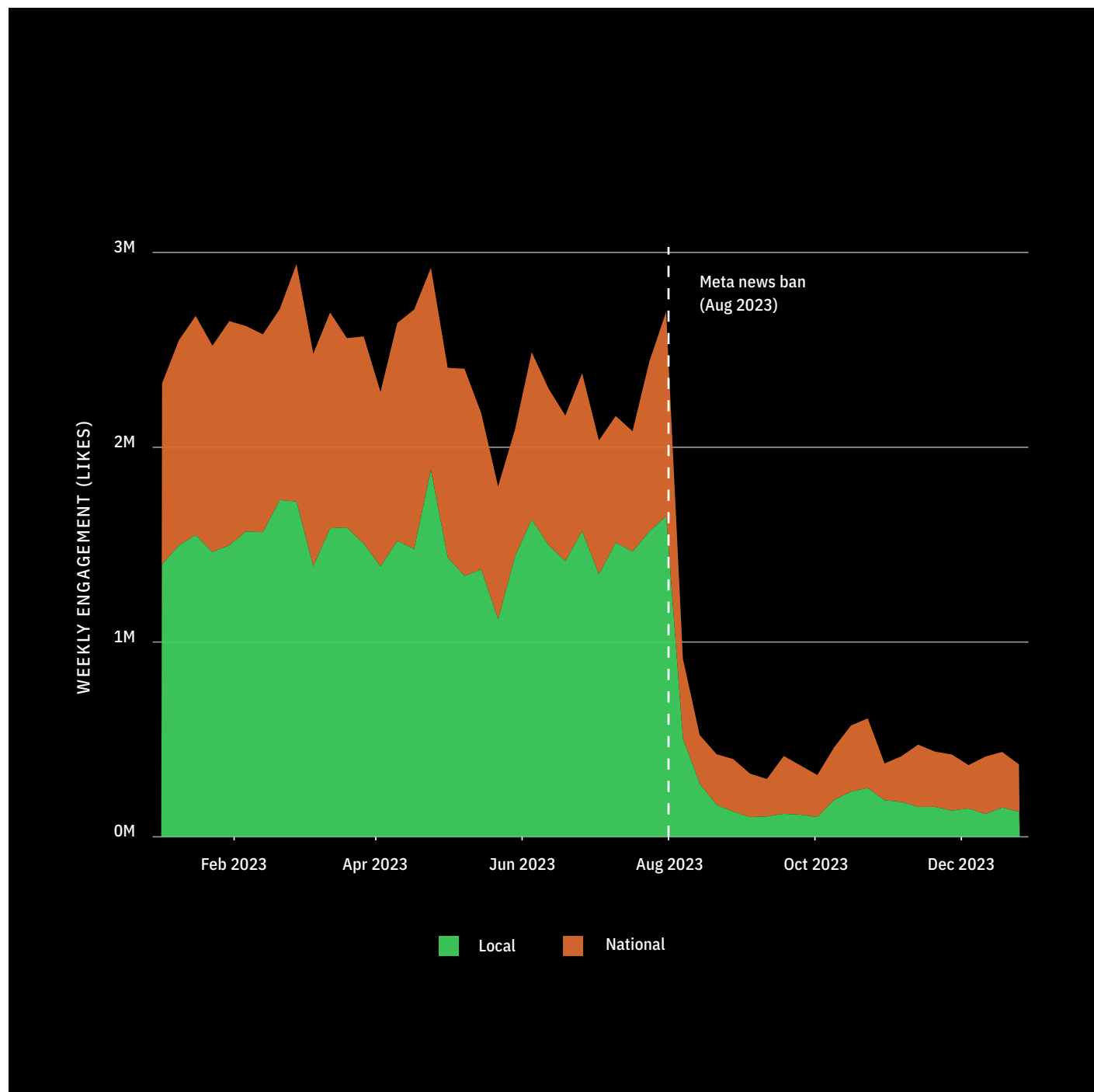
When Meta blocked news from Facebook and Instagram in 2023, Canadians lost 11 million views of journalism a day. Most Canadians did not notice. Three quarters still said they got their news from Facebook and Instagram, without registering that what was reaching them in place of journalism was algorithmic content and AI-generated posts.

This is the pattern across the information ecosystem. The structure changes while the experience of using it does not, so the people inside it rarely see what has shifted.

The Media Ecosystem Observatory tracks those shifts and documents them as they happen. [Old News, New Reality: A Year of Meta's News Ban in Canada](#) set out the full scale of the Meta news ban. [Like It or Not: The Changing Information Ecosystem](#) mapped three years of platform design changes. [Power shift: The rise of political influencers in Canada](#) found that online influencers produced close to half of all political content during the campaign. [Conspiratorial Claims and Institutional Distrust](#) traced how narratives about public health and election integrity are being used to erode trust in public institutions.

Alongside the briefs, we built a capacity to respond in real time. When [hundreds of accounts on X posted identical content after a political rally in Kirkland Lake](#) in 2024, we ran our first incident response. When the US Department of Justice indicted [two Russian nationals for funding the Canadian influencer](#)

Opposite Sharp decline in weekly engagement with Canadian news outlets before and after Meta's 2023 news ban



“The work MEO does, and continues to do on research projects like Slopoganda, has been invaluable for the CBC Visual Investigations unit. The comprehensive data dive and analysis built a foundation that furthered our own investigation, allowing us to expose the faceless Youtubers from the Netherlands who were creating inauthentic and divisive Canadian content for monetary gain.”

Eric Szeto, Senior Reporter, CBC’s visual investigations unit

[network Tenet Media](#), we set out what it revealed about how foreign influence now operates. In April 2026 we put a faster model into practice, three weeks from identifying a problem to publishing a full assessment. Its first use was [Slopaganda: The Inauthentic YouTube Network Selling Secession to Albertans](#), which documented a network of twenty inauthentic YouTube channels with nearly forty million views, pushing narratives that normalized Alberta’s secession and its annexation by the United States.

WHAT CHANGED

Our ecosystem studies are now standard references for journalists, parliamentary researchers, and civil society. And our incident response model has become a repeatable capability: when we published *Slopaganda*, CBC and Radio-Canada opened their own investigation within two days, building on our findings rather than reaching them months later. It also triggered investigations in the Netherlands, where the network originated from.

3 OUR IMPACT

3.5 Young people and technology

In early 2025, Parliament was prorogued and Bill C-63, the Online Harms Act, died on the order paper. Canada was left, once again, with no comprehensive online safety law.

The people with the most at stake in how technology is governed are often the least represented where it is decided. Young Canadians have grown up inside these systems. They live with the consequences of design choices made about their attention, their data, and their mental health, and they are rarely in the room when those choices are reviewed.

We have spent three years working to change that. The Youth Fellows program brings young people into the Centre’s research and policy work as genuine contributors, with a hand in what we study and what we recommend. This year we built something larger on that foundation.

[Gen\(Z\)AI](#) was a seven-month national forum on young people and artificial intelligence. One hundred Canadians between seventeen and twenty-three, randomly selected to reflect the country, took part in four regional assemblies in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, and Halifax. Run with Simon Fraser University’s

Right Gen(Z)AI participants alongside Ministers Miller and Solomon at the Ottawa Plenary Event (April 30, 2026)





Opposite The Gen(Z)AI Project Leads at the Gen(Z)AI session in Halifax
Above The Gen(Z)AI final report

“I feel that youth, in addition to all other Canadians, need a chance to engage in processes like Gen(Z) AI to ensure we understand the technologies that will impact our futures and have the opportunity to share our hopes, fears and desires for how these technologies will be integrated into our nation’s fabric.”

Gen(Z)AI forum participant

Dialogue on Technology project and Mila, the Quebec AI Institute, applied the same deliberative citizens’ assembly model we use across our policy work. The participants produced a set of policy recommendations and presented them in Ottawa to senators, ministers, and civil society.

Left to Their Own Devices carried the same concern to a broad public. Produced by Paradigms with the Toronto Star and hosted by Youth Fellow Ava Smithing, it is a ten-part investigative podcast on what social media has done to Gen Z: the effects on mental health, the exploitation of minors, and the platform design choices behind both. It was nominated for a Peabody Award and named one of Apple Canada’s ten best podcasts of 2025.

WHAT CHANGED

Gen(Z)AI’s recommendations were shared with the federal and provincial governments, and its Ottawa plenary put ministers and senators in a room organized around young people’s own conclusions. *Left to Their Own Devices* brought the case to parents, educators, and policymakers at national scale.



Above Opening panel at the *Saving Journalism* Conference in Paris (March 2026)

3.6 The future of journalism

A democracy depends on journalism, and journalism is losing the economic foundation that sustains it. Newsroom closures, the collapse of advertising revenue, the platform news bans, and AI systems that reproduce reporting without paying for it are all pressures on the same structure. Nothing has yet replaced the function that journalism serves in a democratic society.

[*Canada's News Bargaining Code: An Unabridged Account of C-18*](#) is the definitive

“Even though the technology has improved, the way it is organized does affect incentives, to collapse good information (...) and incentive to produce bad information”.

Joseph Stiglitz, Nobel Laureate and Professor, Columbia University, speaking at the Paris conference *Saving Journalism*, March 2026

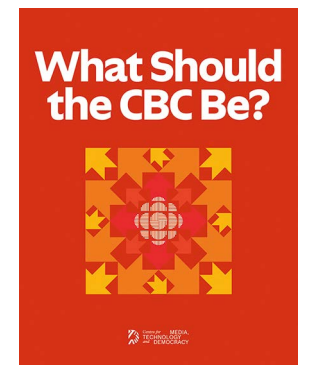
account of the Online News Act: what the law attempted, what it achieved, what it did not, and what it means for journalism policy elsewhere. It is used by policymakers and civil society organizations in Canada and abroad.

The newest pressure is AI. Our [*AI News Audit*](#), set out earlier in this report, showed that the major AI models reproduce Canadian journalism without attribution or payment. As the future of the CBC became a live political question, [we surveyed Canadians directly](#) and found that a majority want the public broadcaster preserved. Our major report, [*What Should the CBC Be?*](#), published in 2025, drew on two years of research and on the public broadcasting models of seventeen countries to assess the CBC's role and set out concrete recommendations for it.

In 2026 we held the fifth edition of *Saving Journalism*, and the first outside North America. With Anya Schiffrin of Columbia University and the Columbia Global Paris Center, we brought journalists, economists, researchers, and policymakers to Paris to work through the questions that will decide whether journalism survives the next decade.

WHAT CHANGED

Our account of C-18 is now a standard reference for journalism policy internationally. Our CBC research moved a polarized debate onto evidentiary ground. And *Saving Journalism* has become a fixed annual gathering for the people shaping journalism policy worldwide.



Above Reports on C-18 and the future of the CBC



Opposite Jayme Poisson, Host, CBC Front Burner & Joseph Stiglitz, Professor, Columbia University and Nobel Laureate Economist during Attention: Freedom, Interrupted (March 2025)

3.7 The public conversation

Too much of the debate about technology and democracy is focused inward, held among researchers and regulators. It can lose sight of the citizens who are actually living with the effects of these technologies, and with the larger societal transformation they are driving.

We see speaking to and with those citizens as a core part of the Centre's mandate, and one that has to be taken seriously. That means more than communicating our findings and policy recommendations. It means creating compelling media, telling stories, convening engaging events, and deliberating together.

Each year, the [Attention conference series](#) brings the field together, across research, policy, journalism, and advocacy, around the most pressing question of the moment. Across four editions, *Attention* has followed a single arc. It began with a moment when the harms of social media had been documented and a law was finally on the table. It moved through the arrival of a US administration set on rolling back technology regulation, and the sense that a crisis had arrived. Its fourth edition reaches Montreal in October 2026 under the title *Democracy, Rebuilt*, and turns the series from diagnosis to agenda.

[Machines Like Us](#) is the Centre's flagship podcast with the Globe and Mail and produced through Paradigms. Across two seasons, Taylor Owen has interviewed the entrepreneurs, lawmakers, scholars, and critics shaping a world being remade by AI. Our [video explainers](#), also produced with Paradigms, take single



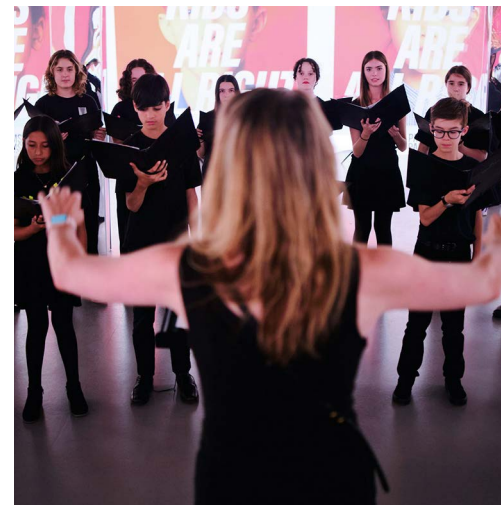
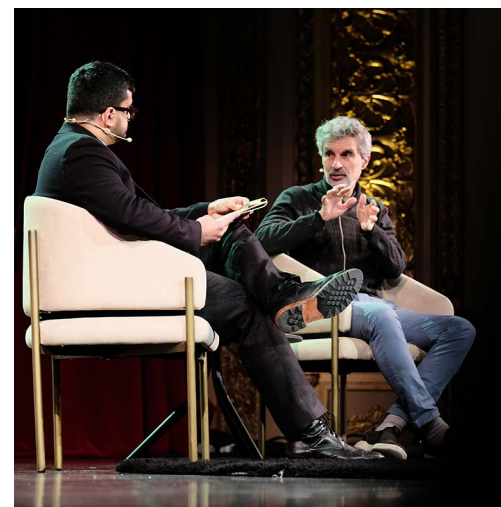
Opposite Baroness Beeban Kidron & and Youth Fellow Maddie Freeman sharing stories together, *Attention* (Fall 2025)

Top left Murad Hemmadi Reporter, The Logic & Yoshua Bengio Director, MILA, *Attention* (Fall 2025)

Top right Sarah Gilbert, Research Manager, Citizens and Technology Lab, Cornell University, Nina Jankowicz, Former Executive Director, Disinformation Governance Board of the United States and Co-Founder and CEO, The American Sunlight Project; Aengus Bridgman, Director, MEO, *Attention* (Winter 2025)

Bottom left A children's choir serenades the guests as they arrive at *Attention* (Fall 2024)

Bottom right Frank McCourt, Founder and Executive Chairman of McCourt Global and Project Liberty, *Attention* (Fall 2025)



“Without facts, you can’t have truth. Without truth, you can’t have trust. Without trust, we have no shared reality. You can’t begin to solve any problem, let alone complex ones. You can’t govern. You can’t have journalism. You can’t have democracy.”

Maria Ressa, Nobel Peace Laureate and Co-founder and CEO, Rappler speaking at Attention: Govern or be Governed, October 2025

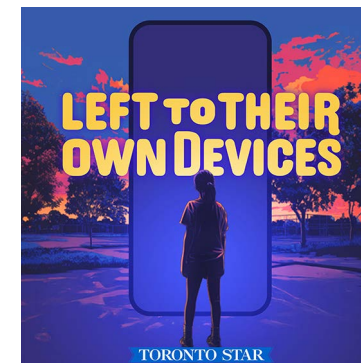
questions to a broad audience: why Canadians do not trust AI, how democracies can regulate it, and what seven years of Media Ecosystem Observatory data show about the information Canadians consume.

Our social media channels extend this work into public conversation, reaching audiences in Canada and beyond. Today, our combined audience — spanning followers and subscribers across Instagram, LinkedIn, TikTok, YouTube, X, Bluesky, and our newsletter — stands at over 21,300. Over the last year, that following has grown by over 70%, and long- and short-form video formats have allowed us to bring complex questions to broader audiences, accumulating over 1 million views since January 2025. Episodes of *Machines Like Us* and *Left To Their Own Devices* have been downloaded over 381,000 times since the start of 2025 alone.

WHAT CHANGED

Over the years, the governance of technology became a mainstream public conversation rather than a specialist one, and our conferences, podcast, and explainers helped carry it there. Attention is now an established annual convening.

Above Jim Balsillie, former co-CEO of Research in Motion, speaks with Taylor Owen on *Machines Like Us*





Above Cover of the “Slopaganda: The Inauthentic YouTube Network Selling Secession to Albertans” Report.

Looking ahead 4

The year ahead is already taking shape. Quebec goes to the polls this fall, and Alberta is voting on its place in the federation. The Safe Social Media Act is now tabled, and includes AI systems within its scope, the debate now turns to its passage. And *Attention* returns to Montreal in October under the title *Democracy, Rebuilt*. Each of these is work the Centre is already preparing for.

AI capability is advancing faster than any policy calendar can absorb, and the United States, whose decisions shape our information environment more than any other country, is deliberately dismantling the governance it had built, widening the gap we exist to close.

Democracies are not powerless. The instruments of governance exist, the public support exists, and Canada has built credible frameworks for hard problems before. What the coming year will test, again, is whether the country uses them. We intend to make sure the evidence, the policy, and the public case are all ready when it does.

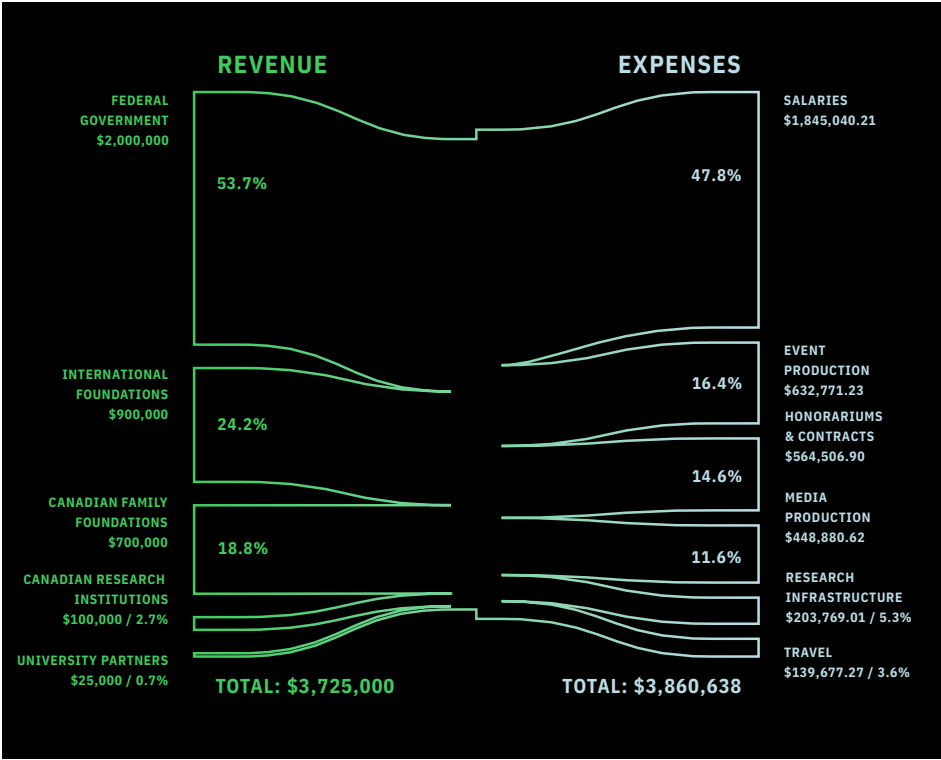
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Accountability

The Centre’s work depends on the support of its funders and the confidence of the public. What follows sets out who funds the Centre, how it spends and who does the work.

5.1 Financial Overview 2025–2026

May 1, 2025–April 30, 2026



5.1 Our team

Core staff



Taylor Owen,
Founding Director



Anna Jahn,
Executive Director



Isabelle Corriveau,
Associate Director,
Public Engagement



Aengus Bridgman,
Associate Director,
Research



Sonja Solomon,
Assistant Professor,
Research



Beata Skazinestsky,
Office Manager



Sequoia Kim, Strategic
Operations Lead



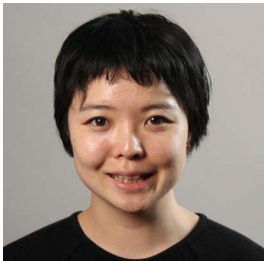
Emma Frattasio,
Social Media Lead



Zeynep Pehlivan,
Digital Trace Lead



Mathieu Lavigne,
Analytical Lead



Saewon Park,
Data Strategy Lead



Chris Ross,
Senior Analyst



Esli Chan,
Senior Analyst



Diya Jiang,
Senior Analyst



Ben Steel,
Engineer



Mika Desblancs-Patel,
Engineer



David Hobson,
Junior Engineer

2025–2026 Youth Fellows
and Gen(Z)AI Project Lead



Helen Hayes, Former
Associate Director, Policy,
and Gen(Z)AI Lead



Fergus Linley-Mota,
Senior Fellow and
Gen(Z)AI Lead



Alexander Martin,
Youth Fellow,
Gen(Z)AI



Maddie Freeman,
Youth Fellow



Maddie Case,
Youth Fellow,
Gen(Z)AI



Nonso Morah,
Youth Fellow,
Gen(Z)AI

2025–2026 Fellows



Damian Collins,
Senior Fellow



Julian Lam,
Youth Fellow,
Gen(Z)AI



Ava Smithing,
Youth Fellow



John Matheson,
International
Coordination Fellow



Annexes

Reports and Publications

1. January 2025
[Climate Obstruction: On the State and Spread of Climate Disinformation in Canada](#)
2. March 2025
[Like it or Not: The Changing Canadian Information Ecosystem](#)
3. April 2025
[AI-Generated Scams Mimicking Real News](#)
4. April 2025
[Canada's News Bargaining Code: An Unabridged Account of C-18](#)
5. April 2025
[Deliberative Approaches to Inclusive Governance: An Essay Series Part of the Democratic Legitimacy for AI Initiative](#)
6. April–May 2025
[6 weekly election updates](#) (FR/EN)
7. July 2025
[What Should the CBC Be?](#)
8. August 2025
[British Columbia Election Information Ecosystem Project](#)
9. September 2025
[Ripple Effects of the Charlie Kirk Assassination in the Canadian Information Ecosystem](#)
(8 incident updates, 1 final report)
10. October 2025
[The Canadian Information Ecosystem during the 2025 Federal Election](#)
11. October 2025
[Polling Shows That Canadians Support Action on Climate Information Integrity](#)
12. November 2025
[Power shift: The rise of political influencers in Canada](#)
13. November 2025
[Gen\(Z\)AI Forum Report: AI & Chatbots](#)
14. December 2025
[Are Canadians Climate Doomers?](#)
15. February 2026
[Gen\(Z\)AI | Forum Report: AI & Information Integrity](#)
16. February 2026
[Conspiratorial Claims and Institutional Distrust in Canada's Online Ecosystem](#)
17. February 2026
[Canadians' Perspectives on Governing AI Chatbots A Policy Brief](#)
18. March 2026
[Gen\(Z\)AI | Forum Report: AI & Data Privacy](#)
19. March 2026
[AI News Audit: AI, Canadian Journalism, and Paths for Policy Action](#) (policy memo and technical brief)

20. April 2026
[Gen\(Z\)AI | Forum Report: AI & Age Assurance](#)
21. April 2026
[Gen\(Z\)AI | Youth Voices, AI Futures](#)
22. April 2026
[Slopaganda: The Inauthentic YouTube Network Selling Secession to Albertans](#)

Policy documents and submissions

1. August 2025
[Submission to the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada \(OPC\): Exploratory consultation on the development of a children's privacy code](#)
2. September 2025
[Submission to the Inquiry into Information Integrity on Climate Change and Energy, Australian Senate Select Committee on Information Integrity on Climate Change and Energy](#)
3. January 2026
[Taylor Owen's Final Report to the AI Strategy Task Force](#)
4. February 2026
[Scoping AI Chatbots into a revised Online Harms Act: The Case for Immediate Action](#)

5. February 2026
[Response to OpenAI's Letter to Minister Solomon](#)
6. April 2026
Taylor Owen's formal submissions to Government of Canada (expert advisory group on online safety)
 - a. Report 1, on AI Chatbots (submitted April 12, 2026)
 - b. Report 2, on Expanding Scope (submitted April 19, revised April 24, 2026)
 - c. Report 3, on Age-Based Restrictions (submitted April 24, 2026)
 - d. Report 4, on the Digital Safety Commission

Testimonies

1. August 2026
Mathieu Lavigne and Aengus Bridgman: external evaluators, [Les risques éthiques des systèmes d'intelligence artificielle pour l'intégrité électorale et les débats publics](#)
2. February 2026
Esli Chan: [Standing Committee on the Status of Women](#)
3. April 2026
Aengus Bridgman: [House Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs](#)
4. April 2026
Taylor Owen: [House Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs](#)



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