



Reuters Institute  
for the Study of Journalism

# ANNUAL REPORT 2013-14





نقابة الصحفيين  
وقف احتجاجية صامتة

لداء الصحافة



# ANNUAL REPORT

# 2013- 2014

PREFACE	02
THE YEAR IN REVIEW	05
DIRECTOR'S REPORT	06
DIRECTOR OF JOURNALISM	08
INTERNATIONAL IMPACT AND INFLUENCE	10
FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME	13
THE JOURNALISM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME	14
FELLOWS' FOCUS	15
JOURNALIST FELLOWS 2013-14	18
THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY	24
ALUMNI CAREER PROGRESSION	28
RESEARCH	31
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH	32
DIGITAL NEWS REPORT 2014	34
THE EUROPEAN JOURNALISM OBSERVATORY	36
RESEARCH PROJECTS	37
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	40
VISITING FELLOWS	41
PUBLICATIONS	45
EVENTS	51
ABOUT US	61
STAFF	62
GOVERNANCE 2013-2014	63
PARTNERS, BENEFACTORS AND SUPPORTERS	65



## **TIM GARDAM**

### CHAIR OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

**THE REUTERS INSTITUTE IS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND LARGEST INSTITUTES OF ITS KIND AT OXFORD. IT HAS BROKEN NEW GROUND EVER SINCE ITS CREATION 8 YEARS AGO.**

It has connected the world of academia to the real world of journalism and has charted the impact of the digital revolution in the past tumultuous decade as it has investigated the practices, ethics and business models of journalism. In consistently viewing journalism from a global perspective, the Institute has provided critical insights into the challenges and responsibilities of journalists in a world where markets and communications bring people closer together but politics and cultures seem to be veering further apart. As platforms have converged, it has considered what are the fundamentals of journalistic practice that distinguishes it from the limitless flood of other communication.

The Fellowship programme connects like-minded professionals who otherwise might never meet; its research has deliberately looked beyond the narrow confines of the academy to engage with business and public policy. David Levy and his team have become one of the most authoritative and influential voices in the field. This year John Lloyd, who was instrumental in imagining and creating the Institute, has stepped down as Director of Journalism. I would like to thank him, and Edward Atkin, an early patron of the institute, for all they have done to build in Oxford a new discipline and intellectual space that has made its mark both in Britain and internationally. ●



## **MONIQUE VILLA**

### CEO, THOMSON REUTERS FOUNDATION

**IN A PROFESSION THAT EVOLVES AS FAST AS JOURNALISM, THE REUTERS INSTITUTE HAS BECOME THE GLOBAL FORUM FOR THE WORLD'S BEST JOURNALISTS TO CONDUCT IN-DEPTH RESEARCH ON TOPICS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO THEIR PEERS; FROM ETHICS TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FROM OWNERSHIP TO REGULATION.**

To date, the Institute has received 546 journalist fellows from 93 countries, including Myanmar, China, and Tajikistan. In September 2013, more than 100 of these professionals converged on Oxford to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the programme. It was interesting to see that half of our alumni had got a promotion since coming back to their workplace after the fellowship in Oxford.

The Digital News Report continues to provide ground-breaking insights into news consumption trends and developments, while publications like *India's Media Boom* put the spotlight on more specific issues, such as the vibrant but flawed media landscape in the world's biggest democracy.

As the Institute continues to grow, it attracts more influential leaders. I am delighted that Arianna Huffington accepted our invitation to join the RISJ Advisory Board. She will bring very robust views on the fast reshaping of the industry.

The Thomson Reuters Foundation remains strongly committed to supporting the Institute and its mission and I congratulate David Levy on another very successful year. ●





# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

*An Ukrainian border post is seen through bullet holes in a truck's windscreen on the outskirts of the eastern Ukrainian city of Luhansk June 3, 2014. REUTERS/Gleb Garanich*



## DIRECTOR DAVID LEVY

**MY ARRIVAL AS INSTITUTE DIRECTOR IN 2008 COINCIDED WITH OUR 25TH ANNIVERSARY REUNION, SO FOR ME ONE HIGHLIGHT OF THE PAST YEAR WAS OUR CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR JOURNALISM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME, WITH A SYMPOSIUM ON THE STATE OF JOURNALISM WORLDWIDE.**

It was an exciting and invigorating weekend of discussion, debate, and exchanges of experiences from across the globe. I was encouraged by the optimism of the editors and CEOs present but above all inspired by the talent, courage, and conviction of the power of journalism as a force for good that was represented by the 100 alumni there. It was a great opportunity to learn from their experience, to present our recent research, and to renew old acquaintances.

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I was encouraged by the optimism of the editors and CEOs present, but above all inspired by the talent, courage, and conviction of the power of journalism as a force for good.



**Right:** A Palestinian protester, holding the Palestinian flag, uses a toy gun during clashes with Israeli troops over the controversial Israeli barrier in Kfar Aqab near the West Bank city of Ramallah May 19, 2014. REUTERS/Mohamad Torokman.

**Top Right:** Pakistani teenage activist Malala Yousafzai, who was shot in the head by the Taliban for campaigning for girls' education, signs a copy of her book before an event launching her memoir, 'I Am Malala,' at the Southbank Centre in central London October 20, 2013. REUTERS/Olivia Harris.

Many who returned to Oxford are among those who have learned an enormous amount from my colleague, John Lloyd. John was a key figure in the creation of the Institute in 2006 and as our founding Director of Journalism has played a critical role in the first eight years of the Institute's life, through his writing and editing, his chairing of so many seminars, but above all the friendship and mentoring – and willingness to share his huge knowledge of journalism across the globe – that he has extended to so many of our journalists. Sadly John stepped down as Director of Journalism in Summer 2014 but will continue as a Senior Research Fellow and be closely involved in our work. Indeed in Autumn 2014 the Institute will publish not one but two books by John, *Reporting the EU: News, Media and the European Institutions* and *Journalism and Public Relations: News Media and PR in the Digital Age*, which as well as being fascinating in themselves, testify to his ability to deliver high-quality and timely completed manuscripts with a speed that leaves many of us in awe.

We have had a record year in terms of our events, research, and publications and I am enormously grateful to all those who



contributed to the different projects and to our Director of Research, Robert G. Picard, for leading many of them. Our success in so many of these areas depends on the energy of our writers, collaborators, and committee members, as well as the generosity of our sponsors and supporters. I would like to thank our Steering Committee members and its Chair, Tim Gardam, the members of our Academic Advisory Committee led by Stephen Coleman which met this year, and our Editorial Committee. I would like to particularly thank our core funder, the Thomson Reuters Foundation, which under the leadership of Monique Villa and Chairman, David Binet, has been so supportive of our work. Similarly the Atkin Foundation's generous support for John Lloyd's work over the past eight years has made a huge contribution to the success of the Institute's first phase. We are very grateful to our many other sponsors, listed on p.65.

Our various publications and projects make many demands on our staff, who work incredibly hard to ensure success. This has been a year of great change in our team. Rebecca Edwards left in April and Tanya Vale left as our Administrator in June to be replaced by Kate Hanneford-Smith, who knows the Institute very well from her work here since 2006. Finally Meera Selva, a former journalist fellow, left us in July, after a year as the first researcher working on the European Journalism Observatory English website, to take up a job in Berlin for a new English-language publication launched by Handelsblatt.

Our fellowship programme continues to go from strength to strength under the leadership of James Painter. As James reports on p.14, we had a remarkably talented group of journalists in the past year and I was delighted that for a second year Tim Suter advised our fellows from South Korea. As James notes, this was also the first year of a new fellowship agreement with the Fritt Ord Foundation in Norway and we were delighted to welcome two fellows to the Institute. I had the good fortune to work very closely with one of them, Knut Erik Holm of the Norwegian Public Broadcaster NRK, in supervising his work on the debate on public broadcasting in Norway. He returned to Norway in July and I was extremely saddened to hear the news of his death in September 2014. Our condolences go out to his family and many colleagues at NRK.

The year ahead promises to be a very productive one. As I write this we are preparing a trip to Japan to reconnect with alumni there and to meet leading news organisations. Our flagship publication, the Reuters Institute *Digital News Report*, is attracting even more attention and looks set to expand beyond its current 10 countries. And we are hopeful that pilot work on a new Media and Politics index taking place this autumn might lead to the creation of another major comparative media research product. Finally, in recent months we have launched a new and much improved RISJ website which should make it even easier for our many friends and supporters to keep in touch with our work, and to let us know about your reactions to what we are doing. ●





## DIRECTOR OF JOURNALISM

### JOHN LLOYD

**THIS IS MY LAST REPORT AS DIRECTOR OF JOURNALISM. I WILL REMAIN AS A SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW OF THE INSTITUTE, CLOSELY ATTACHED TO ITS WORK – BUT SINCE THIS IS THE LAST OF THESE PIECES I WILL DO, I WOULD LIKE TO INCLUDE, WITH A MENTION OF CURRENT AND RECENT RESEARCH, A REFLECTION ON THE RESEARCH AND DEBATES WITH WHICH I HAVE BEEN INVOLVED, OR SEEN DEVELOP AT CLOSE QUARTERS.**



The Institute's hybrid nature...is proving to be a great innovation: for it is producing a global narrative about journalism worldwide.

A fundamental belief of the Institute, from its beginning – when the Reuters Fellowship Programme, running for more than two decades, was merged with a new idea, a centre for research, inquiry, and debate on journalism – was that journalism mattered greatly, everywhere. In both democratic and authoritarian societies, it has often been seen as either little more than entertainment, or as a mere servant of and propagandist for power. We thought that was wrong.

Our underlying aim has been to insist on as much independence as possible for the practice of journalism, on its necessary status as an inquirer, investigator, and commentator on all and any significant events and on its responsibility to seek to publish as much of the truth as time and space allow. With that goes a belief that the truth, for journalism, is something which can be found and told.

The research we have published over the eight years of the RISJ's life has been in various ways evidence of these aims. The relatively long pieces of work we have done in the past year, to be published this autumn, illuminate that.

One is on how the European Union is covered by the news media of the European member states. That is important because we are faced with the paradox that a large and crucially important centre of power has little coverage in the most popular media, in television and mass circulation newspapers; while even those media which devote more time and space to it nearly all look at it through the prism of a particular national interest – what's the EU doing for us? (in Spain, Poland, Netherlands, Italy, etc.). Only those few news organisations which claim a global audience – *The Economist*, the *International New York Times*, the *FT*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the BBC, the international wire services as Thomson Reuters and Bloomberg – treat it as a centre of governance and of authority (or lack of it) which operates, whether well or badly, on both a European and a global level.

In one sense, this is journalism doing what it should: telling the people for whom it is written or produced what is important to them. In two other senses, it is arguably failing to live up to its own claims to be a necessary part of a democracy: the popular media did little to explain the EU; and most media – except those produced, largely, for a global elite – do a very partial job

**Opposite Top:** German Chancellor Angela Merkel stands in front of her election campaign tour bus before a CDU board meeting in Berlin September 16, 2013. REUTERS/Fabrizio Bensch.

**Opposite Bottom:** Demonstrators carry a banner that reads "They can't kill us all" during a march against violence on journalists in Hong Kong March 2, 2014. People are taking part in the demonstration to show support for freedom of the press following the brutal attack on Kevin Lau, the former chief editor of the *Ming Pao* newspaper on February 26, 2014. REUTERS/Tyrone Siu.

and thus hold the EU and its institutions to too small an account.

We have also produced a piece of research on the state of the relationship between journalism and public relations. The starting point for this was the view that journalism, for the past century and more, could not be properly understood without understanding the power, the practice, and the strategies of PR – since these two trades have been mutually dependent since the early years of the 20th century, and have become more so as the years have gone by. Public relations is now the main means whereby corporations, institutions, and projects present themselves to the world: PR people are the main interlocutors for journalists seeking information about all of these.



“  
... the Reuters Institute has established itself... as one of the world centres of reflection and debate on journalism.

In addition, that branch of public relations which deals with politics and politicians – political communications – has enveloped politics in both democratic and non-democratic states to the point where political communicators set much of the public programmes for politicians, and are more deeply concerned than ever in crafting strategy so that it is made more effective in its presentation. The developments in political communications – especially in the United States, where spending on political PR outstrips the rest of the democratic world – have used the leaping popularity of social media to establish new relationships between candidates and public.

All of these issues must be understood better so that we know better in what contexts our journalism is situated. This is especially so in the growing media markets of India and China; and in those states where journalism labours under restraint, as (again) China, many of the former Soviet states including Russia, the Middle East, and elsewhere. The Reuters Institute is particularly fortunate in having had, and in continuing to attract, mid-career journalists from these and other states who bring to us experiences and insights into journalistic cultures quite different from the West European and North American models, and also bring their concerns and frustrations at the limits imposed upon them. The Institute’s hybrid nature – a fellowship programme stuck together with a research enterprise – is proving to be, accidentally, a great innovation: for it is producing, and will continue to produce, a global narrative (actually, many narratives) about journalism worldwide.

In the eight years of its existence, the Reuters Institute has established itself, especially in the last five years, as one of the world centres of reflection and debate on journalism. It is an increasingly inspiring place in which to work, and an increasingly attractive place for Journalist Fellows and Visiting Fellows to come to bring their insights and share those of others. It has been able to situate itself squarely at the centre of the vast and often alarming changes which journalism is undergoing: and it will continue to do so. ●

These two pieces of research – quite lengthy and published in the Challenges series as short books – take their place with other research and publications that we have done. The work on the journalism of climate change and the environment, and of science – led by James Painter, the Director of the Fellowship Programme – has put RISJ in the lead in understanding how climate change is represented round the world. We have done work on the BBC; on how journalism has changed in Egypt, the largest state in the Middle East; on the importance of documentaries; on new internet startups. Our Journalist and Visiting Fellows, staff, and Research Associates have written on journalism and drones; on impartiality and objectivity; on public service TV round the world; on media and democratisation; on investigative journalism in China – and much more.



# INTERNATIONAL IMPACT AND INFLUENCE

80

EVENTS

20

PUBLICATIONS

546

ALUMNI FROM  
93 COUNTRIES

9,000

VIEWS OF 44  
YOUTUBE VIDEOS

17,000

PODCAST  
DOWNLOADS

5,500

TWITTER  
FOLLOWERS

## CONVENING POWER

### Editor-in-Chief and CEO Forum

News industry leaders from 10 countries met in Oxford for discussions on key opportunities and challenges in running a 21st-century news organisation.

*'An excellent and very valuable initiative'*

Participants included **Alan Rusbridger** (the *Guardian*), **Lionel Barber** (the *Financial Times*) and **Natalie Nougayrède** (*Le Monde*) with others from India (*The Hindu*), Japan (the *Asahi Shimbun*), Latin America (*La Nación* from Argentina), and Europe (the *Irish Times*, *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, *Berlinske*, and the *Huffington Post Italy*).

### INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE



**Digital News Report 2014**  
New insights about digital news consumption in 10 countries.

**Press coverage in 120 international media outlets.**  
Translated into four languages.  
See p. 34 for full details.



**RISJ Directors spoke on five continents in 17 countries including India, Spain, Turkey, China, Australia, and Brazil.**



## ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENTS

### BONNIER JOURNALIST OF THE YEAR 2014

**Saska Saarikoski (2011-2012)** (1)

### YOUNG GLOBAL LEADERS CLASS OF 2014

**Pallavi Aiyar (2007-2008)** (2)

### HUFFINGTON POST'S '10 BRILLIANT READS OF 2014'

**Luke Harding (2006-2007)** (3) *'The Snowden Files'*

### RAMNATH GOENKA AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM

**Arijit Sen (2010-11)** (4)



## POLICY-MAKING AND PRIZES

**James Painter** gave evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology.

**Robert G. Picard** provided independent expert assessment of the spin-off of Tribune Publishing from Tribune Corp. to the US House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2014 American Political Science Association **Doris Graber Award** to **Rasmus Kleis Nielsen** (pictured left) for 'the best book published on political communication in the last ten years'.

**Danish Tietgen Award** to **Rasmus Kleis Nielsen** in recognition of 'a significant contribution to research in the field of business-oriented humanities and social science by a young researcher'.





# FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

IMPROVING THE STANDARDS OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISM

*A couple wades in floodwaters brought by tropical depression 'Agatonæ in Kabadbaran, Agusan del Norte, in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, January 19, 2014. REUTERS/Erik De Castro*



# THE JOURNALISM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

## JAMES PAINTER

**WE WERE DELIGHTED TO CELEBRATE ANOTHER 'FIRST' FOR THE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME THIS YEAR: UNDER THE AUSPICES OF A FELLOWSHIP AWARD FROM A NEW SPONSOR, OUR FIRST NORWEGIAN JOURNALISTS JOINED THE PROGRAMME.**

The Fritt Ord Foundation's Preben Munthe Fellowship, named after the Norwegian economist, sent two journalists to Oxford for a term each: Knut Erik Holm<sup>1</sup>, the former foreign news editor at the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK), and Mikal Hem, a freelance journalist and author who has worked for the the two biggest tabloids in Norway, *Dagbladet* and *Verdens Gang*.

It was also the first time for many years that we had a journalist from Greece. Despoina Trivoli has been working as a journalist for 10 years in both Athens and London for a variety of publications. Despoina's presence on the programme was particularly timely as she offered in-depth research and insights into the Greek financial crisis, and the ways it has affected mainstream and new media.

They were among 22 journalists from 15 countries attending the programme (Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Kenya, Palestine, Russia, South Korea, Syria, and the UK). We were particularly pleased to have a Syrian journalist, Rima Marrouche, based in Beirut, sponsored by the Saïd and Asfari Foundations for the second year of their funding.

Special congratulations go to this year's ABC Fellow Kellie Riordan, whose paper *Accuracy, Independence, and Impartiality: How Legacy Media and Digital Natives Approach Standards in the Digital Age* has received an unprecedented amount of international press coverage, with articles and opinion pieces in the *Guardian*, Nieman Lab, the Conversation, the Ethical Journalism Network, and invitations to speak at the Indian Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Queensland University of Technology; and the 2014 Journalism Education and Research Association of Australia conference.

The various visits to UK-based media organisations, the large number of seminars organised by the RISJ and the wider university, and the research papers remain the key components of the programme. But it remains the shared experiences of journalists coming from different cultures and media landscapes that provide the glue to the programme.

As ever, we remain immensely grateful to our sponsors who have continued to support the programme and have allowed it to flourish.

<sup>1</sup>We were very sad to learn that Knut Erik died in September 2014 after his return to Norway. His completed research paper is on our website.

# FELLOWS' FOCUS: GLOBAL ISSUES, FRESH PERSPECTIVES

## SYRIA LEFT IN THE DARK BY INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

RIMA MARROUCHE



Syria remains the deadliest country for journalists, with 68 journalists killed in the country since 1992, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists. Many watched with horror the final video of James Foley before he was decapitated by the Islamic State. Others refused to watch it, as a sign that they would not be part of the terror that the Islamic State is trying to spread.

Foley was a US journalist who covered Syria and was kidnapped inside the country in 2012. Since his death a heated debate has been taking place: on the US government policy of not paying ransoms and the ongoing discussion about the ethics of using freelancers' work in conflict zones, but also about the industry as a whole.

Tom A. Peter, a freelance journalist who also travelled on assignment into Syria, put it poignantly in his piece for the *New Republic*:

“  
Now, after Foley's death, there will be even fewer journalists entering the country and understandably so.

*Now that he's gone, I wish I could believe that such an extraordinary person died striving to inform an American public yearning to know the truth. It's harder to accept what really happened, which is that he died while people eagerly formed opinions on his profession and the topics he covered without bothering to read the stories he put in front of them.*

When Peter was detained himself in Syria he thought that it was not his country, it was not his war, and that now he would be killed or, at best, indefinitely detained.

Every conflict comes with its own set of problems and challenges. Syria is no exception. While in Iraq, foreign journalists were confined to their hotel rooms and compounds for months due to security concerns, in Syria foreign journalists would enter the country for just a few days. These visits have been more and more difficult and more and more dangerous since winter 2012 when the number of kidnappings began to increase dramatically.

Now, after Foley's death, there will be even fewer journalists entering the country and understandably so. No story is worth your life, as we are so often told in journalism school. Nevertheless it is troubling that there will be even fewer first-hand accounts of the raging war and people left behind.

Syria has been largely left in the dark, even when it was still the subject of main headlines. Most of the sourcing would be: 'according to activists' or 'according to the Syrian Observatory to Human Rights'. It seems that the responsibility to gather the news, like in no other conflict, has largely fallen now on the shoulders of local journalists and activists. ●

*Left: Displaced people from the minority Yazidi sect, fleeing violence from forces loyal to the Islamic State in Sinjar town, walk towards the Syrian border, on the outskirts of Sinjar mountain. REUTERS/Rodi Said.*



## MODI'S MEDIA MANUFACTURING

### SUDHI RANJAN SEN



...hostility to the media as government policy is also not a trait of a mature democracy.

and more importantly moral health of the traditional Indian media is far from encouraging. Reporters and editors are increasingly hemmed in; the need to follow the 'party line' is getting stronger by the day. Newsrooms are shrinking at the speed of light. Fewer and fewer resources are available to be thrown at a story.

It is no one's argument that media must be provided with a favourable atmosphere by the government. But hostility to the media as government policy is also not a trait of a mature democracy. The rosy figures of growth and expansion hide the great tragedy of the Indian media that is unfolding. Survival is no longer guaranteed. A few big corporate houses have entered the media. Corporate houses and media need not always be on opposing sides. But that is an ideal situation, and rarely, if any at all, do ideal situations occur in the real world. The motto in newsrooms appears to be only profits. That is where the danger lies.

Also, news platforms – profitable or otherwise – run the risk of being disbanded after they have been deliberately and systemically bled dry, providing perfect economic logic and social cover to the corporate owner who may be coerced into cooperating with the government by means of favours in other commercial ventures. It is a win-win for both: the government is rid of pesky news platforms and the corporation gains more and better profits by cooperating.

What, therefore, is the way forward? The solution lies in several directions. First, the media must look within. There is a crying need to have high standards and visible quality enforcement if the traditional media are to regain trust. Secondly, there is a need to challenge the very grammar of news – the 'he said' and 'she said' journalism and sensationalism must end. Third, just as journalists must recommit themselves to the profession, and force the shady out of the profession, society at large needs to fulfil its part of the bargain. It must demand good journalism. To wit, if journalism is only for profit and is to be equated with toothpaste and condoms sold over the counter, a demand for good toothpaste will perhaps be attractive enough for investment in a good product. ●

*Above: Supporters of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) celebrate, after Narendra Modi was sworn in as India's prime minister, outside the BJP headquarters in New Delhi May 26, 2014. REUTERS/Anidito Mukherjee*

A new government, that defines itself as the first Indian government with no colonial hangover, is in place. Among its many traits, suspicion bordering on contempt of the traditional media is a defining one.

The Modi juggernaut that carried the BJP on its back to Parliament was different from all other previous election campaigns. The traditional media played little or no part in his victory, indeed it was only in the later stages of his year-long campaign that the traditional media tried to jump onto the Modi bandwagon. Modi's campaign was clever bordering on the sinister. It started long before 2013.

The first stage involved beating down and stripping the traditional media of its credibility. Modi's job was made easy: the Neera-Radia tapes showed senior editors and journalists 'window dressing' signed newspaper columns and promising to lobby for ministerial berths for a MP who was later held responsible for a billion dollar telecom scandal.

The journalists in question denied any wrongdoing. But the denials were not only weak, in many cases they lacked conviction and were easily drowned in the flood unleashed on social media – much of which was engineered.<sup>1</sup> The trust deficit thus generated was amplified by messages through fake Twitter, YouTube, and Facebook accounts. The messenger was shot successfully. Stage one was complete.

Stage two involved manufacturing messages that were pro-Modi: the relentless promotion of the doubtful Gujarat model of development, Modi's alleged flawless governance, Modi the Superman, and many other mostly imagined qualities of Modi, inundated the social media.<sup>2</sup> What did this achieve? In a way these constant messages in the social media helped shepherd the floating voter towards Modi and the BJP.

Now Modi is in power and, despite the rosy predictions of 15% growth, the economic

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ndtv.com/article/india/for-just-rs-50-000-mps-agree-to-lobby-for-fake-foreign-firm-cobrapost-sting-458004>

<sup>2</sup> <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/narendra-modi-lands-in-uttarakhand-flies-out-with-15000-gujaratis/articleshow/20724044.cms>, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JAvdUHHr0KY>

## THE CHALLENGES FACING EDITORS IN KENYA

CATHERINE GICHERU



...market forces and the highly ethnicised political environment pose the greatest threats to press freedom...

Kenyan editors no longer live in dread of a call from State House at crunch times demanding that a story be 'killed', as was once common during the Moi regime. They are however facing new and subtle challenges that have impacted on the Kenya media scene, which is considered to be one of the most robust and vibrant in the region.

Even though freedom of the press is enshrined in the constitution adopted in 2010 there are still several anachronistic laws that threaten press freedom. These include, among others, the 1967 Preservation of Public Security Act which gives the president sweeping powers to censor, control, or prohibit information that is deemed a security risk; criminal libel



and defamation laws; insult laws, the vaguely defined hate speech laws, and the Official Secrets Act which prevents the release of information on security grounds.

The most recent attempt to curtail media freedom was the enactment of the Kenya Information and Communication Act which, among other items, prescribes harsh measures to be taken against individual journalists and media houses who contravene the code of ethics.

While political threats have diminished somewhat – journalists are no longer being detained on flimsy grounds, nor are media houses being raided by the government – market forces and the highly ethnicised political environment pose the greatest threats to press freedom and editors' responsibility and can compromise the ethical decisions of journalists.

Some media houses with precarious finances cannot afford to pay their reporters properly and cases of 'brown envelope journalism' are not uncommon, especially among the large cadre of freelance correspondents who produce most of

the content but are usually the most badly paid. The concentration of media ownership in a small number of hands, often with strong political or business affiliations, greatly influences editorial decisions. Self-censorship is rife, particularly when it comes to reporting on corporations, government departments, or agencies with a close affiliation with the shareholders and owners of the media houses. Some of these companies share common board members with the media houses, thereby placing constraints on their editorial independence. Soft censorship – where government departments refuse advertising to media outlets considered too critical – is prevalent and has forced editors not to vigorously pursue stories that might be in the interest of the public but which might result in the loss of advertising. ●

*Top:* Supporters of Kenya's opposition Coalition for Reforms and Democracy (CORD) attend their rally dubbed "Saba Saba day rally" to demand dialogue with the government at the Uhuru park grounds in the capital Nairobi, July 7, 2014. REUTERS/Noor Khamis. *Above left:* A man prays outside a church during a prayer for victims of the shooting attack at Westgate shopping centre, at a Kibera slum in Nairobi September 29, 2013. REUTERS/Goran Tomasevic

# JOURNALIST FELLOWS

## 2013-2014



**YUSEF ALHELOU**



**Country of origin:** Palestine  
**Position at work:** Freelance TV and radio reporter

**Research project:**

### **The drivers and limitations of citizen journalist in Gaza**

This research paper aims to explore and analyse the rise of Gaza citizen journalists. In particular, the research focuses on their motivation, and what media they use to bring the story of Gaza to the world. It asks several questions: Who are Gaza citizen journalists? How is the information they provide different from the mainstream media? What are the limitations they encounter? How has their narrative about Gaza competed with that of mainstream media in influencing perceptions in the West?



**STEFAN ANTONOV**



**Country of origin:** Bulgaria  
**Position at work:** Reporter, EconoMedia  
**Sponsor:** Wincott Foundation

**Research project:**

### **How the oligarchy in Bulgaria has taken control of the economy and the political system**

This paper claims that press freedom in Bulgaria has deteriorated as a result of the growing influence of certain oligarchic groups over the political and economic governance of the country. Tailored legislation and competition cleansing go hand in hand with abuses by the secret services, in order to promote the business of the ruling coalition between oligarchs and the political elite. In this situation the media serve as a tool for manipulating public opinion and preventing resistance which might result in protests or legal claims. The 'rule of the oligarchy' restricts entrepreneurship, slows income growth, and undermines the trust in post-communist democracy. The key weaknesses of the Bulgarian political system are described and these need to be addressed in order to strip the oligarchy of its power.



**ANDREY BABITSKIY**



**Country of origin:** Russia  
**Position at work:** Editor, Contributor, Columnist; *Esquire*, Russia; contributor to *Forbes Magazine* and *Vedomosti*

(a leading business newspaper).

**Sponsor:** Wincott Foundation

**Research project:**

### **Institutions versus technological optimism: Russian business media on the Skolkovo innovation centre**

Russian 'Silicon valley', or Skolkovo, was conceived as a charter space for kick-starting innovations under the assumption that Russian institutions are not particularly friendly to technological companies. A town with different laws and rules, it was believed, would spur innovations in the country. Under this assumption, one could expect that the institutional part of the story would get as much coverage in the news as 'pure business' matters. My research aims to learn whether this was the case. Did the Russian media treat the start-up city as an institutional experiment or as a business enterprise?



**CATHERINE GICHERU**



**Country of origin:** Kenya

**Position at work:** Editor, *The Star*

**Sponsor:** Thomson Reuters Foundation

**Research project:**

**Challenges facing independent newspapers in Sub-Saharan Africa**

Looking at the development of independent print newspapers in Kenya, Ghana and Nigeria, this paper suggests how the success of such newspapers can be measured and looks at the impact that the development of new media technologies such as mobile telephony, the internet, and social media are having on print newspapers, and the challenges and opportunities that these present to the newspapers. Recognising that the region cannot be considered homogeneous, some of the key findings that can be applied generally are that (1) Economic and business pressures, especially from advertisers, and owner/editors, present some of the biggest challenges on the business development and the editorial independence of newspapers, over and above political/legal pressures. (2) Print newspapers are not exploiting the growing opportunities presented by new media, especially mobile internet, to reach a broader audience. (3) Integrity and professionalism of news practitioners, quality content, and editorial independence are rated highly as the measure of success of independent print newspapers.



**DANIEL GRIFFITHS**



**Country of origin:** UK

**Position at work:** Journalist, BBC

**Sponsor:** BBC

**Research project:**

**Politics, pollution and pandas: mainstream media coverage of China**

This research involved content analysis of mainstream media reporting of China, examining two different weeks' coverage on the websites of the BBC, the *New York Times*, and *The Economist*. Initial findings suggested that coverage was restricted to a handful of dominant themes such as politics, the economy, and environmental pollution. Other narratives that might offer equally important insights into the country's rapid transformation received much less attention.

to produce a newspaper with an ever-decreasing number of staff, while at the same time discovering and trying out new revenue models in the digital field. But is it possible? This research paper tries to answer the question of how a regional newspaper company in particular can make the digital transition and redesign itself. It studies the regional press because there is less research about the local media, which have an important mission in serving democracy. The research gives examples and identifies five steps for making the digital transition in a regional newspaper company, which are (1) disrupt your own business, (2) create a digital-minded management, (3) change tasks to change the culture, (4) build new capabilities, and (5) build the local community on every platform.



**JAMES HARKIN**



**Country of origin:** UK

**Position at work:** Freelance foreign correspondent, Syria/UK

**Sponsor:** Thomson Reuters Foundation

**Research project:**

**Good media, bad politics? New media and the Syrian conflict**

The relationship between new media and uprisings is mired in hyperbole and cynicism; too often boosters think of new media either as a panacea for freedom-loving movements in Europe and the Middle East, while critics too easily dismiss it as a trap. Based on my own experiences in reporting the conflict, this paper uses the Syrian conflict as a practical example to think about the benefits and disadvantages of using media to foment radical social change and argues that a focus on the shiny new tools of new media as a way to communicate with the outside world can distract social movements from the hard work of trying to build their movement at home.



**KIRSI HAKANIEMI**



**Country of origin:** Finland

**Position at work:** Digital Media Manager, *Keskisuomalainen Newspaper*

**Sponsor:** Helsingin Sanomat Foundation

**Research project:**

**From a print house to a technology company: how to reinvent a regional newspaper in the digital age**

Nowadays a newspaper company is expected



I feel privileged, because for once I have had plenty of time to think of my work and deepen my expertise.

**KIRSI HAKANIEMI**


**RUNFENG HE**


**Country of origin:** China

**Position at work:** TV journalist,  
China Central Television  
(Asia Pacific Bureau, Hong Kong)

**Sponsor:** Thomson Reuters Foundation

**Research project:**

### How does the Chinese government manage social media? The case of Weibo

As one of the most popular and influential social media, Weibo plays a significant role in promoting Chinese freedom of speech. Since the summer of 2013, however, the Chinese government has further strengthened its control of social media, and launched a series of severe crackdowns against Weibo in particular. Through text analysis, in-depth interviews, case studies, and online field studies, my research primarily focused on three questions: (1) What measures does the Chinese government adopt to manage Weibo? (2) How does the Chinese government operate in detail to manage Weibo? (3) Has the Chinese government significantly modified its public opinion management in the social media era? If so, how? Six major measures that the central government currently adopts were identified in the research. I further generalised four major strategic adjustments that the Chinese government has made in its public opinion management in the social media era: (1) from 'specialising in censorship' to 'combining censorship with containment'; (2) institutionalisation; (3) personalisation; and (4) from defensive to offensive.


**MIKAL HEM**


**Country of origin:** Norway

**Position at work:** Author and  
freelance journalist

**Sponsor:** Fritt Ord Foundation

**Research project:**

### Evading the censors: critical journalism in authoritarian states

All dictatorships and authoritarian states exercise media censorship. But even in an environment of censorship and government control, it is possible for journalists to find ways to circumvent the censors and publish sensitive material. Interviewing journalists and other people who work with the media in Singapore, Malaysia, Russia, and Venezuela to find how the governments in these countries censor the media and how journalists evade the censors, this paper has identified several methods. The main ones are as follows. (1) Phrase sensitive content in certain ways that disguises the true meaning. (2) Use media outlets that are not traditionally associated with political content, such as lifestyle magazines and business media. (3) Share sensitive content with media outlets less likely to be censored or with media abroad. (4) Use online media and social media, where the governments often exercise less strict control.


**KNUT ERIK HOLM<sup>1</sup>**


**Country of origin:** Norway

**Position at work:** Foreign news reporter,  
Norwegian Broadcasting Corp.

**Sponsor:** Fritt Ord Foundation

**Research project:**

### The role of public broadcasters in the modern media landscape: a case study of NRK

This research paper describes the debate about the position of Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK) in the Norwegian media landscape. It is criticised for having too dominant a position, with its large public resources through the licence fee, and with an extensive offer on all platforms. Critics argue that NRK with its online offer distorts and obstructs the market, by competing with private players which try to find functioning business models. They also argue that its statutes are too wide. Newspaper circulation is decreasing, while online revenues mostly are not big enough to compensate for losses. The Norwegian government last year triggered the debate by launching a review of NRK which will end up in a policy paper in 2015.

<sup>1</sup> We were very sad to learn that Knut Erik died in September 2014 after his return to Norway but he contributed this summary. His completed research paper is on our website.


**JARKKO JOKELAINEN**


**Country of origin:** Finland

**Position at work:** Reporter, arts and  
culture, *Helsingin Sanomat* newspaper

**Sponsor:** Helsingin Sanomat Foundation

**Research project:**

### Anyone can be a critic? Is there still a need for professional arts and culture journalism in the digital age?

This paper examines how the digital transition is changing the work of arts and culture journalists and critics. The internet breakthrough has had a significant impact on the entire arts and culture industry which has directly affected journalism as well. Journalism has been forced to adapt quickly to the rise of digital media as new publications have been started online and criticism has found a new home in the blogs and social media. The days of arts and culture critic being the only authoritative voice are over. On the internet anyone can be a critic and any opinion will be challenged by the readers. The paper examines how British quality newspapers have adapted to these changes, how social media are used to spread arts news and how new arts and music websites are faring.



**FLÁVIA MARREIRO**



**Country of origin:** Brazil

**Position at work:** Reporter, *Folha de S. Paulo* newspaper

**Sponsor:** Thomson Reuters Foundation

**Research project:**

**The changes in media and internet under Raul Castro**

The research offers an overview of the media and internet on Cuba after Raul Castro took formal power in 2008. Besides fieldwork and interviews, the paper draws an instant portrait of internet usage in the island using tools which track geolocated tweets. Findings include: (1) the reforms have contributed to some small improvements in the range of themes and the freedom of critical material available in Cuba's state press, which now includes the broadcasting of Venezuela's state-funded channel Telesur; (2) the changes have opened space for publications like the Catholic magazine *Espacio Laical*, that reflects elite debate about the reforms, although with limits; (3) regarding the internet, the range of access should improve in the next few years, but the government is likely to keep using the high costs of going online and censorship to control it; (4) the internet 'offline', the wide interchange of media and entertainment material through the distribution of pendrives, CDs and hard disks, is a cultural phenomenon that should be tracked in the future.



**RIMA MARROUCHE**



**Country of origin:** Syria

**Position at work:** Radio producer for NPR

**Sponsor:** Saïd-Asfari Fellowship

**Research project:**

**Syria's post-uprising media outlets: challenges and opportunities in Syrian radio start-ups**

For decades, Syrians have lived under the monopoly of a government-controlled flow of information. The Syrian uprising changed fundamentally the landscape of news in Syria and the way citizens are able to obtain, share, and consume information, with some 100 new media projects established since March 2011: sixty newspapers and magazines (weeklies, bi-weekly, monthly) including children's magazines (such as *Zaitoun* and *Zaitouneh* in Saraqib), nine opposition TV channels, and 25 radio stations. This research focuses on the new radio stations, looking in particular at both their content and the realistic chances of sustainability when their initial funding is gone.

**the effect of the division system on Korean journalism**

My research into the North Wind (北風) as a manipulation of public opinion studied the effect of the division system on Korean journalism through the lens of the North Wind – the exploitation of North Korean issues on media coverage, distorting, exaggerating, sometimes intentionally dodging the facts related to North Korea to achieve a political goal in the South Korea. It investigated the different attitudes of the newspapers based on different ideologies and also explored the history of the North Wind, showing how it has piggybacked on the division system.



**TUSHA MITTAL**



**Country of origin:** India

**Position at work:** Special correspondent, *Tehelka*

**Sponsor:** Thomson Reuters Foundation

**Research project:**

**Hidden war? Media coverage of the Maoist insurgency in Central India**

This project explores the media's coverage of an ongoing left-wing Maoist insurgency in India, during a particularly violent phase between 2005 and 2008. Specifically, it looks at the media depiction of a vigilante counter-insurgency force known as the Salwa Judum that emerged during this period. Allegedly backed by the state, the Judum has been held responsible for large-scale human rights violations, and was recently declared unconstitutional by India's Supreme Court. Through content analysis of nearly 200 articles, the paper examines how the violence was reported and framed in the media. Was the role of Judum investigated impartially? Or was the government version the dominant narrative, even in a democratic country with a booming media?



**KYOUNG EUI MIN**



**Country of origin:** South Korea

**Position at work:** News reporter, *MBC*

**Sponsor:** Foundation for Broadcast Culture

**Research project:**

**The North Wind (北風) as a manipulation of public opinion:**


**KELLIE RIORDAN**


**Country of origin:** Australia

**Position at work:** Content director and editorial trainer, Australian Broadcasting Corporation

**Sponsor:** Donald McDonald scholarship, Australian Broadcasting Corporation

**Research project:**

**Accuracy, independence, and impartiality: how legacy media and digital natives approach standards in the digital age**

As legacy media outlets expand their digital offerings and more web natives emerge, how are editorial standards changing? This paper examines how the key editorial standards of accuracy, independence, and impartiality are approached in the digital era. It focuses predominately on three legacy organisations (the *New York Times*, the *Guardian*, and the BBC) and three digital natives (Quartz, BuzzFeed, Vice News). Which editorial standards, many devised more than a century ago, still fit in the digital age? And which standards pioneered by hybrid news sites that have come of age in the digital era should be adopted more widely? This paper advocates editorial standards which prioritise greater transparency, open forms of journalism, a voice that is of-the-web, analysis that is facts-driven, a greater breadth of perspectives, hyperlinks to encourage plurality, interaction which places the reader as an expert, and better provision of context.



Having access to some of the world's brightest media leaders and journalists was a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

**KELLIE RIORDAN**


**MIRJAMI SAARINEN**


**Country of origin:** Finland

**Position at work:** News editor, *Kauppalehti* (Finnish business daily newspaper)

**Sponsor:** Helsingin Sanomat Foundation

**Research project:**

**From a lecture to a conversation: audience empowerment in business newspapers in the digital era**

The audience has now more power than ever before in the history of mass media. Because of the new technology the newspapers know exactly the preferences of their readers. At the same time new technology enables audiences to produce content themselves. The research concentrates on business newspapers. Although they are a specialised medium with a targeted audience, the change has also been dramatic for them. Their brands depend on information and opinions produced by experts. The balance between specialised journalism and empowered audience is not easy to find but it will be the core of the success of business papers in the future.


**SUDHI SEN**


**Country of origin:** India

**Position at work:** Chief national affairs correspondent, NDTV

**Sponsor:** Gerda Henkel Foundation

**Research project:**

**How do the Indian media, especially the English media, project the Indian Muslim?**

The media, like the literature and criminal jurisprudence of a country, are a reflection of society. In several measures they serve as a barometer on the bias, ills, and, at the far end of spectrum, on the refinement of society as well. It is also true that chasms appear most clearly when society has reason to celebrate or alternatively when it feels threatened or under attack. If these be accepted as truisms, what does the reportage in the English-language media in India of terror attacks carried by Hindus and Islamists tell us about India? This research paper uses very basic measures, for instance who – a Hindu or Muslim suspect – is most likely to be called a terrorist; which kind of sources are used to report the terror attacks; and which journalistic routines are used, to get at the underlying prejudice in the Indian English media. The paper has two case studies: the Samjhauta Express strike that left 68 Pakistanis dead and the arrest of key Hindu and Islamist terror suspects. The paper gives a brief historical background of the relationship between Hindus and Muslims in the subcontinent and uses content analysis as a method. It finds the English media in India are deeply prejudiced against Muslims who make up more than 140 million people.



**YOUNGSUK SONG**



**Country of origin:** South Korea

**Position at work:** Producer/director, KBS (Korean Broadcasting System)

**Sponsor:** Foundation for Broadcast Culture

**Research project:**

**A comparison of arts and culture television programmes between the BBC and KBS**

This study examined and traced the arts and culture programmes on the main public broadcasters in the UK and South Korea over the last couple of decades, aiming to shed light on the role and importance of a strand of demonstrably public service programming, which has nevertheless been progressively displaced into less favourable scheduling and/or niche channels. The findings support the view that BBC arts programming exemplifies 'good' arts television, providing viewers with a trusted 'brand', based on quality programmes with longevity, produced by specialised staff, and strategically operated by a portfolio of both terrestrial channels and online platforms and suggested some approaches that Korean broadcasters could consider.



**DESPOINA TRIVOLI**



**Country of origin:** Greece

**Position at work:** Freelance Journalist

**Sponsor:** Thomson Reuters Foundation

**Research project:**

**The decline of old media and the move to new media in post-crisis Greece**

Since the start of the Greek financial crisis (2008) the country's media have dropped from number 31 to number 99 when measured by the Reporters Without Borders Press Freedom Index. Already weakened by their close relationships with banks, big business, and the state, as well as a loss of trust by the public, the financial crisis was the final blow for traditional media: the Greek media went into freefall and are yet to recover. This paper examines (1) the creation of a Greek 'media bubble' from 1989 to 2008, (2) the relationship between banks, big business, the state, and the media, (3) the freefall of the Greek media during the financial crisis, (4) the case study of the anti-austerity demonstrations of 2012 as a turning point in the loss of faith in journalism by the Greek public, (5) the new media landscape, and the rise of citizen journalism as it is developing in early post-crisis Greece.



**ISTVÁN VIRÁGVÖLGYI**



**Country of origin:** Hungary

**Position at work:** Head of photo desk, MTI Hungarian News Agency

**Sponsor:** Thomson Reuters Foundation

**Research project:**

**Self-regulation or strict laws rigorously applied? The changing practice of publishing one's likeness in the press**

The regulation of publishing one's likeness varies from country to country on a very wide range across Europe. The press councils of seven countries were surveyed, ranging from the most liberal to one of the most restrictive (Finland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, United Kingdom, Germany, and Hungary). Many European governments believe this regulation should be stricter despite or, as they sometimes argue, precisely because the importance of national borders fades away in a globalising world and especially in the internet era. Global news agencies find it very difficult or

sometimes impossible to meet the regulation of each and every country they operate in – not only because it would cause them competitive disadvantages but also for ethical considerations.



**ANNA-MARIA WALLNER**



**Country of origin:** Austria

**Position at work:** Media reporter, *Die Presse*

**Sponsor:** Austria Press Agency (APA)

**Research project:**

**The writing is on the wall: paid content systems in small European countries**

When the media industry talks about paywalls we always think of the *New York Times* or the *Wall Street Journal*. But the average European media company shouldn't compare itself with these 'Superstars' of paid content, especially in a non-English-speaking and small country such as Austria. But there are positive examples of media companies within Europe that have experimented a lot with paywalls. In my research I wanted to get an idea why countries such as Denmark, Finland, and Switzerland are already a couple of steps ahead of Austria in this area. In a series of interviews with 12 European media companies, including the *Daily Telegraph* and *The Economist*, I tried to measure how newspapers implemented paywalls and what their experiences have been. My findings include How-to-Start-a-Paywall Guidelines, including the following assumptions. (1) The meter is the model: 10 out of 12 companies work with a metered model. (2) Paywalls work, even in Europe, but they are not a huge success. (3) Two is better than one: paywalls and other forms of paid content do not replace traditional print revenues, but can help to absorb print losses. (4) The online traffic drops down, but comes back after two to six months. (5) Better start now – most of the interviewees when asked what they would do different today said: 'I would have done it earlier.'

# CELEBRATING 30 YEARS OF JOURNALISTS AT OXFORD



## IN SEPTEMBER 2013 RISJ CELEBRATED THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REUTERS JOURNALISM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME.

The weekend was packed with seminars, discussion, and debates, and included a formal dinner at Balliol College, a garden party at RISJ's home in Norham Gardens, and a delightfully bawdy late-night stand-up show in Green Templeton College bar.



...a great turnout of people from all around the world.

**ANNE ACHE**

*Fellow 2012-13, Finland*

A key strength of the Fellowship Programme is the interaction and exchange between journalists, academics, practitioners, and others from the industry.

We were delighted to have ample representation from each of these categories and, in addition to the stellar line-up of world-class speakers, the resulting debates and discussions admirably demonstrated exactly why the Programme is such an inspiring and often life-changing experience for the Fellows.

Alumni, sponsors, colleagues and guests arrived in Oxford prepared to learn something new, have their views challenged and to take away new ideas. Nobody left disappointed.





## REUTERS MEMORIAL LECTURE

### ‘Paying the Piper: Rethinking the Economics of Newspaper Journalism’

by Mark Thompson, President and Chief Executive of the New York Times Company. In a time of gloomy predictions of the death of print, Thompson argued that news organisations can develop forward-thinking solutions to increase their relevance and revenue and suggested that the recent acquisition of the *Washington Post* by Jeff Bezos – one of the world’s wealthiest and brightest entrepreneurs – was an indicator of an emerging era of innovation and profitability.

*‘In the age of Twitter, classic editorial standards about sources and fact checking, balance and only going with something when you are sure are at even more of a premium than they used to be’*  
**Mark Thompson, President and Chief Executive of the New York Times**

## THE FUTURE OF JOURNALISM

**Chair: David Levy**  
**Panellists: Mark Thompson** (President and Chief Executive of the New York Times Company), **Natalie Nougayrède** (Executive Editor, *Le Monde*), **Peter Barron** (Head of Communications and Public Affairs, Google), **John Stackhouse** (Editor-in-chief, *Globe and Mail*, Toronto), **Nic Newman** (Digital Media Strategist and Research Associate, RISJ)  
 The future of journalism in the context of the digitisation of the media was explored

by a panel of key figures in the print and digital news media industry. In contrast to the apprehensive tone characterising similar discussions in recent years, the panellists were largely optimistic about the future of journalism, emphasising the opportunities that the increasing and accelerating digitisation of the media presented for traditional news publishers.

*‘Unarguable that the Future of Journalism is one of optimism’*  
**Peter Barron, Google**

*‘The most important thing for providers of high-quality journalism is to keep their identity, while adapting to the changing context.’*  
**Natalie Nougayrède, Le Monde**

## JOURNALISM AND THE ARAB SPRING

**Chair: John Lloyd**  
**Panellists included: Prof. Naomi Sakr** (Author of *Transformations in Egyptian Journalism*), **Luke Harding** (Fellow, UK), **Firas Khatib** (Fellow, Palestine), **Abdalla Hassan** (Fellow, Egypt)

The panellists highlighted a number of important dimensions to journalism in this context, including the current state of domestic media in the Arab Spring countries, the role of new sources of information (the social media and smartphone technologies) and the problems present in Western reports on the subject.

*‘The smartphone has become central for both the rebels and the regime supporters’*  
**Luke Harding**

## WOMEN IN JOURNALISM

**Chair: Monique Villa** (CEO, Thomson Reuters Foundation)  
**Panellists: Suzanne Franks** (Professor, City University), **Sue Lloyd Roberts** (Special Correspondent, BBC), **Laura Saarikoski** (Fellow, Finland)

What is the role of women in journalism? Women have contributed to the profession in so many ways and yet often have to contend with being props to their male counterparts, at times receiving lower salaries and being forced to suffer significantly earlier retirement ages than in most other professions. The panellists explored the common and deep-rooted problems of women journalists working in various organisations and countries with a special focus on Suzanne Franks’ new RISJ Challenge, *Women in Journalism* (see page 47).

*‘Cultural change taking place in regards to women in journalism’*  
**Suzanne Franks, Professor, City University**

## REPORTING THE EURO CRISIS

**Panellists: Robert G. Picard** (RISJ Director of Research), **Cristina Marconi** (Fellow, Italy), **Vadim Makarenko** (Fellow, Poland), **Steve Schifferes** (Fellow and Professor of Financial Journalism at City University)

This panel explored a number of issues around reporting the euro crisis, including the overall role of journalism, event-driven

- 1 Cartoon wall depicting the weekend's events.
- 2 Monique Villa, CEO, Thomson Reuters Foundation.
- 3 Panel for The Future of Journalism.
- 4 Sue Lloyd Roberts (Special Correspondent, BBC).
- 5 Fellows at the Balliol Dinner. 6 Peter Barron, Google.
- 7 Fellows at the Garden Party. 8 Mark Thompson, President and Chief Executive of the New York Times Company. 9 James Painter, Paddy Coulter and Godfrey Hodgson.





coverage, and a lack of personal stories. The audience heard how the crisis is primarily treated as a financial issue, with most coverage in business sections, provided by domestic journalists rather than foreign correspondents.

*'The number of lay-offs is immense and its impact can be seen on a daily basis in the coverage.'*

Vadim Makarenko

## DIGITAL NEWS CONSUMPTION

**Panellists:** **Nic Newman** (Digital Media Strategist and Research Associate, RISJ), **Juan Señor** (Partner at Innovation Media Consulting Group), **Rasmus Kleis Nielsen** (Assistant Professor of Communications, Roskilde University (RUC), Denmark, and RISJ Research Fellow), **David Levy**

Panellists discussed understanding news consumers, how newsrooms and editors were adapting to digital news consumption and the relative importance of social media.

All maintained that news organisations needed to rethink what they are doing in order to respond to the reality of digital news consumption.

*'News journalism is the wine, not the bottle'*

Juan Señor, Partner at Innovation Media Consulting Group

 *'Journalists have to be in a permanent state of beta'*  
Juan Señor, Partner at Innovation Media Consulting Group

## MORAL MAZE: 'JOURNALISM COARSENS, SIMPLIFIES, AND DISTORTS POLITICS (AND THE NEW JOURNALISM WON'T BE ANY BETTER)'

**Chair:** John Lloyd

**Panellists:** **Jean Seaton** (Professor, Westminster University), **Michael Parks** (Professor, Annenberg School for

Communication and Journalism, USC), **Paul Taylor** (European Affairs Editor, Thomson Reuters)

**Witnesses:** **Abdalla Hassan** (Egypt), **Anne Achte** (Finland), **Arijit Sen** (India), **Daniel Ovidiu Popica** (Romania), **Gabriela Jacomella** (Italy/ South Sudan), **Hrovje Krešić** (Croatia), **Bei Jiao** (China)

Based on the format of the BBC radio show Moral Maze, this interactive session sought to discuss, from a multi-country perspective, the role of traditional and new journalism in politics. Ownership of news organisations, state control, changes in technology, and the commercial viability of news were recurrent themes.

*'Media ownership is casting its shadow over journalism in India...a handful of people close to politicians are calling the shots'*

Arijit Sen, Senior Editor, CNN-IBN, India

*'The reduction of news offices and journalists is made worse by the myopic vision of newspaper owners in Croatia'*

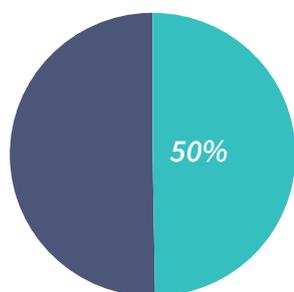
Hrvoje Krešić, TV reporter at RTL Hrvatska, Croatia

*'The number of investigative journalists has been reduced from 300 to less than 100 within the last five years'*

Bei Jiao, reporter for South China Morning Post



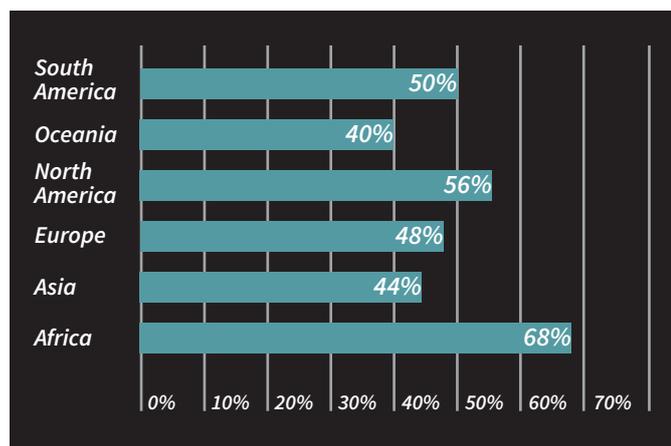
# SURVEY ON CAREER PROGRESSION AFTER THE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME



50%\* provided details of promotion or career enhancement received as a result of the fellowship, with a higher proportion of those being female.

\*215 questionnaires received, 42% of alumni

## PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO GAVE DETAILS OF PROMOTIONS RESULTING FROM THE FELLOWSHIP

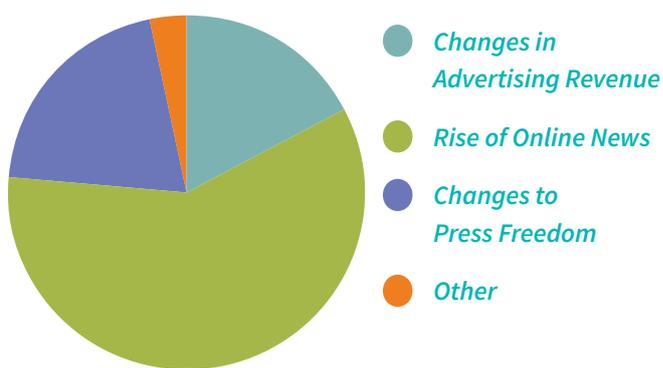


*'The greatest challenge to journalism since my time as a fellow has been the rise of digital media in all its forms. Of course online is a major part of that, but the digital revolution is more than that'*

Former Fellow

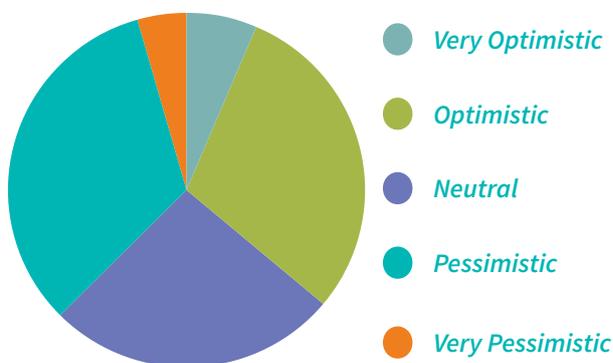
What is the single greatest change in journalism in your country since your time on the Fellowship Programme?

\*101 completed surveys



On balance, are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of journalism in your country?

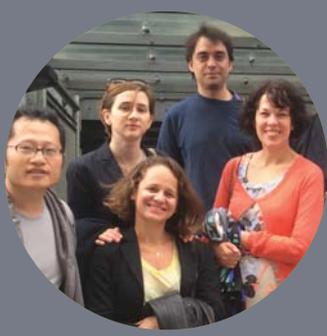
\*101 completed surveys





“  
 A time of personal reflection, exploration and intense friendships with fellows from all over the world.  
**CATHERINE GICHERU**

“  
 It was a magic time in this fantastic academic playground.  
**ANNA-MARIA WALLNER**



“  
 Meeting the best in my field and undertaking valuable research really changed my priorities and focus as a journalist.  
**DESPOINA TRIVOLI**



“  
 Being at the Reuters Institute felt like being in a truly international newsroom.  
**TUSHA MITTAL**



“  
 If I ever have to cover a story in Brazil, Finland, India, Russia, Australia, Greece or Korea, I know who to call first: my fellow Fellows.  
**RIMA MARROUCHE**



“  
 A game-changer, both personally and professionally.  
**KELLIE RIORDAN**





# RESEARCH

CONNECTING ACADEMIC  
RESEARCH WITH  
INDUSTRY CHALLENGES

*An armed Turkana man walks towards the shores of Lake Turkana near a temporary fishing camp some kilometres from Todonyang near the Kenya-Ethiopia border in northwestern Kenya October 12, 2013 REUTERS/Siegfried Modola*



## DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH ROBERT G. PICARD

THE INSTITUTE'S RESEARCH AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES CREATED A HIGH WATER MARK THIS YEAR, WITH A BREADTH AND DEPTH OF ACTIVITIES NEVER BEFORE ACHIEVED THROUGH PROJECTS, PUBLICATIONS, CONFERENCES, TEACHING, AND SUPPORTING VISITING FELLOWS. THE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES TOOK PLACE WITHIN ALL FOUR OF THE INSTITUTE'S FOCUSED THEMES ON JOURNALISM AND DEMOCRACY, MEDIA POLICY, THE BUSINESS OF JOURNALISM, AND JOURNALISM PRACTICE.



Numerous conference and workshops were conducted during the year, including an international conference on the roles and functions of local journalism.



**Right:** Men watch the 2014 World Cup Group B soccer match between the Netherlands and Australia on a laptop, at a camel market in Daba near Tabuk June 18, 2014. REUTERS/Mohamed Alhwaity. **Opposite top:** A U.S. flag and nuns are reflected in the window of the Popemobile as Pope Francis leaves after the canonisation ceremony of John XXIII and John Paul II in St. Peter's Square at the Vatican April 27, 2014. REUTERS/Max Rossi



The range and quality of the Institute's research activities are important for its international academic reputation.

Research in the journalism and democracy theme explored evidence of the roles of media in democratisation, worked to develop an index measuring the influence of politics on the media and the influence of media on politics, and examined the links between media coverage and development of immigration policy. Research related to policy and regulation investigated debates about the place of public service television in a converged, multichannel world and increasing proposals for taxes on digital distribution platforms to support news and audio-visual content production.

Research within the business of journalism area examined the implications of the changing nature of journalistic work, increased competition in international broadcasting, and challenges in leadership of news organisations. Research on the practices and performance of journalism explored coverage of risk and uncertainty, banking and financial news, and the euro crisis.

Numerous scholarly and professional conferences and workshops were conducted during the year, including an international conference on the roles and functions of local journalism, uses of big data in media organisations, methods for improving data

visualisation, challenges in science reporting, and taxes for public interest content. These events brought together leading scholars, regulators, and practitioners to share the best contemporary information and knowledge to better understand issues and challenges.

The Institute's research activities resulted in the publication of full-length books on the ethics of journalism, political journalism, and the Indian media, as well as numerous reports, working papers, and policy briefings.

The year marked the first time the Institute has contributed to teaching at the University of Oxford through the establishment of a well-received M.Phil. course on media, public opinion, and politics in the Department of Politics and International Relations. The course explored media effects, political socialisation processes, the roles of the media in elections and campaigns, and the influences of the media on policy. The Institute also created and delivered an executive education course on news media business developments and strategies for Portuguese journalists.

Research activities received grants and contracts from, among others, the European Union/European University Institute, the John Fell Oxford University Press (OUP) Research Fund, Ofcom, the University's Social Sciences Division, and Santander Bank.

The Institute continued to host academic and senior practitioner Visiting Fellows, who enhance RISJ research while carrying out their own projects. This year fellows from Australia, India, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and the US spent one to two terms in residence.

The range and quality of the Institute's research activities are important for its international academic reputation and its standing within the University of Oxford.

They also create the compelling and critical knowledge and understanding necessary for improving journalistic practice worldwide. ●





# DIGITAL NEWS REPORT 2014

NIC NEWMAN

## **THIS YEAR'S REPORT MARKS OUR MOST AMBITIOUS ATTEMPT YET TO TRACK AND COMPARE CHANGES IN ONLINE NEWS CONSUMPTION ACROSS COUNTRIES AND OVER TIME.**

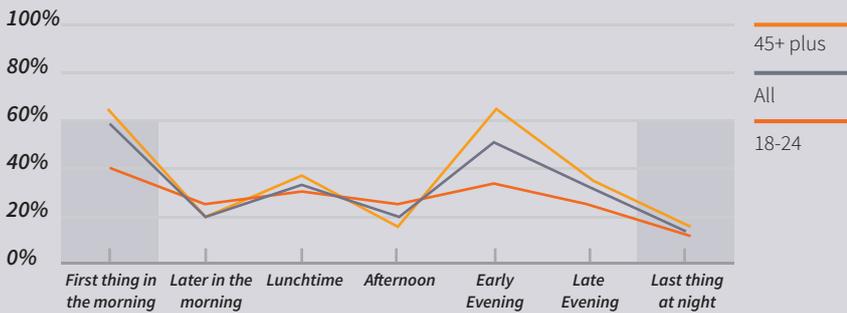
Working with polling agency YouGov, we surveyed over 18,000 people in ten countries – the US, UK, France, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Brazil, Japan, as well as Finland for the first time this year.

We were also able to ask more questions in more depth and increase sample sizes in most countries thanks to the generous support of leading industry partners such as Google, the BBC, Newsworks, and Ofcom, as well as a range of academic partners.<sup>1</sup>

The results provide more compelling evidence about the pace of the multi-platform revolution and the increasing use of smartphones and tablets for news. The report also explores different ways in which people are paying for news, the growing importance of video content, and brings unique data about the role played by different social networks for news in our participating countries.



## NEWS ACCESS ACROSS THE DAY BY AGE (UK)



### Q4b: When do you typically access the news? (Please select all that apply)

This chart shows that 18-24s tend to snack on news throughout the day whereas older groups still have a strong adherence to catching up on news via an 'edition' (eg evening TV/radio or morning newspaper)

newspaper and broadcaster brands, whose work is particularly valued in covering stories of national and international importance. The report also highlights a growing trend towards journalists as a key driver of trust, engagement, and consumer loyalty. In some countries, notably the US, France, and Spain, large numbers of people are identifying with journalists directly – and this in turn is fuelling the growth of news start-ups built around these journalistic stars.

Many of our academic partners are organising events or country reports looking in more

It identifies new threats to the traditional sources of news – with the smartphone and social media as the most powerful agents of change. Smartphones are encouraging users to consume news more frequently throughout the day reducing the dependence on appointment to view television and newspaper editions (see the chart Q4b).

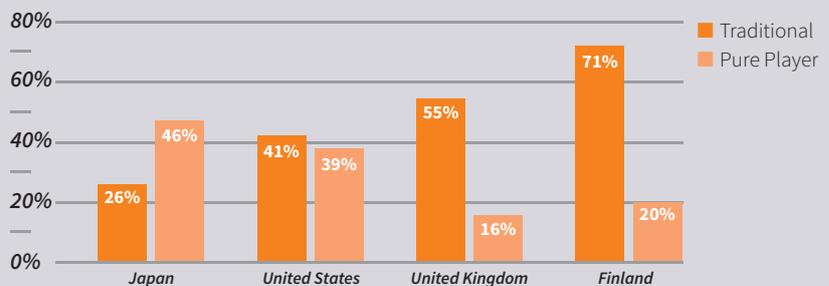
Young people, the readers and viewers of tomorrow, are turning increasingly to mobile devices as their preferred way of receiving news and consequently 'snacking' more in terms of both the time spent on sites and the type of content they consume. Across all 10 countries, over a third (36%) of 18-24s say the smartphone is now their primary access point for digital news. More widely we find a generational split in terms of platforms, formats, and the type of emerging news brands that are being consumed.

Our report also confirms the increasing popularity of new digital players with their commitment to mobile and social news formats. Both the Huffington Post and BuzzFeed are attracting significant audiences in a number of European markets as well as the US and Brazil, while Google News remains a leading player in Italy, France, and Germany and Yahoo! is the top news site in Japan.

In the United States and Japan these born-digital companies – the so-called pure players and aggregators – now rival traditional media in popularity online, putting further pressure on business models, although there is less disruption in many European countries.

There is mixed news on consumers' attitudes to paying for news.

## ONLINE PERFORMANCE OF TRADITIONAL BRANDS VS BORN DIGITAL PLAYERS (SELECTED COUNTRIES)



### Which, if any, of the following have you used in the last week as a source of news?

The chart shows that for news online digital born players have overtaken traditional news sites in Japan and are neck and neck in the United States. Traditional brands are less disrupted in the UK and Finland.

## ROLE OF BRAND AND JOURNALIST IN CREATING TRUST

	US	UK	GER	FRA	DEN	FIN	SPA	ITA	BRA	JAP
<b>Brand Important</b>	57%	63%	64%	57%	57%	57%	55%	72%	82%	37%
<b>Journalist Important</b>	53%	44%	35%	60%	40%	31%	60%	66%	72%	31%

### To what extent are the following important to you in terms of whether you trust a source of news. Net important = those responding quite or very important.

This table shows that in Spain, Italy and the US the journalist is almost as important or more important than brand in creating trust around news. In other countries like the UK, Germany and Finland, news brands remain the key driver of trust.

Despite the growing number of paywalls, our research shows that only a minority have paid for digital news in the last year (ranging from 7% in the UK to 11% in the US, 14% in Finland, and 22% in Brazil), although in some countries many more say they might pay in the future and there has been a substantial increase in the proportion taking out a subscription.

Our research suggests there is still reason for optimism for established news outlets. In most countries the majority of news consumed online still comes from established

detail at national themes and adding wider value to this international project.

We continue to make efforts to open up as much of the data as possible via our website ([www.digitalnewsreport.org](http://www.digitalnewsreport.org)). This contains slidepacks, charts, and raw data tables, along with a license that encourages reuse. Also this year, we have developed a number of interactive features including a country-comparison application. We hope that this will continue to build into an invaluable resource for academics, journalists, and those developing media policy to explain the past, present, and future.

<sup>1</sup> Sponsors were Google, BBC, Ofcom, Newsworks, Edelman UK, France Télévisions, the Media Industry Research Association of Finland, as well as our academic sponsors and partners at Roskilde University, the Hans Bredow Institute, and the University of Navarra.



## THE EUROPEAN JOURNALISM OBSERVATORY

### MEERA SELVA



RISJ now aims to bring the EJO to a wider audience... to draw more practising journalists to the forum, and to make links between practising journalists...

### THE REUTERS INSTITUTE JOINED THE EUROPEAN JOURNALISM OBSERVATORY (EJO) IN 2013, TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEBSITE.

The EJO is an international network bringing together academics and journalists across Europe and North America. RISJ works with partners in 13 different institutions, including Università della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano; Erich-Brost-Institut, University of Dortmund; National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kiev; School of Journalism and Communication, University of Oregon, Eugene. The EJO publishes its work in 10 different languages, through a series of websites.

RISJ led a pan-European project on paywalls, looking at the different systems used by the media in the UK, the US, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Slovakia, and Finland. The study, 'Pay First, Read Later: New Business Models for News', sought to identify trends, successes, and failures in the way organisations try to get their readers and viewers to pay for digital news. The report, which gathered contributions from several partners in the EJO network, looked at established paywalls from the US, newer paywalls in Europe, and innovations such as Piano Media in Slovakia, which puts several Slovak publications behind one paywall. It was published on the EJO network, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, and the RISJ website.

Recent articles by RISJ fellows include a discussion about press photography by Visiting Fellow Helen Caple and a very popular article on the coverage of Rosa Monta by Romanian journalist fellow Miruna Munteanu.

RISJ now aims to bring the EJO to a wider audience, particularly in Britain, to draw more practising journalists to the forum, and to make links between practising journalists and researchers on journalism across Europe.



# EJO

European Journalism Observatory

# RESEARCH PROJECTS

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## VISUALISATION OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH

**Sponsors:** University of Oxford, Social Sciences Division Knowledge Exchange IAA Kickstart Award in partnership with Nesta and the Alliance for Useful Evidence

**Lead author:** Robert G. Picard

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This project aims to cultivate better understanding amongst academics of the nature of the demand for visualised research and the ways in which it can improve media coverage, public understanding of complex issues, and use of academic research in practice. The project consists of a series of workshops with journalists, policy organisations, the business community, and civil society organisations to address issues surrounding the visual presentation of academic research results and academic knowledge. The first workshop took place in June this year, with several more planned for autumn 2014.



### The Television Reporting of the 2013/14 Climate Change Reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

**Sponsors:** The Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at the London School of Economics and Political Science; and the Norwegian Environment Ministry.

**Lead author:** James Painter

This project is a follow-up to the RISJ book published in September 2013, *Climate Change in the Media: Reporting Risk and Uncertainty*. An RISJ report, *Disaster Averted?*, to be published in September, applies the same frames to media representations of climate change as those used in the previous publication – namely, disaster, uncertainty, risk, and opportunity. However, this report focuses on the television reporting of the 2013/14 reports by the IPCC in six countries, Australia, Brazil, China, Germany, India, and the UK. The report is unusual in analysing television coverage, as it is rarely included in studies of climate change, even though it is usually the most used and trusted medium for science news.

The evening news bulletins examined enjoy a large audience of around 50 million. The study focuses on the relative presence of the four frames, and the important country differences in the volume and type of coverage, including climate scepticism.

### Changing Media Ecologies

**Sponsors:** The European Climate Foundation and the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at the London School of Economics and Political Science

**Lead researcher:** James Painter

This project consists of seed money aimed at finding funding for a multi-year research project to map the changing media ecology for environmental journalism in recent years, to examine the possible impacts on the prominence, quantity, and quality of coverage of climate change, and to review the possible future pathways for environment reporting. It consists of three parts: (1) a review of the literature on the above topics; (2) a workshop to identify areas of existing knowledge and gaps in the research in this area; and (3) the preparation and submission of research applications to major funding organisations. The first two parts of this project have been completed. Dr Teresa Ashe, author of the RISJ publication, *How the Media Report Risk and Uncertainty*, wrote the literature review. A workshop was organised in June 2014.

### The Role of Media in Democratisation

**Sponsors:** Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford

**Lead researcher:** Nael Jebril

The research project aims to develop understanding of the role of the media in democratisation and the implications of changing local media landscapes during political transitions for democratic socialisation. The project combines theoretical and empirical investigations. The project findings enhance our understanding of how citizens in transitional societies use the media to make sense of potentially profound changes in the political environment. In addition, they contribute in important ways to the larger debate about the relationship between new media and politics. The analyses support the hypothesis that social media map onto, rather than drive, political activism.

### PR: Central to Journalism and Changing Rapidly

**Sponsor:** David Ure

**Project director:** John Lloyd

**Lead researcher:** Dr Laura Toogood

The public relations industry is experiencing radical change, at the same time and for some of the same reasons as its close opponent/ally, journalism. Newspapers' paper editions are losing their circulation, while their digital presence does not solve their falling revenue problem. Further, as the papers struggle to continue, they must spread fewer journalists thinner in order to serve newspaper, net, social media, and broadcast outlets. This tends to strengthen PR because its ideas and output are more eagerly grasped. Thus PR is



getting stronger. This project seeks to assess the relationship between PR and journalism and examine the effects of the internet on the once interdependent relationship.

### Media Pluralism Monitor Implementation Project

**Sponsor:** European University Institute  
**Project director:** Robert G. Picard

RISJ is carrying out an assessment of media pluralism in the United Kingdom as part of a test of the European Union Media Pluralism Monitor. The project is measuring 33 categories of legal, economic, and socio-economic indicators that review the range and diversity of media content available across the UK, government pluralism policies and implementation, and media consumption patterns. It is being conducted in partnership with the European University Institute in Florence, Italy, which is overseeing a pilot test of the monitor. The monitor is designed to identify risks to pluralism that can be addressed through government policies. The pilot test will determine whether the monitor actually functions, problems that may exist with its implementation, challenges in completing it, and ensure it works in a variety of EU member states with varying political, economic, and social conditions. In addition to the UK, the monitor is being tested in Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, and Italy.



### Political Influence Index

**Sponsor:** John Fell Oxford University Press (OUP) Research Fund  
**Project director:** Robert G. Picard

The Political Influence Index Project is constructing a measurement system to capture the interactions and influences between media and political actors. It is designed to produce comparative national measures of the influence of the media on politics and government and the influence of politics and government on the media. It will lead to a dataset for use in a variety of political and political communication research activities. National expert panels of political scientists, media scholars, journalists, and civil society representatives will score each country on the basis of indicators developed for the index. They will also provide a qualitative assessment for each of the countries and make it possible to observe more subtle differences between countries regarding influences than existing press freedom indices. The project is currently undertaking a pilot test of the index in eight countries around the world with different political and cultural conditions. Funding is currently being sought for implementation of the full index in 2015 or 2016.

### The Euro Crisis, Media Coverage, and Perceptions of Europe within the EU

**Sponsor:** John Fell Oxford University Press (OUP) Research Fund  
**Project director:** Robert G. Picard  
**Lead researcher:** Susana Salgado

This project examines how Europeans understand the challenges facing the euro and the workings of the European Union and European Central Bank through the news media of their countries. Directed by RISJ, it has partners studying media coverage in Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and the UK. It investigates how European news coverage has portrayed Europe, European institutions, EU members, and the euro, what that coverage tell us about Europe, and the implications of the way the sovereign debt and banking crises have been covered. It also examines how differences in journalistic coverage have

**Opposite top:** A photographer takes pictures of Italy's Mount Etna, Europe's tallest and most active volcano, spewing lava as it erupts on the southern island of Sicily November 17, 2013. REUTERS/Antonio Parrinello **Left:** A protester, who opposes Egyptian President Mohamed Mursi, holds up his hands, which are chained together, to symbolise the lack of freedom, as protesters chant slogans during a demonstration against Mursi and members of the Muslim Brotherhood at Tahrir Square in Cairo February 22, 2013. REUTERS/Asmaa Waguih

affected perceptions of the crisis and Europe. Two publications will result from this project, both to be published in 2014–15.

### The European Journalism Observatory (EJO)

**Sponsors:** Robert Bosch Stiftung, Germany, and Stiftung Pressehaus NRZ, Germany  
**Project director:** David Levy  
**Lead researcher:** Meera Selva

The European Journalism Observatory is an international network that brings together academics and journalists across Europe and North America. It aims to be a pan-European journalism site that is widely recognised as being relevant to practising journalists and all those interested in the European media (see p. 36).

### Measuring Online News Content

**Sponsors:** Ofcom, in conjunction with Oliver & Olhbaum Associates  
**Project director:** Robert G. Picard

This project is exploring how audiences for news are measured across digital platform (web, tablets, smartphones), and how data can better be used for understanding where and how news is accessed and how it is shared in society.

Digital media create opportunities for greater understanding of how the public consumes and uses news because digital audience measurement systems are more precise and individualised than those for traditional media. Nevertheless, questions remain about what is actually measured and its validity and standards for measurement are not widely agreed upon.

The study is reviewing the tools and methods used in digital audience measurement, their strengths and limitations, the kinds of data various measurements produce, and difficulties measuring across platforms. The study is focusing on uses, loyalty, and engagement issues and the key performance indicators that are available. Its intent is to identify how measures can be improved for social and policy uses and what parties need to be involved in such an effort. ●

# RESEARCH ASSOCIATES



## LARA FIELDEN

Lara Fielden has had an association with the Reuters Institute since 2011, as a Research Associate and as a Visiting Fellow. She has published numerous articles building on her previous RISJ publications and this year saw publication of her paper 'A Royal Charter for the Press: Lessons from Overseas' in the *Journal for Media Law*. In January 2014 she was invited to be the guest speaker at a closed session of the Irish Press Council in Limerick focusing on the future of press regulation in the context of digital media. In May 2014 Lara was a keynote speaker at the Conference on Freedom of Expression at the University of Helsinki. Building on the success of the conference Lara was a panellist at the Finnish Embassy's June 2014 London seminar on the Future of Press Freedom and Self-Regulation.

## ANNE GENIETS

Anne Geniets is a post-doctoral researcher at the London Knowledge Lab (Institute of Education), where she works on



the evaluation of a mobile phone application for health community workers in informal settlements in Kenya. In the academic year of 2013–14, building on her work *The Global News Challenge: Market Strategies of International Broadcasting Organizations in Developing Countries* (published by Routledge in 2013), she continued her research on media consumption by people from poor socio-economic backgrounds in low-income countries. Most recently, she has been writing a chapter on audience engagement and structural inequalities in low-income countries for an edited book on cyberjournalism and the web 2.0 (forthcoming in early 2015).

## GEERT LINNEBANK

Geert Linnebank was Editor-in-Chief of Reuters from 2000 to 2006. He started his career as a reporter in Brussels with Agence Europe and AP-Dow Jones before joining Reuters in 1983, where he held reporting and editing positions in Belgium, the Netherlands, and, latterly,



at Reuters London head office. Linnebank is non-executive director at Independent Television News (ITN) and at CO2benchmark.com, a member of the RISJ Steering Committee, and he is a Trustee of the Thomson Reuters Foundation, which he chaired until 2008.

## NIC NEWMAN

Nic Newman is a journalist and digital strategist who played a key role in shaping the BBC's internet services over more than a decade. He was a founding member of the BBC News Website, leading international coverage as World Editor (1997–2001). As Head of Product Development he led digital teams, developing websites, mobile, and interactive TV applications for all BBC Journalism sites. Nic is a senior Research Fellow at City University London. He is also a consultant on digital media, working actively with news companies on product and business strategies for digital transition. Nic is lead editor of the Reuters Institute *Digital News Report*.



## MARTHA L. STONE

Martha L. Stone is a media industry author, speaker, and consultant. During her time at RISJ, she focused her work on digital media trends and big data for media. She organised the Big Data for Media conference in London with RISJ. Ms Stone leads the World Newsmedia Network, a not-for-profit media research firm, which publishes the *Global Digital Media Trendbook*. Prior to this she was Director of the Shaping the Future of the Newspaper project for WAN-IFRA. She is a founding board member of Global Editors Forum in Paris, and was the founding training director for WAN-IFRA's Newsplex in the USA and Germany. She was awarded a Knight International Press Fellowship in 2003.



# VISITING FELLOWS



## JUAN PABLO ARTERO

Juan Pablo Artero is an Associate Professor of Journalism at University of Zaragoza in Spain. Whilst at RISJ he worked on a paper on 'Political Parallelism and Media Coalitions in Western European Countries', studying the creation of media coalitions around the mainstream political parties that explicitly or implicitly support them in the political competition. That phenomenon is analysed regarding the last general elections in five Western European democracies: Britain, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy. From a general perspective, no huge differences can be found between the countries. All mainstream centre-right and centre-left political parties have an identifiable media coalition around them that shares their views. Moreover, it looks to be a 'sine qua non' condition for a political party to win elections and become a dominant force.



## PATRICK BARWISE

Patrick Barwise is emeritus professor of management and marketing at London Business School and chairman of the UK's consumer organisation Which?. Patrick's first RISJ report with Robert G. Picard, *The Economics of Television in a Digital World*, coincided with digital TV switchover in the UK (September 2012). It explored the economics of television and related policy implications in this new all-digital world. This laid the foundation for their second report: *What If there were No BBC Television? The Net Impact on UK Viewers* (February 2014), see p. 48. The analysis shows that, even if one optimistically assumes that commercial broadcasters would increase their content investment if there were no, or a smaller, BBC, the net effect would be a significant reduction in total UK content investment and in choice and value for money for most households.



## MONIKA BEDNAREK

Monika Bednarek is Senior Lecturer in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Sydney, with research interests in the analysis of language use in the mass media. A special focus of her research concerns news discourse and the linguistic practices of contemporary journalism. She has published two books (one co-authored) and several articles in international peer-reviewed journals in this area. Whilst at the Reuters Institute, Monika collaborated with Helen Caple to survey and critique the vast literature around news values, which resulted in a Working Paper (see p. 49). During their stay, the two researchers also continued to develop a novel framework to analyse news. A related article has since been published by the international journal *Discourse and Society*, which is currently its third-most read article. Monika also interviewed several journalists and former journalists for their views on news values and to gauge the implications of the new approach for journalism education and practice.



## CATRIONA BONFIGLIOLI

Catriona Bonfiglioli is Senior Lecturer, Media Studies, University of Technology, Sydney and Coordinator Post Graduate Journalism. As a Visiting Fellow, Catriona conducted interviews with UK health journalists to compare with Australian data for Australian Research Council funded research into the life cycle of obesity discourses; discussed international collaborative research possibilities with UK academics interested in socio-cultural aspects of overweight and obesity; and explored recent international research on obesity and society through research presentations, conferences, and one-on-one research meetings with UK and US researchers. The RISJ hosted Catriona's presentation 'Investigating the Role of News Media in the Obesity Epidemic'. She also presented at the World Journalism Education Conference on 'Reporting Obesity: How Ethical is News Coverage of this Global Health Problem?'

# VISITING FELLOWS



## ANDREW LEE BUTTERS

Andrew Lee Butters is a freelance journalist who was formerly Middle East Bureau Chief for *Time* magazine. He spent his time as a Visiting Fellow working on a book *How to be a Middle East Correspondent and Not Die Trying*. The book is partly a memoir of his career in the region, which spanned the Iraq war and the Arab Spring, but critically assesses the challenges of covering the area, the special difficulties faced by foreign journalists, and the effects of the changing journalism ecosystem on coverage. Butters holds history degrees from Brown University (BA) and Cambridge University (M.Phil.) and a Master's in journalism from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. He has previously been employed by *The Economist* and Bloomberg News and has written for the *Washington Post*, *Boston Globe*, *Observer*, and *Sunday Telegraph*.



## ELISABETH BRAW

Elisabeth Braw is Europe Correspondent for *Newsweek*. When a politician is interviewed, the average citizen's reaction is usually, 'he is lying again'. Citizen cynicism towards politics and the media elite has now become endemic – recent surveys show politicians and journalists scoring below the business sector in trustworthiness – with results such as widespread protest voting. With their myriad unchecked news sources that allow users to find an alternative truth to anything presented by politics and the mass media, the internet and social media further fan the flames of cynicism. If allowed to fester, this situation could present a danger to democracy. As a Visiting Fellow, Elisabeth asked what motivates it and why journalists, in particular, are treated with such scepticism by the public, given their task as the fourth estate is precisely to be the transmitter of news to the public from the three other estates. She also presented a number of suggestions that may help alleviate citizen cynicism.



## HELEN CAPLE

Helen Caple is a Senior Lecturer in Journalism at the University of New South Wales, Australia. Her research interests centre on press photography and the construction of news values in images. Whilst at RISJ, Helen worked with co-researcher, Monika Bednarek (see above), on a comprehensive literature review of research in news values, which resulted in a Working Paper, *Delving into the Discourse: Approaches to News Values in Journalism Studies and Beyond* and a co-authored journal article in *Discourse and Society*, 25(2). Helen also wrote an article on this research for the European Journalism Observatory (EJO). Helen is exploring more broadly the role of press photography in contemporary journalism, including in the online environment, and while at the Reuters Institute, she published an article in *Digital Journalism*, and an opinion piece for the EJO, discussing the perilous future of press photography.



## MAYA EVEN

Maya Even has been a broadcaster in the UK for over 20 years. She has presented political and current affairs programmes in that time, from TV-am, the national independent breakfast television station, to parliamentary and political programmes for ITN and Channel 4, to the BBC's *Money Programme*. She has been Vice Chairman of the South Bank's Arts Centre – the largest in Europe – and was an appointee to the Cultural Strategy Group, the Mayor of London's cultural advisory body. Prior to her broadcasting career she completed a doctorate at St Antony's College, Oxford. Her thesis examined television's influence on UK election campaigns between 1950 and 1970. She has returned to Oxford as a Visiting Fellow, to revise and update her thesis. Her research concerns the effect TV has had on electioneering, on the face of the contest and the parties' and leaders' changing campaign priorities as TV emerged to become the dominant political medium.



## RAVI NARASIMHAN

Ravi Narasimhan is Editor-in-Chief of *The Hindu*, Director of The Hindu media group, and a member of the management board of The Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy. Whilst at the Reuters Institute, he conducted research and wrote chapters for a book on freedom of expression that focuses on the nature and extent of freedom for print and electronic media in South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka). A comparative media and legal study, his work at the Institute related to the legal framework of self-regulatory systems and the working of self-regulation in South Asia. He has a Master's degree in economics and a degree in law, and was a Fellow at the Harvard Law School in 2000 and Shorenstein Fellow at the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, in 2004. He is the President of the Editors Guild of India, a member of the governing board of the International Press Institute (IPI), Vienna, and is the chairperson of the India Chapter of the IPI. He was the chairman of the Press Trust of India, India's premier news agency, and is currently a director of the agency.



## EVA POLONSKA-KIMUNGUUYI

Eva Polonska-Kimunguyi's Visiting Fellowship facilitated her project on European Broadcasting and Public Diplomacy in Africa. The study investigates the responses of European broadcasters to the growing competition in the field of international broadcasting and to the international media's increased interest in Africa. It compares four European broadcasters (BBC World, Deutsche Welle, France 24, and Euronews): their goals, policies, practices and message, their impact on public diplomacy and on their target audience. It will generate new understandings of the relationship between governments, international broadcasting, and foreign publics.



## ZEHRA SAYED

Zehra Sayed is a Ph.D. student at Media Management Transformation Centre at Jönköping International Business School in Sweden. During her time at RISJ, she mainly worked on her thesis manuscript in close collaboration with her supervisor Robert G. Picard. Her thesis title is 'International Knowledge Transfer and Spillover in Indian News Media: From Institutional Duality to Third Spaces'. Using postcolonial theory and data collected through interviews with Indian journalists (including many working for Reuters' subsidiaries in Bangalore and Mumbai), Zehra Sayed critiques the current understanding of knowledge transfer in multinational organisations as well as conceptualisations of knowledge spillover to local industries resulting from the arrival of multinationals.



# PUBLICATIONS



*A female honour guard has lipstick applied as they prepare for an official welcoming ceremony for Italy's Prime Minister Matteo Renzi outside the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, June 11, 2014. REUTERS/Jason Lee*

# 2013-2014 PUBLICATIONS

**MANY RISJ PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR FREE DOWNLOAD FROM OUR WEBSITE. HARD COPIES CAN BE PURCHASED VIA OUR PARTNER PUBLISHER I. B. TAURIS, AMAZON, OR THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD ONLINE STORE.**

## EDITED BOOKS



### **Political Journalism in Transition: Western Europe in a Comparative Perspective**

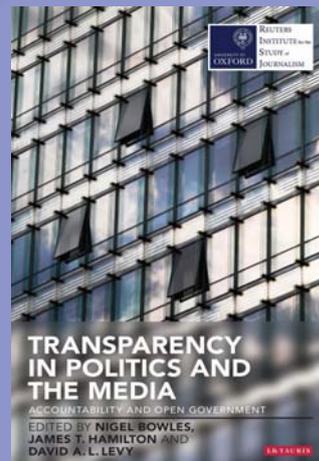
Edited by  
Raymond Kuhn and  
Rasmus Kleis Nielsen

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for  
the Study of Journalism

The 21st century has already seen dramatic changes affecting both journalism and politics.

The rise of a range of new digital and networked communication technologies combined with the stagnation and decline of many traditional mass media has had a profound impact on political journalism. The arrival of new digital media has affected the ways in which political actors communicate with the public, with or without journalists as intermediaries. Newspapers that once held political leaders to account are now struggling to survive; broadcasters that once gathered whole nations for the evening news are now fighting for

relevance faced with innumerable new competitors on cable and digital television; online-only media, such as blogs and social networking sites, are changing how we communicate about politics. News media remain central to political processes, but the ways in which journalists and politicians interact are changing. This book examines how and provides a comprehensive and comparative analysis of the state of political journalism in Western Europe today, including the many challenges facing journalists in this important period of transition.



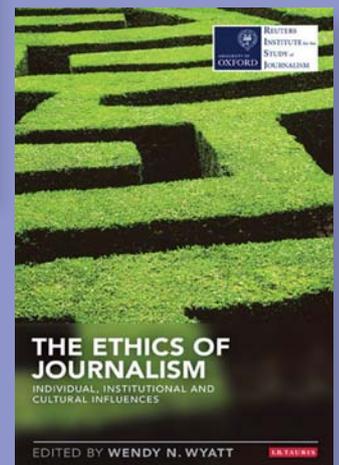
### **Transparency in Politics and the Media: Accountability and Open Government**

Edited by  
Nigel Bowles,  
James T. Hamilton,  
and David A.L. Levy

Sponsor: DeWitt Wallace Center  
for Media and Democracy,  
Duke University

Increasingly governments around the world are experimenting

with initiatives in transparency or 'open government'. These involve a variety of measures including the announcement of more user-friendly government websites, greater access to government data, the extension of freedom of information legislation, and broader attempts to involve the public in government decision-making. However, the role of the media in these initiatives has not hitherto been examined. The book analyses the challenges and opportunities presented to journalists as they attempt to hold governments accountable in an era of professed transparency. In examining how transparency and open government initiatives have affected the accountability role of the press in the US and the UK, it also explores how policies in these two countries could change in the future to help journalists hold governments more accountable.

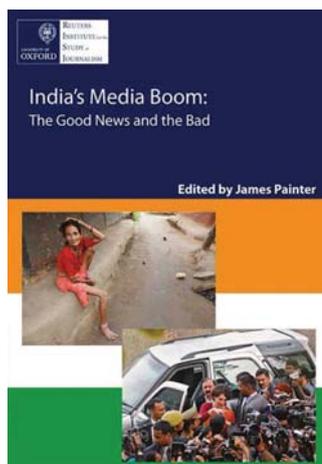


### **The Ethics of Journalism: Individual, Institutional, and Cultural Influences**

Edited by  
Wendy N. Wyatt

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

The landscape in which journalists now work is substantially different to that of the 20th century. The rise of digital and social media necessitates a new way of considering the ethical questions facing practising journalists. This book considers the various individual, cultural, and institutional influences that have an impact on journalistic ethics today. It also examines the links between ethics and professionalism, the organisational promotion of ethical values, and the tensions between ethics, freedom of information, and speech, and the need to disseminate information. By comparing the theoretical underpinnings of journalistic ethics with a variety of international case studies, this volume provides a comparative global analysis of the ethical challenges faced by the media in the 21st century.



### India's Media Boom Edited by James Painter

Sponsor: Gerda Henkel Foundation/Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

This book is a collection of timely essays about the extraordinarily vibrant – but seriously flawed – media landscape in India. On the one hand, India boasts more than 200 24/7 news channels, 250 private FM stations, and the world's biggest-selling English-language newspaper in the world,

the *Times of India*. But along with the boundless energy of the media come several downsides, and particularly corruption, paid news, and a narrow editorial agenda aimed at the preferences and prejudices of India's largely urban and booming middle class. Contributors include India's best known news presenter, Prannoy Roy of NDTV, RISJ's Director of Journalism John Lloyd and four former RISJ journalist fellows: Supriya Sharma, Arijit Sen, Parul Agrawal, and Jasodhara Banerjee.

### CHALLENGES IN MODERN JOURNALISM



### Women and Journalism Suzanne Franks

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

Although there have been considerable changes in the prospects for women working in the media in the past few decades, women are still noticeably in the minority in the top journalistic roles, despite making up the majority of journalism students. In this book, Suzanne Franks looks at the key issues surrounding female journalists – from on-screen sexism and ageism to the dangers facing female foreign correspondents reporting from war zones. She also analyses the way that the changing digital media have presented both challenges and opportunities for women working in journalism and

considers this in an international perspective. This book provides an overview of the ongoing imbalances faced by women in the media and looks at the key issues hindering gender equality in journalism.

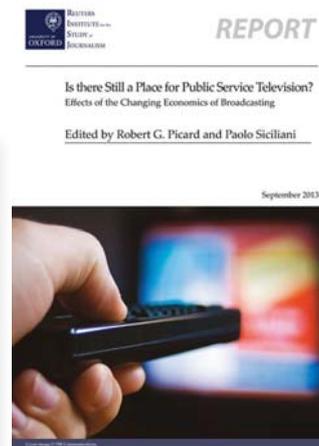


### Climate Change in the Media: Reporting Risk and Uncertainty James Painter

Sponsor: The European Climate Foundation; the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at the London School of Economics and Political Science; Klif, the Climate and Pollution Agency, Norway

Scientists and politicians are increasingly using the language of risk to describe the climate change challenge. Some researchers say stressing the 'risks' from climate change rather than the 'uncertainties' can create a more helpful context for policy-makers and a stronger response from the public. But understanding the concepts of risk and uncertainty, and how to communicate them, is a hotly debated issue. In this book, James Painter analyses how the international media present these and other narratives around climate change. He focuses on coverage of reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and of the melting ice of the Arctic Sea, and includes six countries, Australia, France, India, Norway, the UK, and the USA.

## REPORTS



### Is there Still a Place for Public Service Television? Effects of the Changing Economics of Broadcasting Edited by Robert G. Picard and Paolo Siciliani

Sponsor: The BBC Trust

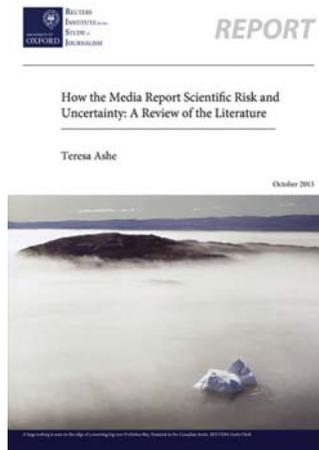
Following a conference in 2013, this publication brings together contributions exploring what is driving changes in broadcasting, how these are altering the traditional economics of broadcasting systems and provision, and the implications for broadcasting policy.



### Media and Democratisation: What is Known about the Role of Mass Media in Transitions to Democracy Nael Jebri, Václav Stetka, and Matthew Loveless

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

This report explores what is known about the role of the mass media in transitions to democracy. It offers a fundamental overview of thinking regarding democratisation through the media, and covers the major works, theories, and themes relevant to the study of mass media in transitional contexts.

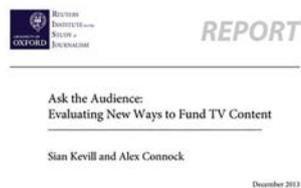


## How the Media Report Scientific Risk and Uncertainty

Teresa Ashe

Sponsor: Green Templeton College Academic Initiative Small Grants Scheme

Based on an extensive review of the academic literature, this study examines the media's reporting of risk and uncertainty around environmental and health stories, summarising how and when scientific stories involving them are reported, outlining theoretical approaches to media practices, and analysing the factors that lie behind the creation of news stories.

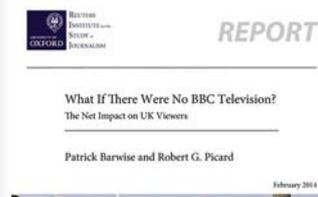


## Ask the Audience: Evaluating New Ways to Fund TV Content

Sian Kevill and Alex Connock

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

This report examines the evolving funding and distribution models for TV and video content and the global debate around editorial credibility, regulation, and effectiveness. It asks viewers, through polling by IPSOS Mori, what they think of content created in this way and demonstrates a surprisingly high tolerance of advertiser presence.



## What If there were No BBC Television? The Net Impact on UK Viewers

Patrick Barwise and Robert G. Picard

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

This report is an independent contribution to the debate on the future of the BBC and uses a range of scenarios to compare the current UK television market with what it might be like if there were no BBC TV.



## Media Coverage of Banking and Financial News

Robert G. Picard, Meera Selva, and Diego Bironzo

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism and Prime Research

This report examines how media covered the banking and financial sector from 2007 to 2013. It is based on an analysis of banking media reports from 12 news outlets in four European countries, plus four English-language business news outlets with wide European circulation.



## The Future of Journalistic Work: Its Changing Nature and Implications

Philipp Rottwilm

Sponsor: Green Templeton College Academic Initiatives Fund

Changes in the structural arrangements of journalistic labour and the nature of journalistic work have profound implications for the

future of professional journalism. This report lays out the issues and challenges that the evolving nature of journalism present to working journalists and their roles.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS



## Content Taxes in the Digital Age: Issues in Supporting Content Production with Levies on ISPs, Telecoms, Search and Aggregator Firms, and Digital Products

Kit Kowol and Robert G. Picard

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

This policy brief explores suggestions that funds be raised to support content production through taxes on internet service providers, telecoms, and aggregators. It considers policy conflicts, revenue distribution, and the feasibility and sustainability of such measures.



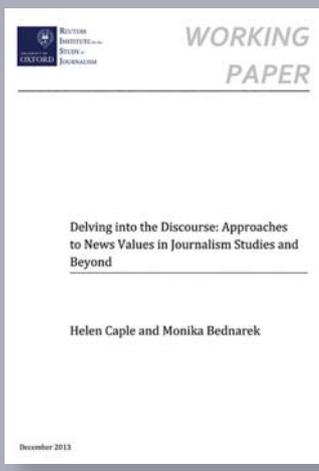
### Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2014: Tracking the Future of News

Edited by Nic Newman and David A. L. Levy

Sponsor: Google; Ofcom; BBC Global News; Newsworks; France Télévisions; the Hans Bredow Institute; the Centre for Power, Media and Communication, Roskilde University; Edelman UK; the University of Navarra; and the Media Industry Research Foundation of Finland

The Reuters Institute *Digital News Report 2014* reveals new insights about digital news consumption based on a representative survey of online news consumers conducted by YouGov across 10 countries.

### WORKING PAPERS



### Delving into the Discourse: Approaches to News Values in Journalism Studies and Beyond

### Helen Caple and Monika Bednarek

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

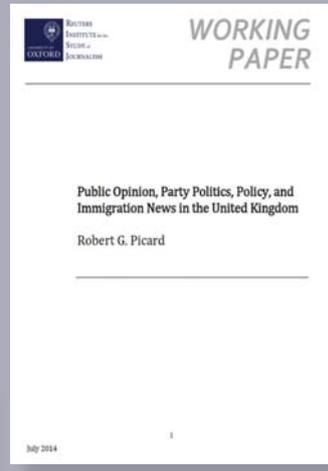
This working paper explores the extensive literature on the study of news values within journalism and media studies and teases out the many different approaches to news values analysis.



### Trust and Journalism in a Digital Environment

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

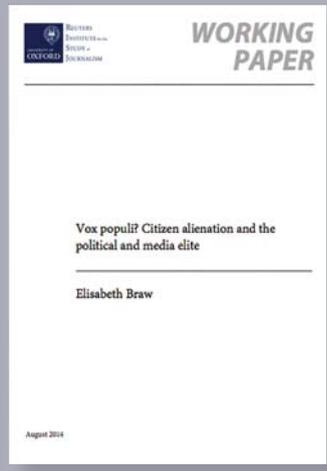
This paper examines the relationship between trust and journalism. Based on both a literature review and on empirical evidence, it explores journalism's contribution to the creation of trust for other social systems, organisations, and for individuals (trust *through* journalism) and looks at trust *in* journalism, particularly under conditions of digitalisation.



### Public Opinion, Party Politics, Policy, and Immigration News in the United Kingdom

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

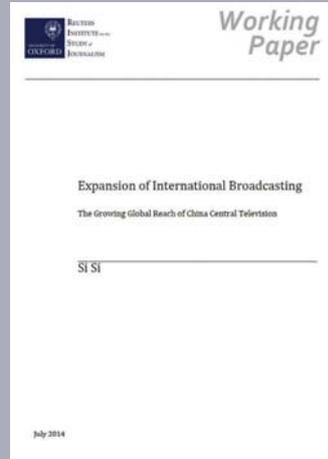
This paper investigates links between news coverage of immigration issues, public opinion, political party positions, and parliamentary actions on immigration policy in the UK. It finds strong relations among news, opinion, and party attention, but weak relations between those factors and policy enactment.



### Vox Populi? Citizen Alienation and the Political and Media Elite

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

Politicians and journalists rank at the bottom of public confidence surveys. This working paper attempts an explanation, and examines the potential consequences, of such citizen distrust in the public institutions that – de jure or de facto – are supposed to represent them.



### Expansion of International Broadcasting: The Growing Global Reach of China Central Television

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

This report explores how and why China Central Television is expanding globally at a rapid pace.



# EVENTS

A LEADING FORUM FOR  
ENGAGEMENT AND  
EXCHANGE

*A flower planted in a used tear gas canister is seen on land Palestinians reclaimed two years ago following an Israeli court order to re-route its controversial barrier, in the West Bank village of Bilin near Ramallah October 1, 2013.  
REUTERS/Mohamad Torokman*

# 2013-2014 RISJ EVENTS

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## SPECIAL EVENTS

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### 30th Anniversary of the Fellowship Programme

6-8 September 2013

See feature on page 24.

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### Responsible Journalism and National Security in the Age of Big Data

18 November 2013

St Anne's College, Oxford

Opening address by **Lord Patten of Barnes**, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, followed by a panel discussion with **John Micklethwait** (Editor-in-Chief, *The Economist*), **Sylvie Kauffmann** (Editorial Director, *Le Monde*), **Professor Michael Parks** (Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism, University of Southern California), and **Iain Mathewson CMG** (Associate Fellow, International Security, Chatham House), and chaired by **John Lloyd** (RISJ).

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### Oxford Editor and CEO Forum

3-4 April 2014

Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, Oxford

This one-day forum brought together a distinguished group of news industry leaders, Editors-in-Chief and CEOs from 10 countries for 24 hours of in-depth and off-the-record discussions on some of the key opportunities and challenges involved in running a news organisation in the 21st century. The forum included participants from India (*The Hindu*), Japan (*Asahi Shimbun*), and Latin America (Argentina's *La Nación*), but with the majority from Europe (the *Irish Times*, *Le Monde*, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, *Berlinske*, the *Huffington Post* Italy, the *Guardian* and the *Financial Times*).

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## PUBLICATION LAUNCHES

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### Climate Change in the Media: Reporting Risk and Uncertainty

18 September 2013

CCLA, London

Around 80 people from the worlds of investment, academia, climate science, the media, and NGOs listened to the opening address by **Lord (Nicholas) Stern of Brentford**, President of the British Academy. This was followed by a panel discussion on a variety of issues ranging from how the media cover uncertainty to whether any lessons can be learnt from other sectors communicating risk. Panellists included: **Professor Chris Rapley** (UCL), **Professor Rowan Sutton** (Reading University), **Roger Harrabin** (BBC's Environment Analyst), and **James Bevan** (CIO at CCLA).

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### Political Journalism in Transition

11 November 2013

Dept of Politics and International Relations, Oxford

Editors **Raymond Kuhn** (Queen Mary University of London) and **Rasmus Kleis Nielsen** (RISJ) presented their findings, followed by a response from **John Lloyd** (RISJ).

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### Ask the Audience: Evaluating New Ways to Fund TV Content

3 December 2013

Institute for Government, London

A presentation by the authors, **Sian Kevell** (MAKE World Media and Visiting Fellow, RISJ) and **Alex Connock** (Shine North and Visiting Fellow, RISJ), was followed by a roundtable discussion.

1 Mark Thompson, President and Chief Executive of the New York Times Company. 2 Maya Mirchandani, Foreign Affairs Editor and Anchor, NDTV. 3 Jimmy Maymann (CEO of Huffington Post). 4 Farida Vis, Research Fellow, University of Sheffield ©Julia Massey-Stewart, The Mango Lab. 5 Sylvie Kauffmann, Editorial Director, Le Monde. 6 John Micklethwait, Editor-in-Chief, The Economist. 7 Iain Mathewson CMG, Associate Fellow, International Security, Chatham House. 8 Monique Villa. 9 Climate Change in the Media launch. 10 Digital News Report 2014 Launch © Elyse Marks



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1 Robert Shrimley, Managing Editor, FT.com © Elyse Marks  
 2 Panel at the Digital News Report 2014 launch © Elyse Marks  
 3 Dame Tessa Jowell 4 Caroline Criado-Perez and Dame Carol Black, Principal of Newnham College Cambridge  
 5 Ed Williams, CEO, Edelman © Elyse Marks  
 6 Carla Buzasi, Editor-in-Chief, The Huffington Post UK © Elyse Marks  
 7 Perspectives on Media Regulation panel



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## Oxford Media Convention: Do we Need the BBC?

26 February 2014

Saïd Business School, Oxford

**Patrick Barwise** (London Business School/RISJ) and **Robert G. Picard** (RISJ) presented their report, followed by a panel discussion featuring **Nick Pearce** (Director, IPPR), **David Elstein** (Chairman, openDemocracy.net and Broadcasting Policy Group), **Claire Enders** (Founder, Enders Analysis) and **James Purnell** (Director, Strategy & Digital, BBC).

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## Media Coverage of Banking and Financial News

29 April 2014

Thomson Reuters, London

**Rainer Mathes** (President, PRIME Research) and **David Levy** (RISJ) gave the opening address, followed by a presentation by the authors, **Robert G. Picard** (RISJ) and **Meera Selva** (Research Officer, European Journalism Observatory), with responses from **Geert Linnebank** (Trustee, Thomson Reuters Foundation), **Alex Smith** (Financial industry editor, Thomson Reuters) and **Tim Burt** (Managing partner, StockWell Group).

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## Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2014

12 June 2014

Edelman, London

Report editors **Nic Newman** and **David Levy** presented the findings of the 2014 *Digital News Report*, followed by a panel discussion featuring **Ed Williams** (CEO, Edelman), **Andrew Miller** (CEO, Guardian Media Group), **Carla Buzasi** (Editor-in-Chief, The Huffington Post UK), **Robert Shrimley** (Managing Editor, FT.com) and **Richard Sambrook** (Professor of Journalism and Director of the Centre for Journalism, Cardiff University). This event

was co-organised and hosted by Edelman, sponsors of the 2014 *Digital News Report*.

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## Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2014

13 June 2014

Global Editors Network News Summit, Barcelona

**Nic Newman** and **David Levy** presented the findings of the 2014 *Digital News Report* at a session held at the GEN News Summit. Over 600 people attended the summit.

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## CONFERENCES

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### Local Journalism around the World: Professional Practices, Economic Foundations, and Political Implications

27–28 February 2014

St Anne's College, Oxford

This two-day academic conference brought together 45 researchers from 16 different countries (UK, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands, Croatia, Greece, Serbia, France, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, and Sweden) to discuss the uncertain future of local journalism. A collection of conference papers will be published as an edited book in mid-2015.

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### Harnessing the Power of Big Data for Media

8 May 2014

Microsoft Headquarters, London

This one-day conference, organised by the RISJ and World Newsmedia Network, explored the most impressive Big Data case studies and the nuts-and-bolts approaches to Big Data strategies and implementation on both the journalism and business sides of media

companies. Speakers included: **Jimmy Maymann** (CEO of Huffington Post), **Tom Betts** (FT.com), **Amanda Farnsworth** (BBC's Visual Journalism), **Bertrand Pecquerie** (Global Editors Network), and **Ky Harlin** (BuzzFeed).

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## PARTNERED EVENTS

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### #OGP13 Summit:

### Government and the Media – Friends or Adversaries?

31 October 2013

Open Government Partnership Annual Summit, London

This panel debate explored the roles and perspectives of different media towards open government. Speakers included: **John Lloyd** (RISJ), **Professor James T. Hamilton** (Stanford University), **Justin Arenstein** (African Media Initiative), **Yuli Ismartono** (Tempo Magazine, Indonesia), and moderated by **Richard Sambrook** (Professor of Journalism and Director of the Centre for Journalism, Cardiff University).

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### A World of Influence: The International Media Fight for Audiences

4 November 2013

BBC Radio Theatre, London

Hosted by the BBC, and co-organised by RISJ, BBC World Service and BBC College of Journalism, this seminar explored the values and agendas of the international broadcasters as they extend their reach around the world. Speakers included **Dr Daya Thussu** (Department of Journalism and Mass Communications, Westminster University), **Liliane Landor** (BBC World Service), **Dr Xiaoling Zhang** (University of Nottingham at Ningbo, China), **Laura Smith** (Russia Today) and Chaired by **Professor Stewart Purvis** (City University London).

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### Conference on Media, Public Interest, and Issues of Regulation: Indo-UK Perspectives

3–4 February 2014  
Chennai, Organised by Media Development Foundation, Panos South Asia, and British Deputy High Commission, Chennai

RISJ organised a session, “Journalistic Ethics: East and West”. Speakers included **John Lloyd** (RISJ), **Narasimhan Ram** (Chairman, Kasturi & Sons and Publisher, The Hindu Group), **Om Thanvi** (Editor, Jan Satta), and **Sir James Bevan** (British High Commissioner to India), and was chaired by **Sashi Kumar** (Chairman, Media Development Foundation and Asian College of Journalism).

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### Perspectives on Media Regulation: Lessons from the UK

5 February 2014  
Observer Research Foundation, Delhi, India

Hosted and co-organised by the Observer Research Foundation, this panel discussion included the following panellists: **David Levy** (RISJ), **John Lloyd** (RISJ), **Chaitanya Kalbag** (former Editor of *Business Today*, part of the India Today Group), **Rohit Bansal** (Treasurer of the Editors Guild of India), **Dr. Vijayalakshmy K Gupta**, (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India), and moderated by **Maya Mirchandani**, (Foreign Affairs Editor and Anchor of NDTV 24x7).

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### Women on Air

4 April 2014  
City University, London

This conference, co-sponsored by the Reuters Institute and City University London, discussed new data on representations of women in broadcast news. The key note address was given by **Dame Tessa Jowell**. Other speakers included **Caroline Criado-Perez**, **Helen Goodman MP**, **Anne Morrison**, and senior news executives from the BBC, ITN, Sky News, and Channel 4 News.

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### Media, Conflict, and Democracy in Africa

27 May 2014  
St Antony's College, Oxford

This seminar was co-organised by the African Studies Centre and Reuters Institute. Panellists included: **Catherine Gicheru** (Editor, *The Star* Newspaper, Kenya), **Nic Cheeseman** (African Studies, Oxford), **Winston Mano** (University of Westminster, editor, *Journal of African Media Studies*) and **Alexandra Reza** (Dept of Politics and International Relations, Oxford).

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### What Future for Environment Reporting?

20 June 2014  
School of Geography Auditorium, Oxford

This panel discussion, co-organised and hosted by the Environmental Change Institute, included the following speakers: **Curtis Brainard** (Blog editor, *Scientific American*), **Professor Libby Lester** (University of Tasmania), **Alister Doyle** (Thomson Reuters environment correspondent), and **Richard Black** (former BBC environment correspondent).

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### Making Research Useful via Visualisation: The Case for Better Visualisation and Challenges in Producing it

20 June 2014  
Nesta, London

This half-day conference looked at why data visualisation is important, its current uses, what is good and bad about it, and explored how different sectors – media, government, charities, and academia – can make more effective uses of data visualisation. Speakers included: **Professor Luciano Floridi** (Oxford Internet Institute, University of Oxford), **Robert G. Picard** (RISJ), **Geoff Mulgan** (Chief Executive, Nesta), **Chris Hemmingway** (Cabinet Office), **Aleks Collingwood** (Rowntree), **Clare Miller** (Trinity Mirror), **Alan Smith** (ONS), **William Allen** (Migration Observatory), **Rob McNeil** (Migration Observatory), **Dr Mark Jones** (Swansea University), **Simon Walton** (Oxford e-Research Centre, University of Oxford), and **Alfie Abdul-Rahman** (Oxford e-Research Centre, University of Oxford). This conference was co-organised by Nesta, Alliance for Useful Evidence, Dept of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford, and RISJ.



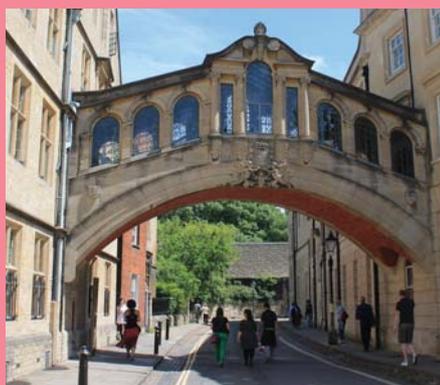


## A World of Influence: International Broadcasters in the Contest for Influence

8 July 2014

House of Commons, London

This seminar, hosted by the House of Commons, was co-organised by RISJ and the BBC World Service, and explored the competing values and agendas of key global media players as they extend their reach around the world. Seminar speakers included: **Peter Horrocks** (BBC World Service), **Ben Rayner** (Al-Jazeera English), **Victor Balagadde** (UK edition, Kommersant), **Monique Villa** (Thomson Reuters Foundation). It was chaired by **Professor Stewart Purvis** (City University London).



## RESEARCH WORKSHOPS

### The Political Economy of News Reporting

23 August 2013

Reuters Institute for the Study  
of Journalism, Oxford

Scholars from US, UK, and French universities gathered at the RISJ to discuss the political economy of news and how news has been funded, subsidised, and cross-subsidised from the 17th century to the present day.

### Media Content Taxes, Levies on ISPs, Telecoms, and Other Digital Products

29 November 2013

Reuters Institute for the Study  
of Journalism, Oxford

This RISJ workshop brought together scholars, policy analysts, and regulators to consider proposed initiatives to institute taxes or levies on internet service providers and other digital services in an attempt to compensate news organisations for lost revenue caused by the emergence of digital media.

### The Future of Journalistic Work

14 March 2014

Green Templeton College,  
Oxford

This workshop explored how entrepreneurial journalism is changing the work of journalism, its norms and practices, the organisation and direction of journalistic labour, perceptions of journalists' identity and work/life boundaries.

### Changing Media Ecologies and their Impact on Environment Reporting

20 June 2014

St Anne's College, Oxford

This workshop brought together a range of colleagues from the UK, USA, and Australia to discuss the future of environment reporting. Participants included **Richard Black** (former BBC environment correspondent), **Curtis Brainard** (*Scientific American*), **Leo Hickman** (WWF), **Alister Doyle** (Thomson Reuters), and others from the universities of Bristol, Navarra, Tasmania, and Exeter.



# 2013-2014 RISJ SEMINAR SERIES

## THE BUSINESS AND PRACTICE OF JOURNALISM

GREEN TEMPLETON COLLEGE

### MICHAELMAS TERM 2013

#### Ten years that shook the media world

**Dr Rasmus Kleis Nielsen**, RISJ

#### The global citizens' movement and the role of independent journalists

**David Hoffman**, Founder/President  
Emeritus, Internews

#### Moscow is not Russia – reporting Russia's outback

**Ben Judah**, author of *Fragile Empire:  
How Russia Fell In And Out Of Love with  
Vladimir Putin*

#### Future media trends and changing audience behaviour

**Nic Newman**, former Future Media  
Controller, BBC, RISJ Research Associate

#### A life in a treacherous journalistic environment

**Alejandro Quesada**, former director of  
El Comercio, Peru, and president of the  
Inter-American Press Association (SIP)

#### A global standard for reporting conflict

**Jake Lynch**, Associate Professor at the  
University of Sydney, and Director of the  
Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies

#### Framing death – how journalists report the death of public figures

**Keith Somerville**, Senior Research Fellow,  
Institute of Commonwealth Studies, and  
editor of *Africa – News and Analysis*

#### The strengths and weaknesses of social media

**Jamie Bartlett**, Director, Centre for the  
Analysis of Social Media, Demos

### HILARY TERM 2014

#### Communicating India's soft power: Buddha to Bollywood

**Professor Daya Thussu**,  
University of Westminster, London

#### Reporting Pakistan and specialist journalism

**Owen Bennett-Jones**, BBC presenter  
and journalist

#### Leaks, Snowden, and the *Guardian*

**Ewen Macaskill**, Diplomatic  
Editor, the *Guardian*

#### How mobile phones are changing journalism practice in the 21st century

**Dr Adrian Hadland**, Director of  
Journalism, University of Stirling

#### Could PR be the saviour of journalism?

**Professor Anne Gregory**,  
Leeds Metropolitan University

#### Data journalism and academia: friend or foe?

**Mona Chalabi**,  
Data Journalist, the *Guardian*

#### The FT's digital strategy

**James Lamont**, Managing Editor, the  
*Financial Times*

#### Post-humanitarianism: humanitarian communication beyond a politics of pity

**Professor Lilie Chouliaraki**, London  
School of Economics

### TRINITY TERM 2014

#### Leadership overload in media organisations: causes, consequences and possible solutions

**Professor Lucy Küng**, Jönköping  
University and RISJ Research Associate

#### News in the digital age, and how *The Economist* fits in

**Tom Standage**, Media Correspondent,  
*The Economist*

#### The intelligence agencies and their relations with the media

**Paul Lashmar**, Brunel University

#### From the Arab Spring to the Sino-Japan standoff: a chinese media perspective

**Vincent Ni**, Europe Correspondent,  
*Caixin* magazine

#### Syria – what chance of a free media?

**Armand Hurault**, the director of public  
relations for the Syrian Association of  
Free Media

#### Reporting disasters: famine, aid, politics, and the media

**Professor Suzanne Franks**,  
City University, London

#### The changing face of newsgathering in the social and digital age

**Trushar Barot**, assistant editor of the UGC  
and Social Media Hub, BBC News

#### What is news?

**Will Gompertz**, BBC Arts editor

## MEDIA AND POLITICS SEMINARS

NUFFIELD COLLEGE

### MICHAELMAS TERM 2013

#### Press complaints in practice

**Rose Wild**, Feedback editor, *The Times*

#### Media and politics in the Berlusconi era

**John Lloyd**, RISJ, with Ferdinando  
Giugliano, leader writer, the *Financial Times*

#### The future of press regulation in the United Kingdom

**Lord (David) Hunt**, chairman, Press  
Complaints Commission

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## Labour and the media since the 2008 crash

**Lord (Stewart) Wood**, Shadow Minister without Portfolio and adviser to Ed Miliband

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## Voltaire's deathbed: urging media reform

**Lord (Ian) Blair**, former chief of the Metropolitan Police

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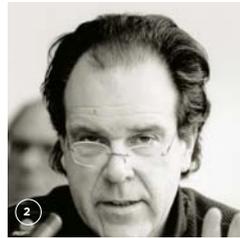
*Local women watch armed men, believed to be Russian soldiers, assemble near a Ukrainian military base in Perevalnoe March 5, 2014. REUTERS/Thomas Peter*

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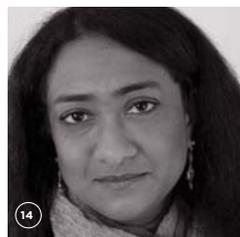
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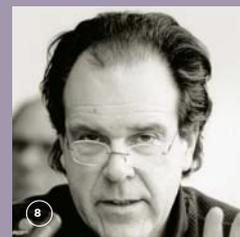
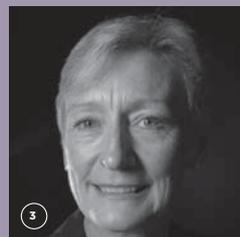
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*Cover image: A man takes a 'selfie' as he stands with a Ukrainian flag on a Soviet-style star re-touched with blue paint so it resembles the yellow-and-blue national colours of Ukraine, atop the spire of a building in Moscow August 20, 2014 © REUTERS/Ilya Varlamov*