

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	36651
<b>Name</b>	News agencies
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	4.5
<b>Academic year</b>	2023 - 2024

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. Period</b>	<b>year</b>
1334 - Degree in Journalism	Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication	4	Second term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1334 - Degree in Journalism	11 - Optatividad	Optional

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
TARULLO, MARIA RAQUEL	340 - Language Theory and Communication Sciences

**SUMMARY**

The Information Agencies subject is part of the optional subjects module. Taking into account their current status and the importance that global news conglomerates have acquired, it is intended that students master the following aspects:

1. The structure of agency information and its peculiarities with respect to other news. Information Agencies as wholesale news providers in the current context. challenges.
2. The dynamics of daily work in an information agency.
3. The historical evolution of agency information.
4. The historical evolution of the world news conglomerates.
5. The current world panorama of information agencies and world news conglomerates. Similarities and differences.

The fundamental thing is to acquire skills and techniques applicable to daily work in an agency and in a conglomerate, for which examples will be given and specific journalistic situations alluding to the matter will be explained. Along with the established practices, unforeseen exercises will be carried out. Among the competencies of the module in which the subject is included, the capacity and ability to recover, organize, analyze and process information to be disseminated, served or processed through journalistic



companies of these characteristics (both agencies and conglomerates) stand out. . In the subject, in addition to written information, photography, radio, television and multimedia products will also be studied, together with the digital actions of these companies in social networks.

## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

No prerequisites are contemplated for the study of the subject, beyond those linked to the journalistic writing skills acquired in the first years of the Degree.

## OUTCOMES

### 1334 - Degree in Journalism

- Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
- Students should be able to work as a team, communicate their own ideas and integrate themselves into group projects aimed at achieving results.
- Students should be able to search for, select, read, interpret and analyse both written and audiovisual texts and documents (analytically, synthetically and critically).
- Students should be able to defend a culture of peace and respect for the fundamental human rights within the processes of communication, specifically in regards to equality between women and men in all types of communication (informative, interpretative, semiotic, dialogic and opinion).

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

Get the student to acquire a practical approach to the forms, modes and routines of operation that is developed in the agencies that constitute the main referents of the information system, with special attention to know and master the selection and hierarchical processes, writing and exposition. as well as work schedules.



## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Information Agency: Definition. Typologies.
- 1.2. The role of news agencies in the world.
- 1.3. Global news conglomerates. Its characteristics.
- 1.4. Agency journalism. International journalism. Correspondent journalism. Characteristics and profiles.

### 2. Origin of information agencies: the power behind the circulation of information

- 2.1. The 19th century: creation, work structure and relationship between agencies.
- 2.2. The 20th century model until World War II.
- 2.3. World War II.
- 2.4. The MacBride Report.
- 2.5. Agencies and conglomerates in today's digital culture.

### 3. Daily work in an agency

- 3.1. Central writing, delegations, correspondents and special envoys.
- 3.2. Temporality in the context of agency journalism.
- 3.3. The informative sequence in an information agency: Urgent, Advance, Extension, Summary. The importance of the background of the news. The sources.
- 3.4. Expected and unforeseen information. Differences in their treatment.

### 4. The news of information agencies: challenges

- 4.1. Information agencies in their relationship with the media and with the audience.
- 4.2. News verification and information agencies.
- 4.3. Artificial Intelligence and agency journalism.



## WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	30,00	100
Laboratory practices	15,00	100
Development of group work	17,50	0
Development of individual work	20,00	0
Readings supplementary material	20,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	10,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,50</b>	

## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

MD1 - Theoretical classes (lectures or expository with presentation of the students)

MD2 - Practical classes

MD3 - Debate classes

MD4 - Personalized and/or group tutorials

MD5 - Seminars and workshops

MD8 - Study and individual autonomous work

## EVALUATION

It will consist of four parts:

- 1) Theoretical exam at the end of the course (30%)
- 2) Development and presentation of group work (25%)
- 3) Participation in class, in seminars and regular practical activities requested in class (20%)
- 4) Development and presentation of an individual work (25%)

In order to pass the entire subject, it is necessary to achieve at least fifty percent of the subject's score and have passed the final theoretical exam.

To pass the second call it will be necessary to have presented the group and individual work. All parts of the evaluation may be recoverable in the second call, with the exception of point 3 (Participation in class, in seminars and carrying out regular practical activities requested in class).

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**Attention:**

Intellectual honesty is vital in academic communities, and for the fair assessment of student work. All work submitted for this course must be original authorship. Papers that make use of fraudulent collaboration or composition with the help of artificial intelligence (ChatGPT or others) will not be accepted.

In the case of plagiarism in a student's assessment work, this may be marked with a numerical grade of zero and lead to the suspension of the course, regardless of the disciplinary procedure that may be initiated and, if applicable, the appropriate sanction in accordance with current legislation.

The following will also be considered serious misconduct and, therefore, may result in immediate suspension from the exam session: copying or facilitating the copying of work among undergraduate students; irregularly accessing or appropriating in advance the content of a test or exam; facilitating or procuring the appropriation, alteration or subsequent destruction of the content or results of an assessable activity and impersonation of the person in exams. When the serious misconduct mentioned in this point is detected, the teacher must notify the Grade Coordination.

The presentation of work and/or exams with spelling or typographical mistakes and/or errors in syntax, coherence or writing will be penalised and may lead to the suspension of the exam.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- Cruz Mendoza, E. D. (2019). Apuntes sobre el origen y la actualidad de las agencias de noticias. *Perspectivas Revista de Ciencias Sociales*(8), 287-300. Obtenido de <https://perspectivasrcs.unr.edu.ar/index.php/PRCS/article/download/62/48/>
- De-Lara, Alicia; García-Avilés, José-Alberto; Arias-Robles, Félix (2022). Implantación de la inteligencia artificial en los medios españoles: análisis de las percepciones de los profesionales. *Textual & visual media*, n. 15. <https://doi.org/10.56418/txt.15.2022.001>
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- González Clavero M. V. (2016). Agencias de noticias, su constante reinención como estrategia para enfrentar la competencia. *Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*, 22(1), 329-341.
- Paz Rebollo, M. (1999) Las agencias de noticias y la comunicación de masas, en Gómez Mompart, J. Y Marian Otto, E. (eds.) *Historia del periodismo universal*. Editorial Síntesis.
- Rodríguez Cárcela, R., & López Vivas, A. (2020). Tratamiento informativo de la violencia de género: asesinatos de mujeres. Análisis de la agencia EFE. *Ámbitos. Revista Internacional De Comunicación*, (47), 2360. <https://doi.org/10.12795/Ambitos.2020.i47.02>
- Túñez-López, M. ., Toural-Bran, C. ., & Valdiviezo-Abad , C. (2019). Automatización, bots y algoritmos en la redacción de noticias. Impacto y calidad del periodismo artificial . *Revista Latina De Comunicación Social*, (74), 14111433. <https://doi.org/10.4185/RLCS-2019-1391>





- Ufarte-Ruiz, María-José; Murcia-Verdú, Francisco-José; Túñez-López, José-Miguel (2023). Use of artificial intelligence in synthetic media: first newsrooms without journalists. *Profesional de la información*, v. 32, n. 2, e320203. <https://doi.org/10.3145/epi.2023.mar.03>

#### **Additional**

- Artero, J. P. y Moraes, R. (2008) Opciones estratégicas de las agencias de noticias europeas: Reuters, France Presse y EFE. *Revista Comunicación y Sociedad* Vol. XXI, pp. 53-79.
- González Borges, M. y Arcía Socorro, G. (2018). Periodismo especializado en Prensa Latina: una mirada diferente. *Alcance*, 7 (Suppl. 1), 135-166.
- González Clavero MV, Rodríguez Bazán G. (2021) Gestión informativa de la infodemia en medios digitales: experiencia de las agencias de noticias. *Rev Panam Salud Publica*. 2021;45:e25. <https://doi.org/10.26633/RPSP.2021.25>
- Jiménez Marín, G. (2011) Las agencias de noticias. En: *La Comunicación en Andalucía: Historia, Estructura y Nuevas Tecnologías*. Ed. 1. Centro De Estudios Andaluces. 2011. ISBN 978-84-939078-0-8 Pag. 387-410.
- Martín, Muiña (2018) El Uso de medios sociales como fuente de información en periodismo internacional: cadenas globales de televisión en la cobertura de conflictos protagonizados por movimientos sociales (2011-2017), Disponible en <https://www.tdx.cat/handle/10803/664611#page=1>
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