

the evaluation partnership 



Feasibility study
for the preparatory action
“ERASMUS for journalists”

-

PART 2 - Statistical Review

ANNEXES

March 2011

Feasibility study for the preparatory action “ERASMUS for journalists”

PART 2 - Statistical Review

Specific Contract No 30-CE-0343284/00-24
Implementing Framework Contract No 30-CE-0208146/00-01

Annexes

March 2011

Submitted to:

European Commission
Directorate General Information Society and Media
Directorate A – Audiovisual, Media, Internet
Unit A1 – Audiovisual and Media Policies

Submitted by:

Economisti Associati
Business address:
Via Rialto 9
40124 - Bologna
Italy

with

The Evaluation Partnership (TEP)

and

European Journalism Centre

The opinions expressed in this study are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

© European Union 2011. Reproduction is authorised, provided the source is acknowledged, save where otherwise stated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAIN ABBREVIATIONS.....4

ANNEX A The Survey of Journalists - Methodology And Results5

ANNEX B The Survey Questionnaire..... 14

ANNEX C Media Monitoring and Analysis – Methodology and Results..... 19

ANNEX D Tools for Media Monitoring and Analysis.....58

ANNEX E Bibliography and list of secondary sources.....70

MAIN ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Association of Commercial Television in Europe
CC/PCC	Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries
CPM	Cost per thousand
DG INFSO	Directorate-General for Information Society and Media
E&M	Entertainment and Media
EAO	European Audiovisual Observatory
EC	European Commission
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights
EFJ	European Federation of Journalists
EJC	European Journalism Centre
EMM	European Media Monitoring
EMS	European Media Sphere
EMU	European Economic and Monetary Union
EP	European Parliament
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross national income
HHI	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITVE	International Television Expert Group
JRC	Joint Research Centre
MS	Member State
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEJ	Project for Excellence in Journalism
TOR	Terms of Reference
WAN-IFRA	World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers
WEF	World Editors Forum
WOJ	Worlds of Journalism
WPT	World Press Trends

ANNEX A The Survey of Journalists - Methodology And Results

A.1 Methodology

The Sample. The survey has addressed journalists from all EU27 MS working for all kind of news organisations (print, online, broadcast media, and news agencies). Non-professional journalists and bloggers, as well as PR agency staff were instead not covered by the survey.

The established target was to obtain at least 384 valid answers. For large populations, as in the case in point, this is the minimum requirement in order to ensure an adequate statistical significance of results, i.e. a 95% confidence level with a 5% margin of error¹. This target was broadly met, as the number of questionnaires collected amounts to 574, of which 472 have been considered valid (i.e. completed in full or mostly, coming from professional journalists, working for / collaborating with news organisations, and residing in a EU Member State).

Potential participants were identified using the EJC database. Overall, this includes in excess of 12,000 names and email addresses of journalists working in all Member States and for all types of media. No ex-ante sampling strategy was adopted and all journalists included in the database were invited to participate. The rationale for this approach was twofold: (i) the composition of the 'universe' (European journalists population) is unknown, and therefore a segmentation of this universe in subgroups is not possible; (ii) as highlighted also by the members of the Expert Panel at the kick-off meeting, the journalists' response rate to web-surveys is commonly quite low, and therefore a large number of contacts was deemed necessary to achieve the above quantitative target of responses.

Evidently, it is not possible to assess the extent to which the sample of 12,000 journalists contacted is representative of the entire universe, or, in other words, the potential bias induced by the use of lists that are not randomly-generated. On the other hands, this risk appears largely balanced by three facts: (i) assuming that randomly-generated lists of European journalists cannot be created (in many countries there are no professional registers), the EJC database is certainly a second-best option, due to its unrivalled comprehensiveness; (ii) the validity of the source used was demonstrated ex-post by the well-balanced composition of the sample of respondents as regards nationality, employment status, gender, years of experience etc. (see Section A.2 for further details); (iii) the possible bias, if any, had the only effect of over-representing the categories of journalists who are more likely to benefit from the Pilot Project (i.e. those in principle interested in trans-national matters and inclined to take part to training initiatives).

The Questionnaire. The questionnaire included 21 main questions. Nine of them were articulated in sub-questions, which brings to 62 the overall number of individual aspects that have been investigated. The majority of the questions were closed-ended, but the questionnaire included also eight open-ended questions eliciting respondents' free comments on some key topics.

¹ This means that for each variable measured through the survey there is a 95% probability that the true value for the entire universe is comprised in an interval of +/-5% from the value registered in the sample.

The questionnaire was divided into four headings:

- (i) overview of media and journalism (with particular focus on the ongoing trends and challenges in the industry);
- (ii) professional situation and prospects (more closely focused on respondents' situation, needs, and outlook about the future);
- (iii) the European dimension of journalism (with focus on both respondents' personal experience, and views about the general situation);
- (iv) general information about the respondents (in order to allow the segmentation of the sample into sub-groups).

The questionnaire underwent two rounds of testing. The first draft was reviewed and commented by the Expert Panel during an internal workshop held on May 14. A second version was then developed and tested again on the Expert Panel as well as on seven external journalists from different EU countries. This second testing took place between 25 and 28 May. Based on the results of this second round, a third version of the questionnaire was developed. After its presentation to the Commission at the second Steering Committee meeting few further changes have been brought to the questionnaire, which reflected the indications received. The definitive version (see Annex B) was delivered to the Commission with the revised Interim Report (16 June 2010).

The approved English version of the questionnaire was sent to a professional agency for its translation in all EU official languages (with the exception of Gaelic and Maltese)². The translated versions were further checked by journalists of various nationalities in order to ensure that a proper journalistic 'jargon' was used.

The access to the questionnaire was provided through a landing page hosted by EJC³. The landing page was designed to facilitate respondents' access to his/her preferred language version. The web application was built utilising the survey management platform SurveyMonkeyTM. Before the official launch, several tests were carried out to verify the proper functioning of the application. The technical set-up and testing of the web-survey was carried out between 20 June and 8 July.

Implementation and Management. The Survey was eventually launched on July 15 and remained open until October 15. The promotion of the survey was made through direct and indirect techniques, as follows:

- ➔ potential respondents have been contacted via email and invited to participate to the survey. Contact messages were personalised and mostly drafted in two languages: the recipient's mother-tongue and English⁴;
- ➔ the survey was advertised on the EJC Media News tool - a daily newsletter that is sent via email to thousands of recipients.

² The questionnaire was translated by mother-tongue professional translators of the *IC.DOC* agency - founding member of the *European Language Industry Association* (ELIA). Translations were carried out between June 17 and June 25.

³ The questionnaire could be accessed through <http://ejc.net/erjo> (no longer active).

⁴ In many cases the EJC databases of journalists contain information about the nationality. In some instances the nationality was inferred from the email address area domain (e.g. *.fr*, *.de*, *.pl* etc.). When this was not available the contact email was sent in three languages: English, French and German.

To further incentive participation a sweepstake mechanism was envisaged. The prize, consisting in an iPad, was awarded to an Austrian participant on 17 January 2011.

Standard confidentiality and security features were applied throughout the data collection and treatment processes. The questionnaire left respondents free to decide whether to fill it in anonymously, or to provide their names and contact details in order to participate to the sweepstake. Personal data have then been de-linked from respondents' answers and recorded on a separate file.

A management unit had been established for the design, administration and monitoring of the survey. This management unit was formed by:

- (i) a general coordinator – responsible for the overall execution of the exercise, the management of resources, and the reporting;
- (ii) an IT expert - responsible for the setting up and maintenance of the software;
- (iii) two EJC experts – assisting in the survey design and promotion activities;
- (iv) a research assistant – providing support to send out invitations to potential respondents, to implement promotional activities, and to monitor the progress.

A.2 Summary of Results

PART 1 - OVERVIEW OF MEDIA AND JOURNALISM

1. For what **kind of media / organisation(s)** do you currently work? (If you work for various organisations please distinguish between the main source of income and the others)

	1.1 Main <i>(please tick only one answer)</i>	1.2 Others <i>(multiple answers allowed)</i>
Print media (newspapers and magazines)	225	51
Online website of a legacy media	29	56
Online-only news outlet	34	23
Online news aggregator	3	5
TV	82	16
Radio	65	25
News agency	22	11
Running my own blog / community news site		44
Other	12	18

2. What is the **legal form** of the main organisation you work for? *[one answer]*

Private commercial company	304
Public-service broadcaster	103
Not-for-profit organisation	51
Other	14

3. Approximately, **how many journalists** work in your newsroom? (If your organisation has several newsrooms, please answer with respect to the one you are (mostly) involved in)

Big size organisation (100 or more journalists)	61
Medium size organisation (up to 99 journalists)	151
Small size organisation (up to 15 journalists)	176
Micro size organisation (up to 3 journalists)	44
No answer	40

4. In the past two years, what have been the **major changes** in the main organisation you work for? *[one answer per statement]*

	Increased significantly	Increased a little	Not changed	Decreased a little	Decreased significantly	Don't know / Don't Answer
4.1 Financial pressure on the organisation has ...	260	118	54	4	7	29
4.2 The number of staff has ...	11	64	118	149	107	23
4.3 Outsourcing to freelancers has ...	33	101	155	68	61	54
4.4 The production of original content has ...	36	96	174	92	45	29
4.5 The share of content originated from enterprises/stakeholders has...	26	62	232	28	18	106
4.6 Investments on online content and services have...	93	160	98	30	26	65

5. What do you feel are the **most important problems** facing journalism today, in your country? *[one answer per item]*

	Major issue	Minor issue	Not an issue	Don't know / Don't Answer
5.1 Business / financial pressures	366	77	12	17
5.2 Declining quality of coverage	300	122	34	16
5.3 Insufficient media pluralism	160	171	116	25
5.4 Credibility of media as perceived by the audience	208	181	64	19
5.5 Deteriorating working conditions (e.g. salary, social security etc)	289	138	28	17

6. In your opinion, what is the **impact of the following tools** on journalism? [one answer per item]

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Neutral	Fairly negative	Very negative	Don't know / Don't Answer
6.1 Citizen journalism and blogs	92	236	72	49	13	10
6.2 Social networks (e.g. Twitter, Facebook etc.)	78	198	136	43	5	12
6.3 News aggregating websites (e.g. Google news, Yahoo news etc.)	103	159	119	60	21	10
6.4 New technology platforms (e.g. smart phones, e-readers, tablets etc.)	121	168	117	23	5	38

PART 2 - PROFESSIONAL SITUATION AND PROSPECTS

7. In the past two years, what have been the **major changes in your working conditions and practices?** [one answer per item]

	Increased significantly	Increased a little	Not changed	Decreased a little	Decreased significantly	Don't know / Don't Answer
7.1 My everyday workload has ...	152	170	98	22	12	18
7.2 My overall income has ...	16	110	152	91	86	17
7.3 My working time devoted to online contents has ...	108	161	166	7	7	23
7.4 The number of different tasks I have to attend to has ...	140	204	93	10	8	17
7.5 My involvement in decisions that affect my work has...	75	115	198	35	30	19
7.6 Overall, my satisfaction with my job has...	47	98	134	113	62	18

8. What do you expect to be **your professional situation in the next two years** ?

Assessment	
Much better	50
Slightly better	144
No change	118
Slightly worse	102
Much worse	46
No answer	12

9. What further skills / knowledge / abilities do you feel would be useful to **improve your job prospects**? [one answer per item]

	Extremely useful	Very useful	Moderately useful	Not useful	Don't Know / Don't Answer
9.1 Improve my journalistic skills and abilities (reporting, investigative techniques etc.)	135	143	125	43	26
9.2 Broaden my understanding of the areas I usually cover	150	171	104	26	21
9.3 Improve my ICT skills (e.g. create, edit and upload content on websites, mobile platforms etc.)	156	149	113	29	25
9.4 Improve my ability to create multimedia contents (e.g. audiovisual, pictures etc.)	163	156	105	25	23

10. Did you ever participate in **training and/or worker mobility initiatives** in other European countries? If YES, how **useful were they** for your professional growth and career?

	YES, and it was very useful	YES, and it was fairly useful	YES, but it was not useful	NO, I didn't	No answer
10.1 As a student, I participated in the ERASMUS programme and/or to other student mobility/exchange initiatives	91	20	4	329	28
10.2 As a journalist, I participated in seminars / trainings on Europe-related topics (including those organised by industry associations etc.)	226	128	14	89	15
10.3 As a journalist, I was sent by my employer to a different organisation in another European country for a workers exchange/on-the-job-training initiative	62	18	1	362	29

PART 3 - THE EUROPEAN DIMENSION OF JOURNALISM

11. Can you estimate the **percentage of your working time** usually devoted to the coverage of **news related to European issues**?

Low (less than 9%):	49
Intermediate (between 10% and 49%)	129
High (50% or more)	87
No answer	207

12. How do you assess the **coverage of Europe-related news** by mainstream media in your country? *[one answer per item]*

	Excellent	Good	Sufficient	Not sufficient	Don't know / Don't Answer
12.1 <u>Quantity</u> of news related to other European countries	6	119	133	192	22
12.2 <u>Quality</u> of news related to other European countries	5	100	152	190	25
12.3 <u>Quantity</u> of news related to EU Institutions and policies	7	71	166	202	26
12.4 <u>Quality</u> of news related to EU Institutions and policies	7	72	153	216	24

13. In your opinion what are the main **factors hindering better coverage** of news related to Europe in your country? *[one answer per item]*

	Major issue	Minor issue	Not an issue	Don't know / Don't Answer
13.1 Journalists' preparedness on Europe-related matters	271	134	42	25
13.2 Availability of and access to useful information on other European countries	90	196	155	31
13.3 Availability of and access to useful information on EU Institutions and policies	79	179	178	36
13.4 Journalists' knowledge of other countries' languages	175	194	75	28
13.5 Cost constraints	274	110	50	38
13.6 Perceived lack of interest from the audience	259	138	47	28
13.7 Owners' bias / advertisers' pressures	157	118	133	64

14. How many **work contacts** (e.g. to exchange information, comment news etc.) do you usually have with **journalists from other European countries** on a monthly basis?

None	116
Infrequent (up to 4 per month)	163
Fairly frequent (up to 4 per week)	95
Very frequent (one or more per day)	20
No answer	88

15. Are you satisfied with your current **knowledge** of the following matters? *[one answer per item]*

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Fairly unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Don't know / Don't Answer
15.1 Other European countries' situation in the area(s) I usually cover	39	237	138	28	30
15.2 Other European countries' situation in the fields of journalism and media	17	173	206	34	42
15.3 Other European countries' culture in general	49	235	138	23	27

PART 4 - GENERAL INFORMATION**16. Nationality of respondent**

AT	10	ES	27	PL	17
BE	12	FI	6	PT	23
BG	28	FR	42	RO	20
CY	6	HU	16	SE	15
CZ	7	IE	10	SI	18
DE	21	IT	38	SK	14
DK	10	LT	27	UK	15
EE	8	MT	6	Other	15
EL	39	NL	11	No answer	11

17. Country of residence of respondent

AT	7	ES	26	MT	9	Other	5
BE	32	FI	4	NL	14	No answer	12
BG	29	FR	43	PL	15		
CY	10	HU	15	PT	19		
CZ	10	IE	9	RO	16		
DE	22	IT	31	SE	15		
DK	9	LT	23	SI	17		
EE	10	LU	1	SK	15		
EL	35	LV	8	UK	11		

18. Gender

M	231
F	220
No answer	21

19. Years of professional experience

Less than 5	55
Between 5 and 9	110
Between 10 and 14	101
Between 15 and 19	58
Between 20 and 24	63
Between 25 and 29	24
Between 30 and 34	26
More than 35	12
No answer	23

20. Current **employment status** [*one answer*]

Permanent employee	280
Temporary employee	36
Freelancer	121
Apprentice	3
Other	32

21. EU **languages** known [*multiple answer*]

Bulgarian	31	German	161	Polish	32
Czech	28	Greek	45	Portuguese	41
Danish	22	Hungarian	20	Romanian	24
Dutch	31	Irish	8	Slovak	18
English	452	Italian	119	Slovene	21
Estonian	12	Latvian	7	Spanish	154
Finnish	11	Lithuanian	23	Swedish	31
French	280	Maltese	7		

ANNEX B The Survey Questionnaire

PART 1 - OVERVIEW OF MEDIA AND JOURNALISM

1. For what **kind of media / organisation(s)** do you currently work? (If you work for various organisations please distinguish between the main source of income and the others)

	1.1 Main (please tick only one answer)	1.2 Others (multiple answers allowed)
Print media (newspapers and magazines)		
Online website of a legacy media		
Online-only news outlet		
Online news aggregator		
TV		
Radio		
News agency		
Running my own blog / community news site		
Other (please specify)	[open]	[open]

2. What is the **legal form** of the main organisation you work for? [one answer]

Private commercial company	
Public-service broadcaster	
Not-for-profit organisation	
Other (please specify)	[open]

3. Approximately, **how many journalists** work in your newsroom? (If your organisation has several newsrooms, please answer with respect to the one you are (mostly) involved in)
[]

4. In the past two years, what have been the **major changes** in the main organisation you work for? [one answer per statement]

	Increased significantly	Increased a little	Not changed	Decreased a little	Decreased significantly	Don't know
4.1 Financial pressure on the organisation has ...						
4.2 The number of staff has ...						
4.3 Outsourcing to freelancers has ...						
4.4 The production of original content has ...						
4.5 The share of content originated from enterprises/stakeholders has...						

4.6 Investments on online content and services have...						
4.7 Other / Free comment	[open]					

5. What do you feel are the **most important problems** facing journalism today, in your country? [one answer per item]

	Major issue	Minor issue	Not an issue	Don't know
5.1 Business / financial pressures				
5.2 Declining quality of coverage				
5.3 Insufficient media pluralism				
5.4 Credibility of media as perceived by the audience				
5.5 Deteriorating working conditions (e.g. salary, social security etc.)				
5.6 Other / Free comment	[open]			

6. In your opinion, what is the **impact of the following tools** on journalism? [one answer per item]

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Neutral	Fairly negative	Very negative	Don't know
6.1 Citizen journalism and blogs						
6.2 Social networks (e.g. Twitter, Facebook etc.)						
6.3 News aggregating websites (e.g. Google news, Yahoo news etc.)						
6.4 New technology platforms (e.g. smart phones, e-readers, tablets etc.)						
6.5 Free comment	[open]					

PART 2 - PROFESSIONAL SITUATION AND PROSPECTS

7. In the past two years, what have been the **major changes in your working conditions and practices?** [one answer per item]

	Increased significantly	Increased a little	Not changed	Decreased a little	Decreased significantly	Don't know
7.1 My everyday workload has ...						
7.2 My overall income has ...						
7.3 My working time devoted to online contents has ...						
7.4 The number of different tasks I have to attend to has ...						
7.5 My involvement in decisions that affect my work has...						
7.6 Overall, my satisfaction with my						

job has...					
7.7 Other / Free comment	[open]				

8. What do you expect to be **your professional situation in the next two years** ? Why?

Assessment [one answer]	Please, explain:	
Much better	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Slightly better	<input type="checkbox"/>	
No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Slightly worse	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Much worse	<input type="checkbox"/>	

9. What further skills / knowledge / abilities do you feel would be useful to **improve your job prospects**? [one answer per item]

	Extremely useful	Very useful	Moderately useful	Not useful	Don't Know
9.1 Improve my journalistic skills and abilities (reporting, investigative techniques etc.)					
9.2 Broaden my understanding of the areas I usually cover					
9.3 Improve my ICT skills (e.g. create, edit and upload content on websites, mobile platforms etc.)					
9.4 Improve my ability to create multimedia contents (e.g. audiovisual, pictures etc.)					
9.5 Other / Free comment	[open]				

10. Did you ever participate in **training and/or worker mobility initiatives** in other European countries? If YES, how **useful were they** for your professional growth and career?

	YES, and it was very useful	YES, and it was fairly useful	YES, but it was not useful	NO, I didn't
10.1 As a student, I participated in the ERASMUS programme and/or to other student mobility/exchange initiatives				
10.2 As a journalist, I participated in seminars / trainings on Europe-related topics (including those organised by industry associations etc.)				
10.3 As a journalist, I was sent by my employer to a different organisation in another European country for a workers exchange/on-the-job-training initiative				
10.4 Other / Free comment	[open]			

PART 3 - THE EUROPEAN DIMENSION OF JOURNALISM

11. Can you estimate the **percentage of your working time** usually devoted to the coverage of **news related to European issues**?

[_____ %]

12. How do you assess the **coverage of Europe-related news** by mainstream media in your country? *[one answer per item]*

	Excellent	Good	Sufficient	Not sufficient	Don't know
11.1 <u>Quantity</u> of news related to other European countries					
11.2 <u>Quality</u> of news related to other European countries					
11.3 <u>Quantity</u> of news related to EU Institutions and policies					
11.4 <u>Quality</u> of news related to EU Institutions and policies					

13. In your opinion what are the main **factors hindering better coverage** of news related to Europe in your country? *[one answer per item]*

	Major issue	Minor issue	Not an issue	Don't know
12.1 Journalists' preparedness on Europe-related matters				
12.2 Availability of and access to useful information on other European countries				
12.3 Availability of and access to useful information on EU Institutions and policies				
12.4 Journalists' knowledge of other countries' languages				
12.5 Cost constraints				
12.6 Perceived lack of interest from the audience				
12.7 Owners' bias / advertisers' pressures				
12.8 Other / Free comment	<i>[open]</i>			

14. How many **work contacts** (e.g. to exchange information, comment news etc.) do you usually have with **journalists from other European countries** on a monthly basis?

[_____]

15. Are you satisfied with your current **knowledge** of the following matters? [one answer per item]

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Fairly unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Don't know
15.1 Other European countries' situation in the area(s) I usually cover					
15.2 Other European countries' situation in the fields of journalism and media					
15.3 Other European countries' culture in general					

PART 4 - GENERAL INFORMATION

16. **Nationality** of respondent [_____]

17. **Country of residence** of respondent [_____]

18. **Gender**

M	
F	

19. **Years of professional experience** [_____]

20. Current **employment status** [one answer]

Permanent employee	
Temporary employee	
Freelancer	
Apprentice	
Other (specify)	[open]

21. **EU languages** known [multiple answer]

Bulgarian		German		Polish	
Czech		Greek		Portuguese	
Danish		Hungarian		Romanian	
Dutch		Irish		Slovak	
English		Italian		Slovene	
Estonian		Latvian		Spanish	
Finnish		Lithuanian		Swedish	
French		Maltese			

END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

ANNEX C Media Monitoring and Analysis – Methodology and Results

C.1 Overview

This annex provides additional information on the design and outcome of the media monitoring data analysis (MMDA) carried out in the framework of the Assignment. In particular:

- ➔ Section C.2 contains a description of the methodology adopted;
- ➔ Section C.3 provides an in-depth statistical review of the results obtained;
- ➔ Section C.4 includes additional network diagrams illustrating the overall structure of the European Media Sphere;
- ➔ Section C.5 reviews in details the salient feature of MS Integration in the European Media Sphere.

C.2 Methodology for the Media Monitoring Data Analysis

C.2.1 Overall objective and approach

The purpose of the MMDA is to contribute to the understanding of the current European dimension of news media. In practice, the exercise consists on an assessment of the extent to which the major national newspapers cover stories that are related to varying degrees to other Member States or to the EU Institutions.

The approach adopted is essentially a quantitative one, aimed at measuring the share of stories on matters related to other MS / EU Institutions or containing references to them, irrespectively of their content. In practice, this methodology - which partly builds upon the experience of the JRC's *Newsbrief* service⁵ - consists on filtering the articles published on a sample of major European online outlets on the basis of a series of keywords, as follows:

- ➔ for the coverage of other MS: the name of the country (translated and – when applicable - including case-declension in all languages);
- ➔ for the coverage of EU Institutions: the official name (again translated and including case-declension) as well as a series of possible correlated keywords, such as commonly used abbreviations, the name of Commissioners etc.

⁵ See: <http://emm.newsbrief.eu/>. As for *Newsbrief*, also the MMDA is based on keyword-searches on a large database of online sources.

In order to avoid the possible distortions induced by occasional events that might magnify the presence of one country / institutions in the European press, a sufficiently long monitoring period of three-months have been taken. Of course, this does not eliminate completely the risk of overestimations, but considering that in the international newshole stories rarely have a lifespan exceeding 48 hours, it can be assumed that, in a medium term perspective, all possible deviations get diluted to a point where their effect is almost negligible⁶.

The methodology is also not immune from the risk of ‘false positives’, i.e. the fact that certain keywords may carry semantic ambiguity with them. For example, it is possible that an article about the French novelist *Anatole France* appearing in any of the sources monitored but French ones is attributed to France – the country. However, as far as this happens sporadically, the ensuing distortion of results is definitely marginal. In other words, considering that the number of articles screened amounts to 1.96 millions, and that the stories referring to France amounts to some 70,000, the possible overestimation induced by stories about *Anatole France* is probably negligible. In few cases, however, the errors semantic ambiguity may cause are more tangible. This is for instance the case with the root word “Slovensk-“ that may refer to Slovakia in Czech and Slovak languages but also means ‘Slovenian’ in Slovenian language. This type of problems has been detected by an analysis of possible anomalies in the hit-rate of certain keywords, and has been addressed through *ad hoc* solutions.

The risk of underestimating the coverage of the target subjects is instead very low because the search strings were built so as to seize all possible variants of names i.e. the various declensions and the commonly used alternative names (e.g. Netherlands and Holland; European Parliament and Europarl etc.). For reproducibility purposes, the full list of search strings used is provided in Annex D. It remains possible that other less-used name or phrase variants were not included but, again, considering the critical mass of articles monitored, this cannot affect the reliability of results to a significant extent.

C.2.2 Selection of sources. The selection of the sources to be monitored was done on the basis of a series of criteria aimed at ensuring that the sample adequately represents one country’s newspapers landscape. In particular the following selection criteria were used:

- ➔ **proportionality** - the number of outlets monitored reflects the country’s size. EU MS have been divided into four groups based on their population. Depending on the group, the number of sources selected ranges from 2 for small countries to 10 for big ones;
- ➔ **type of source** - the sources selected are generalist or business online news outlets that are publicly-available. Sport newspapers and infotainment tabloids are instead not covered. National newspapers are the norm, but in some cases main regional newspapers and weeklies with significant circulation in their country have been included;
- ➔ **ranking of sources** - as a rule of thumb, the top-ranking sources in term of audience have been preferred except when the corresponding newsfeed was not available on the search platform or provided unreliable results;
- ➔ **randomness** – when in one country the number of sources satisfying the above criteria was greater than the sample size required, the sample has been selected randomly.

In the methodology submitted to the Commission with the first Interim Report, the proposed sample of sources included 172 titles. It was later decided to increase the number of sources to

⁶ The persistence of domestic stories on the national newshole has evidently much longer tails, but this is not in the scope of the MMDA exercise.

be monitored to 205 in order to offset the possible risk that a certain quantity of newsfeed did not function properly or were deactivated or modified during the monitoring period. In the end the total sources retained for the analysis amounted to 148, broken down as illustrated in Table C.1 below. The full list is provided in Annex D.

Table C.1 - No. of sources selected per Member State

Member States	No. of sources	Member States	No. of sources	Member States	No. of sources
Austria	6	Germany	10	The Netherlands	6
Belgium	6	Greece	6	Poland	8
Bulgaria	6	Hungary	6	Portugal	6
Cyprus	2	Ireland	4	Romania	6
Czech Republic	6	Italy	10	Slovakia	4
Denmark	4	Latvia	2	Slovenia	2
Estonia	2	Lithuania	4	Spain	8
Finland	4	Luxembourg	2	Sweden	6
France	10	Malta	2	United Kingdom	10

It is important to underline that the number of sources selected per country does not have any direct impact on the level of results because the presence of a certain subject in one country's newshole is not measured in absolute terms but as a share of the total articles published.

C.2.3 Data collection and treatment

The platform selected for the online data mining of news outlets is *Meltwater News*⁷. This platform is based on a proprietary system that allows users to elaborate complex boolean search expressions and to download data in the form of matrices with sources and days on the two axes. The platform also enables to customise the level of relevance of results, and in particular to discern when the sought keyword appears in the article's title. Finally, articles can also be consulted via links to the original webpage. This facility resulted crucial for the verification of accuracy and the detection of 'false positives'.

The monitoring period, initially scheduled from 01 August to 31 October, had to be moved back by 15 days, because initial tests revealed that not all the newsfeeds of the sources selected were working properly. Some of them had to be overhauled by the service provider, and in few cases sources had to be replaced. The tests and technical fixes were carried out between mid-July and mid-August, and the monitoring eventually started on 16 August to finish on 15 November 2010.

During the monitoring period, the search strings for the data extractions were prepared and tested. Anomalous peaks and irregularities in the results were analysed in order to identify possible false positives and/or flaws in the search strings. The data-mining work commenced immediately after the end of the monitoring period, and ended before the end of November.

The intermediate output consisted in a Database of References containing for each keyword the number of references found in the monitored sources on a daily basis, as in the example below (Table C.2).

⁷ <http://www.meltwater.com/products/meltwater-news/>

Table C.2 Structure of the DB of References

Keyword:		Germany					
Source:	Country:	No. of References					TOT
		16 Ago	17 Ago	18 Ago	19 Ago	Etc.	
Le Monde	FR	6	6	3	6	..	448
Le Figaro	FR	4	14	17	12	..	947
..	FR	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total	FR	53	85	94	85	..	6,291
El Pais	ES	8	9	13	10	..	1,032
Etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		1,069	1,234	1,036	1,087	...	69,630

The daily references were then summed up and aggregated by country, and the outcome was divided by the total number of articles published by the country's media in the period considered, so as to determine an overall 'hit rate'. In the case of trans-national coverage data, the results were finally organised in a matrix, reproduced in Table C.3 below.

A similar procedure was followed to process the data related to the presence of references in article's headlines. The two matrixes developed were then merged into one, attributing a 2x weight to references found in article's headlines in order to adjust results for relevance. The distribution of hit-rate values so obtained were analysed with statistical and network analysis techniques, as illustrated in the following sections.

Table C.3 – Matrix of Transnational Coverage ‘Hit Rates’ (Adjusted)

		Subject																											
		AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	GR	HU	IE	IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	GB	
Source	AT		1,15%	0,67%	0,27%	0,81%	0,55%	0,21%	0,43%	3,64%	8,42%	1,37%	1,68%	0,71%	3,14%	0,22%	0,23%	0,52%	0,15%	1,19%	1,22%	0,63%	0,95%	0,62%	0,77%	1,94%	1,20%	2,72%	
	BE	0,84%		0,37%	0,23%	0,39%	0,42%	0,12%	0,28%	6,01%	3,62%	0,90%	0,46%	0,72%	2,58%	0,09%	0,20%	0,86%	0,07%	3,37%	0,69%	0,84%	0,42%	0,07%	0,19%	2,43%	0,66%	2,76%	
	BG	1,21%	1,25%		0,62%	1,32%	0,57%	0,54%	0,48%	5,85%	6,35%	4,17%	1,82%	0,99%	4,33%	0,49%	0,49%	0,59%	0,19%	1,57%	2,03%	1,06%	3,36%	0,62%	0,66%	3,27%	1,11%	5,71%	
	CY	0,48%	1,11%	1,06%		0,26%	0,56%	0,20%	0,30%	5,54%	4,83%	18,23%	0,72%	1,38%	2,10%	0,20%	0,13%	0,61%	0,27%	1,07%	1,07%	1,20%	1,20%	0,42%	0,34%	1,85%	1,02%	1,48%	
	CZ	2,02%	0,96%	0,71%	0,35%		0,93%	0,23%	0,74%	3,82%	5,68%	1,62%	1,37%	0,82%	2,35%	0,40%	0,98%	0,27%	0,15%	1,24%	2,84%	0,67%	1,04%	3,84%	0,42%	2,23%	1,07%	2,10%	
	DK	0,47%	0,86%	0,17%	0,48%	0,32%		0,24%	1,69%	3,27%	3,99%	0,88%	0,40%	0,80%	1,37%	0,38%	0,42%	0,45%	0,06%	1,27%	0,75%	0,95%	0,34%	0,11%	0,08%	1,44%	4,47%	3,34%	
	EE	1,00%	0,73%	0,72%	0,35%	0,66%	2,23%		9,04%	3,06%	7,38%	1,93%	1,10%	1,61%	1,66%	6,41%	4,30%	0,40%	0,27%	1,44%	2,69%	0,70%	0,99%	0,53%	0,33%	1,92%	6,25%	3,20%	
	FI	0,64%	1,09%	0,40%	0,21%	0,12%	1,46%	0,74%		4,18%	4,54%	1,18%	1,13%	0,73%	2,87%	0,29%	0,30%	0,21%	0,04%	1,59%	0,83%	0,74%	0,59%	0,35%	0,25%	2,87%	6,68%	2,20%	
	FR	0,35%	1,26%	0,45%	0,15%	0,32%	0,30%	0,09%	0,23%		3,85%	1,14%	0,51%	0,89%	2,80%	0,10%	0,22%	0,70%	0,09%	1,26%	0,49%	0,84%	1,19%	0,17%	0,13%	2,78%	0,64%	3,23%	
	DE	1,19%	1,13%	0,38%	0,15%	0,41%	0,62%	0,14%	0,28%	3,72%		1,04%	0,65%	0,61%	2,23%	0,14%	0,20%	0,48%	0,16%	1,43%	1,33%	0,61%	0,50%	0,18%	0,12%	1,97%	1,14%	2,98%	
	GR	0,87%	1,41%	1,99%	2,15%	0,68%	1,27%	0,22%	0,43%	6,00%	5,77%		1,03%	1,62%	3,67%	0,45%	0,44%	0,53%	0,30%	1,38%	0,90%	1,71%	1,80%	0,49%	0,87%	3,74%	1,54%	2,72%	
	HU	1,75%	0,50%	0,56%	0,17%	1,11%	0,33%	0,21%	0,32%	1,96%	3,25%	0,93%		0,60%	1,37%	0,26%	0,26%	0,15%	0,32%	0,62%	1,41%	0,59%	2,06%	1,80%	0,47%	1,41%	0,65%	1,95%	
	IE	0,45%	1,20%	0,63%	0,20%	0,60%	0,67%	0,18%	0,78%	4,68%	3,11%	1,25%	0,48%		4,40%	0,32%	0,19%	0,36%	0,16%	1,67%	0,76%	1,15%	0,51%	0,83%	0,21%	2,94%	0,81%	7,49%	
	IT	0,35%	0,58%	0,24%	0,09%	0,21%	0,24%	0,29%	0,20%	4,20%	3,22%	1,21%	0,33%	0,82%		0,11%	0,14%	0,23%	0,11%	0,69%	0,42%	0,60%	0,45%	0,16%	0,19%	2,06%	0,59%	2,35%	
	LV	1,11%	1,26%	0,91%	0,53%	1,30%	1,68%	5,42%	2,58%	4,29%	6,27%	1,68%	1,12%	1,67%	2,49%		6,15%	0,47%	0,73%	1,72%	3,12%	0,93%	1,02%	0,68%	0,52%	2,32%	2,78%	1,42%	
	LT	1,04%	1,47%	0,98%	0,42%	1,72%	1,72%	3,03%	1,61%	6,44%	7,32%	2,15%	1,32%	1,34%	4,02%	5,31%		0,30%	0,34%	1,85%	3,76%	0,69%	1,14%	0,70%	0,97%	4,20%	2,36%	6,30%	
	LU	1,26%	5,84%	1,05%	0,55%	0,46%	0,84%	0,32%	0,57%	16,66%	10,51%	1,90%	1,24%	1,79%	4,80%	0,32%	0,38%		0,29%	2,72%	1,39%	2,02%	1,66%	0,65%	0,29%	5,14%	1,79%	4,02%	
	MT	0,84%	2,20%	1,18%	1,22%	0,75%	0,91%	0,47%	0,61%	5,60%	5,36%	2,19%	0,84%	2,40%	10,22%	0,82%	0,46%	0,78%		1,82%	1,35%	1,55%	1,18%	0,60%	0,57%	3,97%	1,21%	5,53%	
	NL	0,40%	2,13%	0,30%	0,11%	0,23%	0,39%	0,12%	0,47%	3,13%	3,35%	0,52%	0,48%	0,57%	2,15%	0,05%	0,11%	0,24%	0,04%		0,68%	0,59%	0,34%	0,14%	0,07%	2,01%	1,09%	2,60%	
	PL	1,13%	1,22%	1,43%	0,24%	2,17%	0,83%	0,44%	0,59%	4,68%	7,10%	1,35%	1,59%	0,84%	3,84%	0,59%	1,32%	0,46%	0,25%	0,96%		0,79%	1,16%	1,05%	0,44%	2,40%	1,18%	3,48%	
	PT	0,37%	0,95%	0,44%	0,64%	0,27%	0,87%	0,16%	0,24%	5,06%	3,20%	1,56%	0,39%	1,34%	1,97%	0,15%	0,15%	0,44%	0,13%	0,81%	0,62%		0,60%	0,19%	0,16%	5,94%	0,69%	3,74%	
	RO	1,43%	1,08%	2,78%	0,52%	1,14%	0,90%	0,33%	0,43%	6,51%	4,70%	1,88%	3,05%	0,72%	4,42%	0,39%	0,38%	0,51%	0,27%	1,55%	1,72%	0,93%		0,74%	0,56%	3,30%	1,07%	4,15%	
	SK	2,36%	0,85%	0,80%	0,31%	6,41%	0,95%	0,20%	0,58%	3,94%	4,54%	2,00%	3,45%	1,98%	2,52%	0,28%	0,38%	0,28%	0,18%	1,03%	1,85%	0,71%	1,06%		0,49%	2,05%	1,13%	2,38%	
	SI	2,48%	1,61%	1,21%	0,44%	1,00%	0,54%	0,81%	0,98%	5,42%	5,39%	2,11%	1,79%	1,57%	5,33%	0,49%	1,03%	0,69%	0,30%	1,66%	2,01%	1,09%	1,38%	0,78%		2,84%	1,36%	4,07%	
	ES	0,37%	0,77%	0,26%	0,15%	0,25%	0,38%	0,10%	0,20%	4,79%	2,94%	1,00%	0,48%	0,93%	2,29%	0,08%	0,37%	0,33%	0,10%	0,88%	0,93%	2,11%	0,76%	0,12%	0,14%		0,60%	3,22%	
	SE	0,33%	0,46%	0,28%	0,15%	0,31%	2,73%	0,23%	1,63%	2,19%	3,24%	0,87%	0,75%	0,97%	1,78%	0,27%	0,17%	0,17%	0,14%	1,64%	0,47%	0,89%	0,26%	0,16%	0,09%	1,75%		3,60%	
	GB	0,43%	1,16%	0,86%	0,32%	0,63%	0,56%	0,14%	0,58%	4,45%	3,17%	0,81%	0,54%	6,19%	4,33%	0,14%	0,34%	0,21%	0,13%	1,44%	0,60%	0,96%	0,56%	0,36%	0,23%	2,96%	0,80%		

C.3 Statistical Analysis of the Distribution of Results

The distribution of total citations can be conveniently approximated by a log-normal (Figure C.1.A and B), with mean $\mu = -4.7619$ and standard deviation $\sigma = 1.0939$.⁸ The geometric mean of the percentage of citations, corresponding to the median of the distribution (e^{μ}), is thus 0.855%, with a geometric standard deviation (e^{σ}) equal to 2.986 (Table C.4).⁹

Figure C.1 – Frequency Distribution

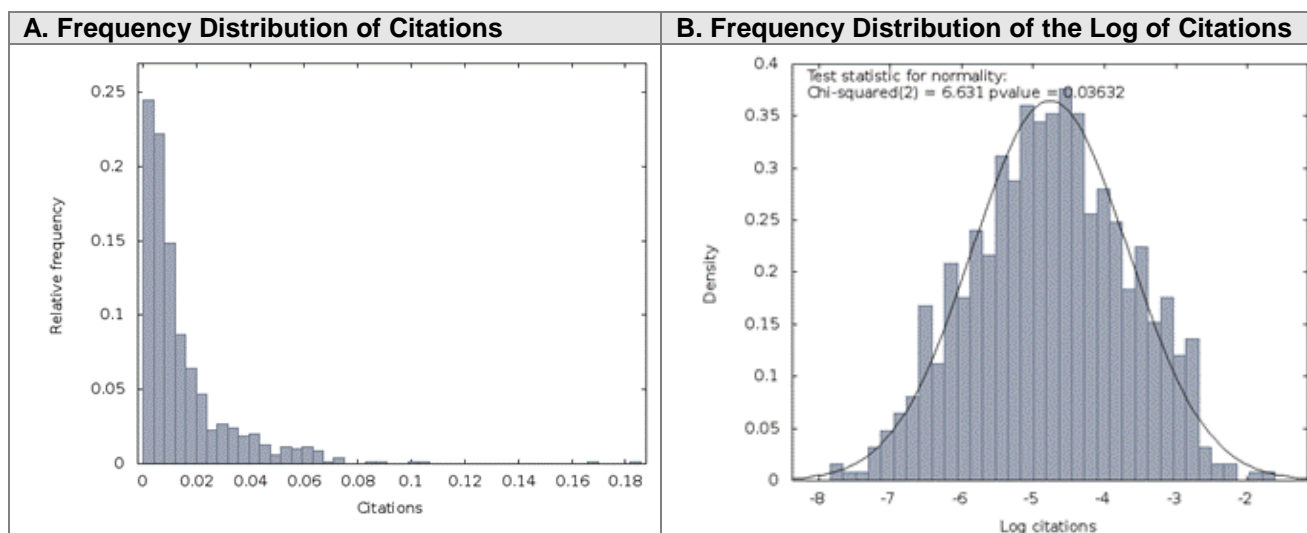


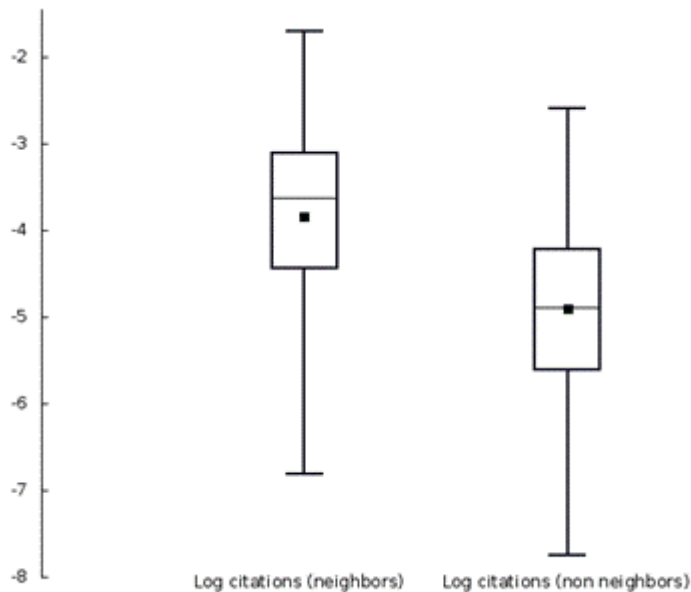
Table C.4 – Summary Statistics

	Geometric mean of citations	Geometric std. dev. of citations	Observations
All	0.855%	2.986	702
Neighboring countries	2.151%	2.874	98
Non neighboring countries	0.736%	2.787	604

The percentage of citations is significantly higher in case of neighbouring countries, and this is therefore a factor to consider in the analysis of integration: the median citation is 0.736% in case of non neighbouring countries and 2.151% for neighbouring ones (see Table C.4 and Figure C.2). The difference is statistically significant: the null hypothesis of equality of the medians is rejected at the 1% significance level by the non parametric Wilcoxon rank-sum test – $p(z > 8.6902) = 0$ –, while the null hypothesis of no difference in mean is rejected by the t-test statistic – two-tailed and one-tailed p-values = 0.0000.

⁸ The normality test rejects the null at the 5% significance level because the distribution is actually platykurtotic (excess kurtosis = -0.4517) and characterized by a mild negative skewness (-0.0427).

⁹ The expected value is instead equal to: $\exp(\mu + \sigma^2/2) \times 100 = 1.55\%$.

Figure C.2 - Box-plots log of citations

However, there must be also other factors affecting the structure of the citation network, because neighbouring and geographical distance are symmetric factors while the network reciprocity turns out to be not so high.

Reciprocity is commonly defined as the tendency of vertex pairs in a network to form mutual connections between each other. In our case, it should be meant as the tendency of country pairs to have relations symmetric in terms of citation weights. By adapting to the weighted case the measure commonly used in the literature for binary directed networks, i.e. the number of bi-directed arcs on the total number of arcs in the network,¹⁰ we suggest the following reciprocity index:

$$\text{Reciprocity index} = \frac{\sum_{i,j \neq i} \min(c_{ij}, c_{ji})}{\sum_{i,j \neq i} c_{ij}}$$

which is bound between 0 and 1.

For the total network of citations the index is not high (0.43). Hence, there could be other (non-symmetric) factors behind the actual structure of the network. Possible candidates are: country sizes (measured in terms of population); economic sizes (measured by the GDP per capita); political and economic agreements (such as, for instance, the Euro Zone made up of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain, i.e. 16 out of 27 member countries of the EU); historical factors.

As for the latter, one should consider: the presence of a common language; the fact that in the past there were, among some central and eastern European countries, a common political ground and the existence of economic agreements, as the COMECON (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia) the strong historical connections

¹⁰ See, for instance, Newman, Forrest & Balthrop (2002), Email networks and the spread of computer viruses, *Physical Review E*, 66, 035101.

linking together groups of countries, as for instance the Baltic States, namely Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Another possible source of asymmetry could be the historical leading role played in the European integration process by the so-called Inner Six: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands.

Finally, an important factor to consider is the time profile of country accession to the European Union. In particular, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia are EU members only since 2004, while for Bulgaria and Romania the EU membership is even more recent (2007). The recent accession could be therefore a factor of a possible lack of integration to control for.

To account for all this factor we have regressed the log of citations against:

- i) the log of population of the source country of the citation;
- ii) the log of population of the subject country;
- iii) the log of GDP per capita of the source country;
- iv) the log of GDP per capita of the subject country;
- v) a dummy for citations between neighbouring countries;
- vi) the log of the geographical distance between the source and the subject country;
- vii) a dummy set to one if a common language is spoken by at least 9% of the population in the subject and source country;
- viii) a dummy for the citations between the Benelux (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg);
- ix) a dummy for the citations to the Benelux;
- x) a dummy for the citations from the Benelux;
- xi) a dummy for the citations between the Czech Republic and the Slovakia;
- xii) a dummy for the citations between the Baltic states;
- xiii) a dummy for the citations between the countries which were members of the COMECON;
- xiv) a dummy for the citations between the Inner Six;
- xv) a dummy for the citations to the Inner Six;
- xvi) a dummy for the citations from the Inner Six;
- xvii) a dummy for the citations between the members of the EMU;
- xviii) a dummy for the citations which have a EMU member as subject;
- xix) a dummy for the citations coming from an EMU member;
- xx) a dummy for the citations with subject the countries which have joined the EU in 2004 and 2007;
- xxi) a dummy for the citations from the countries which have joined the EU in 2004 and 2007.

The data on geographical distances between countries and the existence of a common language spoken by at least 9% of the population are taken from the CEPIL database.¹¹ The data on population and GDP per capita are taken from the IMF World Economic Outlook (2011).

¹¹ The distances are weighted measures built from city-level data to assess the geographic distribution of population (in 2004) inside each nation by using the general formula developed by Head and Mayer (2002) with the parameter

The results of the different specifications are reported in Table C.5. The White test rejects the null hypothesis of no heteroskedasticity and we therefore report robust standard errors

Given the log-log specification, for the continuous variables the coefficients must be interpreted as the percentage change on the relative number of citations produced by a 1% increase in the regressor. To derive the percentage change of the relative number of citations caused by the switch in the relevant state in case of dummy variables, the formula is instead: $100(\exp(b) - 1)$, where b is the point estimate of the coefficient attached to the dummy. When b is small, $100(\exp(b) - 1)$ is approximately equal to 100 times b .

The coefficients have the expected signs. An increase in the population or the GDP per capita of the source country negatively impact on the number of citations, whereas an opposite effect is produced by the population and the GDP per capita of the subject country, and the geographical distance between the two countries.

There is a greater number of relative citations on average between neighbouring countries (+52.6% – +97.6%),¹² between countries sharing a common language (+31.9% – +91.7%); and the former members of the COMECON (+9.3% – +45.7%), with a significant further increase for the Baltic states (+367.6% – +542.8%) and the former Czechoslovakia (+193.8% – +302.1%),¹³ not explained by differences in size, distance or GDP per capita.

The results also make apparent the asymmetries in the integration process, and the mild core-periphery structure of the European information system with: the peripheral role of the countries which have recently joined the EU in the European information system (-34.1% – -54.7% on average of citations to new member countries); and the central role of the Inner Six (+13.0% – +48.9% of citations from the other EU countries).

On the contrary, there is no strong evidence of a significant differential integration process between the members of the monetary union, or of a particular attention devoted to the countries members of the EMU in the EU.¹⁴

Table C.5 – Linear regression model (Dependent variable: log citations)

	Model I	Model II	Model III
Constant	-2.84561** (1.10536)	-3.27952*** (0.892701)	-2.68560*** (0.354681)
Log Pop source country	-0.173783*** (0.0213417)	-0.157534*** (0.0144501)	-0.159443*** (0.0141506)
Log Pop subject country	0.412096*** (0.0211014)	0.412846*** (0.0203056)	0.395696*** (0.0161776)
Log GDP per capita source country	-0.254840*** (0.0646845)	-0.223634*** (0.0358364)	-0.213319*** (0.0338722)
Log GDP per capita subject country	0.0568715 (0.0691449)	0.0600419 (0.0686549)	

measuring the sensitivity of trade flows to bilateral distance set equal to 1. For details see Mayer and Zignago (2006), *Notes on CEPII's distances measures* available at <http://www.cepii.fr/francgraph/bdd/distances.pdf>.

¹² We report the 95% confidence intervals based on the estimates of model II.

¹³ In case of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, since they were also members of the COMECON and are neighbouring countries, the overall 95% confidence interval for the higher citations exhibited – worked out taking into account also the covariance of the coefficients – is: +557.109% – +764.154%.

¹⁴ All the coefficients have the expected signs but are not significant.

	Model I	Model II	Model III
Log Weighted distance	-0.222192*** (0.0485934)	-0.197102*** (0.0434328)	-0.197158*** (0.0422966)
Neighbouring countries	0.544125*** (0.0660964)	0.552102*** (0.0658610)	0.562005*** (0.0651375)
Common language	0.459841*** (0.100820)	0.463875*** (0.0952171)	0.496768*** (0.0914753)
Between Benelux	0.102024 (0.172970)		
To Benelux	-0.0839539 (0.0954229)		
From Benelux	-0.431925*** (0.0735259)	-0.420335*** (0.0718063)	-0.442108*** (0.0721369)
Former Czechoslovakia	1.25255*** (0.0990224)	1.23473*** (0.0799212)	1.24778*** (0.0818148)
Baltic states	1.68368*** (0.0848468)	1.70159*** (0.0810376)	1.68381*** (0.0798293)
COMECON former members	0.239447*** (0.0877481)	0.232796*** (0.0730634)	0.233379*** (0.0720376)
Between Inner Six	0.0747020 (0.0962505)	0.0929705 (0.0935168)	
To Inner Six	0.262080*** (0.0749614)	0.259878*** (0.0703365)	0.319830*** (0.0623391)
From Inner Six	0.172754** (0.0811996)	-0.226508*** (0.0631797)	-0.195833*** (0.0575035)
Between EMU members	0.0652875 (0.0909681)	0.0667530 (0.0473167)	
To EMU members	0.00777615 (0.0793075)		
From EMU members	-0.0174296 (0.0821165)		
To EU last members (2004-07)	-0.609356*** (0.0998615)	-0.604651*** (0.0952706)	-0.694141*** (0.0517300)
From EU last members (2004-07)	-0.0658543 (0.0934967)		
Observations	702	702	702
Adjusted R-squared	0.805464	0.806547	0.806300
<i>Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors (variant HC1) in parenthesis. Significance levels: *** 1%; ** 5%; * 10%.</i>			

C.4 Network Representations of European Media Sphere

This paragraph includes some additional graphs that complement the network analysis of the European Media Sphere provided in Section 4.2 of the main report. The diagrams have been elaborated with *Pajek* software. The salient features of the three diagrams provided are as follows:

- Figure C.4 – it illustrates the overall integration of MS (sum of average inward and outward coverage rates) in the EMS and the weight of links, irrespectively of their direction;
- Figure C.5 - it shows the net balance between inward and outward coverage for both MS on the whole and single links between two countries;
- Figure C.6 – same as Figure C.5 but based on references found in article’s titles.

Figure C.4 – Overall weight of MS and links (inward and outward)

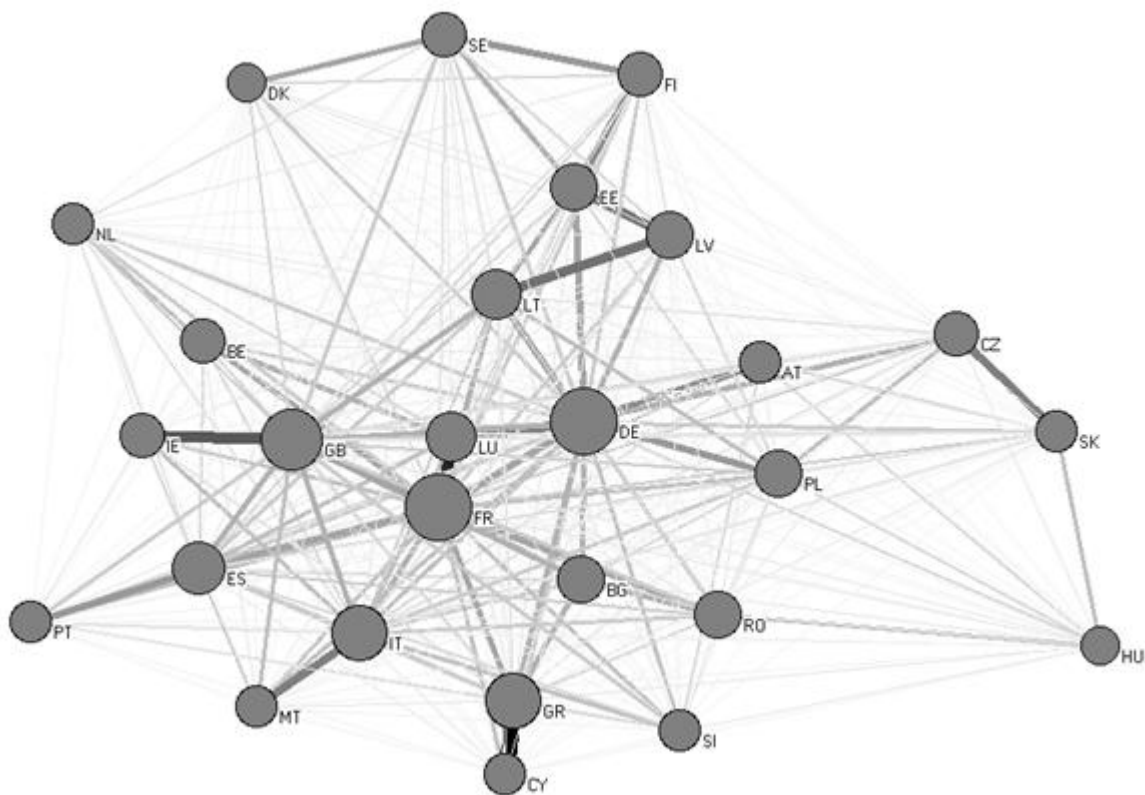


Figure C.5 – Net balance between inward and outward coverage rates (overall)

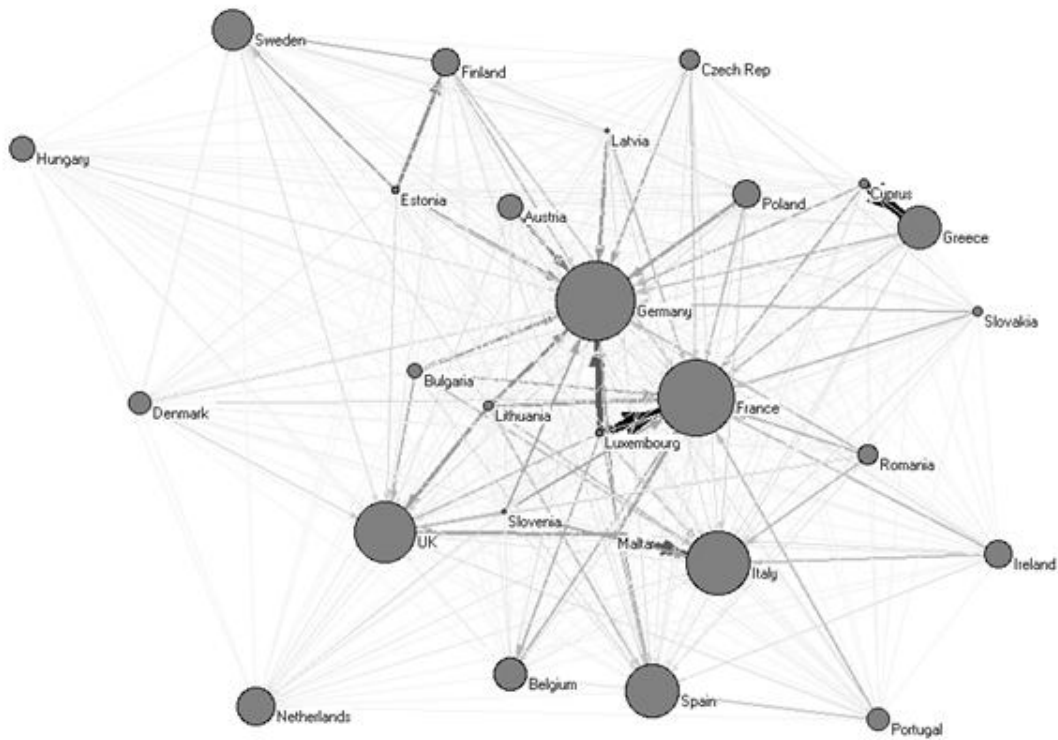
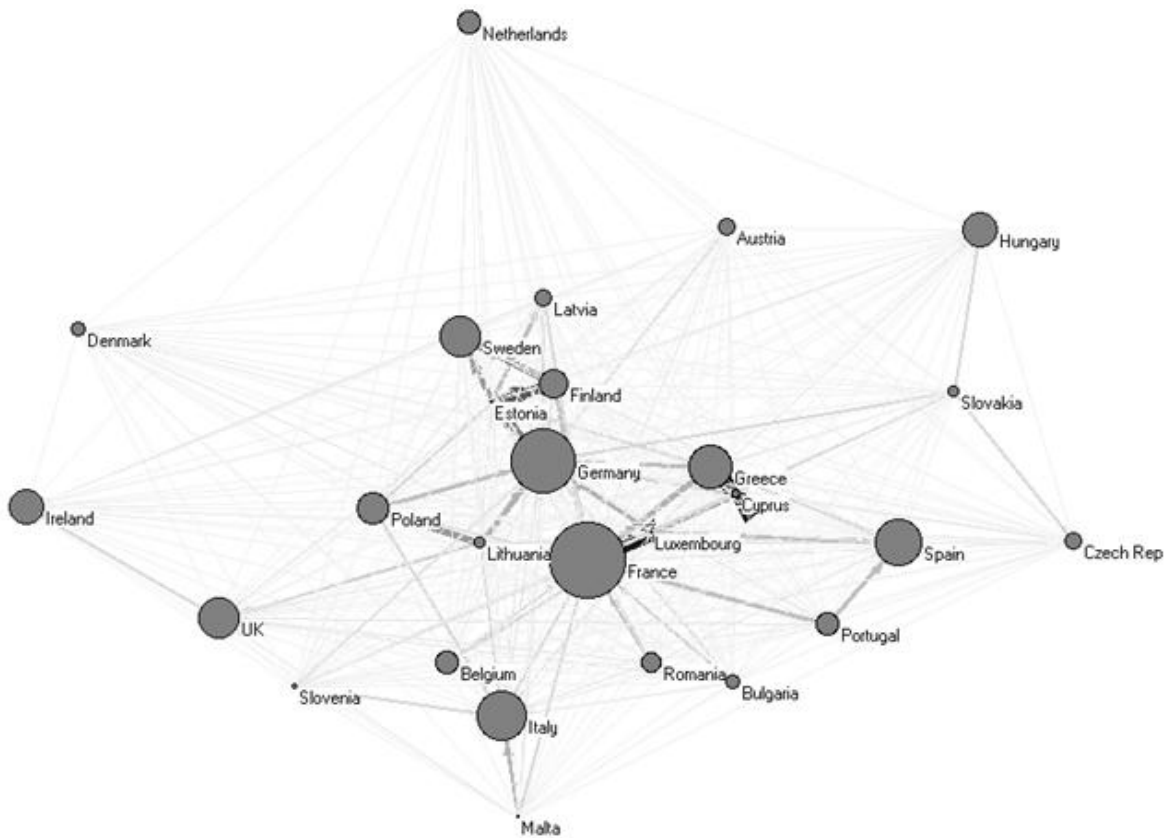


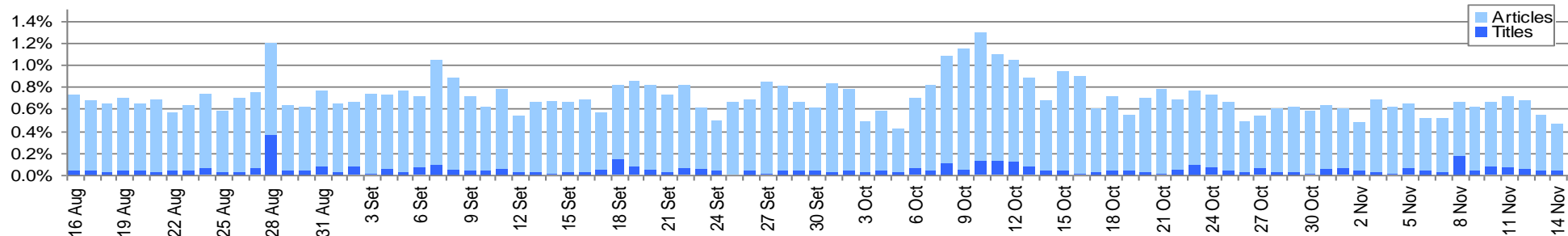
Figure C.6 – Net balance between inward and outward coverage rates (articles' title)



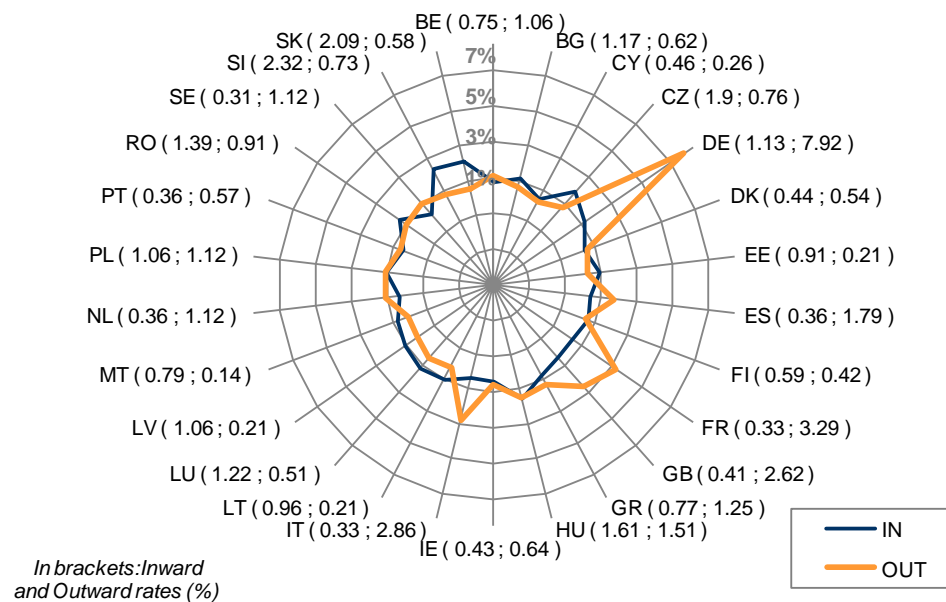
C.4 MS Integration in the European Media Sphere - Salient Features

1. AUSTRIA

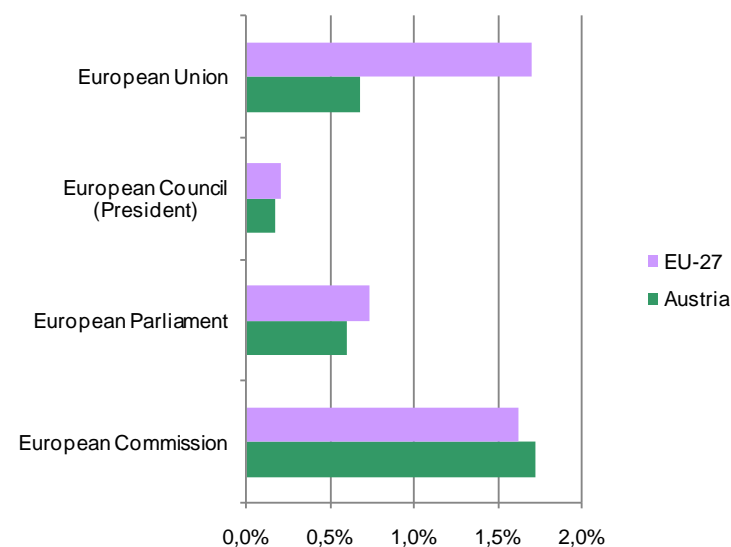
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

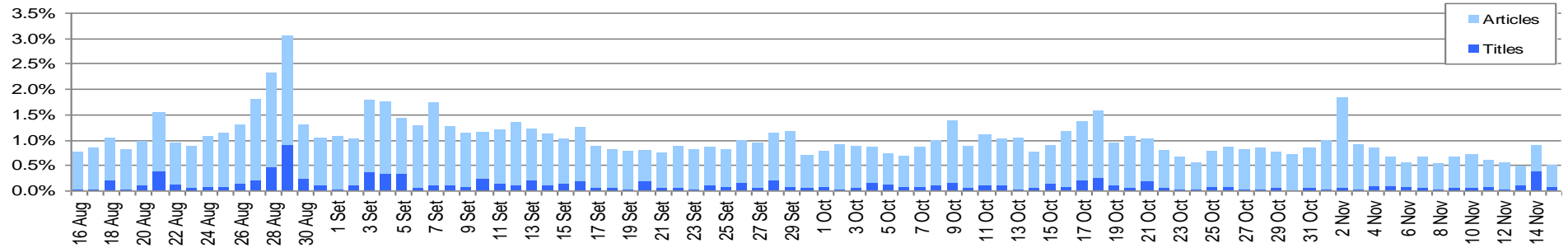


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

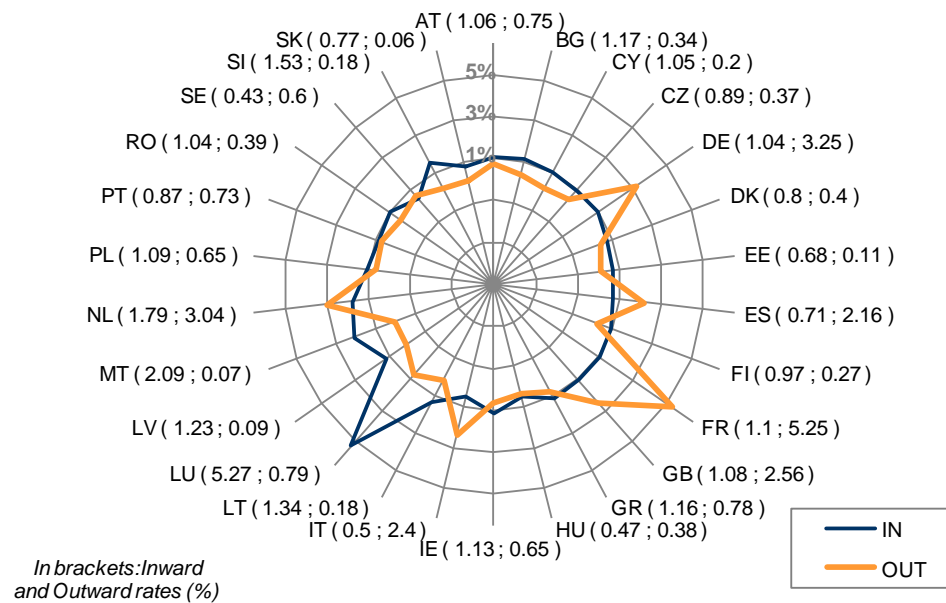


2. BELGIUM

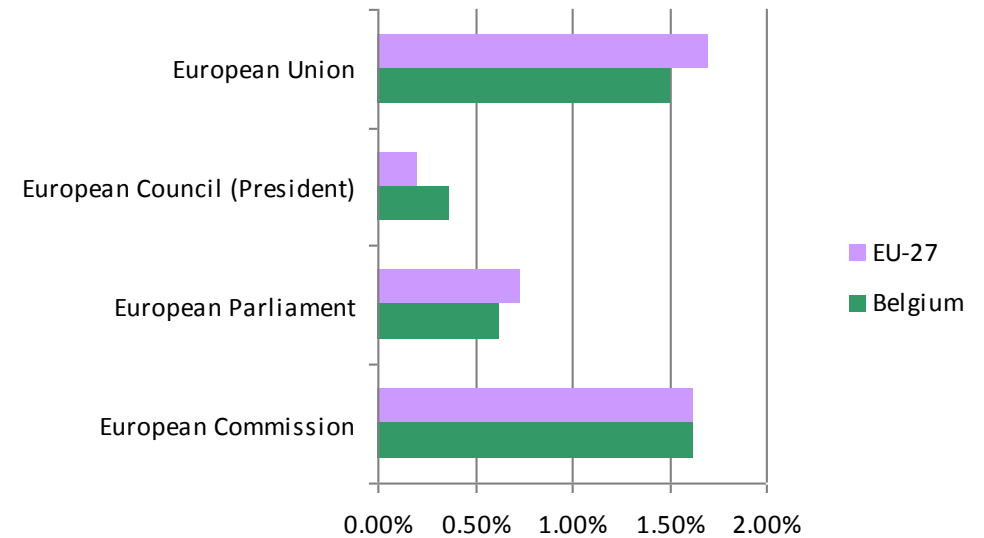
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

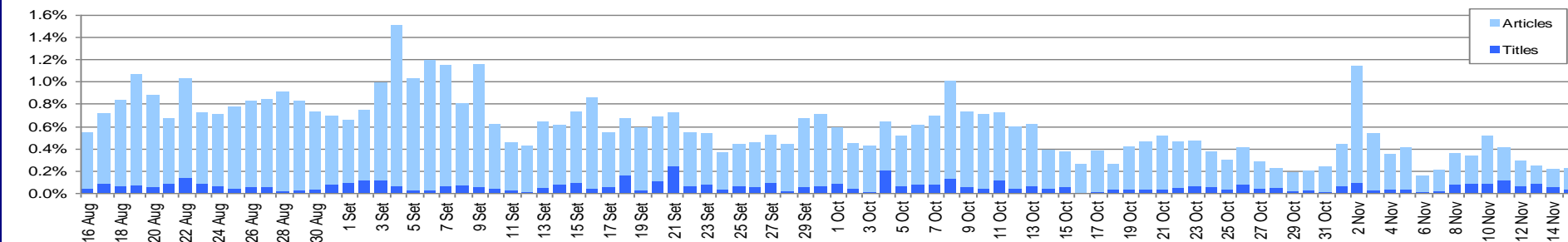


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

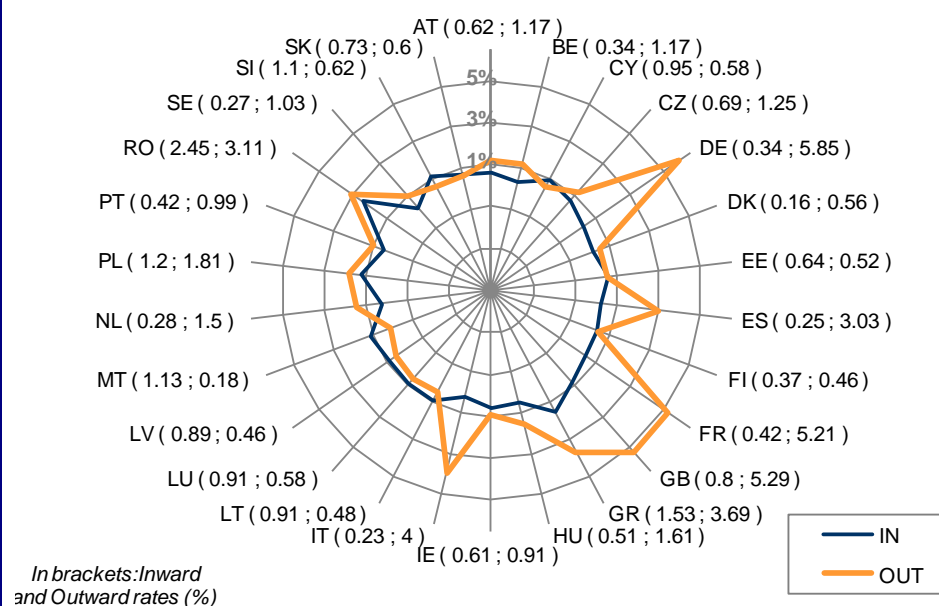


3. BULGARIA

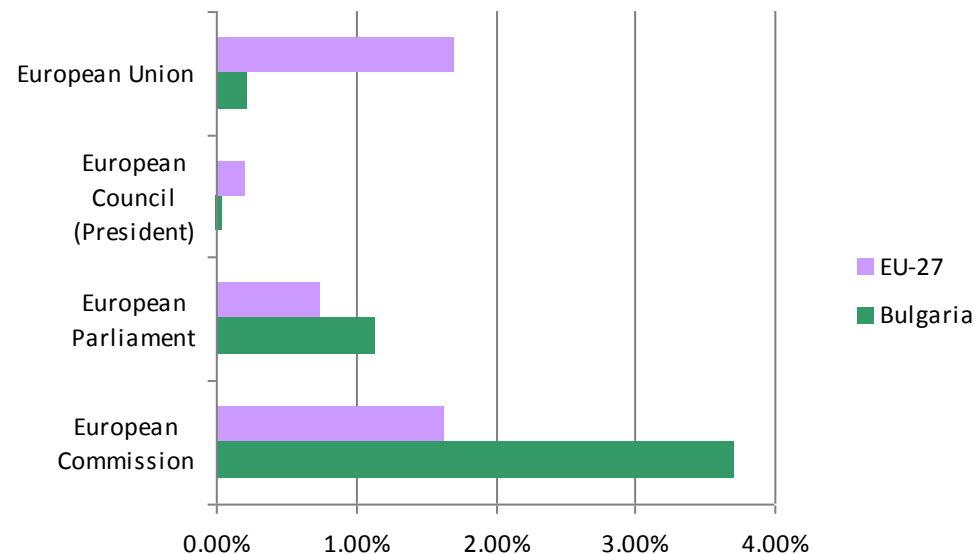
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

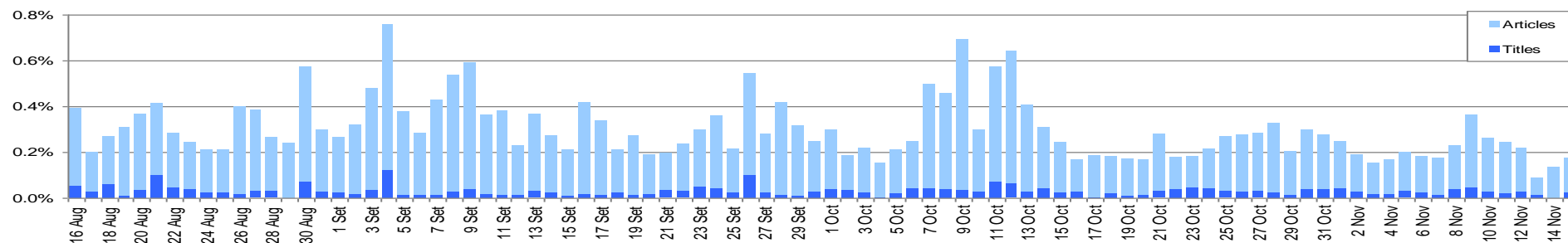


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

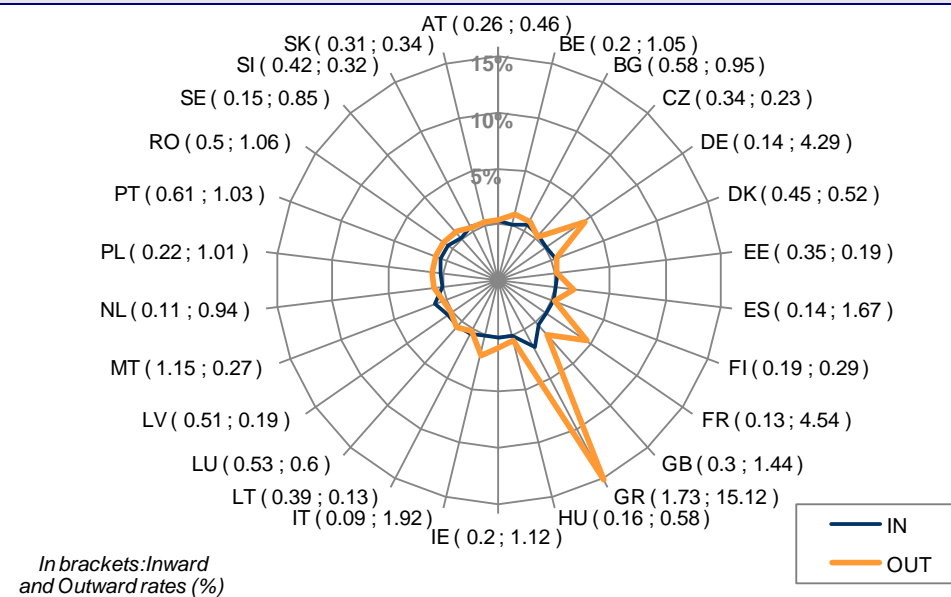


4. CYPRUS

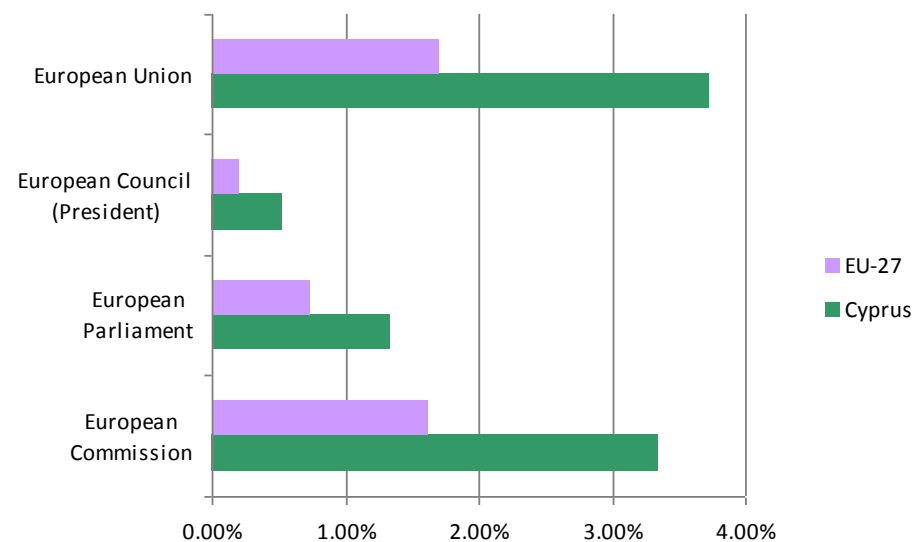
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

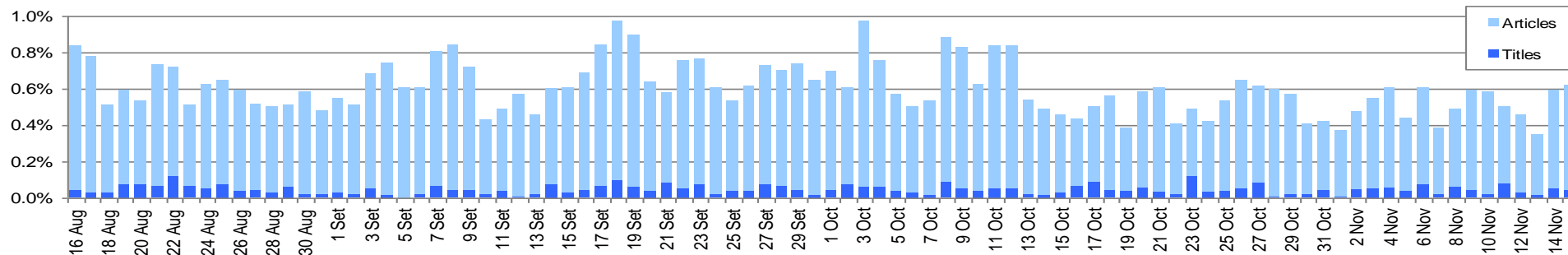


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

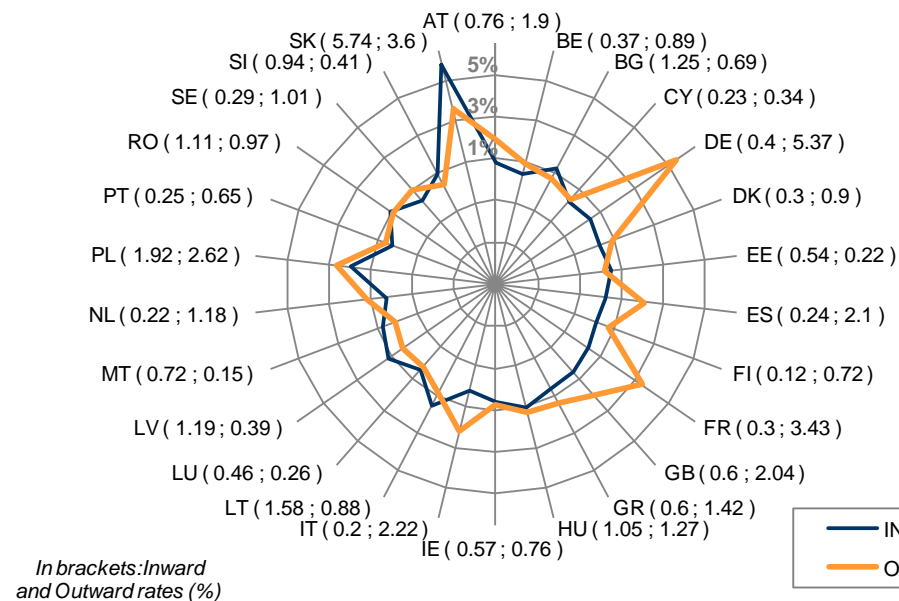


5. CZECH REPUBLIK

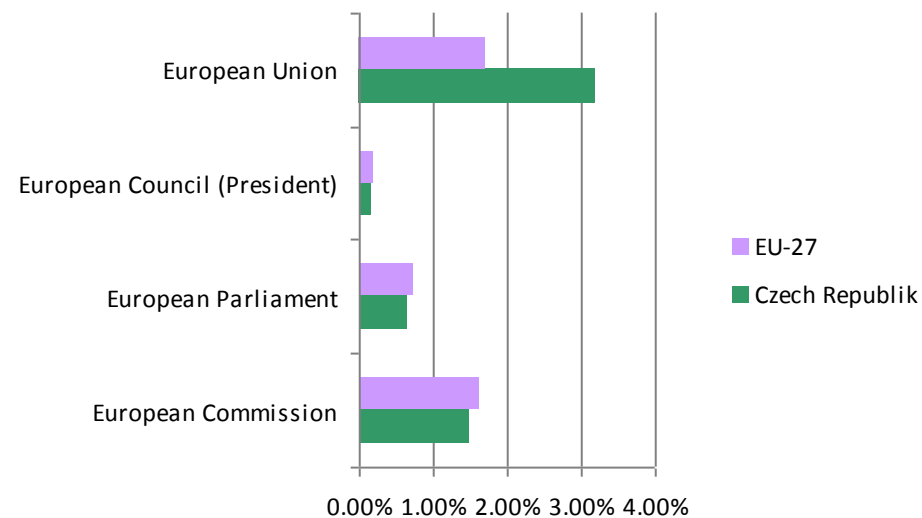
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

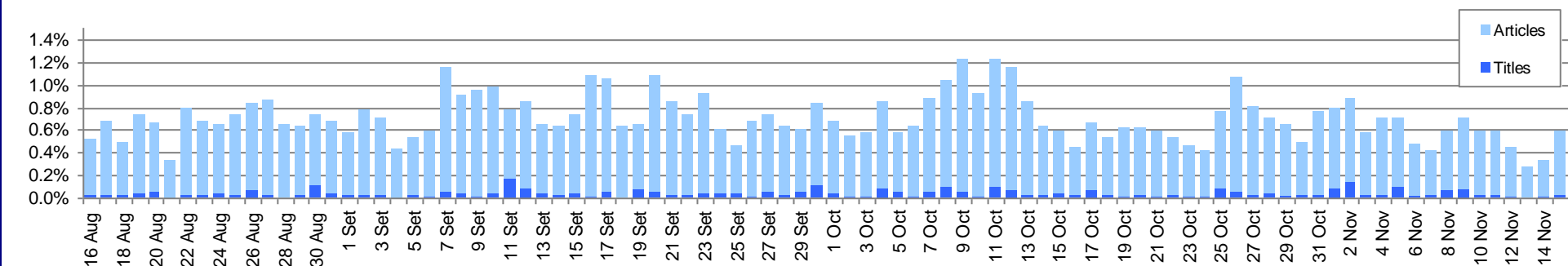


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

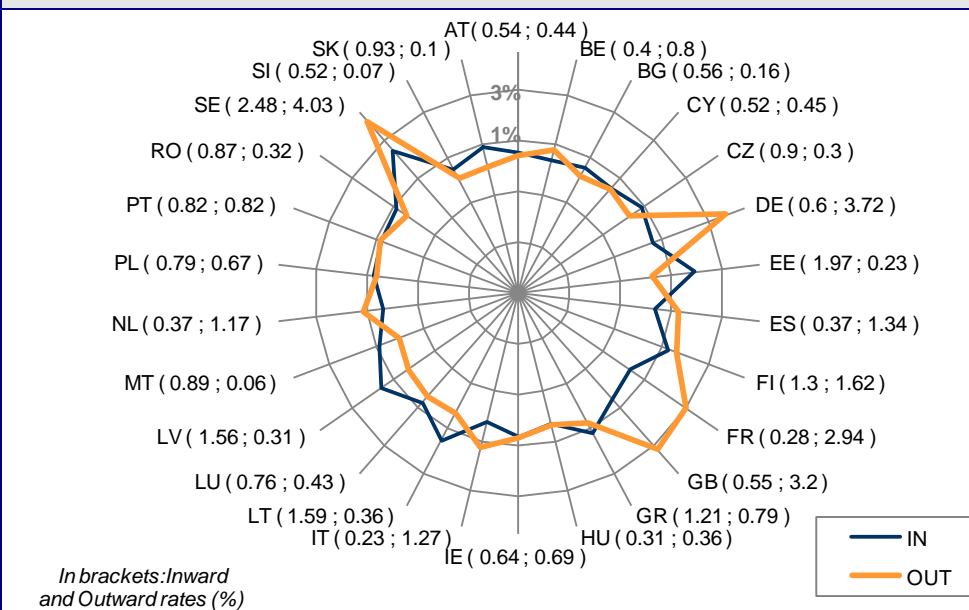


6. DENMARK

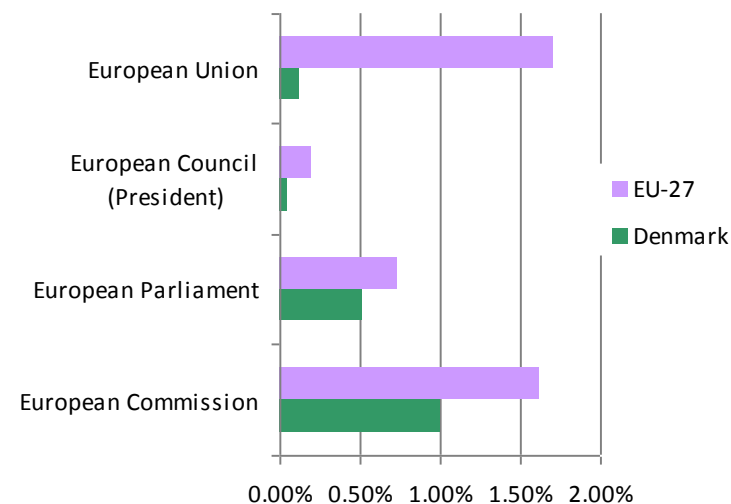
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

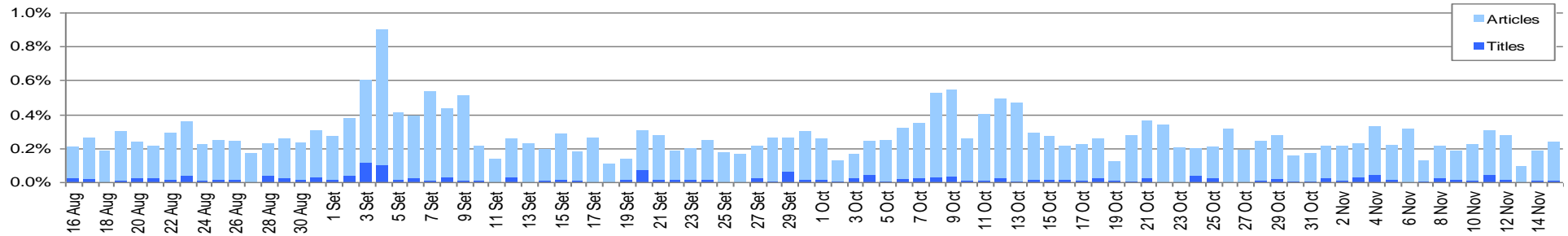


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

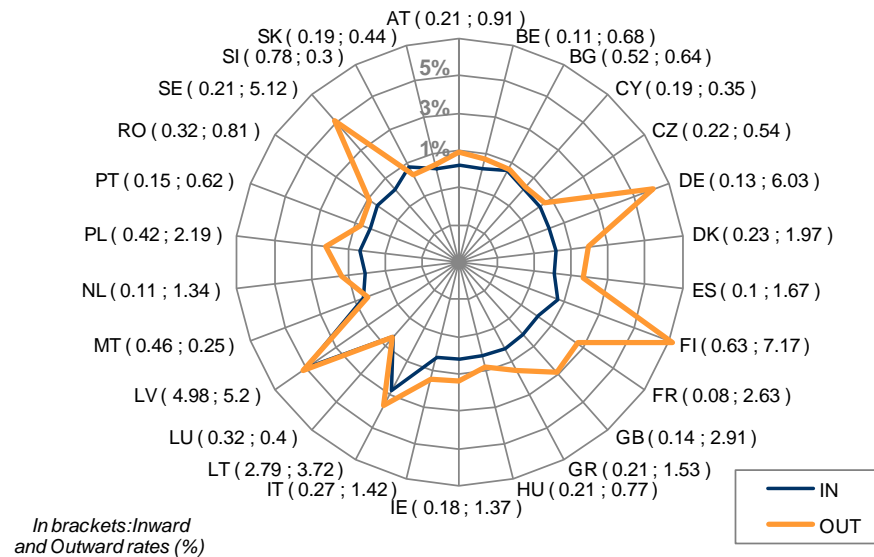


7. ESTONIA

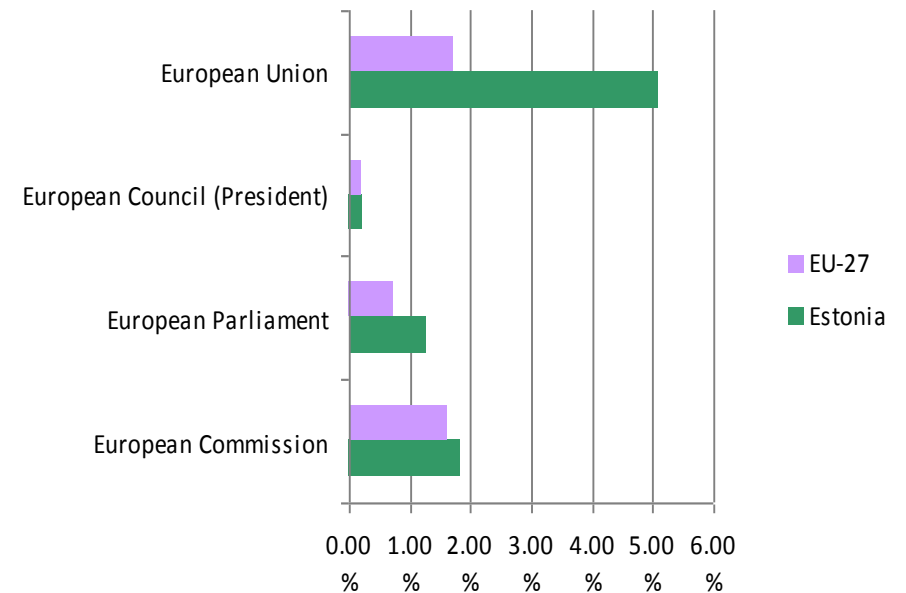
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

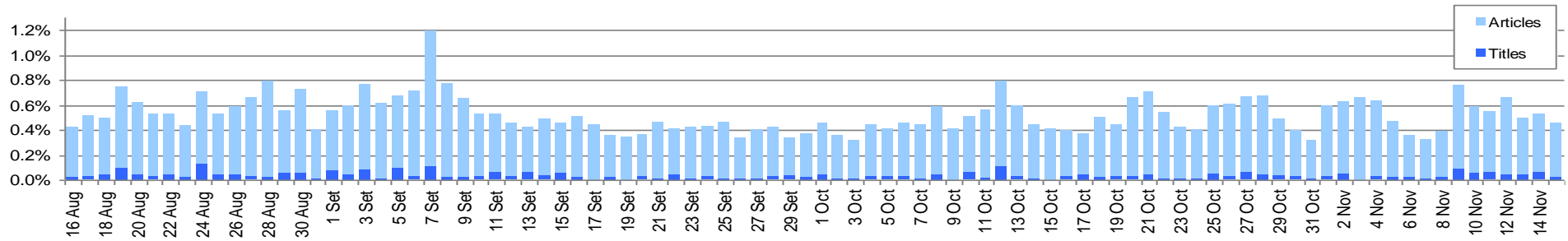


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

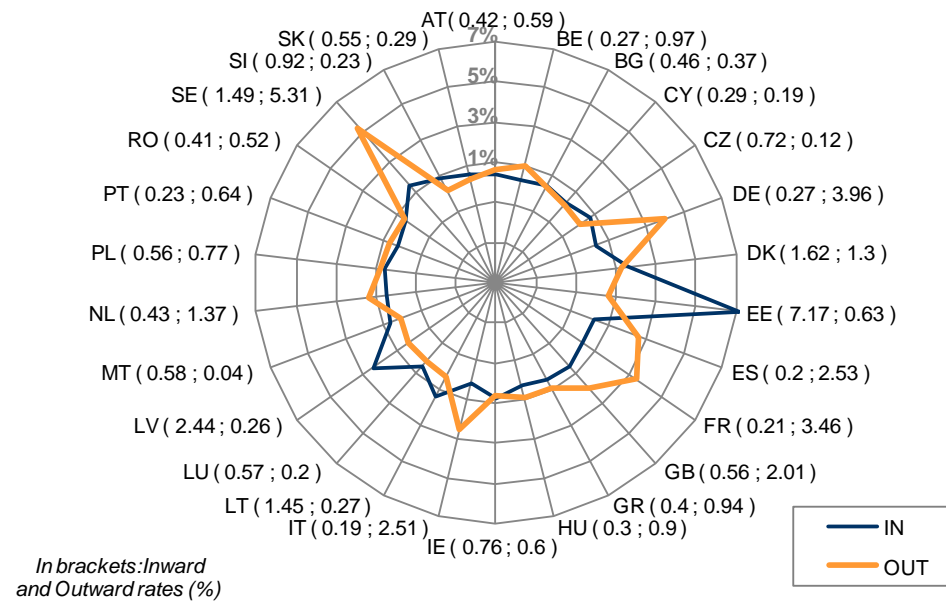


8. FINLAND

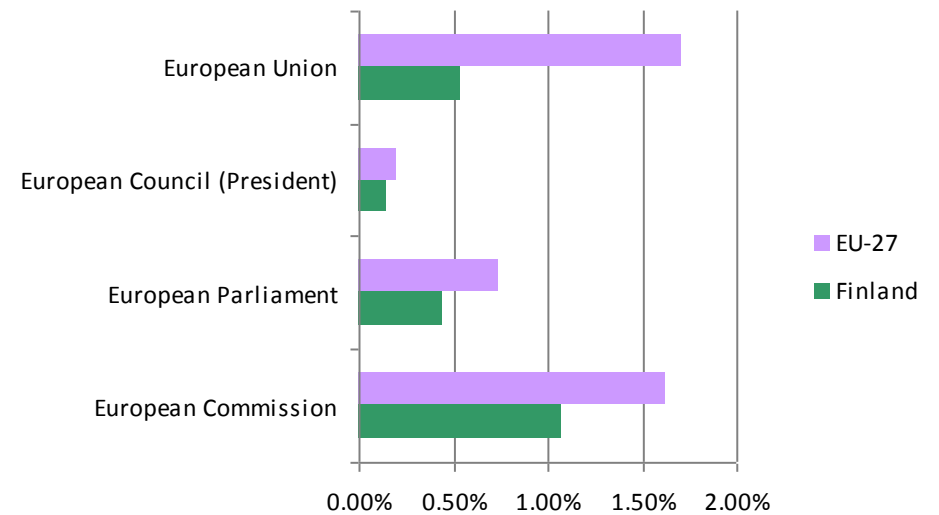
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

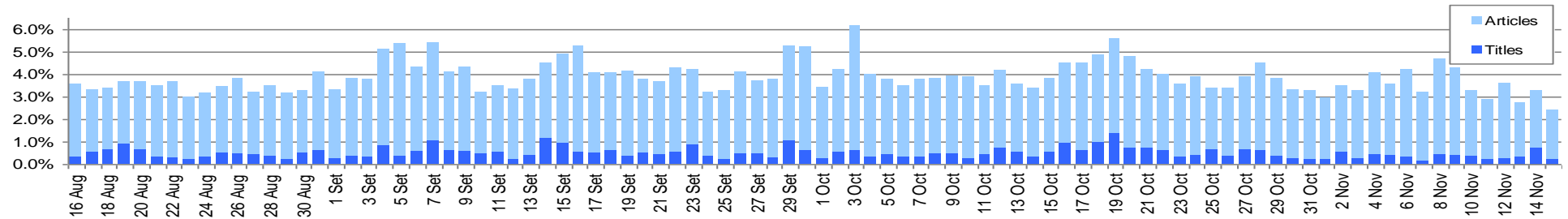


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

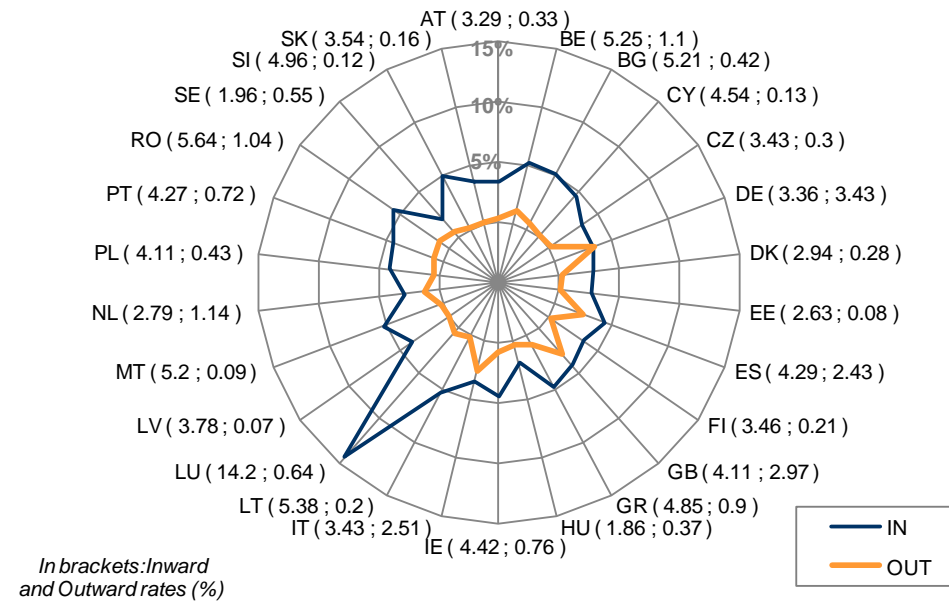


9. FRANCE

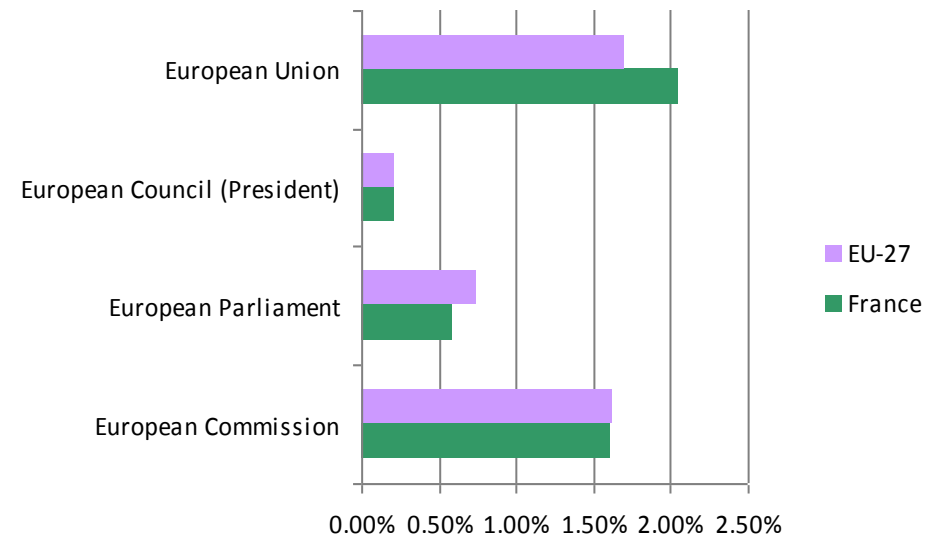
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

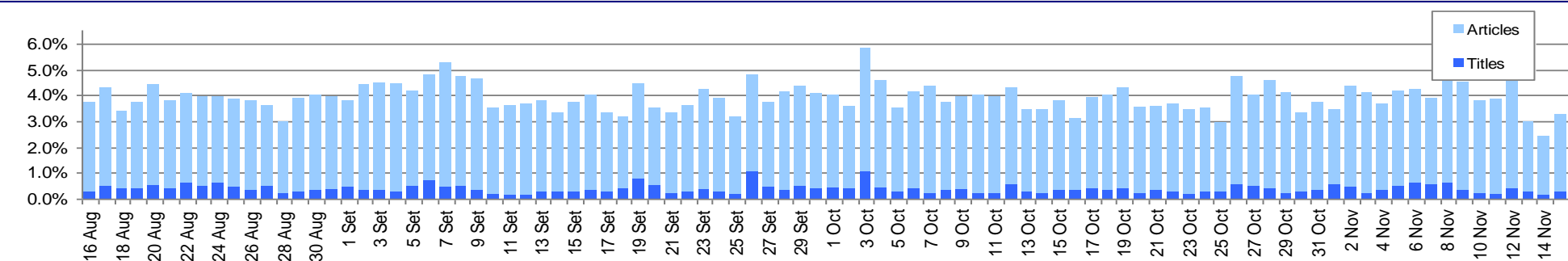


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

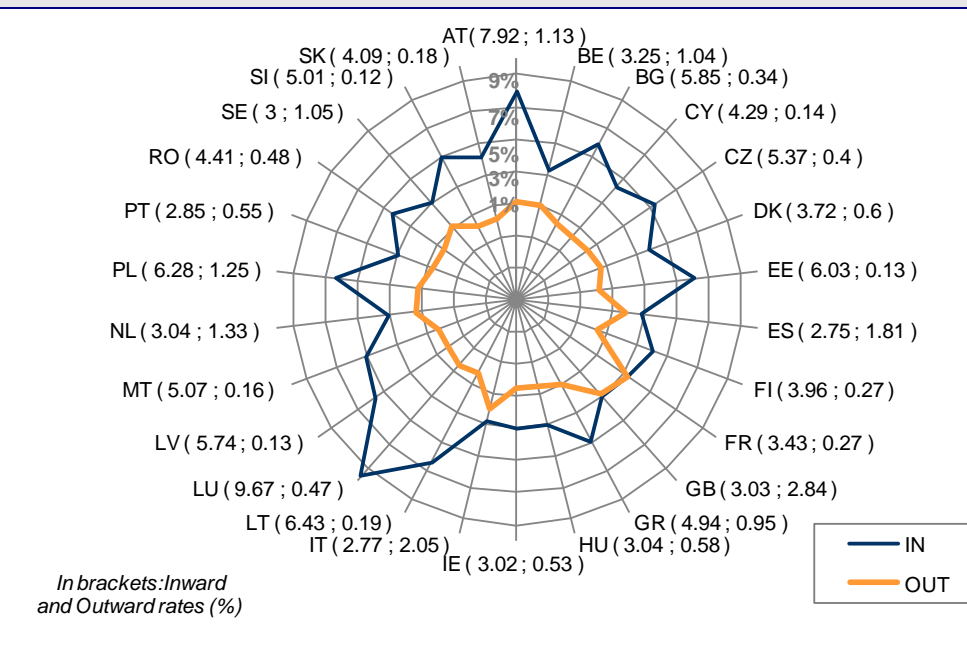


10. GERMANY

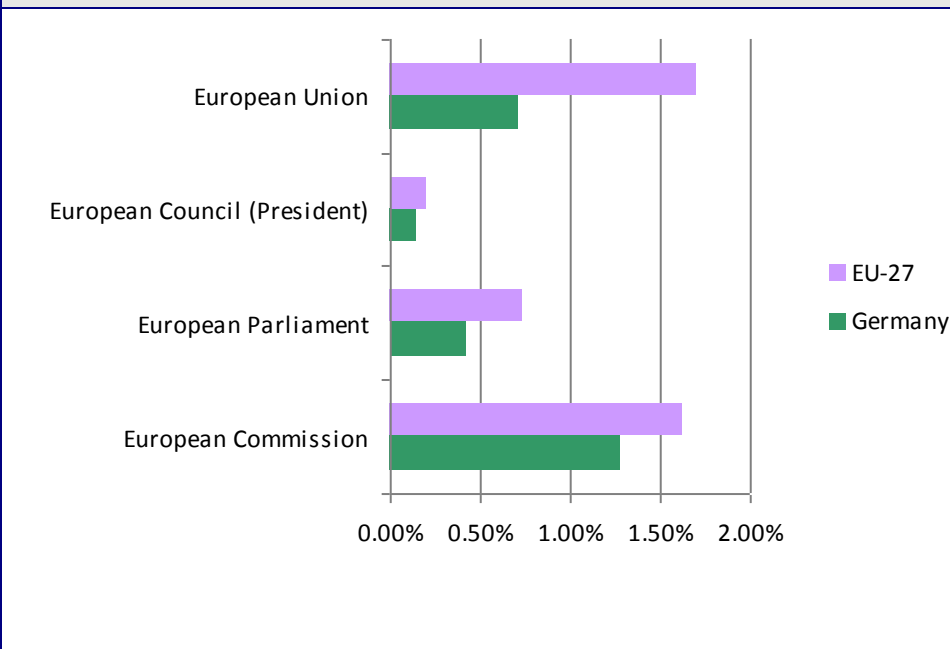
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

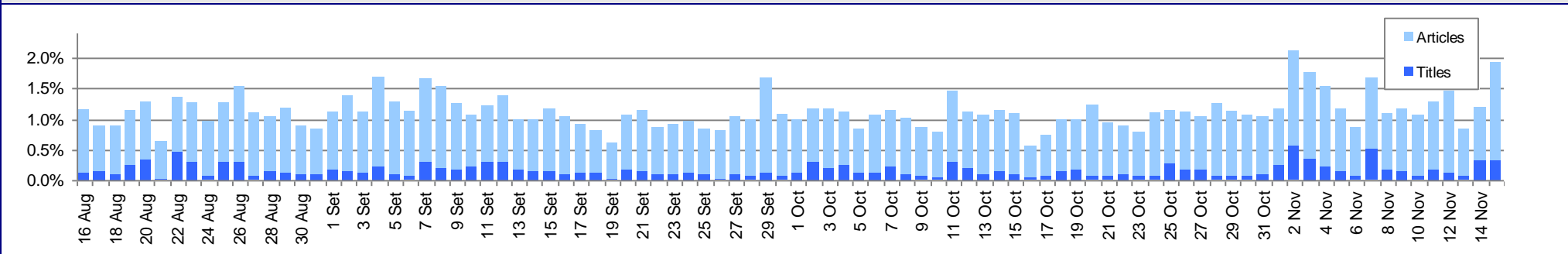


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

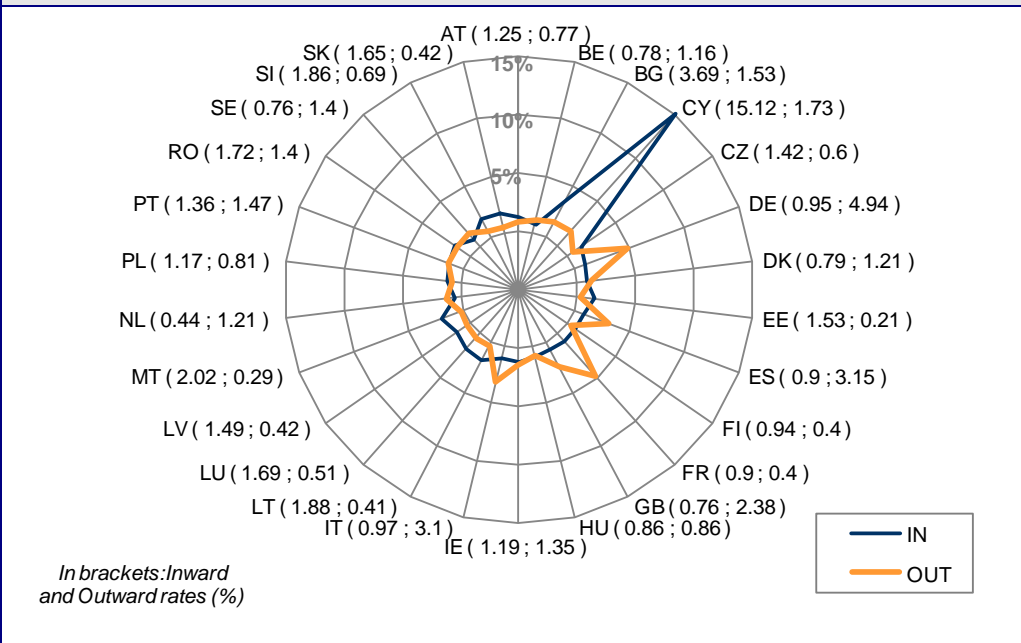


11. GREECE

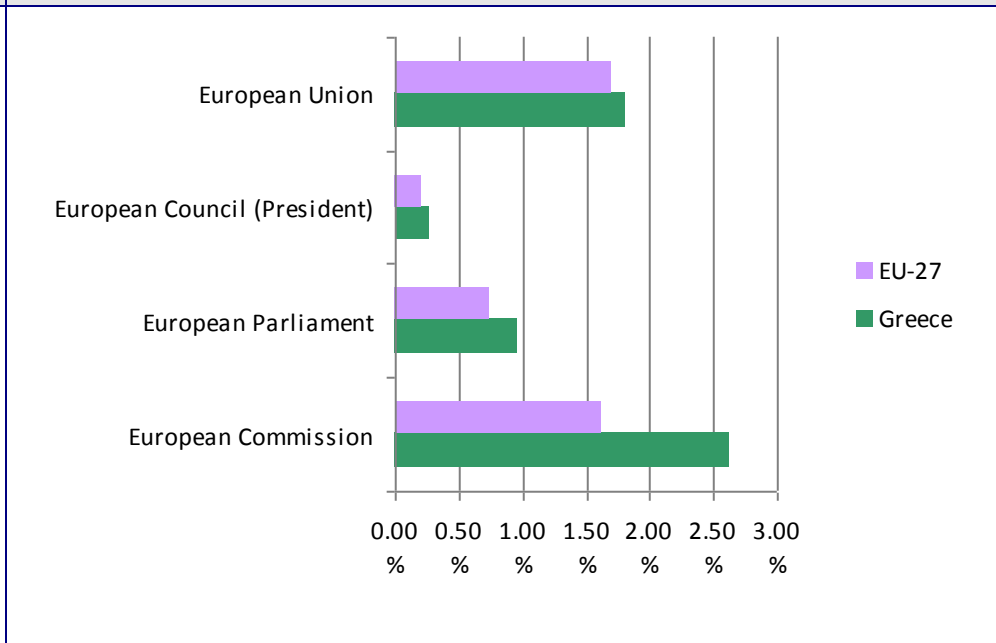
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

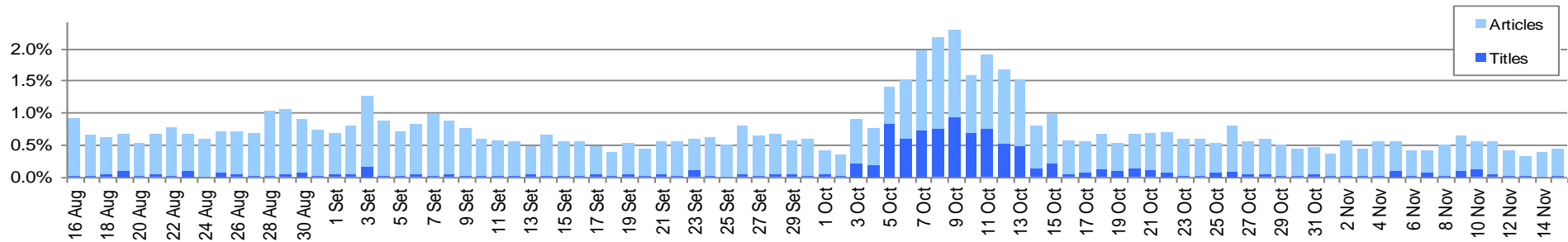


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

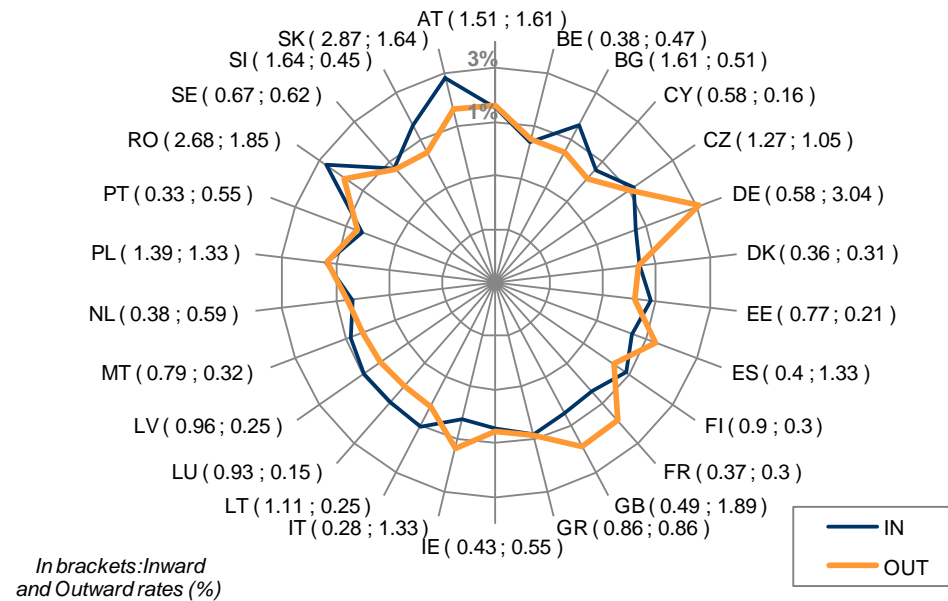


12. HUNGARY

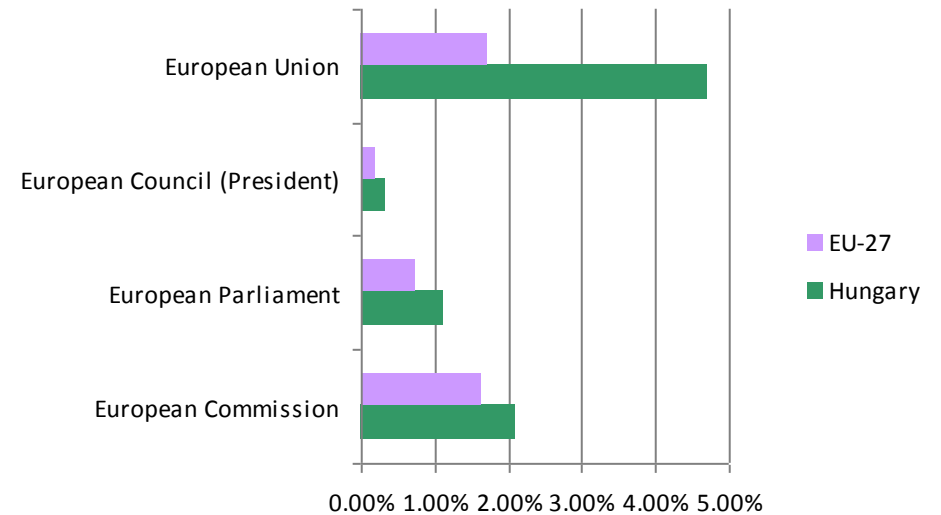
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

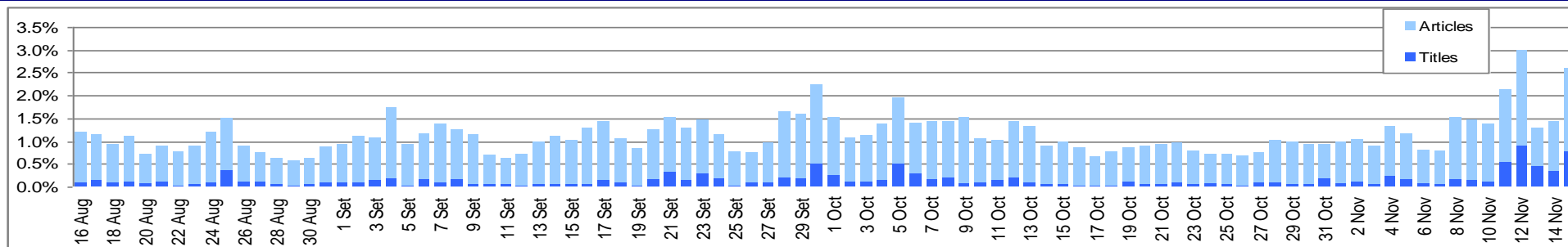


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

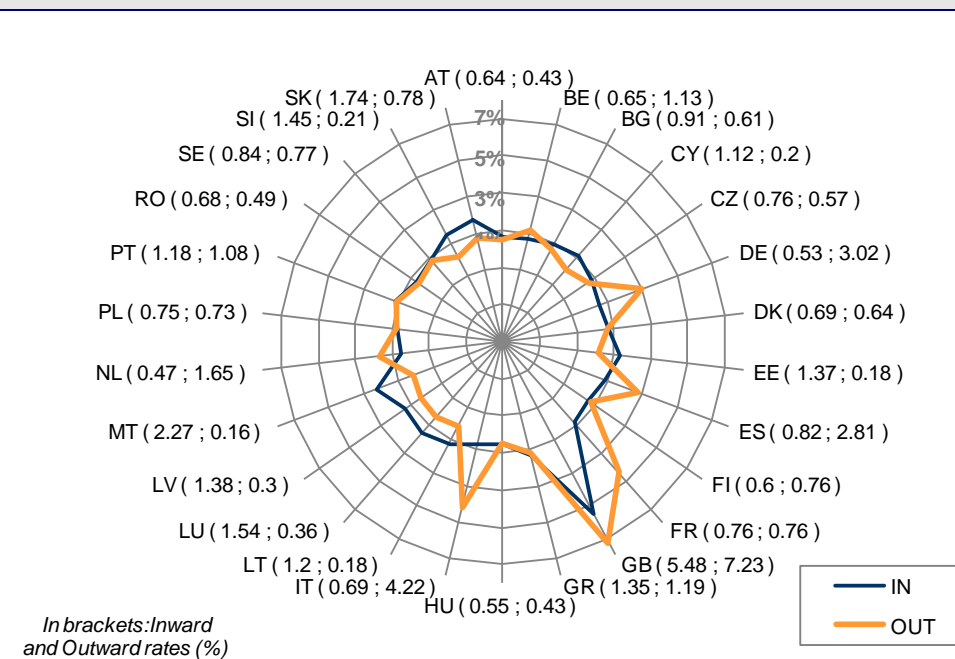


13. IRELAND

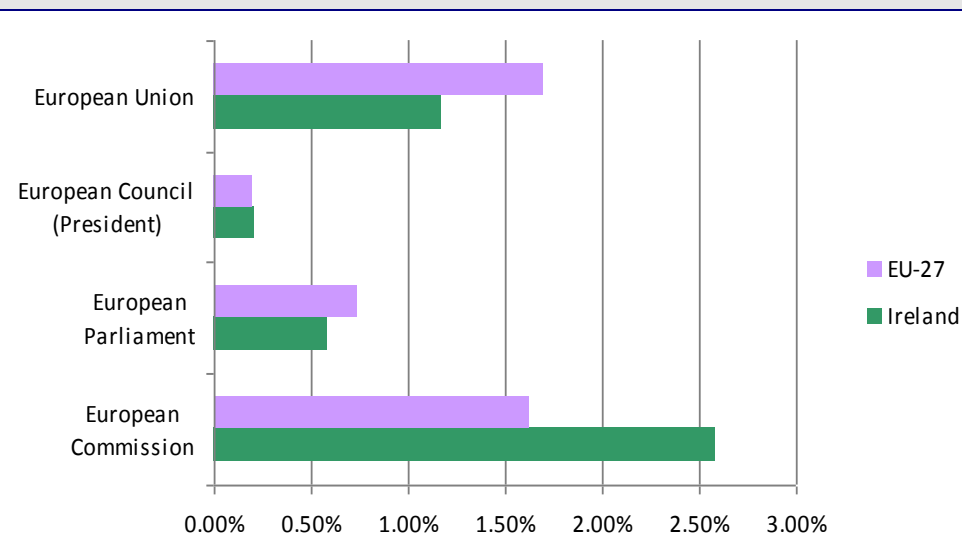
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

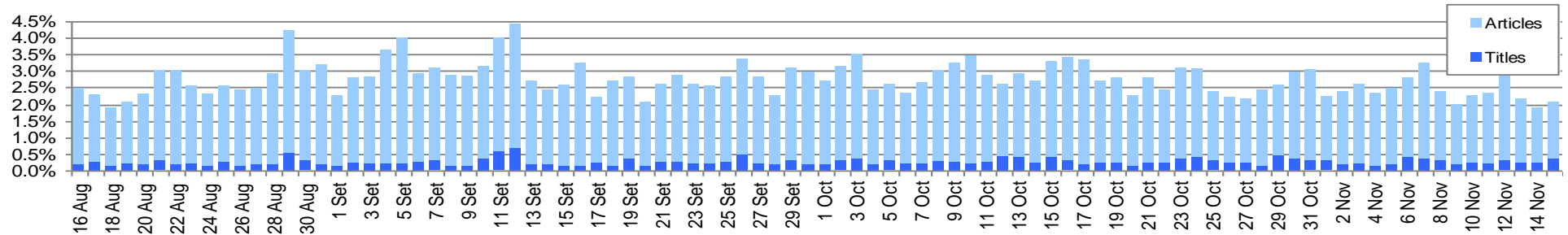


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

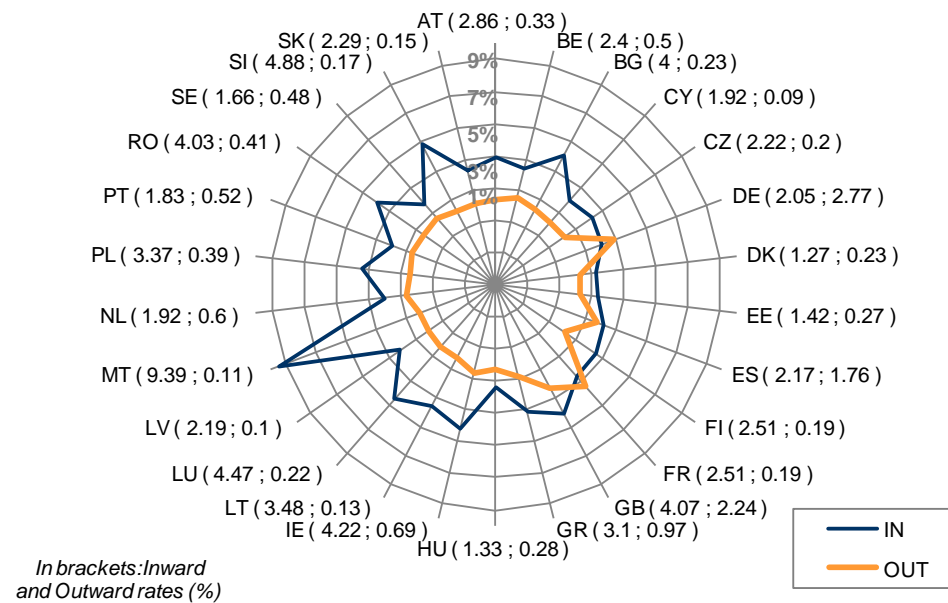


14. ITALY

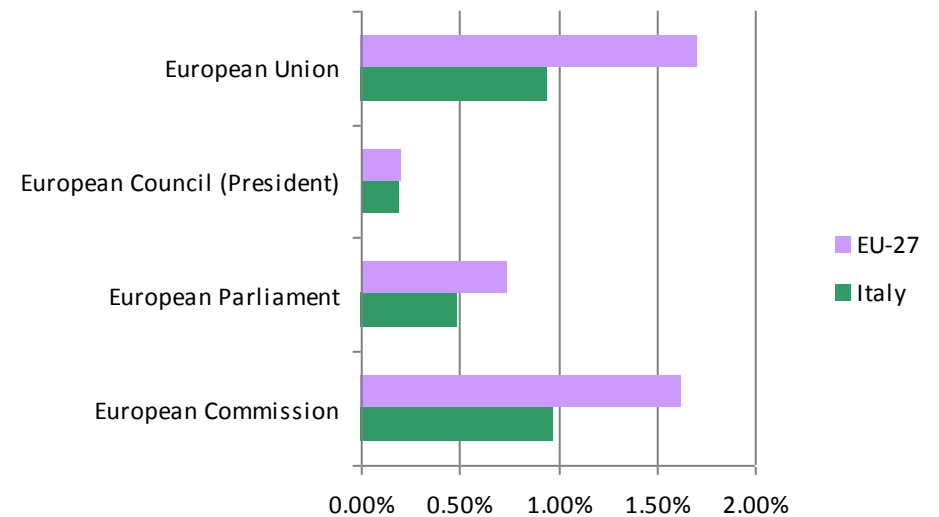
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

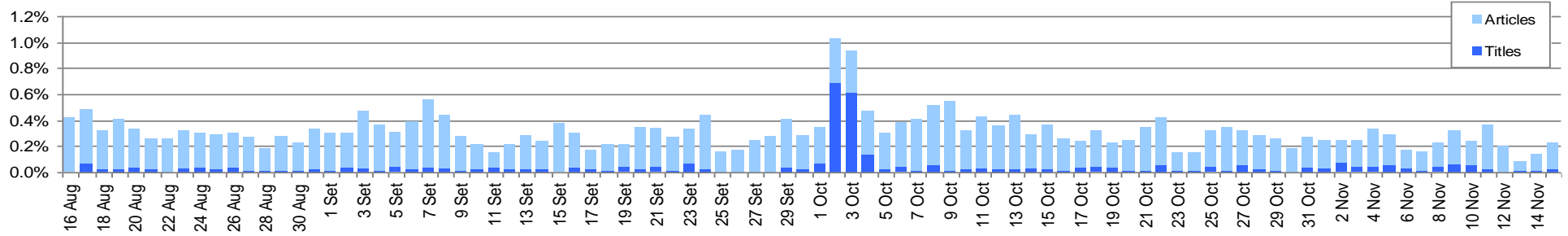


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

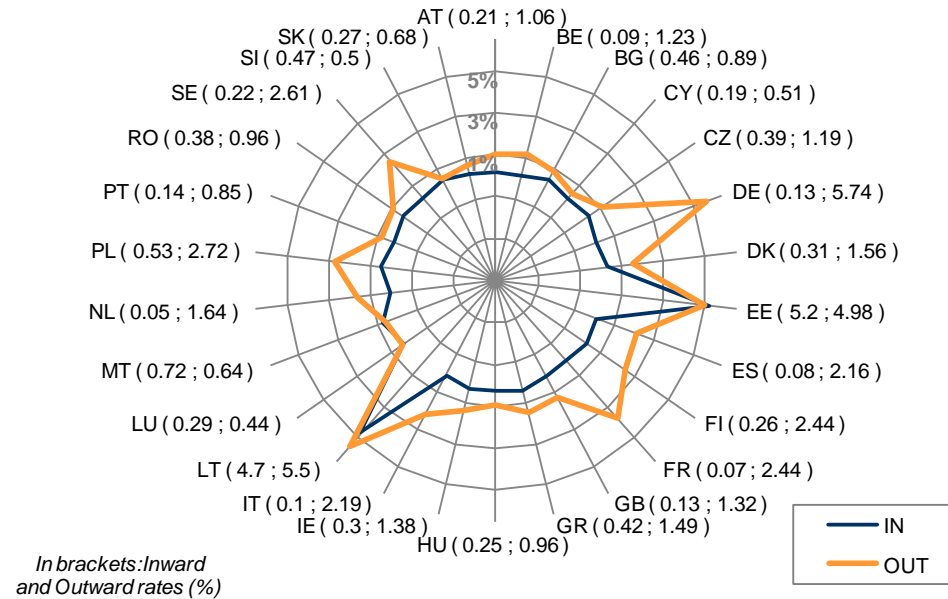


15. LATVIA

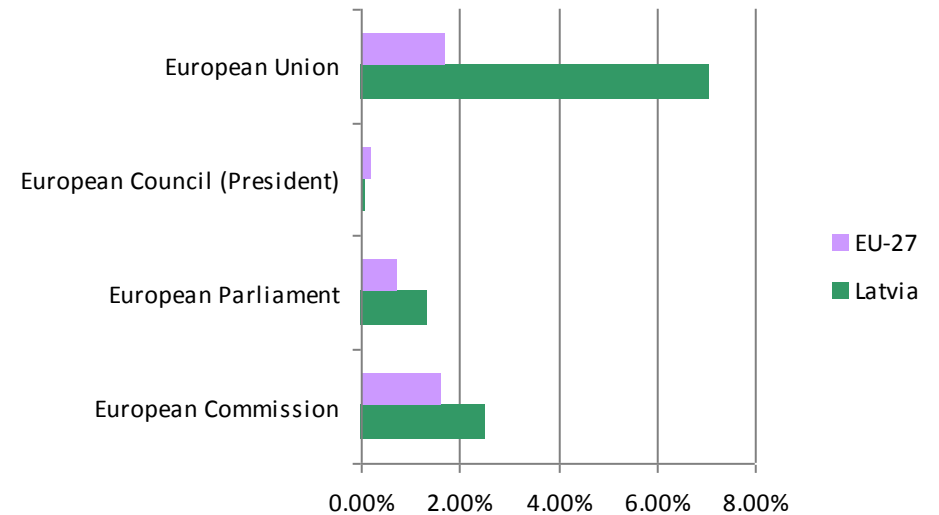
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

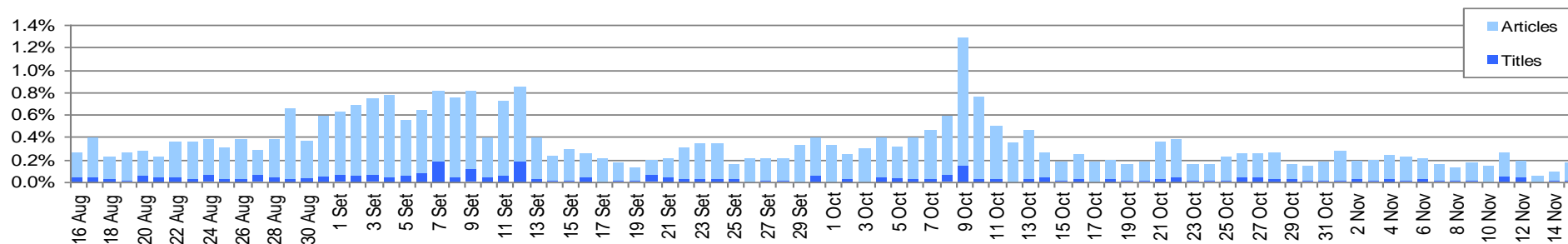


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

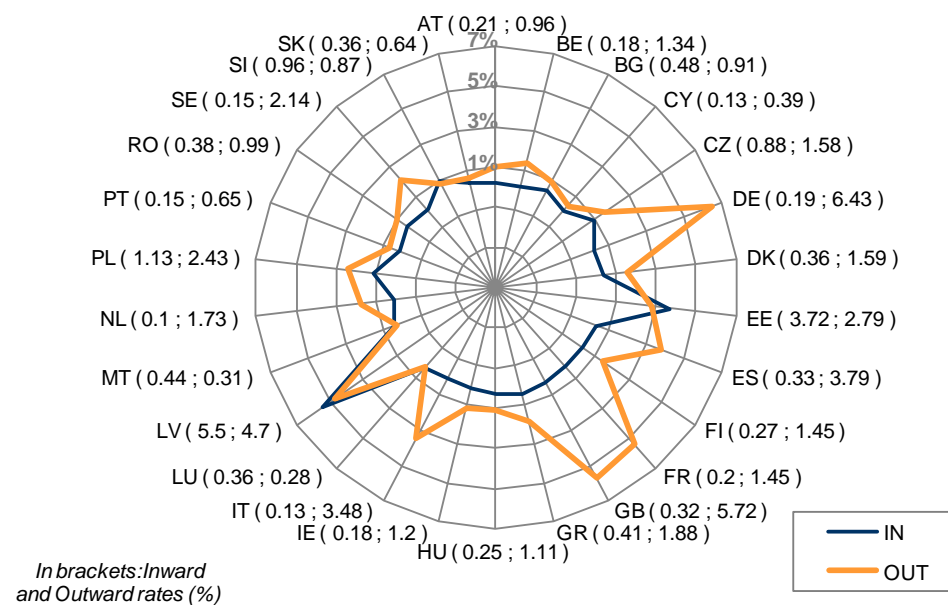


16. LITHUANIA

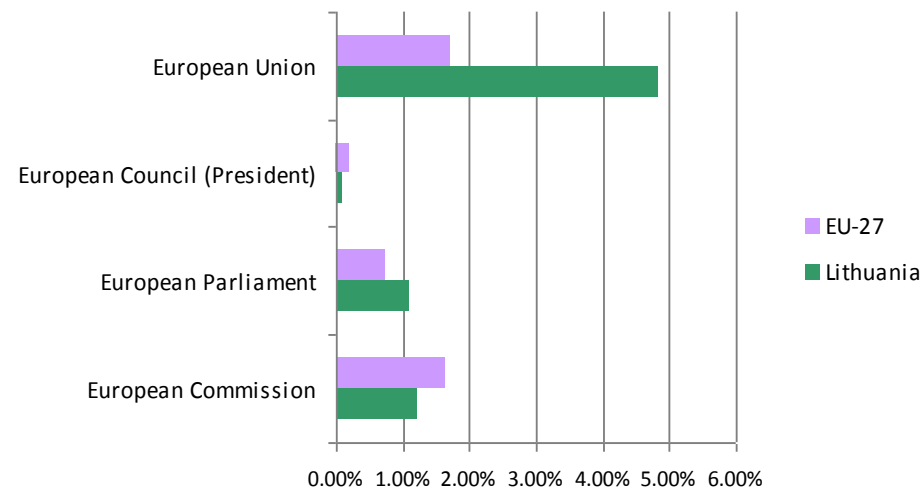
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

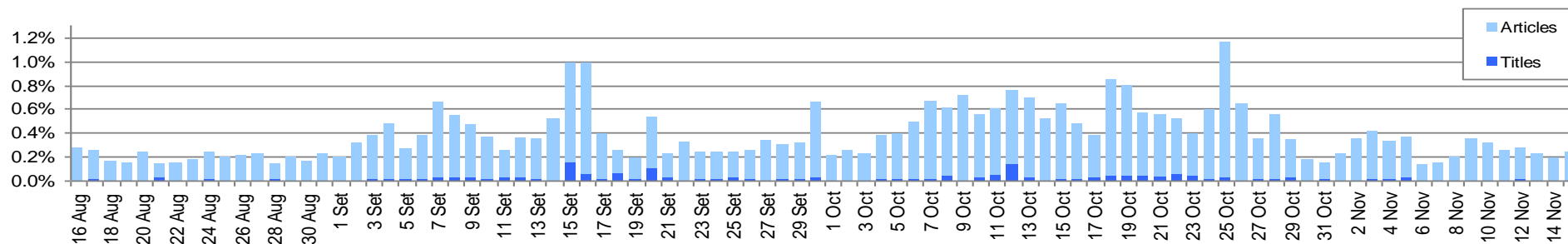


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

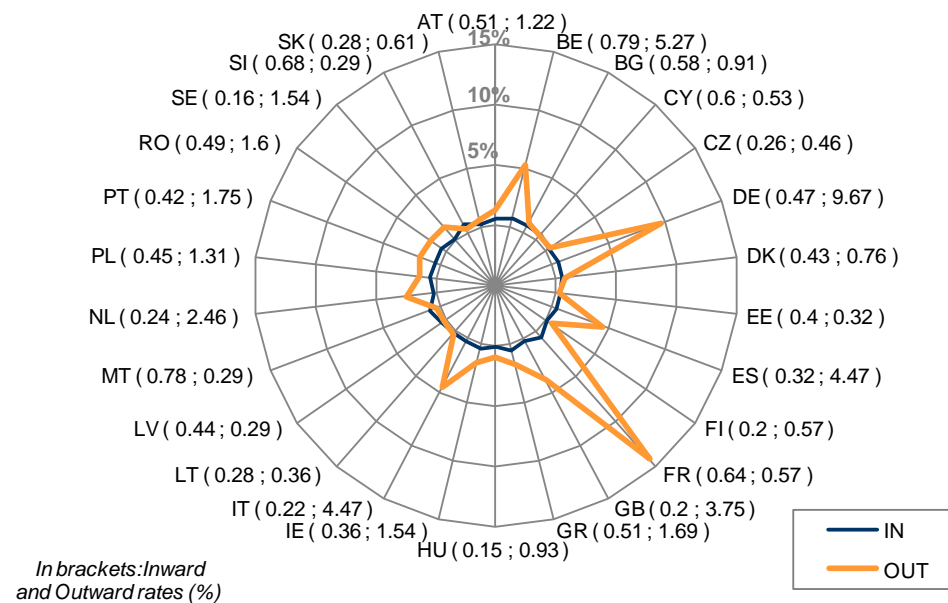


17. LUXEMBOURG

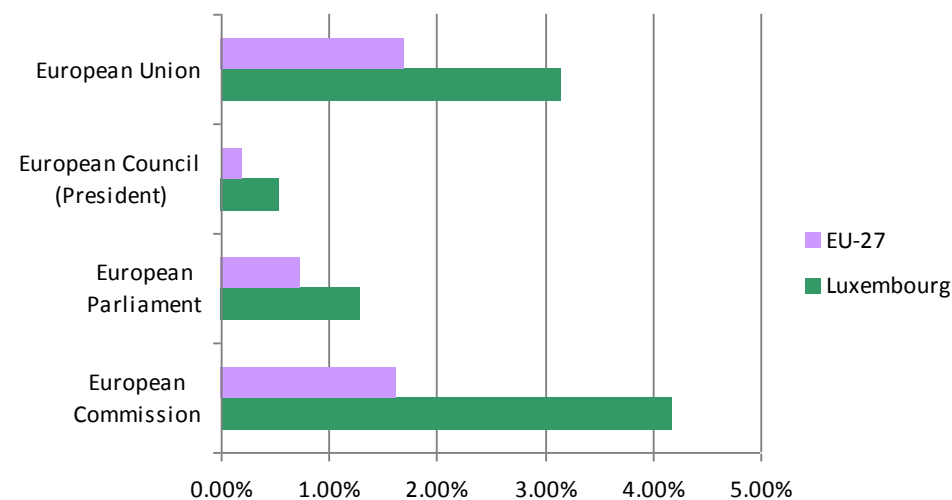
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

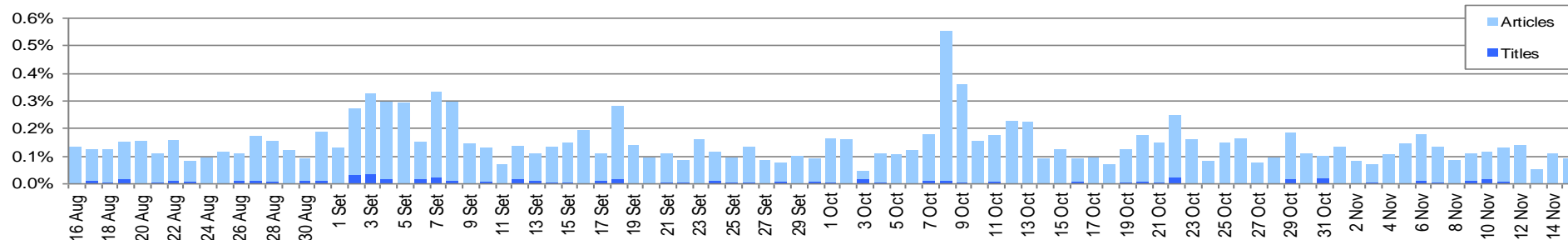


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

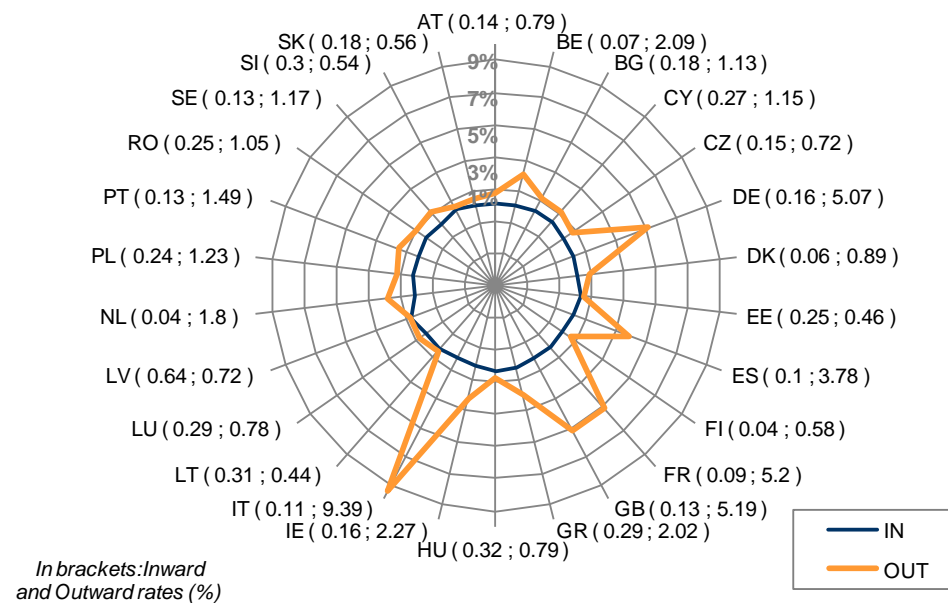


18. MALTA

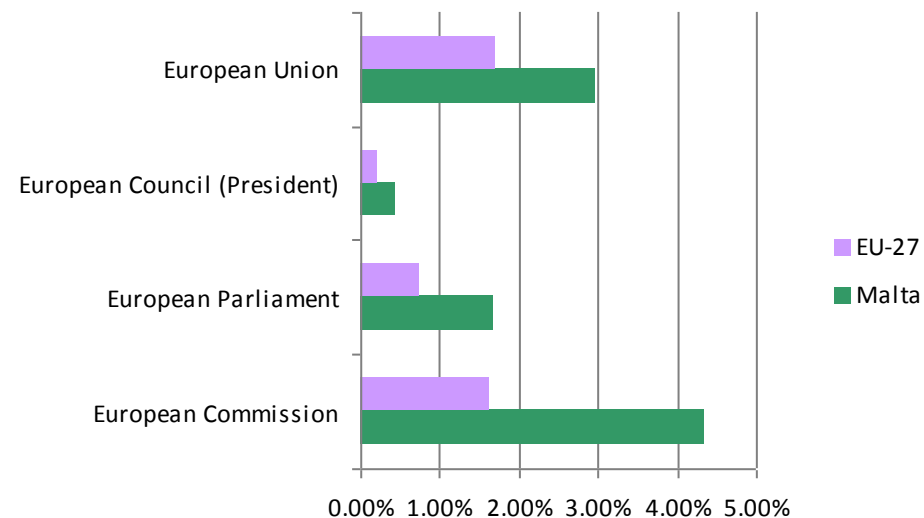
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

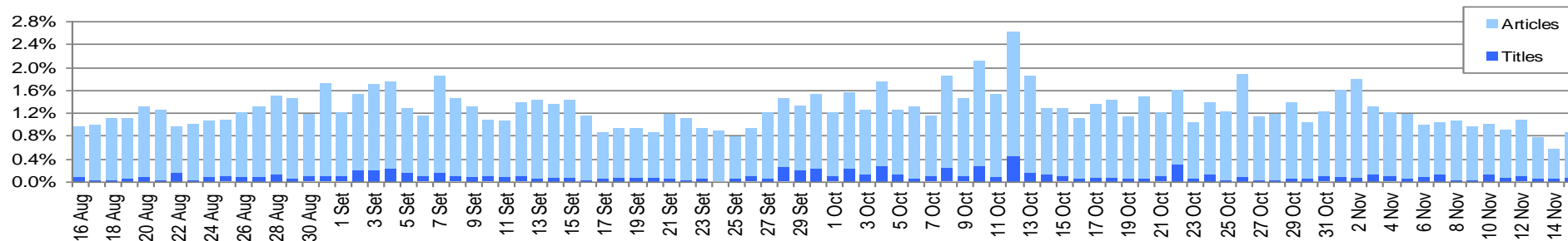


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

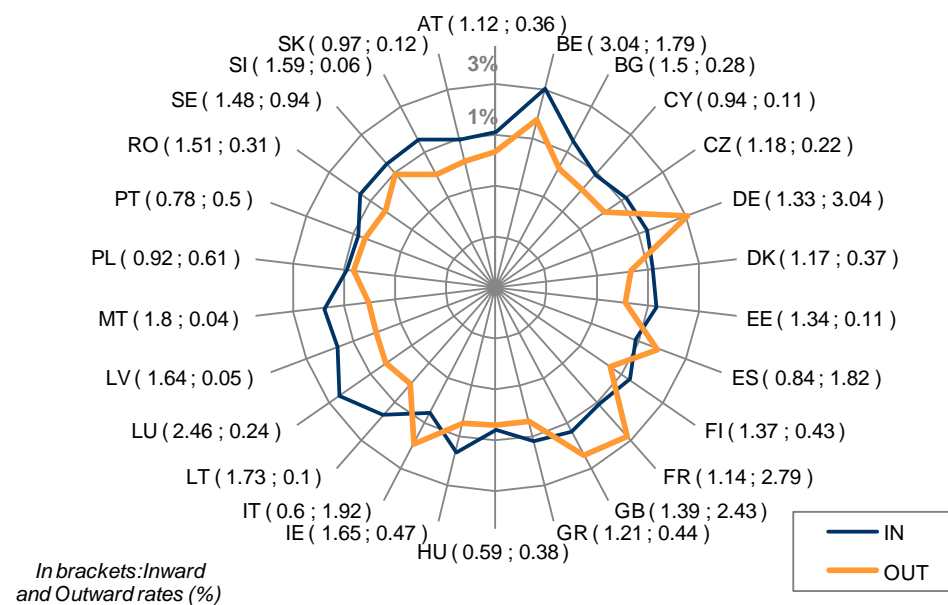


19. NETHERLANDS

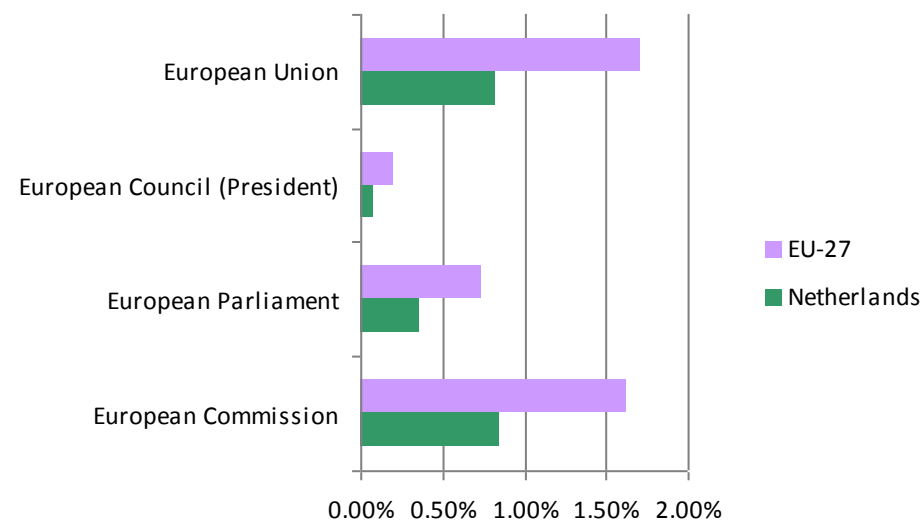
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

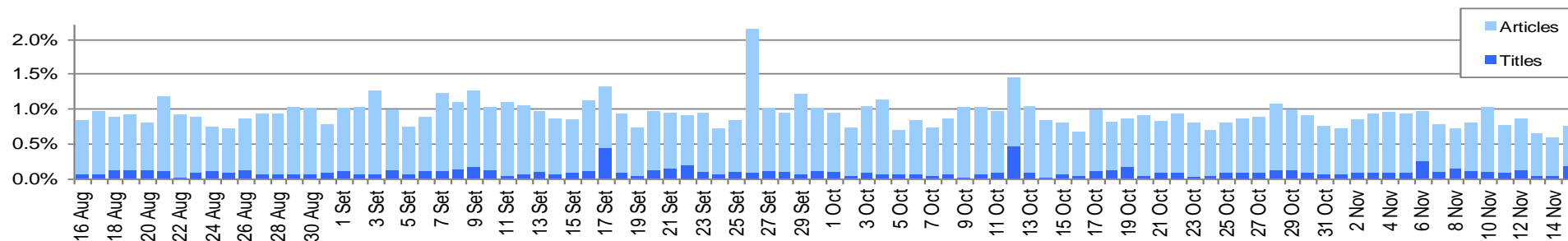


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

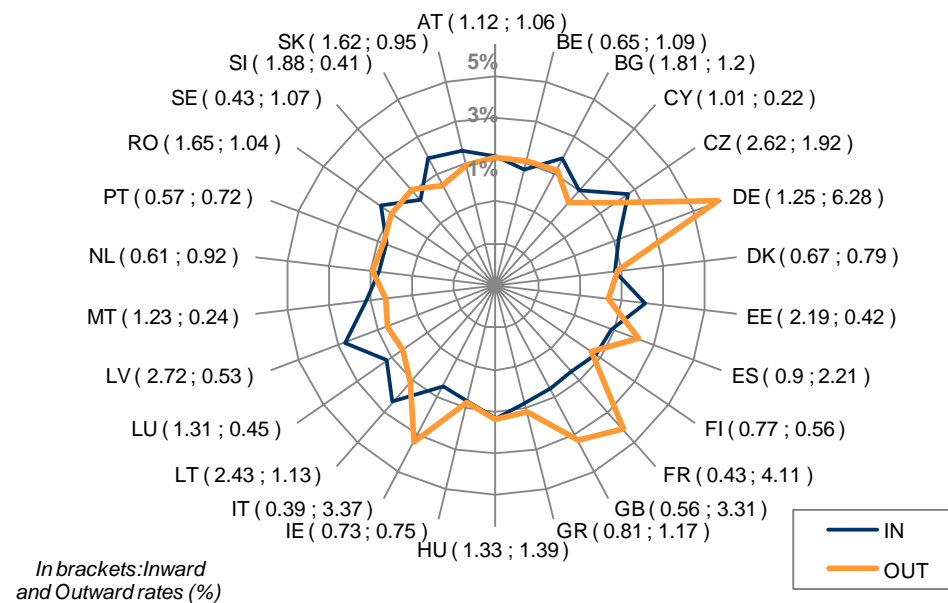


20. POLAND

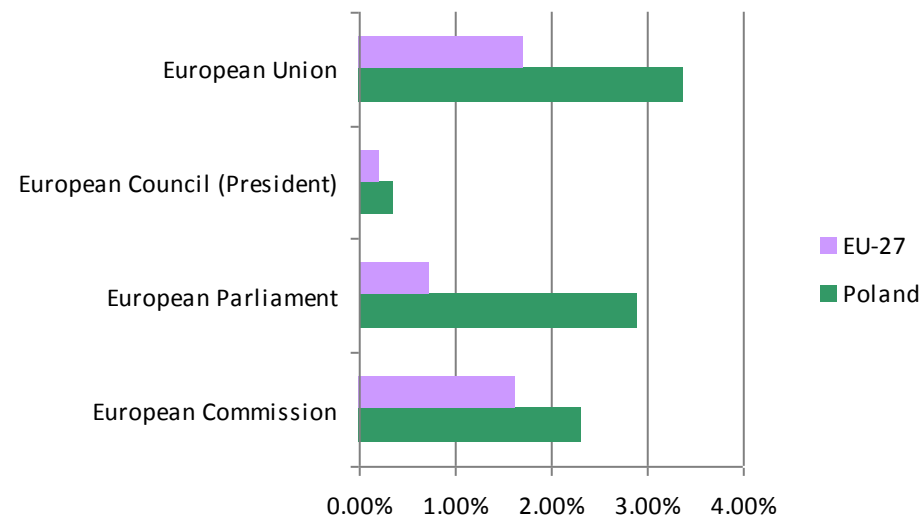
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

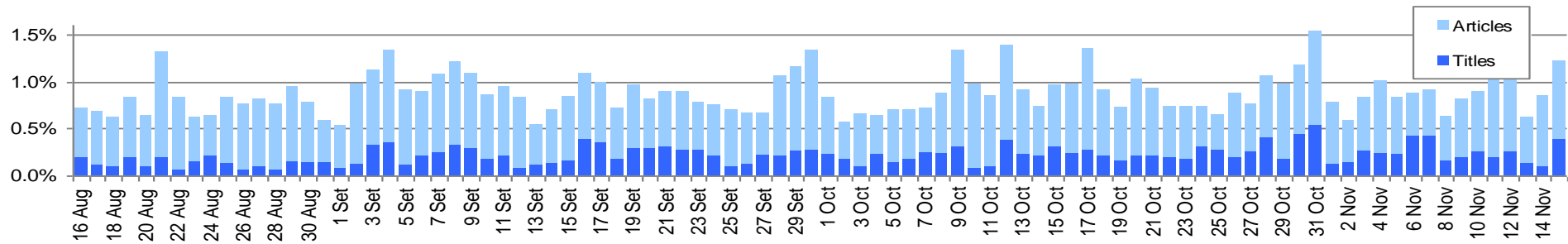


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

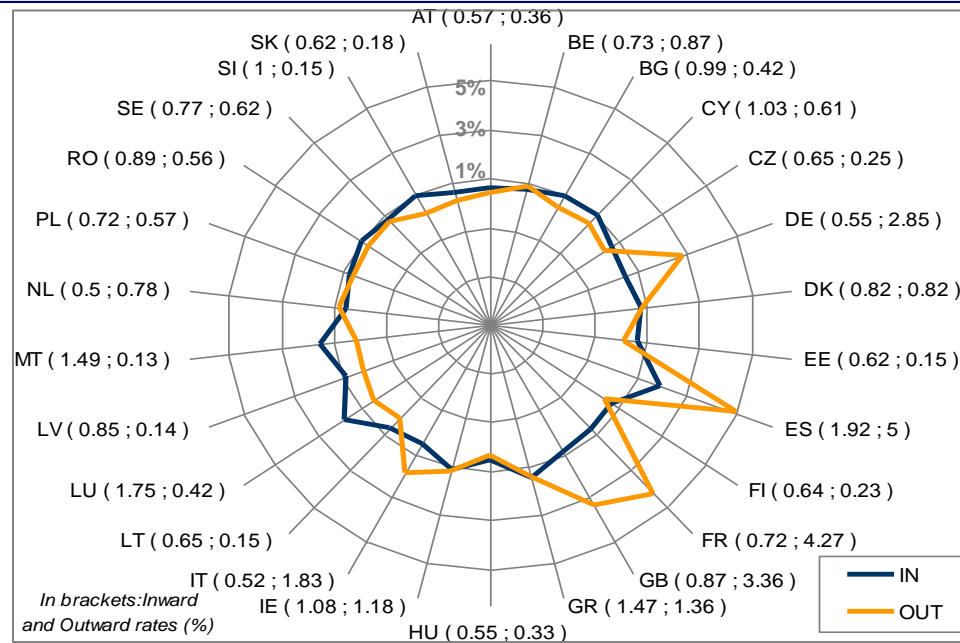


21. PORTUGAL

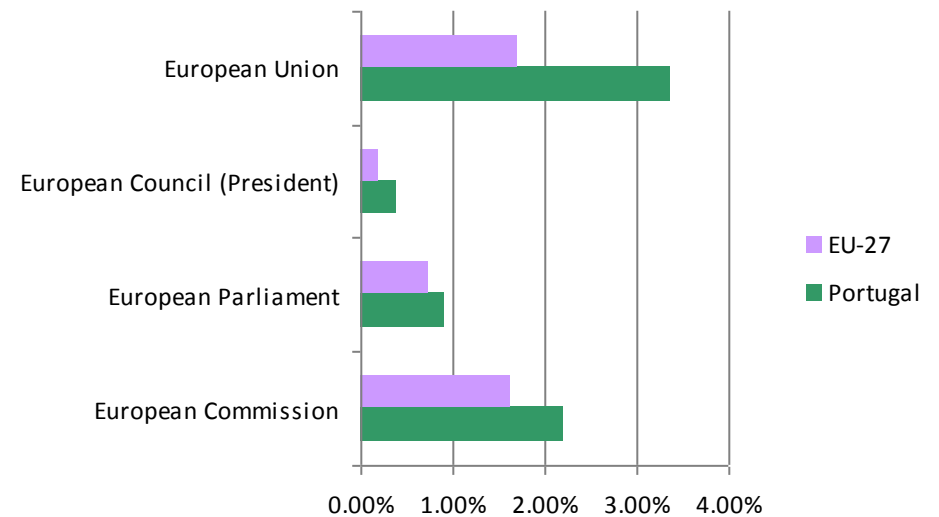
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

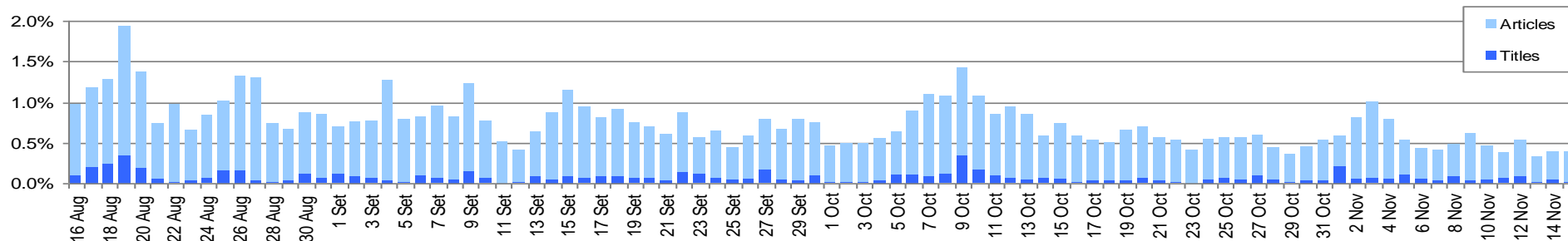


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

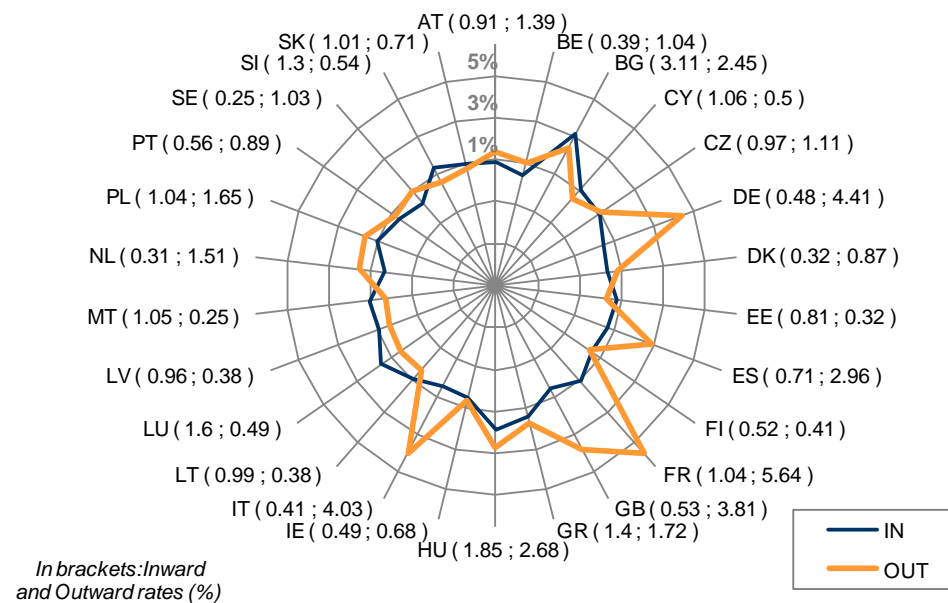


22. ROMANIA

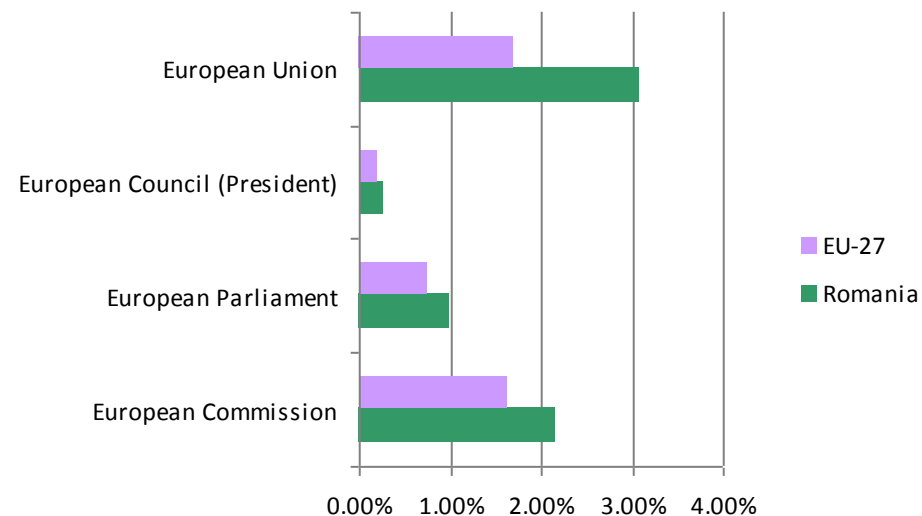
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

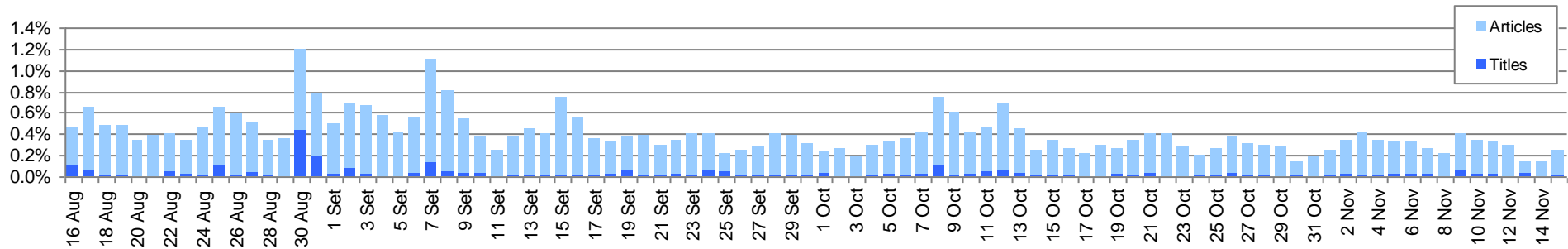


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

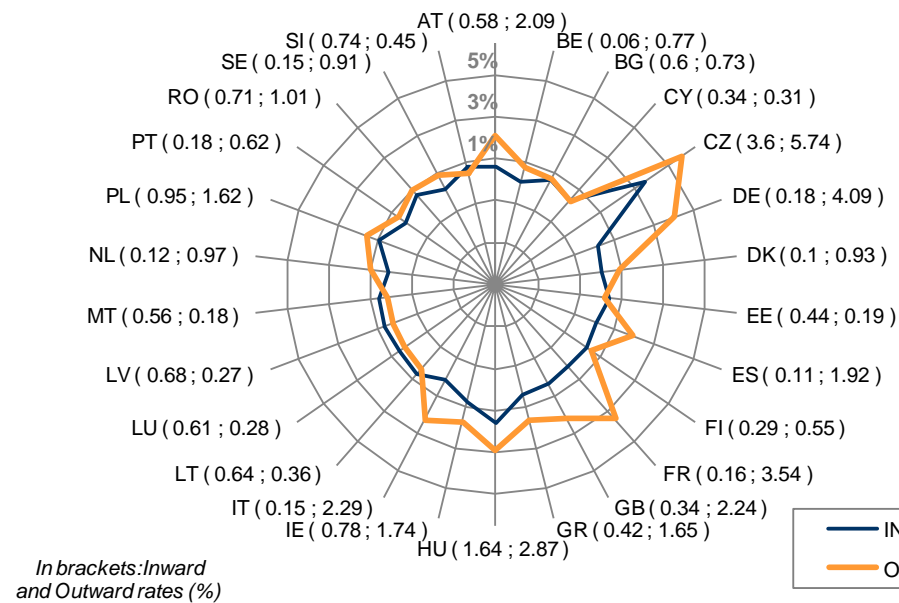


23. SLOVAKIA

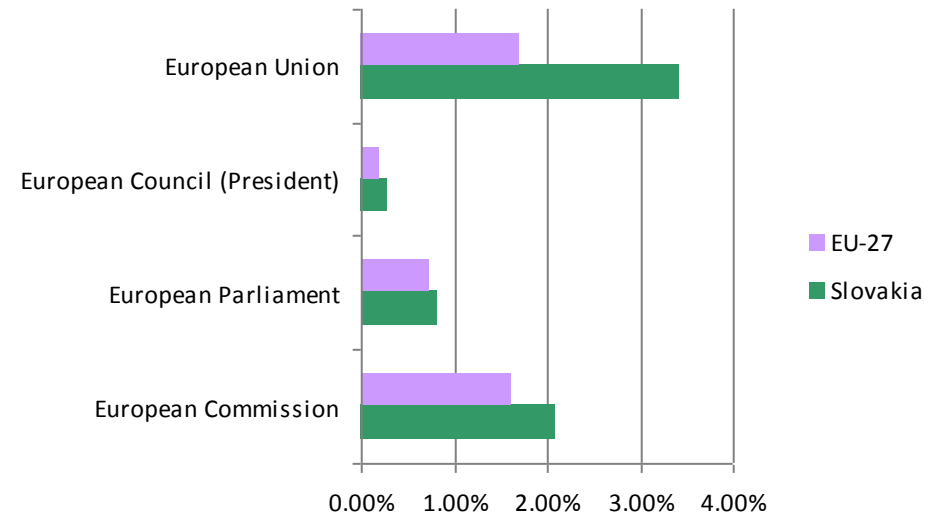
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

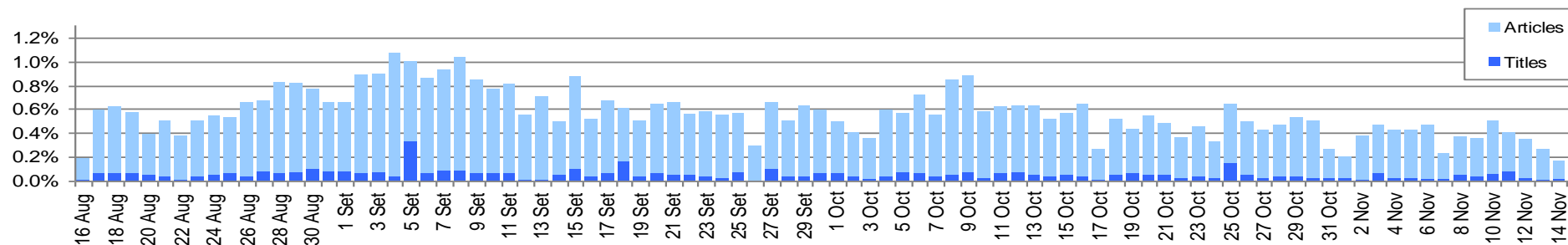


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

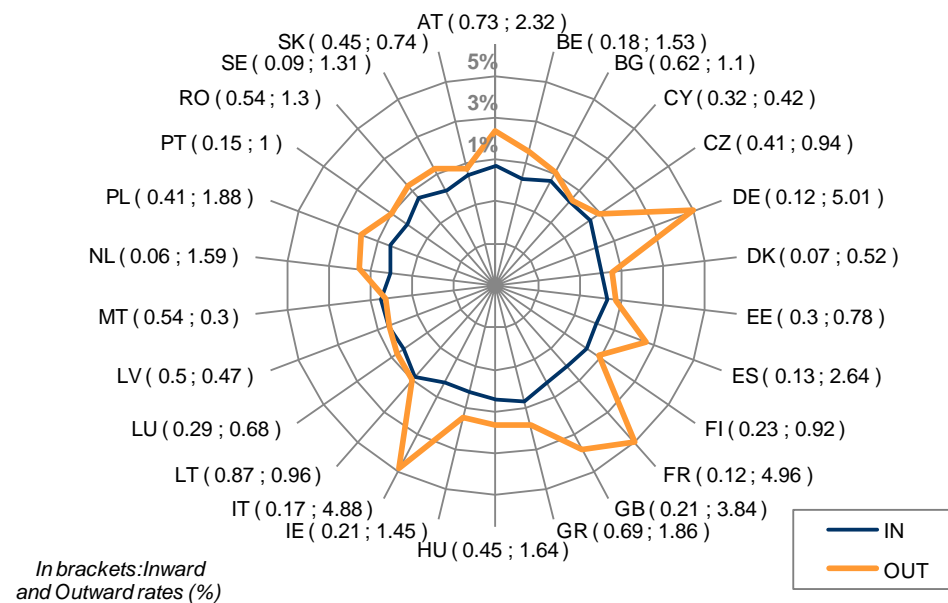


24. SLOVENIA

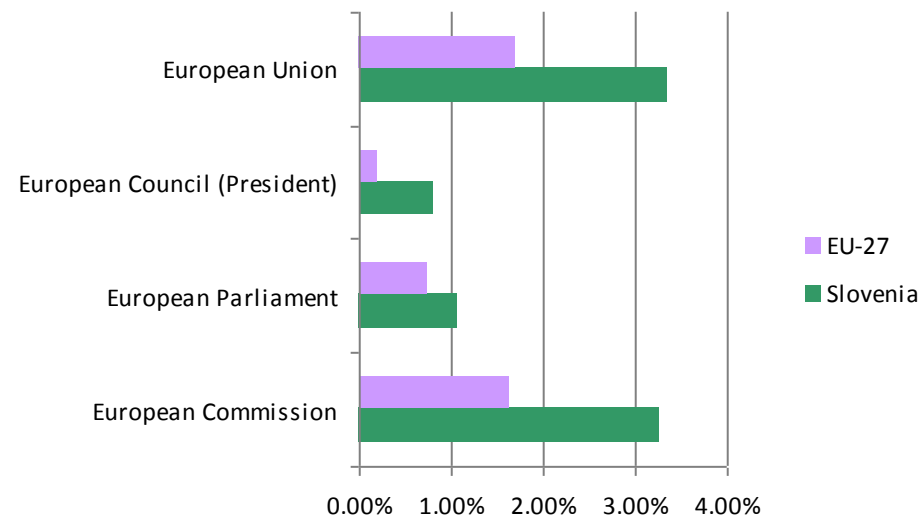
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

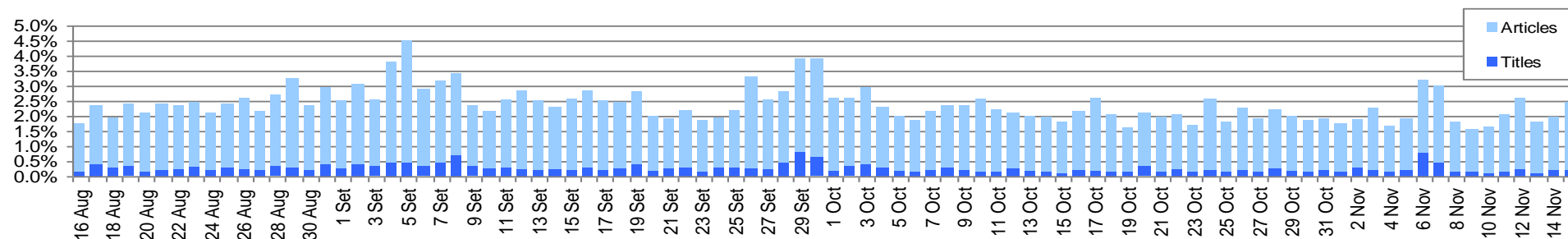


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

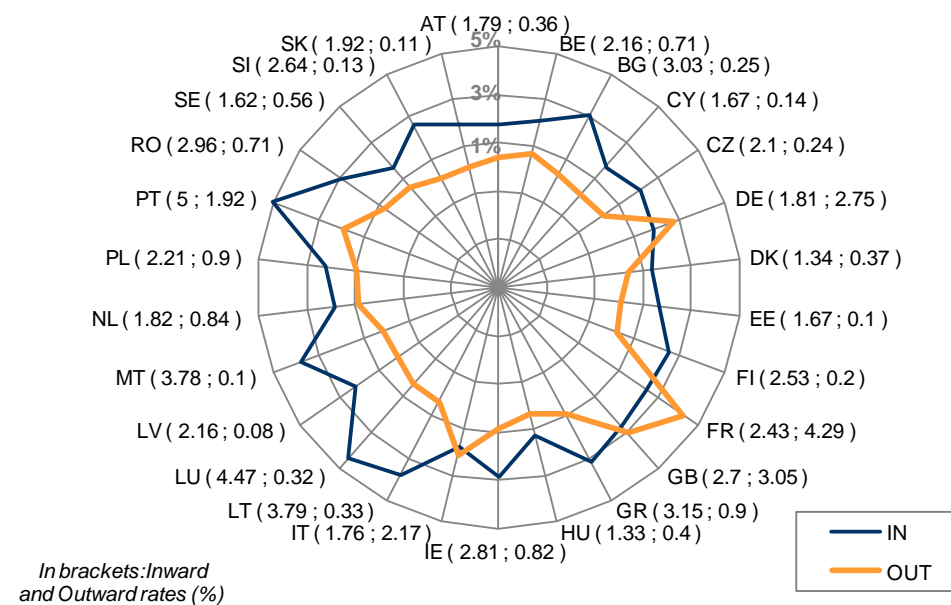


25. SPAIN

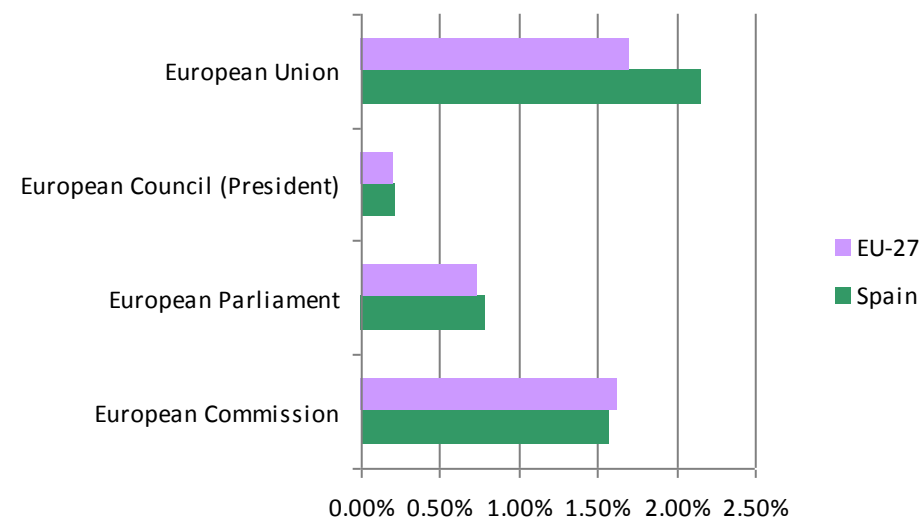
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

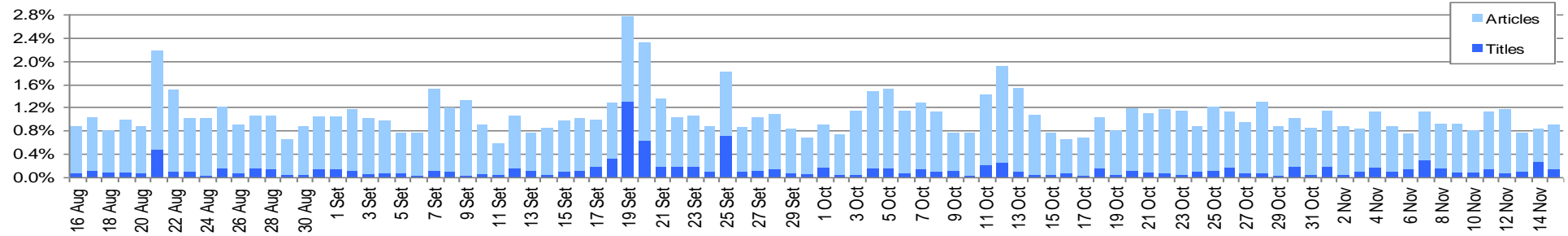


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

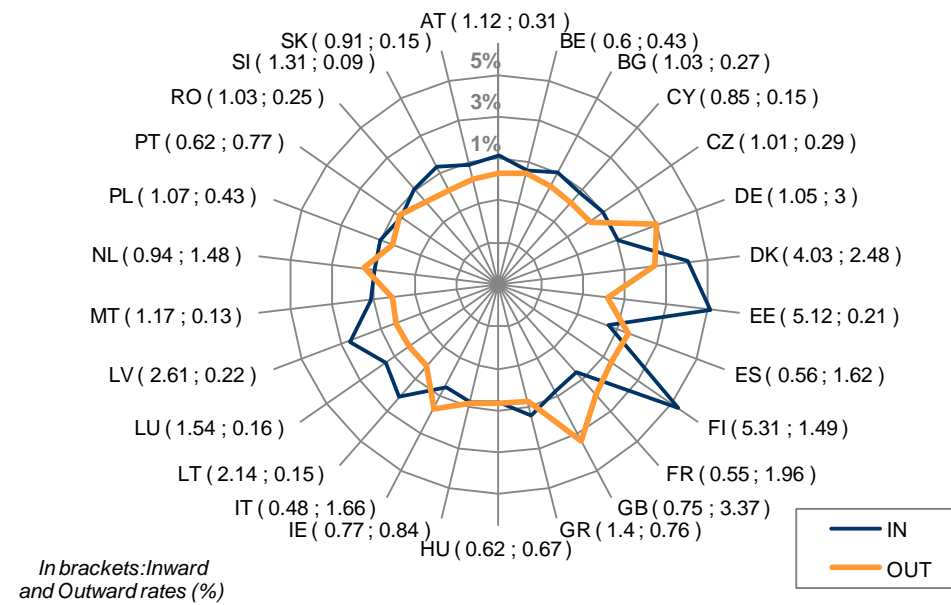


26. SWEDEN

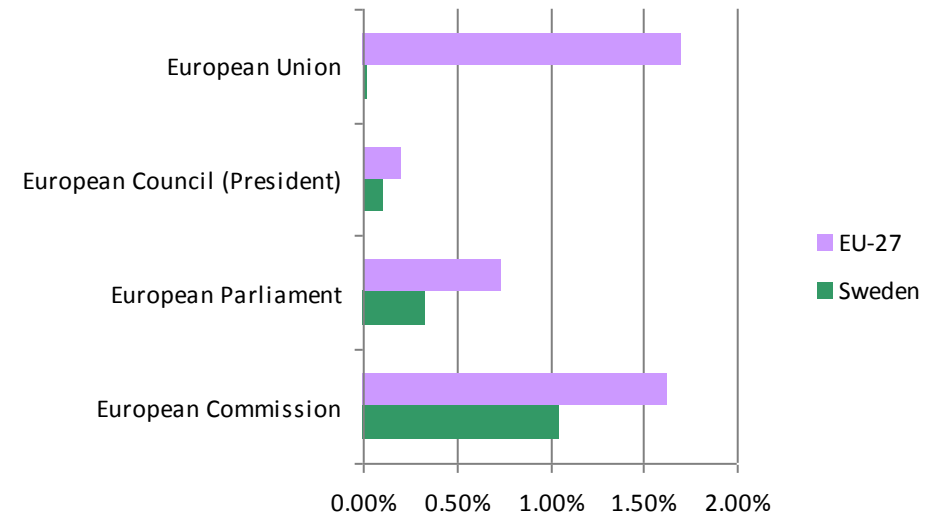
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS

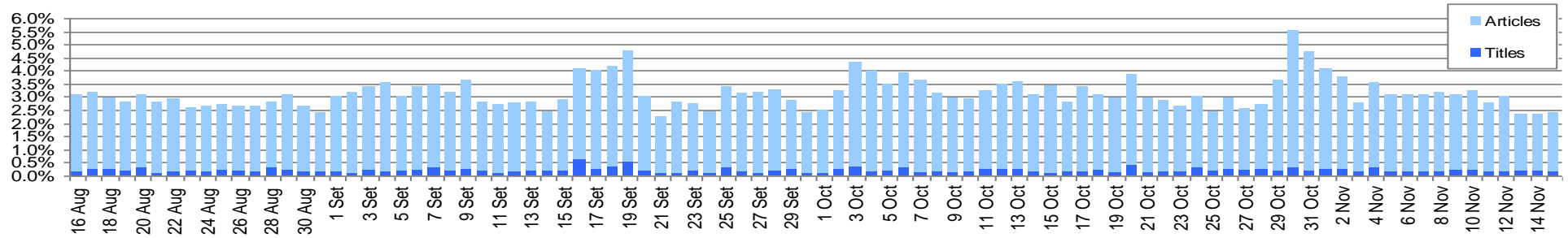


C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media

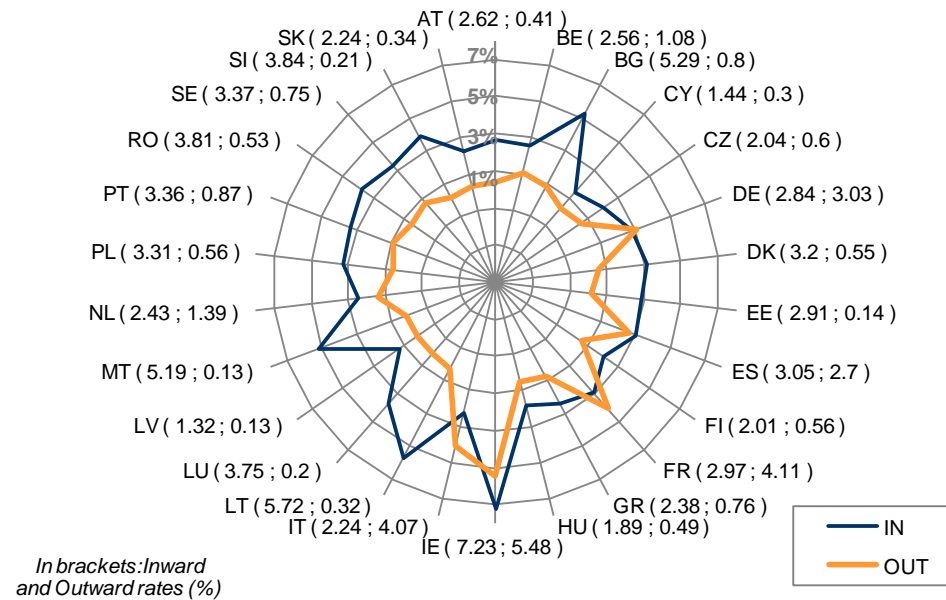


27. UNITED KINGDOM

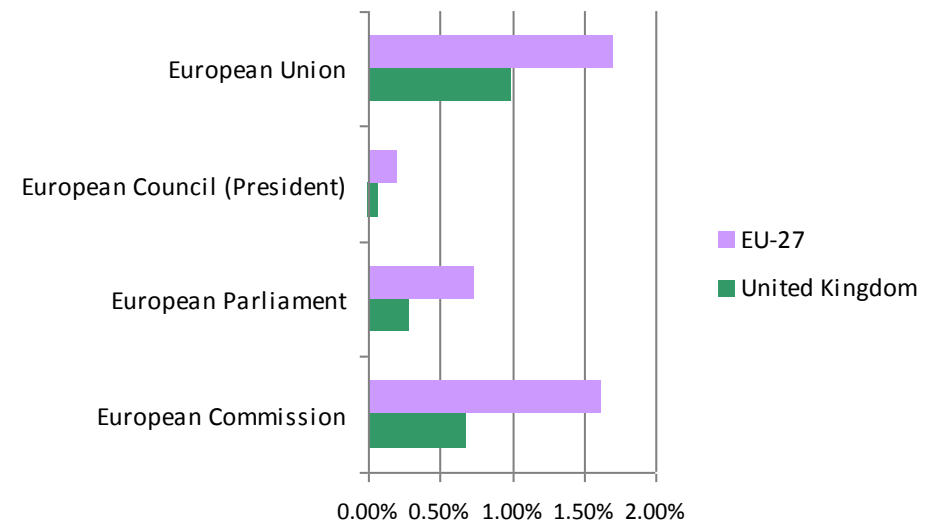
A. Coverage by other MS News Media (16 Aug – 15 Nov 2010)



B. Inward and Outward Connection Rates with other MS



C. Coverage of EU Institution by National Media



ANNEX D Tools for Media Monitoring and Analysis

D.1 List of Newspapers

#	Country	Title	Website	Type
1	Austria	Der Standard	http://derstandard.at	Daily (National)
2		Die Presse	http://www.diepresse.at	Daily (National)
3		Kleine Zeitung	http://www.kleinezeitung.at/	Daily (regional)
4		Kronen Zeitung	http://www.krone.at	Daily (National)
5		Kurier	http://kurier.at/	Daily (National)
6		Tiroler Tageszeitung	http://portal.tt.com/tt/	Daily (regional)
7	Belgium	De Morgen	http://www.demorgen.be	Daily (National)
8		De Standaard	http://www.standaard.be	Daily (National)
9		Het Laatste Nieuws	http://www.hln.be/	Daily (National)
10		Het Nieuwsblad	http://www.nieuwsblad.be	Daily (National)
11		La Libre	http://www.lalibre.be/	Daily (National)
12		Le Soir	http://www.lesoir.be	Daily (National)
13	Bulgaria	24 chasa - 24 часа	http://www.24chasa.bg/	Daily (National)
14		Dnevnik	http://www.dnevnik.bg	Daily (National)
15		Monitor	http://www.monitor.bg	Daily (National)
16		Novinar	http://www.novinar.net	Daily (National)
17		Pari	http://www.pari.bg	Daily (National)
18	Standart News	http://www.standartnews.com/	Daily (National)	
19	Cyprus	Phileleftheros	http://www.phileleftheros.com	Daily (National)
20		Politis	http://www.politis-news.com	Daily (National)
21	Czech Republik	Ceské noviny	http://www.ceskenoviny.cz	Daily (National)
22		Deník	http://www.denik.cz	Daily (National)
23		Mlada Fronta Dnes	http://www.idnes.cz/	Daily (National)
24		Hospodarske Noviny	http://www.ihned.cz	Daily (National)
25		Lidové noviny	http://www.lidovky.cz/	Weekly
26		Pravo	http://pravo.novinky.cz/	Daily (National)
27	Denmark	Berlingske Tidende	http://www.berlingske.dk/	Daily (National)
28		Dagbladet Borsen	http://borsen.dk/	Daily (National)
29		Jyllands-Posten	http://www.jp.dk	Daily (National)
30		Politiken	http://politiken.dk/	Daily (National)
31	Estonia	Aripäev	http://www.aripaev.ee	Daily (National)
32		Postimees	http://www.postimees.ee/	Daily (National)
33	Finland	Aamulehti	http://www.aamulehti.fi/	Daily (National)
34		Helsingin Sanomat	http://www.hs.fi	Daily (National)
35		Keskisuomalainen	http://www.ksml.fi/	Daily (regional)
36		Turun Sanomat	http://www.ts.fi	Daily (regional)
37	France	La Provence	http://www.laprovence-presse.fr	Daily (regional)
38		Le Figaro	http://www.lefigaro.fr/	Daily (National)
39		Le Monde	http://www.lemonde.fr/	Daily (National)
40		Le Nouvel Observateur	http://tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/	Weekly
41		Le Parisien	http://www.leparisien.fr	Daily (National)
42		Les Echos	http://www.liberation.fr/	Daily (National)
43		L'Express	http://www.lexpress.fr	Weekly
44		L'Humanite	http://www.humanite.fr/	Daily (National)
45		Liberation	http://www.lesechos.fr/	Daily (National)
46		Sud Ouest	http://www.sudouest.fr/	Daily (regional)

#	Country	Title	Website	Type
47	Germany	Augsburger Allgemeine	http://www.augsburger-allgemeine.de	Daily (regional)
48		Badische Zeitung	http://www.badische-zeitung.de	Daily (regional)
49		Berliner Zeitung	http://www.berliner-zeitung.de	Daily (National)
50		BILD	http://www.bild.t-online.de/	Daily (National)
51		Der Spiegel	http://www.spiegel.de/	Weekly
52		Die Welt	http://www.welt.de/	Daily (National)
53		Frankfurter Allgemeine	http://www.faz.net	Daily (National)
54		Rheinische Post	http://www.rp-online.de/	Daily (regional)
55		Sueddeutsche Zeitung	http://www.sueddeutsche.de	Daily (National)
56		Tageszeitung	http://www.taz.de	Daily (National)
57	Greece	Eleftherotipia	http://www.enet.gr/	Daily (National)
58		Ethnos	http://www.ethnos.gr	Daily (National)
59		Express - ΕΞΠΡΕΣ	http://express.gr/	Daily (National)
60		Kathimerini	http://www.kathimerini.gr/	Daily (National)
61		Ta Nea	http://www.tanea.gr	Daily (National)
62		To Vima	http://tovima.dolnet.gr	Daily (National)
63	Hungary	Kisalfold	http://www.kisalfold.hu/	Daily (regional)
64		Magyar Nemzet	http://www.mno.hu	Daily (National)
65		Napi Gazdaság	http://www.napi.hu/	Daily (National)
66		Népszabadság	http://www.nepszabadsag.hu	Daily (National)
67		Vas Nepe	http://www.vasnepe.hu/	Daily (National)
68		Zalai Hirlap	http://www.zalahirlap.hu/	Daily (National)
69	Ireland	Sunday Business Post	http://www.sbpost.ie/	Weekly
70		The Irish Examiner	http://www.irishexaminer.com/	Daily (National)
71		The Irish Independent	http://www.independent.ie/	Daily (National)
72		The Irish Time	http://www.irishtimes.com/	Daily (National)
73	Italy	Corriere Della Sera	http://www.corriere.it/	Daily (National)
74		Il Giornale	http://www.ilgiornale.it/	Daily (National)
75		Il Messaggero	http://www.ilmessaggero.it/	Daily (National)
76		Il Resto del Carlino	http://ilrestodelcarlino.quotidiano.net/	Daily (regional)
77		Il Sole 24 Ore	http://www.ilssole24ore.com/	Daily (National)
78		La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno	http://www.lagazzettadelmezzogiorno.it/	Daily (regional)
79		La Nazione	http://lanazione.quotidiano.net/firenze/	Daily (regional)
80		La Repubblica	http://www.repubblica.it/	Daily (National)
81		La Stampa	http://www.lastampa.it	Daily (National)
82		L'Unita	http://www.unita.it/	Daily (National)
83	Latvia	Diena	http://www.diena.lv	Daily (National)
84		Neatkariga Rita Avize	http://www.nra.lv	Daily (National)
85	Lithuania	Kauno Diena	http://kauno.diena.lt/	Daily (regional)
86		Klaipeda	http://klaipeda.diena.lt/	Daily (regional)
87		Lietuvos rytas	http://www.lrytas.lt	Daily (National)
88		Vakaru Ekspresas	http://www.ve.lt	Daily (National)
89	Luxemburg	Le Quotidien	http://www.lequotidien.lu/	Daily (National)
90		Luxemburger Wort	http://www.wort.lu/	Daily (National)
91	Malta	The Malta Independent	http://www.independent.com.mt	Daily (National)
92		The Times of Malta	http://www.timesofmalta.com	Daily (National)
93	Netherlands	Algemeen Dagblad	http://www.ad.nl/	Daily (National)
94		Dagblad De Limburger	http://www.limburger.nl/	Daily (regional)
95		Dagblad van het Noorden	http://www.dvhn.nl/	Daily (regional)
96		De Gelderlander	http://www.gelderlander.nl	Daily (regional)
97		De Telegraaf	http://www.telegraaf.nl/	Daily (National)
98		Trouw	http://www.trouw.nl/	Daily (National)

#	Country	Title	Website	Type
99	Poland	Dziennik Zachodni	http://www.dziennikzachodni.pl	Daily (regional)
100		Fakt	http://www.fakt.pl	Daily (National)
101		Gazeta Pomorska	http://www.pomorska.pl/	Daily (regional)
102		Gazeta Prawna	http://www.gazetaprawna.pl/	Daily (National)
103		Gazeta Wyborcza	http://www.gazetawyborcza.pl/	Daily (National)
104		Polityka	http://www.polityka.pl/	Weekly
105		Rzeczpospolita	http://www.rzeczpospolita.pl/index.rol	Daily (National)
106		Wprost	http://www.wprost.pl	Weekly
107	Portugal	Correio da Manhã	http://www.cmjornal.xl.pt/	Daily (regional)
108		Diário de Notícias	http://www.dn.pt	Daily (National)
109		iOnline	http://www.ionline.pt/conteudos/home.html	Daily (National)
110		Jornal de Notícias	http://jn.sapo.pt	Daily (National)
111		Oje	http://www.oje.pt	Daily (National)
112		Publico	http://www.publico.pt/	Daily (National)
113	Romania	Adevarul	http://www.adevarul.ro/	Daily (National)
114		Cotidianul	http://www.cotidianul.ro	Daily (National)
115		Curierul National	http://www.curierulnational.ro/	Daily (National)
116		Evenimentul Zilei	http://www.evz.ro	Daily (National)
117		Gandul	http://www.gandul.info/	Daily (National)
118		Jurnalul National	http://www.jurnalul.ro/	Daily (National)
119	Slovakia	Novi Cas	http://www.cas.sk/	Daily (National)
120		Hoospodarske Noviny	http://www.hnonline.sk/	Daily (National)
121		Pravda	http://www.pravda.sk/	Daily (National)
122		Sme	http://www.sme.sk/	Daily (National)
123	Slovenia	Delo	http://www.delo.si	Daily (National)
124		Dnevnik	http://www.dnevnik.si	Daily (National)
125	Spain	ABC	http://www.abc.es/	Daily (National)
126		El Mundo	http://www.elmundo.es/	Daily (National)
127		El País	http://www.elpais.com/	Daily (National)
128		Expansión	http://www.expansion.com/	Daily (National)
129		La Razón	http://www.larazon.es	Daily (National)
130		La Vanguardia	http://www.lavanguardia.es/	Daily (regional)
131		La Voz de Galicia	http://www.lavozdeg Galicia.es/	Daily (regional)
132		Público	http://www.publico.es/	Daily (National)
133	Sweden	Aftonbladet	http://www.aftonbladet.se/	Daily (National)
134		Dagens Industri	http://ditrader.di.se	Daily (National)
135		Dagens Nyheter	http://www.dn.se/	Daily (National)
136		Expressen	http://www.expressen.se/	Daily (National)
137		Goteborg Posten	http://www.gp.se/	Daily (National)
138		Svenska Dagbladet	http://www.svd.se/	Daily (National)
139	United Kingdom	Belfast Telegraph	http://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk	Daily (regional)
140		Birmingham Post	http://www.birminghampost.net/	Weekly
141		Daily Express	http://www.express.co.uk/home	Daily (National)
142		The Daily Mirror	http://www.mirror.co.uk/	Daily (National)
143		The Daily Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/	Daily (National)
144		The Economist	http://www.economist.com/	Weekly
145		The Financial Times	http://www.ft.com/	Daily (National)
146		The Guardian	http://www.guardian.co.uk/	Daily (National)
147		The Independent	http://www.independent.co.uk	Daily (National)
148		The Scotsman	http://www.scotsman.com	Daily (regional)

D.2 Search Strings

D.2.1 Austria

Austria or Austriā or Áustria or Austriaga or Austriaks or Austrial or Austriale or Austrialt or Austriana or Austriani or Austrias or Austriasse or Austriast or Austriat or Austriata or Austriē or Austriei or Austrii or Austrija or Austrijā or Austrijā or Austrijai or Austrijas or Austrijoje or Austrijos or Austriju or Ausztria or Ausztriāba or Ausztriāban or Autriche or Avstrija or Avstriji or Avstrijo or Itävallalla or Itävallalle or Itävallalta or Itävallan or Itävallassa or Itävallasta or Itävalta or Itävaltaa or Itävaltaan or L-Awstrija or Oostenrijk or Österreich or Österreichs or Österrike or Østrig or Østrigs or Osztrák or Rakouska or Rakouskem or Rakousko or Rakousku or Rakúska or Rakúske or Rakúsko or Rakúskom or Rakúsku or Αυστρία or Αυστρίας or Австрия

D.2.2 Belgium

Belga or Belgia or België or Belgiaa or Belgiaan or Belgiaga or Belgiaks or Belgial or Belgiale or Belgialla or Belgialle or Belgialt or Belgialta or Belgian or Belgiana or Belgiani or Belgias or Belgiassa or Belgiasse or Belgiast or Belgiasta or Belgiat or Belgiata or Bèlgica or Belgicka or Belgicke or Belgicko or Belgickom or Belgicku or Belgie or België or België or Belgiei or Belgien or Belgiens or Belgii or België or Belgija or Belgija or Belgija or Belgijā or Belgijai or Belgijai or Belgijias or Belgije or Belgiji or Belgijo or Belgijoje or Belgijos or Belgiju or Belgio or Belgique or Belgium or Belgiumba or Belgiumban or Il-Belġju or Βέλγιο or Βελγίου or Белгия

D.2.3 Bulgaria

Bolgár or Bolgarija or Bolgarije or Bolgariji or Bolgarijo or Bulgaaria or Bulgaariaga or Bulgaariaks or Bulgaarial or Bulgaariale or Bulgaarialt or Bulgaariani or Bulgaarias or Bulgaariasse or Bulgaariast or Bulgaariat or Bulgaariata or Bulgaarina or Bulgaria or Bulgária or Bulgaria or Bulgariā or Bulgariaa or Bulgariaan or Bulgáriāba or Bulgáriāban or Bulgarialla or Bulgarialle or Bulgarialta or Bulgarian or Bulgariassa or Bulgariasta or Bulgarie or Bulgariē or Bulgariei or Bulgarien or Bulgariens or Bulgarii or Bulgarija or Bulgarijā or Bulgārija or Bulgārijā or Bulgarijai or Bulgārijai or Bulgārijas or Bulgarije or Bulgarijoje or Bulgarijos or Bulgāriju or Bulharska or Bulharske or Bulharskem or Bulharsko or Bulharskom or Bulharsku or Il-Bulgarija or Βουλγαρία or Βουλγαρίας or България

D.2.4 Cyprus

Chipre or Chypre or Ciper or Cipro or Cipru or Ćipru or Ciprului or Ciprus or Ciprusi or Cipruson or Ciprusra or Cypem or Cypemns or Cypr or Cypra or Cypre or Cypro or Cyprom or Cypru or Cyprus or Cyprze or Kipra or Kiprā or Kiprā or Kiprai or Kipras or Kipre or Kipro or Kipru or Kiprui or Kūpros or Kūprose or Kūprosega or Kūproseks or Kūprosel or Kūprosele or Kūproselst or Kūprosenā or Kūproseni or Kūproses or Kūprosesse or Kūprosest or Kūproseta or Kūprost or Κυπρ or Kyprem or Kyprokseen or Kyproksella or Kyprokselle or Kyprokselta or Kyproksen or Kyproksessa or Kyproksesta or Kypros or Kyprosta or Kypru or Zypern or Zyperns or Κύπρος or Κύπρου or Кипър

D.2.5 Czech Republic

Tsekillä or Tsekillë or Tsekiltä or Tsekin tasavallan or Tsekin tasavallan or Tsekin tasavallassa or Tsekin tasavallasta or Tsekin tasavalta or Tsekin tasavaltaa or Tsekin tasavaltaan or Tsekin tasavaltalla or Tsekin tasavaltalle or Tsekin tasavaltalta or Tsekinmaa or Tsekinmaalla or Tsekinmaalle or Tsekinmaalta or Tsekinmaan or Tsekinmaassa or Tsekinmaasta or Tsekinmaata or Tsekissä or Tsekistä or Tsekki or Tsekkiä or Tsekkiin or Tsekkiin or Čehijas Republika or Čehijas Republikā or Čehijas Republikai or Čehijas Republikas or Čehijas Republiku or Čekijos Respublika or Čekijos Respubliką or Čekijos Respublikai or Čekijos Respublikoje or Čekijos Respublikos or Česká republika or Češka republika or České republice or Češke republike or České republiky or Českej republike or Českej republiky or Češki republiky or Češko republiko or Českou republikou or Českú republiku or Cseh or Cseh Köztársaság or Cseh Köztársaságba or Cseh Köztársaságban or Czech Republic or Ir-Republika Ćeka or Repubblica Ceca or Republica Cehă or República Checa or Republicii Cehe or Republika Czeska or Republiką Czeską or Republiken Tjeckien or Tjeckiska republiken or Republiki Czeskiej or République tchèque or Tjekkiske Republik or Tjekkiske Republiks or Tschechische Republik or Tschechischen Republik or Tšehhi Vabariigiga or Tšehhi Vabariigi or Tšehhi Vabariigiks or Tšehhi Vabariigil or Tšehhi Vabariigile or Tšehhi Vabariigilt or Tšehhi Vabariigina or Tšehhi Vabariigini or Tšehhi Vabariigis or Tšehhi Vabariigisse or Tšehhi Vabariigist or Tšehhi Vabariigita or Tšehhi Vabariik or Tšehhi Vabariiki or Tšekin tasavallan or Tšekin tasavallassa or Tšekin tasavallasta or Tšekin tasavalta or Tšekin tasavaltaa or Tšekin tasavaltaan or Tšekin tasavaltalla or Tšekin tasavaltalle or Tšekin tasavaltalta or Tsjechische Republiek or Τσεχική Δημοκρατία or Τσεχικής Δημοκρατίας or Чешка република or Cechia or Cehia or Cehiei or Čehija or Čehijā or Čehijai or Čehijas or Čehiju or Čekija or Čekijā or Čekijai or Čekijoje or Čekijos or Čekkja or Česka or Češka or Česke or Českem or Češkem or Česko or Češko or Českom or Česku or Chequia or Csehország or Csehországba or Csehországban or Czech or Czechach or Czechia or Czechom or Czechy or Tcheca or Tchéquie or Tjeckien or Tjekkiet or Tjekkiet or Tjekkiet or Tschechien or Tschechiens or Tšehhi or Tšehhi or Tšehhiaks or TšehhidX or Tšehhiga or Tšehhil or Tšehhile or Tšehhilt or Tšehhima or Tšehhimaaga or Tšehhimaaks or Tšehhimaal or Tšehhimaale or Tšehhimaalt or Tšehhimaana or Tšehhimaani or Tšehhimaas or Tšehhimaasse or Tšehhimaast or Tšehhimaata or Tšehhina or Tšehhini or Tšehhis or Tšehhisse or Tšehhist or Tšehhita or Tšekillä or Tšekille or Tšekiltä or Tšekinmaa or Tšekinmaalla or Tšekinmaalle or Tšekinmaalta or Tšekinmaan or Tšekinmaassa or Tšekinmaasta or Tšekinmaata or Tšekissä or Tšekistä or Tšekki or Tšekkiä or Tšekkiin or Tšekkiin or Tsjechië or Τσεχία or Τσεχίας or Чехия

D.2.6 Denmark

Dán or Danemarca or Danemarcei or Danemark or Dänemark or Dänemarks or Dania or Danią or Dánia or Dániába or Dániában or Danię or Danii or Danija or Daniја or Dānija or Dānijā or Danijai or Dānijai or Dānijas or Danijoje or Danijos or Dāniju or Danimarca or Danmark or Danmarks or Dánska or Danske or Dánske or Danskem or Dánskem or Dansko or Dánsko or Dansko or Dánskom or Dánku or Denemarken or Denmark or Dinamarca or Dinamarca or Id-Danimarka or Taani or Taaniga or Taaniks or Taanil or Taanile or Taanilt or Taanina or Taanini or Taanis or Taanisse or Taanist or Taanit or Taanita or Tanska or Tanskaa or Tanskaan or Tanskalla or Tanskalle or Tanskalta or Tanskan or Tanskassa or Tanskasta or Δανία or Δανίας or Дания

D.2.7 Estonia

Eesti or Eestiga or Eestiks or Eestil or Eestile or Eestilt or Eestina or Eestini or Eestis or Eestisse or Eestist or Eestit or Eestita or Estija or Estija or Estijai or Estijoje or Estijos or Estland or Estlands or Estonia or Estonią or Estónia or Estonie or Estonię or Estoniei or Estonii or Estonija or Estonije or Estoniji or Estonijo or Estonska or Estónska or Estónske or Estonskem or Estonsko or Estónsko or Estónskom or Estonsku or Estónsku or Észt or Észtország or Észtországba or Észtországban or Igaunija or Igaunijā or Igaunijai or Igaunijas or Igauniju or L-Estonja or Viro or Viroa or Virolla or Virolle or Virolta or Viron or Viroom or Virossa or Virosta or Εσθονία or Εσθονίας or Эстония

D.2.8 Finland

Finland or Finlanda or Finlande or Finlandei or Finlandia or Finlandiä or Finlândia or Finlandię or Finlandii or Finlands or Finn or Finnland or Finnlands or Finnország or Finnországban or Finnországai or Finska or Fínska or Finske or Fínske or Finskem or Finsko or Fínsko or Finskom or Finsku or Fínsku or Il-Finlandja or Somija or Somijā or Somijai or Somijas or Somiju or Soome or Soomega or Soomeks or Soomel or Soomele or Soomelt or Soomena or Soomeni or Soomes or Soomesse or Soomest or Soomet or Soometa or Suomea or Suomeen or Suomella or Suomelle or Suomelta or Suomen or Suomessa or Suomesta or Suomi or Suomija or Suomijä or Suomijai or Suomijoje or Suomijos or Φινλανδία or Φινλανδίας or Финландия

D.2.9 France

França or France or Francia or Franciaország or Franciaországba or Franciaországban or Francie or Francii or Francií or Francija or Francijā or Francijai or Francijas or Francije or Franciji or Francijo or Franciju or Francja or Francjā or Francjē or Francji or Francúzska or Francúzske or Francúzsko or Francúzskom or Francúzsku or Frankreich or Frankreichs or Frankrig or Frankrigs or Frankrijk or Frankrike or Franța or Franței or Franza or Prancūzija or Prancūzija or Prancūzijai or Prancūzijoje or Prancūzijos or Prantsusmaa or Prantsusmaad or Prantsusmaaga or Prantsusmaaks or Prantsusmaal or Prantsusmaale or Prantsusmaalt or Prantsusmaana or Prantsusmaani or Prantsusmaas or Prantsusmaasse or Prantsusmaast or Prantsusmaata or Ranska or Ranskaan or Ranskalla or Ranskalle or Ranskalta or Ranskan or Ranskassa or Ranskasta or Γαλλία or Γαλλίας or Франция

D.2.10 Germany

Alemanha or Alemania or Allemagne or Deutschland or Deutschlands or Duitsland or Germania or Germaniei or Germany or Il-Ġermanja or Nemčija or Nemčije or Nemčiji or Nemčijo or Nemecka or Německa or Nemecke or Německem or Nemecko or Německo or Nemeckom or Nemecku or Německu or Német or Németország or Németországba or Németországban or Niemcom or Niemcy or Niemczech or Niemiec or Saksa or Saksaa or Saksaan or Saksalla or Saksalle or Saksalta or Saksamaa or Saksamaad or Saksamaaga or Saksamaaks or Saksamaal or Saksamaale or Saksamaalt or Saksamaana or Saksamaani or Saksamaas or Saksamaasse or Saksamaast or Saksamaata or Saksan or Saksassa or Saksasta or Tyskland or Tysklands or Vācija or Vācijā or Vācijai or Vācijas or Vāciju or Vokietija or Vokietijā or Vokietijai or Vokietijoje or Vokietijos or Γερμανία or Γερμανίας or Германия

D.2.11 Greece

Görög or Görögország or Görögországba or Görögországban or Grækenland or Grækenlands or Graikija or Graikijā or Graikijai or Graikijoje or Graikijos or Grčija or Grčije or Grčiji or Grčijo or Grèce or Grecia or Grécia or Greciei or Grecja or Grecjā or Grecjē or Grecji or Grécka or Grécke or Grécko or Gréckom or Grécku or Greece or Grekland or Griechenland or Griechenlands or Griekenland or Griekija or Griekijā or Griekijai or Griekijas or Griekiju or Il-Greċja or Kreeka or Kreekaga or Kreekaks or Kreekal or Kreekale or Kreekalt or Kreekana or Kreekani or Kreekas or Kreekasse or Kreekast or Kreekat or Kreekata or Kreikalla or Kreikalle or Kreikalta or Kreikan or Kreikassa or Kreikasta or Kreikka or Kreikkaa or Kreikkaan or Řecka or Řeckem or Řecko or Řecku or Ελλάδα or Ελλάδας or Гърция

D.2.12 Hungary

Hongarije or Hongrie or Hungary or Hungria or Hungria or L-Ungerija or Mađarska or Mađarske or Mađarskem or Mađarsko or Mađarskom or Mađarsku or Mađarska or Mađarske or Mađarskem or

Madžarsko or Magyar or Magyarország or Magyarországon or Magyarországra or Ungari or Ungaria or Ungariei or Ungariga or Ungārija or Ungārijā or Ungārijai or Ungārijas or Ungāriju or Ungariks or Ungaril or Ungarile or Ungarilt or Ungarina or Ungarini or Ungaris or Ungarisse or Ungarist or Ungarit or Ungarita or Ungarn or Ungarns or Ungern or Ungheria or Unkari or Unkaria or Unkariin or Unkarilla or Unkarille or Unkarilta or Unkarin or Unkarissa or Unkarista or Vengrija or Vengrija or Vengrijai or Vengrijoje or Vengrijos or Węgiei or Węgom or Węgry or Węgrzech or Ουγγαρία or Ουγγαρίας or Унгария

D.2.13 Ireland

Airija or Airija or Airijai or Airijoje or Airijos or Ierland or Irimaa or Irimaad or Irimaaga or Irimaaks or Irimaal or Irimaale or Irimaalt or Irimaana or Irimaani or Irimaas or Irimaasse or Irimaast or Irimaata or Ír or Ireland or Īrija or Īrijā or Īrijai or Īrijas or Īriju or Irland or Irlanda or Irlande or Irlandei or Irlandia or Irlandiā or Irlandiē or Irlandii or Irlands or Irlannilla or Irlannille or Irlannilta or Irlannin or Irlannissa or Irlannista or Irlanti or Irlantia or Irlantiin or Írország or Írországba or Írországban or Irska or Írska or Irske or Írske or Irskem or Irsko or Írsko or Írskom or Irsku or Írsku or L-Irlanda or Ιρλανδία or Ιρλανδίας or Ирландия

D.2.14 Italy

Itaalia or Itaaliaga or Itaaliaks or Itaalia or Itaaliale or Itaaliat or Itaaliana or Itaaliani or Itaalias or Itaaliasse or Itaaliast or Itaaliat or Itaaliata or Italia or Itālia or Italiaa or Italiaan or Italialla or Italielle or Italielta or Italian or Italiassa or Italiasta or Italie or Italiē or Itālie or Italiei or Italien or Italiens or Itālii or Itālii or Italiija or Italiija or Itāliija or Itālijā or Itālijai or Itālijas or Itālije or Itāliji or Itālijo or Itālijoje or Itālijos or Itāliju or Italy or L-Italija or Olasz or Olaszország or Olaszországba or Olaszországban or Talianka or Talianke or Talianko or Taliankom or Talianku or Włoch or Włochami or Włochom or Włochy or Włoszech or Ιταλία or Ιταλίας or Италия

D.2.15 Latvia

Il-Latvja or Lāti or Lātiga or Lātiks or Lātil or Lātīle or Lātīlt or Lātina or Lātini or Lātis or Lātisse or Lātist or Lātīt or Lātīta or Latvia or Latviaa or Latviaan or Latviāla or Latvialle or Latvialta or Latvian or Latviassa or Latviasta or Latvija or Latvijā or Latvija or Latvijai or Latvijas or Latvije or Latviji or Latvijo or Latvijoje or Latvijos or Latviju or Letland or Letlands or Letonia or Letonia or Letoniei or Lett or Lettland or Lettlands or Lettonia or Lettonie or Lettország or Lettországba or Lettországban or Łotewskiej or Łotwa or Łotwą or Łotwę or Łotwie or Łotwy or Lotyšska or Lotyšske or Lotyšskem or Lotyšsko or Lotyšskom or Lotyšsku or Λετονία or Λετονίας or Латвия

D.2.16 Lithuania

Il-Litwanja or Leedu or Leeduga or Leeduks or Leedul or Leedule or Leedult or Leeduna or Leeduni or Leedus or Leedusse or Leedust or Leedut or Leeduta or Liettua or Liettuaa or Liettuaan or Liettualla or Liettualle or Liettualta or Liettuan or Liettuassa or Liettuasta or Lietuva or Lietuvā or Lietuvą or Lietuvai or Lietuvos or Lietuvoje or Lietuvos or Lietuvu or Litauen or Litauens or Litewskiej or Lithuania or Litouwen or Lituania or Lituānia or Lituānie or Lituāniei or Litva or Litván or Litvánia or Litváníába or Litváníában or Litve or Litvē or Litvi or Litvo or Litvou or Litvu or Litvy or Litwa or Litwie or Litwy or Λιθουανία or Λιθουανίας or Литва

D.2.17 Luxembourg

Il-Lussemburgu or Liukseburga or Liukseburgas or Liukseburge or Liukseburgu or Liukseburgui or Lucemburska or Lucemburskem or Lucembursko or Lucembursku or Lucemburský or Luksemburg or Luksemburga or Luksemburgā or Luksemburgai or Luksemburgas or Luksemburgi or Luksemburgiga or Luksemburgiks or Luksemburgil or Luksemburgile or Luksemburgilt or Luksemburgina or Luksemburgini or Luksemburgis or Luksemburgisse or Luksemburgist or Luksemburgita or Luksemburgu or Lussemburgo or Luxembourg or Luxembourgs or Luxemburg or Luxemburgba or Luxemburgban or Luxemburgi or Luxemburgia or Luxemburgiem or Luxemburgiin or Luxemburgilla or Luxemburgille or Luxemburgilta or Luxemburgin or Luxemburgissa or Luxemburgista or Luxemburgo or Luxemburgs or Luxemburgului or Lucemburska or Lucemburske or Lucembursko or Lucemburskom or Lucembursku or Λουξεμβούργου or Λουξεμβούργου or Люксембург

D.2.18 Malta

Malcie or Malta or Maltā or Maltā or Málta or Maltaa or Maltaga or Maltai or Máltai or Maltaks or Maltal or Maltale or Maltalla or Maltalle or Maltalt or Maltalta or Maltan or Máltán or Maltana or Maltani or Máltára or Maltas or Maltassa or Maltasse or Maltast or Maltasta or Maltat or Maltata or Malte or Maltè or Maltę or Maltei or Malti or Malto or Maltoje or Maltos or Maltou or Maltu or Malty or Μάλτα or Μάλτας or Малта

D.2.19 The Netherlands

Alankomaat or Alankomaiden or Alankomailla or Alankomaille or Alankomailta or Alankomaissa or Alankomaista or Alankomaita or Țările de Jos or L-Olanda or Madalmaad or Madalmaade or Madalmaadega or Madalmaadeks or Madalmaadel or Madalmaadele or Madalmaadelt or Madalmaadena or Madalmaadeni or Madalmaades or Madalmaadesse or Madalmaadest or Madalmaadeta or Nederland or Nederlandene or Nederlandenes or Nederländerna or Netherlands or Niderlandami or Nīderlande or Nīderlandē or Nīderlandei or Nīderlandes or Nīderlandi or Niderlandow or Niderlandy or Niederlande or Niederlanden or Nizozemí or Nizozemska or Nizozemske or Nizozemskem or Nizozemsko or Nizozemskom or Nizozemsku or Nyderlandai or Nyderlandais or Nyderlandams or Nyderlandų or Nyderlanduose or Nyderlandus or Paesi Bassi or Países Baixos or Países Bajos or Pays-Bas or Țările de Jos or Κάτω Χώρες or Κάτω Χωρών or Нидерландия or Holanda or Holande or Holandē or Holandei or Holandes or Holandi or Holandiā or Holandię or Hollandii or Hollandija or Hollandije or Hollandiji or Hollandijo or Holandska or Holandske or Holandskem or Holandsko or Holandskom or Holandsku or Holland or Hollande or Hollandi or Hollandia or Hollandiāba or Hollandiāban or Hollandiga or Hollandiks or Hollandil or Hollandile or Hollandilt or Hollandina or Hollandis or Hollandisse or Hollandist or Hollandit or Hollandita or Hollandni or Hollands or Hollannilla or Hollannille or Hollannilta or Hollannin or Hollannissa or Hollannista or Hollanti or Hollantia or Hollantiaan or Olanda or Olandei or Olandija or Olandijā or Olandijai or Olandijoje or Olandijos or Ολλανδία or Ολλανδίας or Холандия

D.2.20 Poland

Il-Polonja or Lengyel or Lengyelország or Lengyelországba or Lengyelországban or Lenkija or Lenkija or Lenkijai or Lenkijoje or Lenkijos or Poland or Polen or Polens or Polija or Polijā or Polijai or Polijas or Poliju or Poljska or Poljske or Poljskem or Poljsko or Pologne or Polonia or Polónia or Polonie or Polska or Polska or Polska or Polskę or Połske or Polskem or Polski or Polsko or Połsko or Połskom or Polsku or Połsku or Poola or Poolaga or Poolaks or Poolal or Poolale or Poolalt or Poolana or Poolani or Poolas or Poolasse or Poolast or Poolata or Puola or Puolaa or Puolaan or Puolalla or Puolalta or Puolan or Puolassa or Puolasta or Πολωνία or Πολωνίας or Полша

D.2.21 Portugal

Il-Portugall or Portogallo or Portugal or Portugál or Portugāle or Portugālē or Portugālei or Portugāles or Portugali or Portugāli or Portugalia or Portugalią or Portugália or Portugáliába or Portugáliában or Portugalię or Portugaliei or Portugaliga or Portugalii or Portugaliin or Portugalija or Portugalijā or Portugalijai or Portugaliyoje or Portugaliyos or Portugaliks or Portugalil or Portugalile or Portugalilla or Portugalille or Portugalilt or Portugalita or Portugalin or Portugalina or Portugalini or Portugalis or Portugalissa or Portugalisse or Portugalist or Portugalista or Portugalit or Portugalita or Portugals or Portugalska or Portugalske or Portugalskem or Portugalski or Portugalsko or Portugalsko or Portugalskom or Portugalsku or Πορτογαλία or Πορτογαλίας or Португалия

D.2.22 Romania

Ir-Rumanija or Roemenië or Román or Romania or Románia or România or Romaniaa or Romaniaan or Romániába or Romániában or Romanialla or Romanialle or Romanialta or Romanian or Romaniassa or Romaniasta or României or Roménia or Romunija or Romunije or Romuniji or Romunijo or Roumanie or Rumænien or Rumæniens or Rumanía or Rumänien or Rumäniens or Rumánija or Rumánijā or Rumánijai or Rumánijas or Rumániju or Rumeenia or Rumeeniaga or Rumeeniaks or Rumeenial or Rumeeniale or Rumeenialt or Rumeeniana or Rumeeniani or Rumeenias or Rumeeniasse or Rumeeniast or Rumeeniat or Rumeeniata or Rumunia or Rumunią or Rumunię or Rumunii or Rumunija or Rumunijā or Rumunijai or Rumunijoje or Rumunijos or Rumunska or Rumunske or Rumunskem or Rumunsko or Rumunskom or Rumunsku or Ρουμανία or Ρουμανίας or Румъния

D.2.23 Slovakia

Eslovaquia or Eslováquia or Is-Slovakkja or Slovachia or Slovacia or Slovaciei or Slovakia or Slovakiaa or Slovakiaan or Slovakialla or Slovakielle or Slovakialta or Slovakian or Slovakiassa or Slovakiasta or Slovakiien or Slovakiets or Slovakiya or Slovakiyā or Slovākija or Slovākijā or Slovakiyai or Slovākijai or Slovākijas or Slovakiyoje or Slovakiyos or Slovākiju or Slovakkia or Slovakkiaaga or Slovakkiaaks or Slovakkial or Slovakkiale or Slovakkialt or Slovakkiana or Slovakkiani or Slovakkias or Slovakkiasse or Slovakkiaast or Slovakkiaat or Slovakkiaata or Slovaquie or Slovaška or Slovaškem or Slovaško or Slovenska or Slovenske or Slovenskem or Slovensko or Slovenskom or Slovensku or Sloveške or Słowacja or Słowacjā or Słowacjē or Słowacji or Slowakei or Slowakije or Szlovák or Szlovákia or Szlovákíába or Szlovákíában or Σλοβακία or Σλοβακίας or Словакия or Repubblca slovacca or Repubblica Slovacka or República Eslovaca or Republica Slovacă or Republice Slowackiej or Republicii Slovae or Republiką Słowacką or Republikę Słowacką or Republiken Slovakiens or Republiki Słowackiej or République slovaque or Slovak Republic or Slovaki Vabariigi or Slovaki Vabariigiga or Slovaki Vabariigiks or Slovaki Vabariigil or Slovaki Vabariigile or Slovaki Vabariigilt or Slovaki Vabariigina or Slovaki Vabariigini or Slovaki Vabariigis or Slovaki Vabariigisse or Slovaki Vabariigist or Slovaki Vabariigita or Slovaki Vabariik or Slovaki Vabariiki or Slovakian tasavallan or Slovakian tasavallassa or Slovakian tasavallasta or Slovakian tasavalta or Slovakian tasavaltaa or Slovakian tasavaltaan or Slovakian tasavaltalla or Slovakian tasavaltalle or Slovakian tasavaltalta or Slovākijas Republika or Slovākijas Republikā or Slovākijas Republikai or Slovākijas Republikas or Slovākijas Republiku or Slovakiyos Respublika or Slovakiyos Respublikā or Slovakiyos Respublikai or Slovakiyos Respublikoje or Slovakiyos Respublikos or Slovakiska republiken or Slovakiske Republik or Slovakiske Republiks or Slovaška republika or Slovaške republike or Slovaški republiki or Slovaško republiko or Slovenská republika or Slovenské republice or Slovenské republiky or Slovenskej republike or Slovenskej republiky or Slovenskou republikou or Slovenskú republiku or Slowaakse Republiek or Slowakische Republik or Slowakischen Republik or Szlovák Köztársaság or Szlovák Köztársaságban or Δημοκρατία της Σλοβακίας or Δημοκρατίας της Σλοβακίας or Σλοβακική Δημοκρατία or Σλοβακικής Δημοκρατίας or Словашката република

D.2.24 Slovenia

Eslovenia or Eslovénia or Is-Slovenja or Sloveenia or Sloveeniaga or Sloveeniaks or Sloveenial or Sloveeniale or Sloveenialt or Sloveeniana or Sloveeniani or Sloveenias or Sloveeniasse or Sloveeniast or Sloveeniat or Sloveeniata or Slovenia or Sloveniaa or Sloveniaan or Slovenialla or Slovenialle or Slovenialta or Slovenian or Sloveniassa or Sloveniasta or Slovenië or Slovénie or Sloveniei or Slovenien or Sloveniens or Slovenija or Slovénija or Slovénija or Slovénija or Slovénijā or Slovénijai or Slovénijai or Slovénijas or Slovenije or Sloveniji or Slovenijo or Slovénijoje or Slovénijos or Slovéniju or Slovinska or Slovinske or Slovinskem or Slovinsko or Slovinskem or Slovinsku or Słowenia or Słowenią or Słowenię or Słowenien or Słoweniens or Słowenii or Szlovén or Szlovénia or Szlovéniába or Szlovéniában or Σλοβενία or Σλοβενίας or Словения

D.2.25 Spain

Espagne or España or Espanha or Espanja or Espanjaa or Espanjaan or Espanjalla or Espanjalle or Espanjalta or Espanjan or Espanjassa or Espanjasta or Hispaania or Hispaaniaga or Hispaaniaks or Hispaanial or Hispaaniale or Hispaanialt or Hispaaniana or Hispaaniani or Hispaanias or Hispaaniasse or Hispaaniast or Hispaaniat or Hispaaniata or Hiszpania or Hiszpanią or Hiszpanię or Hiszpanii or Ispanija or Ispaniją or Ispanijai or Ispanijos or Spagna or Spain or Španělska or Španělskem or Španělsko or Španělsku or Spania or Spaniei or Španielska or Španielske or Španielsko or Španielskom or Španielsku or Spanien or Spaniens or Spānija or Spānijā or Španija or Spānijai or Spānijas or Španiji or Španijo or Spāniju or Spanja or Spanje or Spanyol or Spanyolország or Spanyolországba or Spanyolországban or Ἰσπανία or Ἰσπανίας or Испания

D.2.26 Sweden

L-Izvezja or Rootsi or Rootsiga or Rootsiks or Rootsil or Rootsile or Rootsilt or Rootsina or Rootsini or Rootsis or Rootsisse or Rootsist or Rootsit or Rootsita or Ruotsi or Ruotsia or Ruotsiin or Ruotsilla or Ruotsille or Ruotsilta or Ruotsin or Ruotsissa or Ruotsista or Schweden or Schwedens or Suecia or Suécia or Suède or Suedia or Suediei or Svéd or Švedija or Švedijā or Švedijai or Švedijoje or Švedijos or Svédország or Svédországba or Svédországban or Švedska or Švédska or Švedske or Švédske or Švedskem or Švédskem or Švedsko or Švédsko or Švédskom or Švédsku or Sverige or Sveriges or Svezia or Sweden or Szwecja or Szwecją or Szwecję or Szwecji or Zviedrija or Zviedrijā or Zviedrijai or Zviedrijas or Zviedriju or Zweden or Σουηδία or Σουηδίας or Швеция

D.2.27 United Kingdom

Apvienotā Karaliste or Apvienotajā Karalistē or Apvienotajai karalistei or Apvienotās karalistes or Apvienoto Karalisti or Det Forenede Kongerige or Det Forenede Kongeriges or Egyesült Királyság or Egyesült Királyságban or Ir-Renju Unit or Jungtine Karalyste or Jungtiné Karalysté or Jungtinę Karalystę or Jungtinei Karalystei or Jungtinėje Karalystėje or Jungtinés Karalystés or Regatul Unit or Regatului Unit or Regno Unito or Reino Unido or Royaume-Uni or Spojené království or Spojené královstvo or Spojeného královstva or Spojeného království or Spojeném království or Spojenému královstvu or Spojenom královstve or Spojeným královstvím or Spojeným královstvom or Ühendkuningriigi or Ühendkuningriigiga or Ühendkuningriigiks or Ühendkuningriigil or Ühendkuningriigile or Ühendkuningriigilt or Ühendkuningriigina or Ühendkuningriigini or Ühendkuningriigis or Ühendkuningriigisse or Ühendkuningriigist or Ühendkuningriigita or Ühendkuningriik or Ühendkuningriiki or United Kingdom or Vereinigten Königreichs or Vereinigtes Königreich or Verenigd Koninkrijk or Yhdistyneellä kuningaskunnalla or Yhdistyneelle kuningaskunnalle or Yhdistyneeltä kuningaskunnalta or Yhdistyneen kuningaskunnan or Yhdistyneeseen kuningaskuntaan or Yhdistyneessä kuningaskunnassa or Yhdistyneestä kuningaskunnasta or Yhdistynyt Kuningaskunta or Yhdistynyt kuningaskunta or Združena kraljestva or Združenem kraljestvu or Združeno kraljestvo or Združeno Kraljestvo or Zjednoczone Królestwo or Zjednoczonego Królestwa or Zjednoczonemu Królestwu

or Zjednoczonym Królestwie or Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο or Ηνωμένου Βασιλείου or Обединеното кралство or Britt or Didžiają Britaniją or Didžiąjai Britanijai or Didžioji Britanija or Didžiojoje Britanijoje or Didžiosios Britanijos or Grã-Bretanha or Gran Bretagna or Gran Bretaña or Gran Brittanja or Grande-Bretagne or Great Britain or Groot-Britannië or Großbritannien or Großbritannienens or Isoa-Britanniaa or Iso-Britannia or Isolla-Britannialla or Isolle-Britanniale or Isolta-Britannialta or Ison-Britannian or Isoon-Britanniaan or Isossa-Britanniassa or Isosta-Britanniasta or Lielbritanija or Lielbritanijā or Lielbritanijai or Lielbritanijas or Lielbritaniju or Marea Britanie or Marii Britanii or Nagy-Britannia or Nagy-Britanniába or Nagy-Britanniában or Storbritannien or Storbritanniens or Suurbritannia or Suurbritanniaga or Suurbritanniaks or Suurbritannial or Suurbritanniale or Suurbritannialt or Suurbritanniana or Suurbritanniani or Suurbritannias or Suurbritanniasse or Suurbritanniasst or Suurbritanniat or Suurbritanniata or Velika Britanija or Velike Britanije or Veliki Britaniji or Veliko Britanijo or Velká Británia or Velká Británie or Velké Británie or Velké Británii or Velkej Británie or Velkej Británii or Velkou Británií or Velkou Britániu or Velkú Britániu or Wielka Brytania or Wielką Brytanią or Wielką Brytanię or Wielkiej Brytanii or Μεγάλη Βρετανία or Μεγάλης Βρετανίας or Великобритания or Angleterre or Anglia or Angliā or Angliába or Angliában or Anglicka or Anglicke or Anglicko or Anglickom or Anglicku or Anglie or Anglię or Angliei or Anglii or Anglií or Anglija or Anglijā or Anglija or Anglijai or Anglijas or Anglije or Angliji or Anglijo or Anglijoje or Anglijos or Angliju or Angol or Engeland or England or Englands or Englannilla or Englannille or Englannilta or Englannin or Englannissa or Englannista or Englanti or Englantia or Englantiin or Inghilterra or Ingilterra or Inghilterra or Inglismaa or Inglismaaga or Inglismaaks or Inglismaal or Inglismaale or Inglismaalt or Inglismaana or Inglismaani or Inglismaas or Inglismaasse or Inglismaast or Inglismaat or Inglismaata or Αγγλία or Αγγλίας or Англия

D.2.28 European Parliament

(парламент* OR κοινοβούλιο* OR parlamen* OR parlemen* OR parliament*)
 NEAR/3 (европейск* OR ευρωπαϊκό* OR evropsk* OR európsk* OR europos OR europeu OR europeo OR europejsk* OR europees OR européen OR european OR europäische* OR európai OR euroopa* OR eiropas OR Euro OR EÚ OR ES OR UE OR EU:n OR EU:s OR EU:EE) OR europa-parlament* OR europaarl OR (cámara NEAR/3 (UE OR europa)) OR (европарламент* OR ευρωκοινοβούλιο* OR ευρωκοινοβουλιό* OR evroparlament* OR europarlament OR europarlement* OR európarlament* OR europaarlament* OR europaarlament* OR europaarlament* OR europaarlament*) OR (ELi NEAR/3 (liikmed OR liige*)) OR (EP NEAR/3 (poslanec OR poslanc* OR poslank OR mitglied* OR député* OR képviselő* OR nari* OR narys OR deputāt* OR lid OR leden OR jäsen* OR ledamöte* OR Abgeordnet* OR Medlem* OR member* OR membre*)) OR (PE NEAR/3 (diputad* OR deputat* OR deputowan* OR deputad* OR membr* OR poseł OR post*)) OR (EP NEAR/3 (депутат* OR член*)) OR ((MEP or MEPs) AND (EU or Europ* or Parliament)) OR (eurodeputāt OR eurodeputa* OR eurodéputé OR eurodeputowan* OR europoseł OR europost* OR eurodiputad* OR euroképviselő* OR europaabgeordnete* OR EU-abgeordnete* OR europoslan* OR ευρωβουλευτ* OR Евродепутат*)

D.2.29 European Commission

((комисия OR επιτροπή* OR kommission* OR komis* OR commissi* OR comissão OR comisi* OR bizottság*) NEAR/3 (европей* OR ευρωπαϊ* OR evropsk* OR európsk* OR europo* OR européen* OR europe* OR europäi* OR európai OR euroop* OR eiropas OR ES OR EU:s OR EU:n OR UE OR E.E. OR EE OR Eli OR EU OR EC)) OR ((председате* OR πρόεδρο* OR voorzitter* OR puheenjohtaj* OR przewodnic* OR prezident* OR président OR president* OR preşedint* OR předsed* OR predsed* OR präsidant* OR ordförand* OR formand* OR elnök*) NEAR/3 (Μπαρόζ* OR Бароз* OR Barros*)) OR ((Androull* OR Ανδρούλλ* OR Андрула OR Antoni* OR Αντόνι* OR Антонио OR Algirdas* OR Αλγκίρντα* OR Алгирдас OR Maroš* OR Марос* OR Μάρος* OR Марош OR Olli* OR Оли* OR Оли OR Vivian* OR Βιβιάν* OR Вивиан OR Janez* OR Γιάνεζ* OR Янез OR Andris* OR Αντρις* OR Андрис OR Günther* OR Gunther* OR Гκίνтер* OR Гюнтер OR Cecilia* OR Σεσίλι* OR Сесилия OR Janusz* OR Ζανούς* OR Януш OR Neeli* OR Νίλι* OR Нели OR Siim* OR Σιμ* OR Сиим OR Sonni* OR Κόν* OR Кони OR Johannes* OR Τζοχάνεζ* OR Йоханес OR Karel* OR Κάρελ* OR Карел OR Kristalin* OR Κρισταλίν* OR Кристаллина OR Máir* OR Maire* OR Μάир* OR Мери OR Štefan* OR Stefan* OR Στέφαν* OR Цефан OR Mari* OR Μαρί* OR Мария OR John* OR Τζον* OR Джон OR Dacian* OR Ντατσιάν* OR Дачиан OR Jos* OR Χοσ* OR Жозе OR Michel* OR Μισέλ* OR Мишел OR Catherin* OR Κάθριν* OR Катрин OR Lászl* OR Laszl* OR

Лάσλ* OR Ласло OR Joaquín* OR Joaquin* OR Γιοακίν* OR Хоакин OR комисар* OR επιτροπο* OR volinik* OR kommiss* OR komissaar* OR komisār* OR komisár* OR komisař* OR komisar* OR commissi* OR commissa* OR commissári* OR comisar* OR comisari* OR biztossa*) NEAR/3 (Vassilio* OR Βασιλείο* OR Василиу OR Тајан* OR Τατζάν* OR Таяни OR Šemet* OR *emet* OR Σεμέτ* OR Шемета OR Šeřčoni* OR *ef*oni* OR Σέφκοβιτ* OR Шефчович OR Rehn* OR Ρεν* OR Рен OR Reding* OR Рέντιγκ* OR Рединг OR Potočni* OR Poto*ni* OR Ποτότσνικ* OR Поточник OR Piebalgs* OR Πίλμπαγκς* OR Пиебалгс OR Oettinger* OR Отингер* OR Йотингер OR Malmström* OR Malmstrom* OR Μάλστρομ* OR Малстрьом OR Lewandowski* OR Λεβαντόβск* OR Левандовски OR Kroes* OR Κρες* OR Крус OR Kallas* OR Κάλλας* OR Калас OR Hedegaard* OR Хέδεγκор* OR Хедегаард OR Hahn* OR Хан* OR Хан OR (De NEAR/1 Gucht*) OR (ντε NEAR/1 Χουχт*) OR (де NEAR/1 Гьохт) OR Georgiev* OR Γκεοργκίεβ* OR Георгиева OR Geoghegan-Quinn* OR (Γκεογκέγκαν NEAR/1 Κουίν*) OR Гейгън-Куин OR Fül* OR Ful* OR Φούλ* OR Фюле OR Damaniaki* OR Δαμανάκ* OR Даманаки OR Dallì* OR Ντάλι* OR Дали OR Ciolo* OR Тσιόло* OR Чолош OR Barros* OR Мπαρόζ* OR Барозу OR Barnier* OR Мпарни* OR Барни OR Ashton* OR Астон* OR Аштън OR Andor* OR Антор* OR Андор OR Almunia* OR Αλμουни* OR Алмуния)

D.2.30 European Council

(европейският near/1 съвет) or (ευρωπαϊκό near/1 συμβούλι*) or (rad* near/1 europejsk*) or (evropsk* near/1 svet*) or (evropsk* near/1 rad*) or (európsk* near/1 rad*) or (europos near/1 vadovų near/1 taryb*) or (europese near/1 raad) or (europeisk* near/1 rådet*) or (european near/1 council) or (europäische* near/1 rat*) or (európai near/1 tanács*) or (europæiske near/1 råd*) or eurooppa-neuvosto* or (euroopa near/1 ülemkog*) or eiropadom* or (consiliul* near/1 european) or (consiglio near/1 europeo) or (conselho near/1 europeu) or (consejo near/1 europeo) or (conseil near/1 européen) OR (Хέρμαν* NEAR/1 βαν NEAR/1 Ромп*) OR (Herman NEAR/1 Van NEAR/1 Rompu*) OR (Херман NEAR/1 Ван NEAR/1 Ромпо*) OR ((председател OR Προέдр* OR voorzitter OR puheenjohtaja* OR przewodnicząc* OR priekšsedetaj* OR president* OR président OR preşedinte* OR presedinte* OR predsed* OR předsed* OR präsidant* OR pirminink* OR ordförande* OR formand* OR elnök* OR eesistuja*) NEAR/5 ((βαν NEAR/1 Ромп*) OR (Ван NEAR/1 Ромпо*) OR (Van NEAR/1 Rompu*)) OR (((βαν NEAR/1 Ромп*) OR (Ван NEAR/1 Ромпо*) OR (Van NEAR/1 Rompu*)) NEAR/10 (европ* OR ευρώπ* OR evrop* OR európ* OR europ* OR európ OR euroop* OR eirop*))

D.2.31 European Union

(európsk* NEAR/1 úni*) OR (evropsk* NEAR/1 unij*) OR (europeiska NEAR/1 unionen*) OR (uniun* NEAR/1 europe*) OR (união NEAR/1 europeia) OR (uni* NEAR/1 europejsk*) OR (europese NEAR/1 unie) OR (eiropas NEAR/1 savienīb*) OR (europos NEAR/1 sajung*) OR (unione NEAR/1 europea) OR (európai NEAR/1 unió*) OR (union NEAR/1 européenne) OR (euroopan NEAR/1 unioni*) OR (unión NEAR/1 europea) OR (european NEAR/1 union) OR (ευρωπαϊκή* NEAR/1 ένωση*) OR (euroopa NEAR/1 liit* OR liidu*) OR (europæiske NEAR/1 union*) OR (europäische* NEAR/1 union) OR (evropsk* NEAR/1 uni*) OR (европейски NEAR/1 съюз)

ANNEX E Bibliography and list of secondary sources

E.1 Main Industry Databases

1. European Audiovisual Observatory, *Television in 36 European States*. Yearbook, Volume 1 & 2, 2009 Edition and Volume 1, 2010 Edition 2010 (for the online version, *Yearbook Online Premium Service*, please visit http://www.obs.coe.int/yb_premium/public/)
2. FIPP, *World Magazine Trends 09/10*. FIPP Publications, 2010 Edition
3. RTL Group, *Television 2009. International key Facts*. IP International Marketing Committee, 2009
4. The World Association of Newspaper, *World Press Trend*, 2009 (for the online version, *The World Press Trend Database*, please visit <http://www.wptdatabase.com/login.php>)
5. The World Association of Newspaper, *World Digital Media Trends*, 2009
6. PricewaterhouseCoopers, *Global Entertainment and Media Outlook: 2010-2014*, 11th Edition, 2010
7. Eurostat, <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>

E.2 Bibliography

1. Altmeyden, K., *The Gradual Disappearance of Foreign News on German Television*, *Journalism Studies*, 11: 4, 567 — 576, First published on: 08 July 2010
2. BCG, *Willingness to Pay for News Online. Key Findings from an International Survey*, November 2009
3. Bondebjerg & Golding, P., *European Culture and the Media, Changing Media - Changing Europe Series Vol 1*. Bristol, UK: Intellect Books, 2004
4. Boyd-Barrett, O., *News Agencies in the Turbulent Era of the Internet*, Generalitat de Catalunya, 2010
5. Boulton, C., *Twitter More Than Doubles User Numbers*, eWEEK Europe, August 17, 2010
6. Burson-Marsteller, *Burson-Marsteller Media Survey, 2010*
<http://www.oursocialmedia.com/wp-content/uploads/bm-media-survey.pdf>
7. Constable, P., *Demise of the Foreign Correspondent*, Washington Post, February 18, 2007
8. Council of Europe, Media Division Directorate General of Human Rights, *Media Diversity in Europe*, 2002
9. Currah, A., *What's Happening to Our News*, Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2009
10. Doyle, G., *Media Ownership – The Economics and Politics of Convergence and Concentration in the U.K. and European Media*, SAGE Publications, 2002
11. Editor's Weblog, *ViewPass: enhancing the value of page views with targeted advertising*, WEF/WAN, July 23, 2009
12. Erbsen, C.E., Giner, J.A., Senor, J., Torres, M., *Innovation in Newspapers: 2009 World Report, An annual survey by the Innovation International Media Consulting Group for the World Association of Newspapers (WAN)*, 2009
13. Erbsen, C.E., Giner, J.A., Senor, J., Torres, M., *Innovation in Newspapers: 2010 World Report, An annual survey by the Innovation International Media Consulting Group for the World Association of Newspapers and News publishers (WAN/IFRA)*, 2010

14. EUMAP - Media Program, *Television across Europe: more channels, less independence. Overview*. Open Society Institute, 2008
15. Eurobarometer, *L'information Relative à L'Europe et la Television*, European Commission, April 2007
16. Eurodata TV Worldwide, *One Television Year in the World. From analogue to digital*, 2010
http://www.international-television.org/archive/2010-03-21_global-tv-euro-data-worldwide_2009.pdf
17. European Commission, Staff Working Document, *Media Pluralism in the Member States of the European Union*, SEC (2007) 32
18. European Commission, *White Paper on a European Communication Policy*, COM(2006) 35 final
19. European Federation of Journalists, *Media Power in Europe: The Big Picture of Ownership*, International Federation of Journalists, Belgium 2005
20. European Parliament, *European Parliament resolution on concentration and pluralism in the media in the European Union (2007/2253(INI))*, September 25, 2008
21. European University Institute, *Project EURONAT: Representations of Europe and the nation in current and prospective member-states: media, elites and civil society*, funded by the 5th Framework Programme, 2004
22. Flaounas, I. et al., *The Structure of the EU Mediasphere*, PLoS ONE, Volume 5, Issue 12, December 2010
23. Gambaro, M., Puglisi, R., *What Do Ads Buy? Daily Coverage of Listed Companies on the Italian Press*, Working Paper n. 2009-36, Università degli Studi di Milano, Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche Aziendali e Statistiche
24. Hamilton, J.M., *Reporting From Faraway Places: Who Does It and How?*, Nieman Reports, Fall 2010
25. Harrie, E., *The Nordic Media Market 2009. Media companies and Business Activities*, Nordic Information Centre for Media and Communication Research (NORDICOM), 2009
26. Heikkilä, H., & Kunelius, R., *Journalists imagining the European public sphere: Professional discourses about the EU news practices in ten countries*, *Javnost - The Public*, 13(4), 63-80, 2006
27. IDATE, *TV 2010. Market & Trends. Facts & Figures*, www.idate-research.com
28. International Federation of Journalists, *Journalism Unions in Touch with the Future*, Brussels 2010,
<http://congress.ifj.org/assets/docs/131/026/f757f83-48b2e1a.pdf>
29. International Federation of Journalists, *Media Power in Europe: The Big Picture of Ownership*, 2005
30. IP Network, *Television 2010. International Key Facts*, <http://www.ip-network.com/rd/html/tvkeyfacts.aspx>
31. Kharif, O., *The Online Experiments That Could Help Newspapers*, Bloomberg Businessweek, March 8, 2009
32. Koopmans, R., *Who Inhabit the European Public Sphere? Winners and losers, supporters and opponents in Europeanised political debate*, *European Journal of Political Research* 46: 183-210, 2007
33. Leuven, K. U., ICRI, *Independent Study on Indicators for Media Pluralism in the Member States – Towards a Risk-Based Approach*, prepared for the European Commission Directorate-General Information Society and Media. SMART 007A 2007-0002, 2009
34. Ludtke, M. (ed.), *Goodbye Gutenberg*, Nieman Reports, Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard, 2006
35. Machill, M., Beiler, M., & Fischer, C., *Europe-Topics in Europe's Media - The Debate about the European Public Sphere: A Meta-Analysis of Media Content Analysis*, *European Journal of Communication*, 21(1), 57-88, 2006
36. Machill, M., *Euronews: The First European News Channel as a Case Study for Media Industry Development in Europe and for Spectra of Transnational Journalism Research*, *Media, Culture and Society*, 20(4), 427-450, 1998

37. McChesney, R.W., *Rich Media Poor Democracy; Communication Politics in Dubious Times*, University of Illinois Press, 1999
38. McKinsey, *Reshaping Publishers for Digital*, 2008
39. Media Alliance, *Life in the Clickstream: the Future of Journalism*, November 2008
40. Médiamétrie, *Eurodata TV*, <http://www.mediametrie.com/eurodatatv/>
41. Miller, C., *The Future of Journalism*, BBC College of Journalism, 2009
42. Moore, M., *Shrinking World. The decline of international reporting in the British press*, Media Standards Trust, November 2010
43. Mutter, A. D., *Newspaper share value fell \$64B in '08*, January 01, 2009
<http://newsosaur.blogspot.com/2008/12/newspaper-share-value-fell-64b-in-08.html>
44. Nies, G. & Pedersini, R., *Freelance Journalists in the European Media Industry*, European Federation of Journalists with the support of the European Commission, October 2003
45. OECD, Working Party on the Information Economy, *The Evolution of News and Internet*, 2010
46. Ofcom, *New News, Future News*, 2007
47. Oliver, L., *Global newspaper circulation fell for first time in 2009*, the Editors' Weblog, 08.10.2010
48. Oriella PR Network, *Digital Journalism Study, 2010*, 2010
49. Oriella PR Network, *European Digital Journalism Survey*, 2009
50. OSCE, *The impact of Media Concentration on Professional Journalism*, Vienna 2003
51. Pfetsch, B., *The voice of media in European Public Sphere: Comparative Analysis of Newspaper Editorials*, funded by 5th Framework Programme, July 2004
52. Project for Excellence in Journalism, *The State of the News Media 2010*
53. Project for Excellence in Journalism, *The Web: Alarming, Appealing and a Challenge to Journalistic Values*, The Pew Research Center, March 17, 2008
54. Purcell, K. et alii, *Understanding the Participatory News Consumer. How internet and cell phone users have turned news into a social experience*, Washington, D.C.: Pew Internet & American Life Project, 2010
55. Rea, P. (ed.), *Giornalismo: il lato emerso della professione. Una ricerca sulla condizione dei giornalisti italiani*, LSDI, 2010
56. Reynold Journalism Institute, *Apple iPad News Survey*, funded by the Digital Publishing Alliance, 2010
57. Rightscom Ltd, *Publishing Market Watch. Final report*, European Commission DG Enterprise, 2005
58. Shah, A., *Media Conglomerates, Mergers, Concentration of Ownership*, <http://www.globalissues.org/article/159/media-conglomerates-mergers-concentration-of-ownership>
59. Shirky, C., *The Times Paywall and Newsletter Economics*, November 8th, 2010
60. Smith, T., *European Social Media – the last 12 months*, Global Web Index, 2010
61. Staham, P., *Political Journalism and Europeanization: Pressing Europe?*, Europolcom, Issue 13/06
62. Terzis, G., *European Media Governance: the Brussels Dimension*, Bristol, UK: Intellect Book, 2008
63. The Association of Commercial Television in Europe (ACT), *20 Years of Commercial Television in Europe*, 2009
64. The European Opinion Research Group, *Europeans Participation in Cultural Activities*, EUROBAROMETER Survey commissioned by the EC, EUROSTAT, 2002
65. The Economist, *High Wires*, February 12, 2009
66. *The Future of Online Privacy: Online advertising and behavioral targeting*, report from a workshop organised by the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC), Center for Media and Communications

Studies (CMCS), and Central European University (CEU), within the framework of the 3rd Internet Governance Forum, December 2008

67. TNS, *Digital Life* study, 2010
68. Trenz, H.-J., *Media Coverage on European Governance: Exploring the European Public Sphere in National Quality Newspapers*, *European Journal of Communication*, 19(3), 291-319, 2004
69. Walters, E., Warren, C., Dobbie, M., *The changing nature of the work. A global survey and case study of atypical work in the media industry*, International Federation of Journalists supported by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Research report, April 2006
70. WAN-IFRA, *The Paid vs. Free Content Debate*, Strategy Report, Vol. 9, No. 2, March 2010
71. WAN/IFRA, *World Digital Media Trends. Shaping the Future of the Newspapers*, Special report, August 2009
72. Ward, D., *A Mapping Study Of Media Concentration And Ownership In Ten European Countries*, The Netherlands' Commissariaat voor de Media, 2004
73. Ward, D., Carsten Fueg, O.& and D'Armo, A., *A Mapping Study of Media Concentration and Ownership in ten European Countries*, Commissariaat voor de Media (Dutch Media Authority), 2004
74. Ward, D., *Media Concentration and Pluralism: Regulation, Realities and the Council of Europe's Standards in the Television Sector*, report presented at UNIDEM Campus Trieste Seminar on *The Role of Media Freedom and Pluralism in Strengthening Democracy*, Trieste, Italy, 24 – 28 January 2005
75. Wilpers, J., *Bloggers Help Rescue Newspapers?*, in INNOVATION, 2009
76. World Editors Forum, *Google News and Newspaper Publisher: allies or enemies?*, March 2009
77. World Editors Forum and Reuters, *Newsroom Barometer 2008*
78. World Editors Forum, *Newsroom Barometer: Optimism Among Editors For the Future*, Conference in Hamburg, Germany, 6 October 2010
79. World Editors Forum, *Trends in Newsroom 2009*

E.3 Other Relevant Projects and Information Sources about Journalism and News Media

1. **The European Publishing Monitor.** A 12 month project analysing the publishing industries in selected European countries. It is being undertaken on behalf of the European Commission's DG Information Society and Media by a team led by the Turku School of Economics and Business Administration (Media Group) in Finland with a substantial contribution from the KEA European Affairs in Belgium. (Studies available through DG INFSO website).
2. **MAVISE** is the biggest database about the European television sector (TV companies and TV channels). The project has been promoted by the European Commission (DG COMM) and implemented by the European Audiovisual Observatory. (<http://mavise.obs.coe.int>)
3. **The European Journalism Observatory (EJO).** A project of the Università della Svizzera italiana started in 2004. It carries out research on innovation and best practices, organises conferences and workshops and publish studies about international media sector (<http://it.ejo.ch/>)
4. **The Media Program**, of the Open Society Institute, seeks to promote independent and viable media and professional journalism in countries undergoing a process of democratization and building functioning media markets. Among other things, it published in 2010 a series of reports on the 'Footprint of Financial Crisis in the Media', covering various countries and including eight EU MS. Another relevant initiative is called 'Mapping Digital Media: journalism, democracy and values' - a research project analysing the global impact of new media technology on the production and consumption of news. (mediapolicy.org)
5. **The Worlds of journalism** is a large collaborative projects involving journalism researchers worldwide. Overall, the project set out to map journalistic cultures onto a grid of common dimensions and explore

their variation across nations, various types of news organizations and different professional milieus. Another major goal is to identify the driving forces behind the still existing differences in journalistic cultures. The project was funded by the German Research Foundation and the Swiss National Science Foundation (www.worldsofjournalisms.org).

6. **The European Media Monitor.** A set of public web news aggregation and analysis applications developed by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) to support EU institutions and Member State organisations. EMM monitors the live web, retrieving data from multiple news sources from around the world in 43 languages (www.emm.newsbrief.eu).
7. **Project of Excellence in Journalism.** The Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism is dedicated to trying to understand the information revolution, using empirical methods to evaluate and study the performance of the press, and particularly content analysis. It publishes every year the State of the News Media, a most comprehensive report on American journalism. (www.journalism.org)
8. **NORDICOM** is a knowledge centre for the area of media and communication research, a cooperation between the five countries of the Nordic region - Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Nordicom carries out researches and publishes studies on trends and developments in the media sectors in the Nordic countries (www.nordicom.gu.se/)
9. **The International Media Concentration Research Project.** The International Media Concentration Research is made up of a community of scholars from about thirty different countries and focuses on media concentration from a quantitative approach, using market share data for major media industries, covering a period of about 20 years. The project is headed by the Columbia Institute of Tele-Information (CITI), but carried out by countries' researchers teams, led by a scientific committee (www.internationalmedia.pbworks.com/w/page/20075656/FrontPage).
10. **The International Television Expert Group (ITVE).** It is a supranational platform accounting for more 1200 members (all participants must be actively involved in broadcasting industries) based in more than 100 countries over the world. The main objectives of the projects are to connect and enhance dialogue among TV executives, to promote the exchange of cooperation models and to provide the public with global TV market data and information (www.international-television.org/index.html).

Economisti Associati
Via Rialto 9
40124 Bologna
ITALY

Phone **+39 051 6569606**
Fax **+39 051 6486838**
E-mail **main@economistiassociati.com**