The interference between new media and traditional media. Assessing the impact of new tools on conventional media content

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ABSTRACT. The media industry has been disrupted by technological developments. In journalism, competition has emerged between traditional media such as television or radio and new media. It's natural that people spend more time on these new platforms and journalists have to adapt to secure their profession. The theoretical objective is to assess how the basic function of agenda setting by journalists has changed in the new information ecosystem. Empirically, the paper aims to show how the content of news magazines in the media in Romania has changed over time with the expansion of new media. The paper examines the content of TV news bulletins according to the source of the images used. A content analysis to explain the current situation compared to 10 years ago, when the new media did not know such an amplitude. By analysing a series of 77 news programmes, 862 news items, the article assesses the audience's participation in the production of news, but also the public institutions that use technology to impose their own messages. The results suggest that in 2021 the share of news with downloaded content (not the work of journalists) has increased 12-fold compared to the same period analysed ten years ago. This raises questions about who sets the agenda and what the identity of the traditional journalist is in the face of technological advances.

Keywords: Mass-communication, New Media, Agenda Setting Theory, Mediatization

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Introduction

The world has changed radically since the advent of the internet. Communication and the way information reaches people has been transformed over the last three decades by the advent of the internet and the development of the World Wide Web. The digital revolution has already claimed its first victims in the media field: the printed press has almost disappeared, according to the obvious predictions of practitioners and theorists in the communication industry, with the emergence of new means of information: much faster and more cost-effective to produce. History only repeated itself, because before that moment, there were other revolutionary breakthroughs that transformed the way we communicate: in the mid-19th century, the telegraph helped information reach people faster, making it possible for the first time in history to communicate remotely. The telegraph was the forerunner of the "information superhighway," according to professor and sociologist Joseph R. Dominick.[2]

Technology has changed not only how content is produced, packaged and delivered, but also how information is consumed: in short, it has changed processes and forced professionals in the traditional media industry to adapt in order to secure their profession. Television, as a traditional media vehicle, has yet to be replaced by something else, despite the diversity offered by technology and the advent of *smart* devices. In Romania, television is resisting inertia and interference from new technologies. The Reuters Institute's 2022 report, which shows media consumption habits in 40 countries, indicates that 74% of Romanians get their news from TV, down a few percent from over 80% in 2017, while online remains the main source of information, with 86% of Romanians consuming information from online sources.[3]

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[2] Joseph R. Dominick, *The Dynamics of Mass Communication. Media in the digital age*, Comunicare.ro Publishing House, 2009.

[3] https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2022-06/Digital_News-Report_2022.pdf, report by the Oxford Institute, section on the press in Romania, accessed August 2022.

Thus, traditional media may be weaker as a result of the technological shocks it has been subjected to, especially in the last two decades, but there are premises that it still resists in the new information environment.

In journalism, a competition has been created between traditional media such as television or radio and new media. It's natural, people are staying longer on these new platforms and journalists have to adapt to secure their profession. The advent of high-performance internet-connected devices has made the process of producing journalistic material cheaper, especially for broadcast media. The research problem exposed in this paper is the interference of technology within traditional news organisations, in particular and in general, the future of television news as a traditional media vehicle.

In this context, this article aims to analyse how newsrooms have changed compared to ten years ago from the perspective of the new working tools that media professionals have with the advance of new media. The theoretical objective is to assess how the agenda setting theory has changed in the new informational ecosystem. Empirically, the objective of this paper is to show how the content of news diaries in Romanian media has changed over time with the expansion of new media.

The spread of new media influences the content published by traditional news networks. In order to increase or maintain audiences, journalists borrow content from external sources, so agenda-setting, until recently the exclusive preserve of traditional journalists, is also questionable.

Literature review

The communication science literature examines the expansion of media institutions over the last 20 years, which has led to both a fragmentation of the mass communication process and a diversification of audience preferences.[4] Audiences have more choices with the development of new media "as a result, the audience of a media vehicle is divided into smaller and smaller

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[4] James G. Webster and Thomas B. Ksiazek, "The dynamics of audience fragmentation: audience attention in the digital media age," *Journal of Communication*, 62, no. 1 (February 1, 2012): 39-56.

segments."[5] Nick Anstead, Associate Professor in the Department of Media and Communication, London School of Economics, believes that we have moved from the age of mass communication to the age of *fragmented media.*[6]

The evolution of Web 2.0 is seen as a technological medium for publishing and accessing media content. Aided by technology, people create content that can easily reach the internet, so they unknowingly set the agenda for journalists. With the advent of technology, "today's journalists have reached a point where they no longer set limits to their work, because they live in a constant state of breaking news."[7] Reporters post on social media first, TV stations use content submitted by viewers, news organisations use new technologies to promote news. Audiences are involved in shaping media content and the structure of how information is selected, prioritised and delivered. The citizen-journalist has emerged on social media platforms as a result of widespread public access to communications technology, undermining the traditional role of journalists as gatekeepers of information who are accountable both to their audience and to the democratic system as a whole.[8] Because of this, journalists now rely predominantly on social media and fact-checking on the internet requires a specific skill set[9] that limits the journalism profession in terms of both speed and trust. Because of the speed at which information appears on social media, journalists are under pressure. This pressure could delegitimise their profession and expose their audience to "alternative sources of information", creating a "disinformation order."[10]

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[5] Joseph R. Dominick, *The Ipostacies of Mass Communication. Media in the* digital *era*, Comunicare.ro Publishing House, Bucharest, 2009, p. 25.

[6] Nick Anstead, *What do we know and should be do about? Fake news,* Sage Publication, London, 2021, p. 20.

[7] Rodica M. Şuţu, *Convergent Journalism*, Tritonic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2019.

[8] Bonnie Brennen, "The future of journalism," *Journalism*, vol. 10, no. 3, 1 June 2009, SAGE Publications.

[9] Petter Bae Brandtzaeg et al, "Emerging Journalistic Verification Practices Concerning Social Media," *Journalism Practice 10*, no. 3 (2 April 2016): 323-42.

[10] W Lance Bennett and Steven Livingston, "The Disinformation Order: Disruptive Communication and the Decline of Democratic Institutions," *European Journal of Communication,* vol. 33, no. 2, 1 April 2018: 122-39.

While many studies in communication and journalism[11] have sought to understand how journalists cope with these pressures and how their efforts to work with social networks alter news production, considering work by journalists in countries as diverse as Hong Kong[12] or Sweden[13], few such studies have examined this issue in Eastern European countries[14] and much less so in the case of Romania.

The emergence of new media does not lead to the disappearance of existing ones, research shows. Older media change their content and function and coexist with new ones. Television has not made radio disappear, but it has produced a major change in the way this medium is used. Neither the computer nor the Internet will make traditional means of communication disappear, but they will change the way these "old" means are used.[15] Media convergence is a form of *new media*. New media refers to the implementation of digitisation or convergence and innovation. Convergence of media refers first to the technological support and then to the content.[16] At the individual level, "convergence is about the multi-skilled professional who has the ability to collect, write, edit and transmit text and image information."[17] New media studies deal with "the process of fragmentation or segmentation, user participation and involvement, and information distribution".[18] New media

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[11] Jorge Vázquez-Herrero, María-Cruz Negreira-Rey, and Xosé López-García, "Let's Dance the News! How the News Media Are Adapting to the Logic of TikTok," *Journalism 23,* no. 8 (1 August 2022): 1717-35; Patrick Ferrucci, "Networked: Social Media's Impact on News Production in Digital Newsrooms," *Newspaper Research Journal 39*, no. 1 (1 March 2018): 6-17.

[12] Xinzhi Zhang and Wenshu Li (2020), "From Social Media with News: Journalists' Social Media Use for Sourcing and Verification," *Journalism Practice* 14, no. 10: 1193-1210.

[13] Monika Djerf-Pierre, Marina Ghersetti, and Ulrika Hedman, "Appropriating Social Media," *Digital Journalism,* 4, no. 7, 2016: 849-60.

[14] Radim Hladík and Václav Štětka (2017), "The Powers That Tweet," *Journalism Studies,* 18, Vol. 2: 154-74.

[15] Joseph R. Dominick, *The Hypostases of Mass Communication. Media in the digital era,* Comunicare.ro Publishing House, Bucharest, 2009, p. 77.

[16] Georgeta Drulă, *New Media - Trends and challenges*, Tritonic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2014, p. 13.

[17] Rodica M. Şuţu, *Convergent Journalism*, Tritonic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2019, p. 12.

[18] Georgeta Drulă, *New Media - Trends and challenges*, Tritonic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2014, p. 11.

channels: the internet and the web are new media channels and offer new forms of communication. Social networking platforms such as Twiter, Facebook, Instagram are examples of new media. In her paper *New Media – Trends and challenges*, Georgeta Drulă discusses the analysis of intermediaries in the work of traditional newsrooms, those who gather, aggregate, archive, discuss, comment on platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Google News or Instagram. Digital media brings opportunities for change and challenges, but can also be seen as "a hybrid version of reconfiguring conventional media."[19] The implementation of new tools, available with the spread of technology, is primarily done for economic reasons, to increase the audience.

Technological disruption and the resulting economic problems remain two related concerns for the news industry. So, the development of technology has transformed the day-to-day activities of professionals working in news organisations. In Romania too, media convergence has significantly altered the internal organisation of media institutions, the processes of news production and dissemination, multiplied the platforms for information distribution and radically influenced the way media professionals relate to their audiences, according to Rodica Șuțu's analysis. Journalists have had to go through various stages of integrating new technologies and adapting to new production flows. The author gives the example of public television (TVR) working with video journalists in certain areas, arguing "a local video journalist is much more efficient than a complex team of journalists and technicians sent from headquarters. The arguments are both journalistic and economic."[20] Lower costs, less time invested and the possibility to reach a larger audience.

Technological convergence has simplified news production and accelerated the way news is delivered, say Gifty Appiah-Adjei and Sadia Jamil.[21] But the introduction of new technologies into the news process is

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[19] Lundby, p. 529. Knut Lundby, *Mediatization of communication*, Handbooks of communication science 21, De Gruyter Mouton, Berlin; Boston, 2014, p. 529.

[20] Rodica M. Șuțu, *Convergent Journalism*, Tritonic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2019, p. 45.

[21] Sadia Sadia Jamil, Gifty Appiah-Adjei, "Journalism in the era of mobile technology: The changing pattern of news production and the thriving culture of fake news in Pakistan and Ghana," *World of Media Journal of Russian Media and Journalism Studies*, September 2019.

changing working practices and raising questions about the quality of the final material, say researchers who have analysed the impact of new tools used by journalists. Take *video journalism,* for example, where one person gathers the information and is both reporter and cameraman. A study of three regional TV news stations in the UK where this new way of doing journalism has been introduced shows that "the new tenology may increase but at the same time diminish the quality of journalism and affect the general perception of the journalist's traditional role as the watchdog of democracy."[22] A study tracking the media landscape in Pakistan and Ghana points to positive aspects of the involvement of new technologies in journalism, such as "increased mobility of journalists and the speed with which news is produced with little expense."[23] The same authors talk about the negative effects of involving technology in the news production process: the rise of *fake news* with this trend. The authors of the study denounce the lack of commitment of media organisations and professional associations to get involved with concrete mechanisms to filter the information received through these channels, showing that newsrooms fail to verify the information received from citizens or from journalist-martorians. Another study shows that engaging user-generated content (UCG[24]) from other platforms has affected and prevented effective news processing.[25]

These are advantages of communicating in the new digital age, but also challenges to professional identity and value and the role of the journalist in the new context. In selecting for redistribution, users assign judgements

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[22] Sue Wallace, "Watchdog or witness? The emerging forms and practices of videojournalism," *Journalism*, vol. 10, no. 5, October 2009, http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1464884909106539, accessed 7 September 2021.

[23] Sadia Sadia Jamil, Gifty Appiah-Adjei, "Journalism in the era of mobile technology: The changing pattern of news production and the thriving culture of fake news in Pakistan and Ghana," *World of Media Journal of Russian Media and Journalism Studies,* September 2019, p. 60.

[24] User generated content - content promoted by users.

[25] Sutapa Misra, "New Media, New Technologies and print journalism: changing journalistic practices in the convergent era," *International Journal on Transformations of Media, Journalism & Mass Communication,* Vol. 4, Issue 3, 2019, p. 19-28.

that may be of interest to the same audience. The presence of users producing content is not the same as the concentration efforts of a reporter interested in fresh information, nor does it have the same quality in the process of selecting material to appear on the front page. Goode (2009) says that this is a deliberate action based solely on the evaluation of content, placing the process within a "mediation framework" that encompasses a wider range of practices in the news creation process but "visibility and attention, not information, remain the main sources."[26] So the value of a news content in this medium will be determined by the interaction between these producers rather than the importance of the product itself.

The philosopher John Stuart Mill points to a problem when part of the truth is suppressed, for only "when the world is compelled to listen to both sides is there always a hope, but when only one side is listened to, the error becomes permanent, becoming prejudice, the truth itself ceasing to have the effects of a truth and becoming, by exaggeration, an untruth."[27] So it is important to discover who or what influences our choices in the new era.

Mediation and mediation

This paper looks, in a general sense, at the changes brought about by the spread and interreference of technology in traditional media, the transformations taking place in television journalism, considering the field itself as part of the media. Mediatisation is seen as a relatively new and influential concept that positions the media at the centre of all the transformations that have taken place in society. In short, all the institutions involved in the mediatisation process, be they political, religious or cultural institutions, have had to adapt to the logic of the media. And the transformations of the last 15-20 years in journalism have happened as a result of external developments

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[26] Jane B Singer, "User-generated visibility: secondary gatekeeping in a shared media space," *New Media & Society*, vol. 16, no. 1, February 2014, http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1461444813477833, accessed 3 October 2021.

[27] John Stuart Mill, *On Liberty*, Humanitas Publishing House, 2017, p. 79.

outside the institution itself.[28] The concept of mediatisation is therefore seen not so much as a theory of media effects but as one that draws attention to fundamental changes on different levels, from political to socio-cultural to economic. Although heavily criticised, the phenomenon of mediatisation has developed as an influential concept in media and communication studies. We will use this theoretical framework to analyse developments in journalism, characterised through the prism of changing working practices or the invention of new tools within media organisations. There are already premises that show that the transformations taking place in journalism with the evolution of technology are part of the process of mediatisation. Journalism itself is subordinated to media institutions and the logic they support, which automatically means transformations within the institution. Aske Kammer brought up the mediatisation of journalism itself, when journalism is seen as an institution in itself. The author's approach is based on two assumptions: first, that journalism is an institution and second that journalism cannot be seen strictly as a media institution, even if the two are closely related and even partly overlap.[29]

A distinction must be made between mediation and mediatisation. Mediation is a concept that describes the process of communication in general. Andreas Hepp and Friedrich Krotz (2014) connect the two concepts: mediatisation reflects how the mediation process has changed with the emergence of different types of media."[30] Hepp says the two are not mutually exclusive, rather they are complementary. Mediation describes communication as a symbolic interaction while mediatisation is seen more specifically and looks at the role that different types of media play in the subsequent process of socio-cultural change. And in Nick Couldry's view mediatisation appears

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[28] Aske Kammer, "The mediatization of journalism," *Medie Kultur: Journal of media and communication research*, vol. 29, no. 54, 28 June 2013, https://tidsskrift.dk/mediekultur/article/view/17385https://tidsskrift.dk/mediekultur/article/view/17385, accessed 30 September 2021.

[29] *Ibid.*, p.142

[30] Hepp, A./Krotz, F. (2014), "Mediatized worlds: Understanding everyday mediatization", in A. Hepp/F. Krotz (eds.), *Mediatized worlds: Culture and society in a media age*. London: Palgrave, 1-15, p. 6.

as a distinctive term from the more general concept of mediation, which can have several meanings. Couldry adopts the term mediatisation only in so far as it is connected to structural change and social construction as a result of the increasing involvement of media in all spheres of life, which recognises "media as an irreducible dimension of all social processes."[31]

Mediatisation, a product of the television age

Mediatisation can be micro, mezzo and macro level analysis. The present research aims to observe changes at the level of journalism from a micro perspective, characterising the role of the actors directly involved and the changes that have occurred at this level. Mainly, studies have dealt with changes at the macro level while the mezzo and micro levels have rarely been considered.[32]

Media technology is another issue raised in media research. What are the consequences of new digital media compared to traditional media? Old media have become increasingly digitised. The distinction is more centred on user-driven distribution in the case of new media and centralised, producer-driven old media. Discussions focus on transformations with digitisation. Is mediatisation a mass process of traditional media, in particular television, or can mediatisation only be seen to be developing in the context of digitised media? Mediatisation is a product of the television age, a hypothesis that has been launched. When studying the phenomenon, communication theorists first referred to the television medium and the conditions it provides for the production of messages. Two decades ago, Darmas and Terzis used the term "televisualisation" to characterise changes at the socio-political level.[33] Recent technological developments and the emergence of new media in the 21st century call into question the future of television. This raises the question of whether the concept of mediatisation is still essential in the new context.[34]

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[31] Knut Lundby, *Mediatization of communication*, p. 7.
[32] Aske Kammer, "The mediatization of journalism", p. 143.
[33] Winfried Schulz, "Reconstructing Mediatization as an Analytical Concept", p. 94.
[34] *Ibid*. (Schultz reconceptualziaon).

Media research is contested by authors who argue that it does not take sufficient account of the role of the public. Sina Blassing and Frank Esser show in an empirical analysis that a new audience-driven logic has emerged in addition to the market-oriented commercial logic, which has retained its importance: "Our results suggest that the commercial logic has reached its peak in recent decades and that the audience logic has developed in parallel. However, there are notable differences between countries and different types of media organisations."[35] In this paper mediatisation is seen as the role of the media in transforming society. A single approach may suffice to analyse the stages of media development. They analysed the processes involved in the evolution. Four processes of change have been identified as aspects of mediatization. First, media expands the boundaries of people's communication boundaries and capabilities. Second, media substitutes for other social activities and other institutions. Third, the media interrelate with other non-media activities in social life. Fourth, actors and organisations in all sectors of society adapt to the logic of media.[36]

The first step in testing the hypothesis of this paper is to define the theoretical concept with which we will work. The content is what ultimately influences the viewer, so the author(s) are important. The *Agenda Setting* theory describes how the media influences the audience and establishes a hierarchy of news, distinguishing which story is more important and worth seeing.

Agenda Setting Theory

"If a tree falls in the forest, but the media is not there to report the news, has the tree really fallen?", a paraphrase after a philosophical thought experiment that raises questions about observation and perception, but perfectly highlights the role the media has in influencing the public. In 1963,

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[35] Sina Blassnig & Frank Esser (2022). "The 'Audience Logic' ", *Digital Journalism: An Exploration of Shifting News Logics Across Media Types and Time, Journalism Studies*, 23:1, p. 48-69.

[36] *Ibid.*, p. 98.

Bernard C. Cohen says that "the press may not succeed most of the time in telling people what to think, but it is surprisingly successful in telling readers what to think." This perspective describes *agenda-setting* theory. Bernard Cohen inspired MaxWell McCombs and Donald Shaw to formally launch the theory in 1968 during the election campaign in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Walter Lippmann is the man who first brought up this power of the media. In his work Public Opinion, in which he talks in the very first chapter about "the world outside and the images in our minds," the media is the primary source of the image in our minds of things going on in the world, a world that is for most citizens far from being seen and understood.[37] What we know about the world is based on what the media tells us about the world. The author says that one of the reasons *agenda-setting* developed is that people were dependent on the press because they had no other means of information to find out what was going on.[38] People could be influenced by the simple fact that journalists decide the high interest topics that make up the agenda. "This does not mean that the press has succeeded in influencing the public to adopt a point of view, but it has succeeded in getting people to consider some issues more important than others."[39]

Intermediate agenda-setting

The *agenda-setting* function, the way old-fashioned journalists can infuse the agenda, may be outdated. Or at least incomplete, given the intervention of new media. The media have a contribution to make to the creation of public space by shaping public opinion. Journalists shape the public agenda by setting the topics to be discussed and determining news approaches. *Agenda setting theory* shows that journalists decide the topics of interest. However, since traditional media, in this case television, could take on new dimensions

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[37] Walter Lippmann, *Public Opinion*, Harcourt, Brace & Company, 1922, p. 29. https://archive.org/details/publicopinion00lippgoog/page/n6/mode/2up, accessed in 2020.

[38] Ibidem.

[39] Melvin L. DeFleur et al, *Theories of Mass Communication*, Polirom, 1999, p. 264-265.

in the new information ecosystem, the question arises as to who has the upper hand.[40] The postulates of agenda-setting theory were written before the advent of *the web* and social networks. Even the founding father admits that the basic principles of the theory changed after the advent of the internet. In 2005, Maxell McCombs said that "the internet is now the new frontier for research" (McCombs, 2005).[41] Technology and social platforms are making it possible for people all over the world to find common agendas and even collaborate (Regas, Roberts, 2009).[42]

News consumption in the digital age has changed dramatically, clearly the *agenda setting* theory has evolved from the original concept. In 2005, one of the founding fathers, Maxwell McCombs, revisits the theory and says the new framework is based on five stages: basic agenda setting effects, agenda setting attributes, the psychology of agenda setting effects, the sources of media agendas, and the consequences of agenda setting effects. This paper focuses on researching the sources of media agenda setting. The perspective will be a different one, few studies show exactly how raw content taken from an external source is involved in the news production process, without there being a reciprocal exchange of information or data between two agendas. Thus, *agenda-setting* theory shows its flexibility with the evolution of technology and the emergence of social networks. Newhagen and Levy suggested as early as 1996 that the architecture of the internet was already posing challenges "the dispersion of information in data nodes and the interactivity of the new medium was already threatening the control of the news agenda."[43] MCombs says that the relationship between different types of media resources and the media agenda is the fourth stage of *agenda-setting*. In the researcher's view "journalists make the news through continuous interaction of news organisations with numerous sources and their agendas." That is, if one medium publishes

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[40] Apud John Keane, *Media and Democracy,* Iasi: European Institute, 2000, p. 10.

[41] Gabriel Weimann, Hans-Bernd Brosius, "Redirecting the agenda. Agenda-setting in the online era", *Agenda Setting Journal,* 1:1 (2017), 68.

[42] Ibidem.

[43] Perez-Diaz, P. L., Arroyas Langa, E. & Zamora Medina, R. (2020*). "*The agenda-building process on digital news media. A comparative study with issue preferences of readers and Twitter users", *Revista Latina de Comunicación Social*, 75, 225-244.

its stories, other media will mirror the content which will make the latter media become as prominent as the original.[44] The literature resulting from the study of *agenda-setting* has rapidly enriched. In 2004, McCombs notes that in the process of reviewing the theory he discovered the existence of over 400 studies on agenda-setting.[45]

New technologies create the possibility for anyone to create media content, on a social network. Therefore, theory is going in new directions. In 2014, Maxwell McCombs acknowledges that we have entered a new era "with the expansion of communication channels in recent decades, especially the proliferation of websites and personalized social networks, we are entering a new era of agenda-setting theory research"[46] - and answers are being sought. He outlines three key questions that will determine the future of agenda-setting theory:

- Can online channels influence agenda-setting?
- Has the proliferation of new platforms diminished the impact of traditional media on agenda-setting?
- To what extent can platform-specific versus collective influence be distinguished?

The research aims to verify the postulates stated by Mcombs following the reassessment of the agenda-setting function. Chaffee and Metzger (2010) say that "new technologies may have given more power to those people whose agendas do not normally appear in mainstream media."[47] Thus, it might go from 'what the media tells people to think to what the media tells people they want to think'. Web 2.0 has created an interconnected world, and the days of

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[44] Ying Roselyn Du, "Intermedia agenda-setting in the age of globalization: A multinational agenda-setting test", *Global Media and Communication*, 2013, 9(1):19-36.

[45] W. Russell Neuman et al., "The Dynamics of Public Attention: Agenda-Setting Theory Meets Big Data: Dynamics of Public Attention," *Journal of Communication*, vol. 64, no. 2, April 2014, https://academic.oup.com/joc/article/64/2/193-214/4086099, accessed 9 October 2021.

[46] Sharon Meraz, "The fight for 'how to think': Traditional media, social networks, and issue interpretation," *Journlism* 12(1), pp. 107-127

[47] Ibidem.

the supremacy of traditional media creating content and distributing it at will are long gone.[48]

Since then, social networking has become even more popular. The analysis that looks at what or who influences traditional media is called *intermediate* agenda-setting. This concept studies the effects that agendas have on each other, indicating that the two agendas, online and offline, are interrelated. The question is who has the supremacy? So far most studies have been done on the offline context. But with the technological revolution the "frontiers" have been extended, as McCombs said. Researchers have shown that the effect of the *intermediate agenda setting* is to homogenise the media agenda and then the public agenda. The emergence of the internet shows that different online platforms can be the source of the media agenda. The first empirical studies (Jacobson, 2013 and Maier, 2010) done in the field show that social networks do become the source of the agenda.[49] By showing that social networks have become a source of the agenda, the media show a role reversal: the audience tells the media what to write instead of the other way around.

The emergence of social networks may mark the sixth stage in researching the setting agenda. But McCombs himself points out that "these are not stages, stages in a chronological sense that mean that the emergence of a new stage cancels out the previous one. All other stages remain in place and can provide space for new research and scientific opportunities."[50] Social media also borrows content, so it may be that in fact "if new media follow the cues of traditional media, then agenda-setting power has not diminished, but gained another channel."[51]

The study of *agenda setting* theory has always focused on the relationship between the agenda presented in the media and the agenda of the public.

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[48] Sharon Meraz, "The fight for 'how to think': Traditional media, social networks, and issue interpretation," *Journlism* 12(1), pp. 107-127.

[49] Apud Grzywińska, Ilona and Dominik Batorski (2016). "How the emergence of social networking sites challenges agenda-setting theory," p. 26.

[50] Apud Grzywińska, Ilona and Dominik Batorski (2016). "How the emergence of social networking sites challenges agenda-setting theory," p. 9.

[51] Ibidem.

Research has usually been concerned with verifying the existence of an agenda setting effect by the media. Weaver and Elliott describe this process as agenda setting "in which the focus is on how the press interacts with other institutions in society to create issues of public concern."[52]

Methodology
Data collection: newsletters from 2012 and newsletters from 2021

We collected data from two journalistic sources: news journals from 2012 and 2021 respectively. The reason for going back in time ten years ago was the lack of interest in social media in Romania at the time. In 2011, for example, there were only 2,405,920 open accounts in Romania on Facebook in January, and the following year the number almost doubled.[53] There are currently more than 12 million open accounts in Romania on the Facebook social network. So, 2012 was a year when Facebook social network was in its infancy. It is worth mentioning that in 2010, the WhatsApp application was given the possibility to send geolocation via message, while in 2011 chat groups appeared.

The analysis is based on the content provided by the news logs broadcast on the national news channel Digi24. The choice of Digi24 as a source is relevant because it is one of the most watched TV channels by the commercial audience, aged 21-54[54], a category of audience with a strong presence on new media.[55] At certain periods Digi24 was even the audience leader **in the news TV niche** (commercial audience), as was the case in May-July 2022, Kandar

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[52] Dan Berkowitz, "TV News Sources and News Channels: A Study in Agenda-Building," *Journalism Quarterly*, vol. 64, no. 2-3, March 1987, http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/107769908706400231, accessed 9 October 2021.

[53] https://www.go4it.ro/internet/cati-romani-au-cont-pe-facebook-14938499/, Evolution of Facebook accounts in Romania, accessed February 2022.

[54] In the Romanian advertising market, the commercial audience category was extended in spring 2021 from 18-49 to 21-54 years old.

[55] https://www.agerpres.ro/economic-intern/2021/10/19/platforma-de-socializare-facebook-ramane-in-preferintele-utilizatorilor-romani-de-internet-televiziunea-principala-sursa-de-informare-studiu--799136, accessed September 2022.

Media data shows.[56] The year 2012 is the debut year of this TV channel in Romania, so the oldest archive dates from that year. As a former employee of the TV station, I had access to all the news broadcasted in 2012, accessing the private media institution's own archive.

Analysis criteria and on the selection of materials

We have analysed all the news items except those dealing with foreign affairs every Monday from March 2012 to December 2012 (1 March 2012 was the first day of broadcasting for Digi24). We have kept the same interval, March - December, for the year 2021. We have chosen the newscast from each Monday that provides a summary of the day, the newscast with the most topics covered. Compared to 2012, the analysis of 2021 does not include the 7pm newscast, due to an editorial decision that changed the content of the newscast at that time from a newscast to a debate programme. Thus, for the period under review for 2021, the 11 p.m. newscast was chosen, which presents the conclusions of the day.

The first stage of the analysis was to identify all news items that do not have their own exclusive content produced by Digi24 journalists. We then chose to filter this data (news published on the basis of the content taken) by four other sets of criteria:

Criterion 1: Scope of the news analysed

Criterion 2: Content delivered by public institutions

Criterion 3: Content taken from online platforms or attributed to an "amateur"[57]

Criterion 4: News built exclusively on images taken or with mixed content (both own journalistic content and taken content)

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[56] https://www.iqads.ro/articol/51566/digi24-si-digi24-ro-continua-sa-fie-lideri-de-audienta-si-trafic#, accessed September 2022.

[57] Images noted as "amateur" are conventions among viewers who send images to the TV station and do not want to declare their identity.

Media content analysis, subset of content analysis

Empirical research into the meanings of communication began in the 18th century with theological studies, when the church saw the printing of non-religious texts as a threat to its authority. In 1743, the Swedish state church used content analysis to test whether a body of ninety hymns met church standards.[58]

Since then, such empirical surveys have grown and expanded into many areas "becoming the backbone of communication research".[59] Content analysis involves "a systematic reading of a corpus of texts, images and symbolic material, not necessarily from the perspective of the author,"[60] says K. *Krippendorff*, a communication researcher. Although the term content analysis did not appear in English until 1941, systematic text analysis can be traced back to the Church's inquisitorial pursuits of the 17th century. Probably the first well-documented quantitative analyses of printed materials took place in eighteenth-century Sweden. After the explosion of print newspaper production, public interest in the United States also developed. This is how journalism schools emerged, leading to demands for ethical standards and empirical investigations of the newspaper phenomenon.

Berelson (1952) suggested that there are five main purposes of content analysis:

1. To describe the substantive characteristics of the content of the message;
2. Description of the form characteristics of the message content;
3. Make inferences to content producers;
4. Make inferences about the audience for the content;
5. Predict the effects of content on the audience.

Building on Berelson's work and noting the use of content analysis in disciplines such as psychology and psychoanalysis, Neuendorf (2002: 53)

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[58] Jim Macnamara, 2018, "Content Analysis," in *Mediated Communication*, 2018.

[59] Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, Sage Publications, 2018, p. 10.

[60] Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, Sage Publications, 2018, p. 10.

summarized the four main approaches to and roles of content analysis as psychometric, descriptive, inferential, and predictive.[61]

With the advent of television in the 1950s, media content analysis proliferated as a research methodology in mass communication studies and the social sciences. The present research is based on the technique of media content analysis as a quantitative method. In the 1920s and 1930s, media content analysis was also applied to investigate the content of films produced by the booming Hollywood film industry. Media content analysis was advanced as a systematic method of studying media, notably by Harold Lasswell (1927), initially to study propaganda.[62] Media content analysis has been a primary research method for studying depictions of violence, racism, and representations of women in television programs as well as films, based on the idea that this symbolic content is potentially influential in attitudes and behavior.

The scientific approach to research requires an "a priori" research design, it is actually part of the task of meeting the requirement of objectivity. Professor Kimberly Neuendorf says in *The Content Analysis Guidebook* that "all decisions about variables, their measurement, and coding rules must be made before observations begin."[63] Sampling is not random. Several studies recommend as one of the most reliable probability sampling methods for analyzing weekday media content, such as newspaper articles and TV news, by selecting a sub-sample of certain days or weeks over a period of time. However, sometimes a purposive method focusing on the most relevant media is appropriate. In the case of quantitative content, this usually includes producing line, bar and pie charts, as well as histograms, scatter plots and Venn diagrams. In this way, the data can be queried and reduced to the key findings.[64]

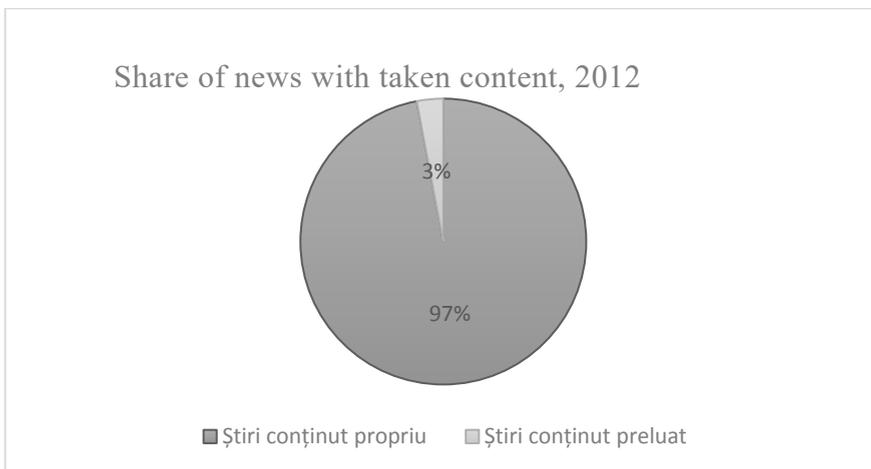[61] Kimberly A. Neuendorf, *The content analysis guidebook*, Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, Calif, 2002.

[62] Jim Macnmara, "Media content analysis: its uses, benefits and best practice methodology," *Asia Pacific Public Relations Journal*, 6(1), 1-34.

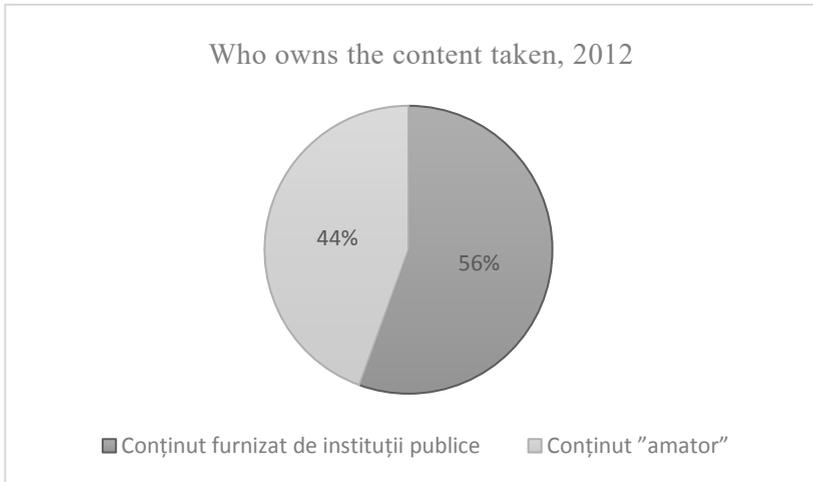[63] Kimberly A. Neuendorf, *The content analysis guidebook*, Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, Calif, 2002.

[64] "Full Text PDF," https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jim-Macnamara-2/publication/ 327910121_Content_Analysis/links/5db12fac92851c577eba6c90/Content-Analysis.pdf, date accessed 26 July 2022, p. 6.

Case study. Content analysis of news journals from a quantitative perspective
Interpretation of data collected in 2012

Forty-three news journals were analysed between March and December 2012, with 602 TV news items reporting on domestic issues. All news bulletins from every Monday during March-December 2012 were monitored. From the analysis, the monitoring and analysis of two days is missing: on 16 July 2012, there was the speech of the interim President of Romania, Crin Antonescu, and on 26 July 2012 the broadcasting on the analysed section was interrupted by the speech of President Traian Băsescu who returns to office and monopolises the TV speeches. A total of 602 news items were analysed, those related to the domestic environment, without taking into account foreign news, weather news or other Monday segments. Only 18 news items with external content were identified, of which only six news items were exclusively external. The remainder were also picks from other sources. In 10 cases out of the 18, the news was made with external content provided by public institutions and one case from a national company (Hidroelectrica). Three stories would not have been broadcast at all if the institutions had not provided footage to journalists. In the case of eight news items, the images were provided by amateurs or not attributed to a source.
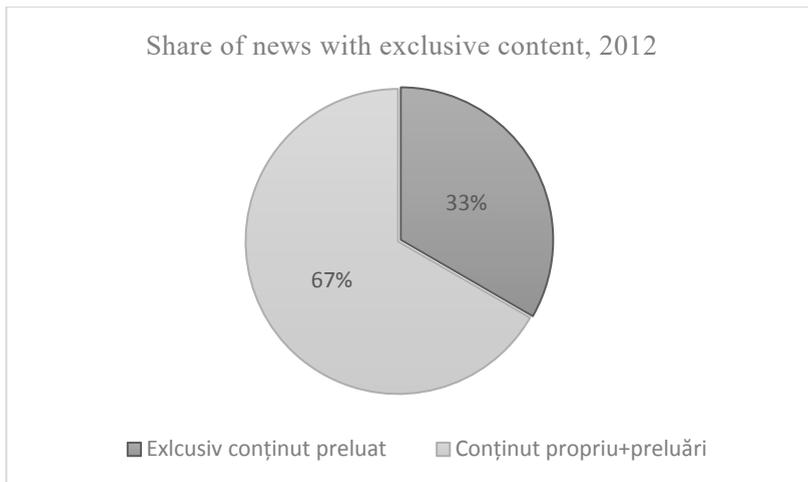

Share of news with taken content, 2012

3%

97%

■ Ştiri conţinut propriu   ■ Ştiri conţinut preluat

Who owns the content taken, 2012

44%   56%

■ Conținut furnizat de instituții publice   ■ Conținut "amator"

3% news items with taken content identified in 2012.
56% of externally sourced content provided by public institutions.
44% of externally sourced content is not attributed to a source.

Share of news with exclusive content, 2012

33%

67%

■ Exlcusiv conținut preluat   ■ Conținut propriu+preluări

Of all news stories with externally sourced content, 67% of them are built on content provided by both journalists and external sources, and 33% of news stories with sourced content are built solely on images collected from external sources.

Interpretation of data collected in 2021

In the 44 news logs monitored during the period March 2021 - December 2021, we identified and analysed a total of 265 news stories. Those that appeared on the domestic news section. Being a period of restrictions and pandemics, much space in the journals was allocated to debates on this area and less to news. Unlike in 2012, when a diary also contained twice as much news in the "domestic news" section. Out of a total of 265 news items, 97 news items were identified as having content taken from other sources than journalists' own production.
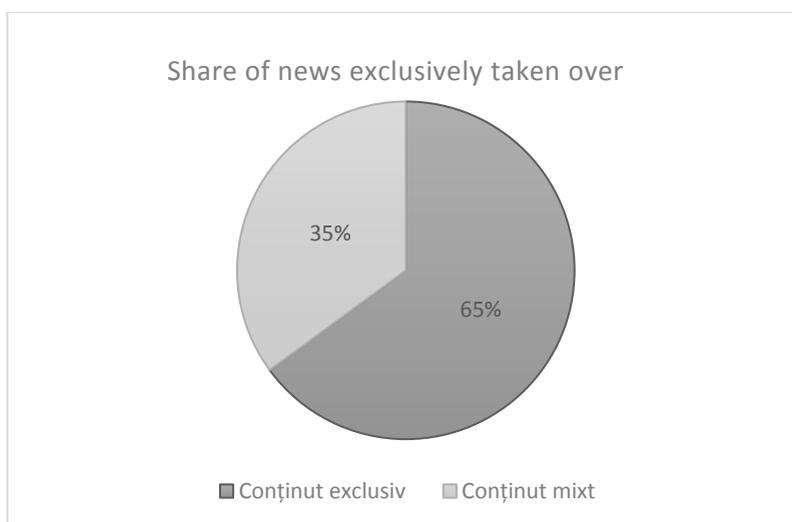
Share of news with taken content, 2021

37%
63%

■ Știri conținut propriu   ■ Știri conținut preluat

Who owns the content retrieved, 2021

39%
55%
6%

■ Conținut instituții publice   ■ Conținut comun   ■ Continut amator
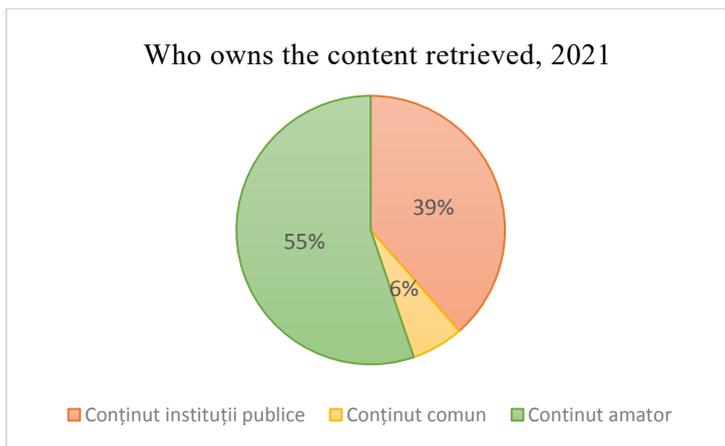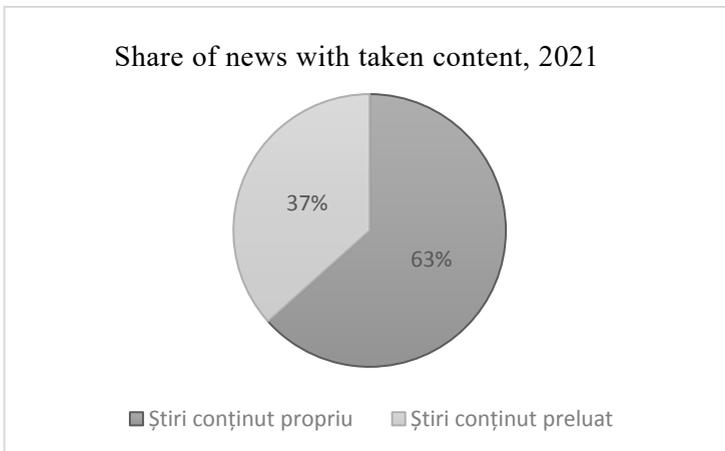
37% of news with taken content identified in 2021.

Content is taken from different external sources: amateur (55%), content provided by public institutions (39%), and shared content, and "amateur and public institutions." (6%)

63 of the 97 news items with content picked up were exclusively from external sources. News that otherwise would not have appeared, because they do not contain any illustrations produced by journalists. In percentages, this means that out of the total number of news items analysed, 19% of the news items would not have appeared at all if no external images were provided.

Preliminary results

Quantitative analysis shows that in 2021, the share of news content taken from external sources is much higher than in 2012. The findings suggests that in 2021 the share of news with downloaded content (without being the work of journalists) increased 12 times compared to the same period analyzed ten years ago.

Tier 1: External content vs. Total content

Evolution of news with externally sourced content 2012-2021
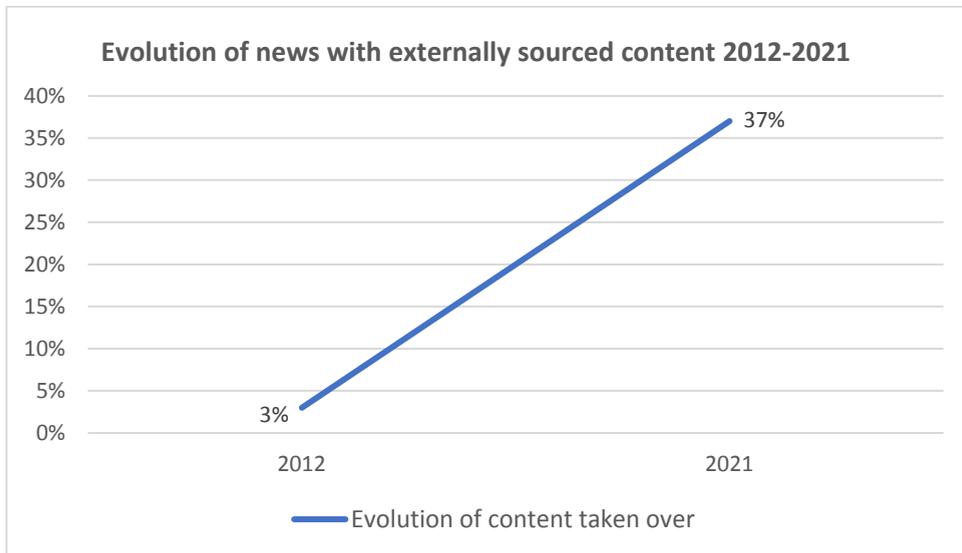
We observe an increase in content taken from external sources in 2021 compared to 2012. In 2012, only 3% of the content of the news logs analysed was from external sources compared to 37% in 2021.

Second tier: Share of news with exclusively external content

Share of news with exclusively external content - 2021
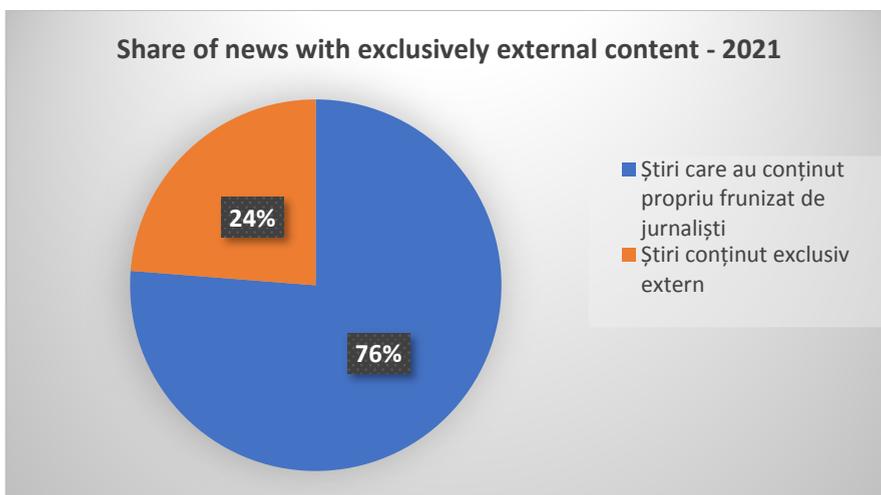
In 2012, there are only 6 news items out of 602 with exclusively external content. By contrast, in 2021, a quarter (24%) of all news stories with sourced content would not have been broadcast because they are built exclusively on content delivered by other entities.

Third level: identification of the source (in the Annex, explanations on content attribution)

Amateurs via Whatsapp or amateur Facebook takeovers. We have 44% of images taken with amateur sources, images posted via Whatasapp or taken with names and surnames of users on social networks. In a third of cases news with external content, images taken from public institutions.

Conclusions

This article has looked at the interference of technology in the creation of television news. From the analysis of the data, we concluded that professionals in the television news industry are influenced by foreign-sourced content. Nowadays, compared to ten years ago, 40% of the content broadcast in news journals is taken over by journalists from third parties, without being the fruit of their work. Journalists have become aggregators of content taken from public institutions through new media platforms, or from viewers through the WhatsApp platform, to an extent that was not the case ten years ago. These primary results outline the hypothesis of a new theoretical model of *agenda setting*, on the ability of journalists to influence the media agenda, and a new model of newsroom workflow.

Our analysis contributes to the literature from which we started by showing changes in *agenda setting* theory. It is the first study in Romania that shows, from an empirical perspective, how new media platforms are included in news production.

Figure 1 Steps for a journalist before the expansion of new media platforms

collect (own production) → verify → disseminate
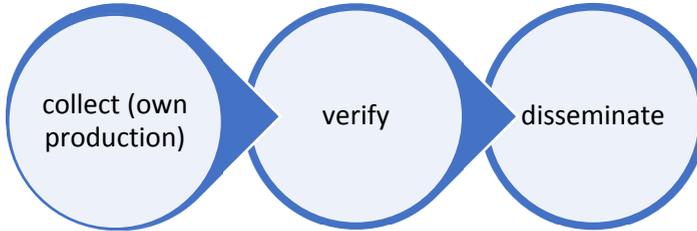
Figure 2. Steps for a journalist in the age of new media platforms

download (to little time for own production) → verify → disseminate
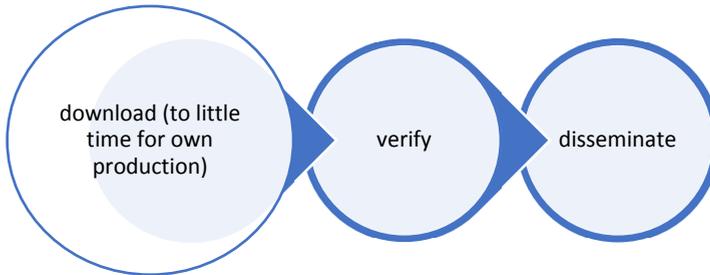
One of the limitations of the research is that the analysis is based exclusively on the media product delivered by a single news broadcaster. The future research agenda could extend the analysis to other types of traditional media vehicle. In addition, this paper does not study the link between the quality of journalistic material and the evolution of the content taken up. Once anomalies are identified, if any, I believe they should be carefully observed. In other words, if there is a link between a decline in the quality of journalistic material as technology interferes with the traditional environment, then the (re)professionalisation of the media industry in Romania should also be addressed. Also, the results are not generalizable without a qualitative analysis to complement the quantitative study. The

future research agenda should include a broader analysis of the intereference of technology in newsrooms and determining the nature of TV journalists' relationship with new media platforms. The interference of technology in newsrooms shows not only the changes in terms of content but also the effects on the journalistic profession.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Tables obtained from monitoring of news logs in 2012 and 2021.
Values assigned to the characteristics/indicators tracked:
Content taken from public source: YES - 1 , NO - 0
Amateur content (via Whatsapp/Facebook): YES 1 , NO - 0
Exclusively from takeovers: 1
Non-exclusive from takeovers: 0
News area:
Event: latest measures taken by authorities, fines, searches, ongoing activities, urgent issues - 1
Non-event - 0

Date	Domain	Source: Institution	Source: Amateur	Exclusive/ no
5 March 2012				
12 March (21) 2012				
19 March (21) 2012				
26 March (21) 2012				
2 April 2012	1	0	1	0
	1	1	0	1
9 April 2012	1	1	0	0
16 April 2012	1	0	1	0
23 April 2012	0	1	0	0
30 April 2012	1	1	0	1
7 May 2012				
14 May 2012				
21 May 2012				
28 May* 2012	1	0	1	1
4 June 2012				
11 June 2012				
18 June 2012				
25 June 2012				
2 July 2012				
9 July 2012				

Date	Domain	Source: Institution	Source: Amateur	Exclusive/ no
16 July 2012	Direct statements			
23 July 2012	1	1	0	0
30 July 2012				
6 August 2012				
13 August 2012				
20 August 2012				
27 August 2012	1	1	0	0
3 September 2012				
10 September 2012				
17 September 2012				
24 September 2012				
1 October 2012	1	1	0	0
8 October 2012				
15 October 2012	1	1	0	0
22 October 2012	1	0	1*	1
	1	0	1	1
29 October 2012	1	0	1	0
5 November 2012	0	1	0	1
12 November 2012				
19 November 2012	0	1*(hydro)	0	0
26 November 2012	PRESENT SPEECH			
3 December 2012	1	0	1	0
10 December 2012				
17 December 2012	1	0	1	0
24 December 2012				

April 2, 2012, 7 p.m. news

> News headline: '*Accused of beating doctor*', CCTV footage, but no source attributed.
> News headline: "*Timis prefecture driver caught overtaking illegally*", images officially attributed to the Romanian Police, from the radar --- a frame from elsewhere, irrelevant, the news wouldn't be given if there weren't those images with evidence?!

April 2, 2012, 9 p.m. news (possibly due to objectives the news was not broadcast at
7 p.m.)

News headline: "*Cardidologist from Brasov, detained by prosecutors*". Images from
the search provided by DIICOT, images officially attributed. Not exclusive footage
from here.

16 April, 19.00 diary

Title "*Isolated after the road collapsed*". A few seconds of unattributed footage,
looked amateur filmed.

Title. Unattributed images from training appear to be from MApN.

April 30, 7 p.m. News - Headline: '*Eight men detained at the border*'. Border images
attributed.

28 May, 7 p.m. news - "*Panic on Romania-Italy flight*". News only from photos,
without a source, from the moment of the intervention

July 23, 7 p.m. log - "*Forest fires*" *headline.* MAI footage, 20 seconds, non-exclusive
just from that made the news.

August 27, 7 p.m. News - Headline: "*Searches at the Pension House*". Source Romanian
Police, + other images

1 October, 7pm news - Headline "*Accused of trying to kill two sisters*", source
Romanian Police, without being exlcuviv just so

October 15, 7pm diary - "*How to make flgranates with money*", Pictures in illustration,
videowall, DGA, not exclusive.

22 October, 7pm news - Headline: '*Russian diplomat injures student, has immunity*'.
Surveillance camera footage, without notification.

Headline: '*Dinamo Club, building engulfed in flames*'. Newspaper photos,
without attribution of source.

29 October. 7.00 p.m. *Newspaper* - Headline "*Bribery on the train*". . R.train pictures +
camera assumed, and own picture**.**

November 5, 7pm news - Reporter live broadcast, video of President Traian Băsescu
via Facebook, Captured from former President Traian Băsescu's Facebook
page.

19 november, 19.00 diary - Headline "*Investments in wind power*", pictures of solar
fields, source Hidroelectrica, a small part, quite irrelevant

3 December, 7pm news - Headline: '*Blizzard causes damage in Constanta*' 2-3
unattributed photos.

December 17, 19.00 news - Headline: *Hundreds of cars stranded at the Ukrainian border*.
Short, unattributed footage

ANNEX 2. ANALYSIS OF NEWS IN 2021

Date. Diary 19.00*	Domain	Source: institutions public	Source: Amateur/ WhatsApp/ Facebook	Weight
5 March 2021	1	1	0	1
	1	1	0	1
	1	1	0	1
12 March 2021	1	1	0	1
	1	1	0	1
	1	1*	1	0
19 March 2021	1	1	0	0
26 March 2021	1	1	0	0*
	1	0	1	1
2 April 2021	0	0	1	1
	1	0	1	1
	0	1	0	1
9 April 2021	***	***		
16 April 2021	1	0	1	1
	1	1	0	1
23 April 2021	0	0	1	0
30 April 2021	1	1	0	1
	0	0	1	0
	1	0	1	1
	1	0	1	1
7 May 2021	None			
14 May 2021	1	0	1	0
21 May 2021	1	1	1	1
	1	0	1	1
28 May 2021	1	1	0	1
	1	1	1	1
	0	1	0	0
	0	1	0	1
	1	0	1	1
	1	0	1	1

Date. Diary 19.00*	Domain	Source: institutions public	Source: Amateur/ WhatsApp/ Facebook	Weight
4 June 2021	0	0	1	1
11 June 2021	1	0	1	1
	1	1	0	1
	1	0	1	1
18 June 2021,0	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	0
	0	1	0	1
	1	1	0	1
	1	0	1	1
	0	0	1	0
25 June 2021	1	0	1	1
	0	1	0	0
2 July 2021	1	1*	1	1
	1	1	0	1
	1	1	1	1
9 July 2021	1	0	1	1
	1	1	0	0
	1	1	0	0
16 July 2021	1	0	1	0
	0	0	1	0
	1	0	1	1
23 July 2021	1	0	1	0
	1	1	0	1
	1	0	1	1
	0	1*	0	1
30 July 2021	1	1	0	1
	1	0	1	0
6 August 2021	1	0	1	0
	1	0	1	1
	1	0	1	1
	1	1	0	1
13 August 2021	0	1	0	1
	1	0	1	1

Date. Diary 19.00*	Domain	Source: institutions public	Source: Amateur/ WhatsApp/ Facebook	Weight
20 August 2021	0	0	1	0
	1	1	0	1
	1	0	1	1
27 August 2021	1	0	1	1
	0	1	0	1
	1	0	1	1
	0	0	1	0
	0	1	0	0
3 September 2021	BN			
10 September 2021	1	0	1	1
	1	0	1	1
17 September 2021	1	0	1	0
24 September 2021	0	0	1	0
	0	0	1	0
1 October 2021	1	0	1	0
8 October 2021	none			
15 October 2021	1	1	0	1
	1	1	0	1
	0	0	1	0
	0	0	1	1
22 October 2021	0	0	1	0
29 October 2021	0	0	1	0
5 November 2021	0	0	1	0
	0	1	0	1
12 November 2021	0	0	1	0
19 November 2021	1	0	1	1
	1	1	0	1
	0	0	1	0
26 November 2021	0	1	1	0
3 December 2021	1	0	1	1
	0	0	1	0
10 December 2021	0	1	0	0
	1	1	0	1

Date. Diary 19.00*	Domain	Source: institutions public	Source: Amateur/ WhatsApp/ Facebook	Weight
	1	1	0	1
	1	1	0	1
	0	0	1	0
17 December 2021	any			
24 December 2021	0	1	0	1
	0	1	0	1
31 December 2021	Ire			

Name of identified news items with taken content:

5 March, diary 23.00

> Title: "Fire in Caraş-Severin", images source: ISU Caraş-Severin, exclusive ISU images

> Title: "Four kids hanging from the car", amateur footage, spokesman interview, recorded by him

> Title: "Truck with 600 pigs overturned", images source: ISU Bistrita-Nasaud

12 March, diary 23.00

> Title: 'Burn patient taken to Austria', images: IGAV

> Title: "Confiscated drugs". Source: Romanian Police/DIICOT.

> Title: 'Dramatic salvage operation in the Black Sea'. Source: GSP Offshore + other images + source: Daniel Năstase

19 March, diary 23.00

> Headline: 'Spring snow, three-metre snowdrifts'. Source: CNAIR + other images 26 March

> Title: "Metrorex strike", source: Facebook/Unitatea Sindicatul Liber din Metrou (only images from here)

> + interview with the prefect

> Title: Meeting between trade unionists and management, amateur images, exclusive here only.

2 April

> Headline: 'Covid-infected doctor caught on the street'. Source: amateur footage / exclusive

> Headline: 'Voiculescu fined for not wearing a mask'. Photos, no source.

> Title: "Cotroceni Palace, illuminated in blue", source: Presidency.ro

16 April
    Title: 'Allegations of police abuse and manslaughter', source: amateur
    images/no other images
    Title: "Romanian girl sold by parents in Spain". Source: Policia
    National/Twitter
23 April
    Dragnea gets his sentence reduced in court. Amateur / non-exclusive images
30 April
    Title: "Child fell from height", images: source ISU Tulcea, exclusive
    Title: "Hundreds of people waited in line to get vaccinated" - amateur
    images + other images
    Title: 'Church consumed by flames on Good Friday', source: amateur
    images, no attribution, exclusive
    Title: fight at Vaslui Civil Status", source: vremeanoua.ro but via private,
    exclusive images
14 May
    Title: "Burnt cars", an amateur image / not exclusive
21 May
    Title: "Two year old child missing from near Cluj", source: IPJ Cluj + source:
    Ziarul Clujean,exclusive
    Headline: 'The weekend started with queues for miles'. Source:
    WhatsApp/Titus
28 May
    Title: "Serious accident in Râmnicu Vâlcea". Source: IPJ Vâlcea, exclusive
    Title: "Heavy rains in many counties", source: amateur images/collection
    Turnu Sfatului
    Source: Facebook/Ora de Sibiu, Source: ISU Mures, Source: amateur images
    2 ORI.
    Title: 'EMA approved Pfizer pent-up children', source: ro Vaccinare
    Headline: 'Ministers say what's in the vaccine'. Source: Facebook/MAE,
    Facebook/Bogdan Gheorghiu, Facebook/Lucian Bode
    Title: "Explosion at a studio apartment cylinder", source:
    Facebook/Dumitraş Claudiu Horea
    ?????????????????!
    Title: "Interlop from Craiova, caught in Mexico. Source: amateur via El
    Universal

4 June

    Title: "Crowded at Timisoara Airport", source: amateur images

11 June

    Title: "Severe weather warning at the end of a storm", amateur images

    Title: "Vâlcea, 30 households affected", source: ISU Vâlcea

    Title: "Bear cub in a courtyard in Sinaia". Source: WhatsApp/ Lucian Grosu

18 June

    Title: "Drunk driver, girl in hospital", source: Alo Iaşi, amateur + source: Iaşi City Hall

    Title: 'Project: aggressive bears can be shot', source: amateur images, unattributed

    Headline: 'E.C. approved first recovery plans', source: European Commission/ photos

    Title: "New illegal garbage shipments",source: Border Police/ exclusive

    Title: "Rats do their will in the Capital", source: amateur images

    Title: 'The family theft method reinvented', source: surveillance camera

25 June, diary 23.00

    Title: "Unbearable conditions in the Sun Trains", source: Ion Vasilache, source: Cecilia Lupan, source: Matteo. - exclusive from these.

    Headline: 'Orban: The office did not make me lose my mind. Source: Youtube/Government of Romania/illustration

2 July

    Title: "Explosion at Petromidia", amateur via Hotnews, source: Agent Green, source: Bogdan Chirea,

    Source: amateur images, source: Radio Eco Natura

    Title: "Fire at Dolj Vaccination Centre", source: ISU Dolj, exclusive

    Headline: 'National road blocked by floods'. Source: Youtube/De Bacău, Source: ISU Bacău

9 July

    Title: "Water tower, demolished", amateur/unattributed images … exclusive

    Title: "Suspected forgery of vaccination certificates", illustration source: STS, non-exclusive, live on replay

    Title: "Afghan accused of murder found by Romanian police officers", source: images from surveillance cameras + source: IPJ Timis, non-exclusive - e beta

16 July

    Title: 'Heavy flooding in Alba', source: amateur images - non-exclusive

Title: "Dozens of snakes, filmed in Timisoara Centre", source: amateur images, non-exclusive
Title: "Delays on the Bucharest-Craiova railway route", source: amateur/unattributed images

23 July

Headline: 'Smugglers caught are free again'. Source: amateur footage, non-exclusive
Title: "Fire at car dismantling", source: ISU Sibiu, exclusive
---ISU given something exclusive -ADICATE: institutions showing their work: what relevance does a fire have.
Title: "Three men attacked by bear", source: amateur images, taken from Facebook/Piteştiri
Title: "What Romanian athletes do in the Olympic village", source Facebook/ Marian Drăgulescu,
Source: Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee/ source: Mihaela Buzănrescu/Instagram/ Facebook: Romanian Table Tennis Federation/ source: Facebook Monica Niculescu, - exclusive

30 July

Title: "Romanian killed by missile on oil tanker", source: marinetraffic.com
Headline: 'Heavy fires in southern Turkey'. Source: amateur images/Facebook/Clone of Rodhos/ Twitter
There wasn't much news on the inside - more like a takeover - it's relevant because if it wasn't for the networks how would this information get out?

6 August

Headline: 'Greece received aid from eight countries', source: Facebook/Istia Edipsos
Source: Twitter/Info Warrier
Title: 'Missed flights due to computer system', source: WhatsaApp/Silviu - exclusive
Title: "A truck caught fire on the way to Botosani", source: amateur
Title: "The locomotive of a train with 80 passengers burned", source: Facebook/Trenuri Pitesti

13 August

Title: "Cîţu, replicaă în immagini pentru contestatari", source: Florin Cîţu/Facebook
Title: "Too drunk to be tested", amateur / Youtube/Objectiv Vocea Brăilei

20 August

    Title: "Experiment on the Death Road", source: Trafictube/Turisca Florin

    Title: "14 more Romanians evacuated from Kabul", source MApN

    Title "Children transported in a trailer", source: amateur via Sibiul Independent

27 August

    Headline: 'Sector 1 rubbish scandal at an end'. Source: Whatsapp/Alex

    source: Whatsapp/ Claudius - exclusive

    Title: "30 years of independence of the Republic", source: Youtube/ Parliament of the Republic of Moldova,

    Source: presidency.ro - ex and iohanis

    Title: " Chased by police, caught in traffic", source: amateur

    Title.

    / source: moto24. ro

    Title: 'Charlie Ottley's Delta documentary', source Wild Danube + others

10 September

    Title: "Congestion at the entrance to the country", source: WhatsApp/0ctavian Cioanu, exclusive

    Title: "Bear, trapped for 12 hours in a fence", source: amateur via Ziarul Atitudinea de Neamț, excl

17 September

    Title: "Journalists beaten in the forest", source: amateur, News Bucovina

24 September

    Title: 'Head of the Environmental Guard, last dismissed', source: WhatsApp/Mihaela Șerban, non-exclusive

    Title: "Waste business flourishes in Bihor", non-attributed amateur images, non-exclusive

1 October

    Title: "Fire at the hospital in Constanta", source: amateur images, non-exclusive

15 October

    Title: "The wheels of a plane exploded on landing", source: ISU Cluj

    Title:" New patients transferred to Hungary", source: MApN

    Title: "70% of Romanians vulnerable to hackers", source: images WhatsApp

    Title: "The pontoon inaugurated by Turcan collapsed", source: Facebook/ Utopia Balcanica

    source Instagram/ long and second / source: Facebook/ Berci Albert

22 October
    Title: "Criminal case against the Bishop of Giurgiu, unattributed source amateur / Youtube/ Cult Culture

29 October
    Title: "Romanians stole the bikes of Italian champions", source: Youtube / ICI

5 November
    Title: "Anti-vaccination sermons at Făgăraş Cathedral" / source: brasov.net / amateur filming
    Title: "Silver medalist, Glinţă", source: YouTube/Snake Eyes

12 November
    Title: 'On-board footage could become evidence', source: amateur footage

19 November
    Title: 'Shop owner attacked with knife', source: unattributed amateur
    Title: "Escaped from arrest, filmed on the streets of Craiova", source: IPJ Dolj
    Title: 'A tram called a conurbation', source: amateur / unattributed

26 November:
    Title: Cigarette smuggling is hard to stop in Romania"
    Source: amateur images + source: images Romanian Police + Border Police
    DISCUSSION: institutions of force are meeting, proactive messages about their work?!

3 December
    Title: "Scandal at the Christmas Fair", Source: Facebook/Sandor Maria
    Title: 'Bottleneck in the Rabla programme', source: amateur images, non-exclusive

10 December
    Title: "Archbishop Teodosie, contradicted by the head of CNCAV", source Facebook/ Radio Dobrogea
    Title: 'Empty canister tree fined', source: Facebook/CNCAV, source: Facebook/Environment Guard
    Title: "Young people caught at the airport with false certificates", source: Bucharest Airport Company"
    Title: "Illegal carmangerie, fined 20.000 lei", source: DSV Vaslui
    Title: "Ice, the enemy of drivers", source: amateur

24 December
    Title: "Holiday messages", source: Facebook/Florin Cîţu
    Title: "Prime Minister Ciucă's message", source: Romanian Government