



**PROCESSING FRAMEWORKS OF ECONOMIC ISSUES REGARDING THE  
RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR IN THE WEBSITES OF FOREIGN SATELLITE  
CHANNELS AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC BULLETIN IN THE  
WEBSITES OF THE TWO BLOOMBERG – CNBC ECONOMIC CHANNELS IN  
ENGLISH FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2/23 TO 5/23/2022**

**Heba Rafed Hameed, Prof. Dr. Yusra Khalid Ibrahim**

College of Mass Communication, Iraqi University, Iraq

**Abstract**

The Russian–Ukrainian conflict and the resulting economic events are among the most important issues that created an unstable economic environment, which resulted in a change in the formation of the global economic system. The importance of this research lies in its novelty and the treatment of economic issues resulting from the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, the existing war, and the impact this war had on various spheres of life and the economies of countries. This study aimed to identify the news processing frameworks used on the websites of the two channels and the personalities and actors in the economic event, using the survey method and the Content Analysis tool applied to the cnbc website-Bloomberg economists using the partial comprehensive inventory method. The United States, Russia, the European Union, and European companies were the most active forces in economic events, whereas analysts, economists, heads of state, central bank managers, and investors were the most prominent actors.

**Keywords:** news treatment, economic issues, Russian-Ukrainian war, websites, foreign satellite channels

**Introduction**

The research problem was summarized in the main question (What are the frameworks for news treatment of economic issues resulting from the repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and its impact on the fluctuations of global financial markets?).

Several sub-questions emerged from it, including:

1. What are the most important types of frameworks for dealing with the economic issues resulting from the Russian-Ukrainian war that were covered by the two channel websites in question?
2. What are the most important active forces that emerged in the news treatment of economic affairs on the websites of the two channels under study?
3. What are the most important elements of highlighting and editorial arts adopted by the two channels' websites in their treatment of economic issues resulting from the Russian-Ukrainian war?

4. What is the nature of the visual material for economic topics used by the websites of the two channels in question in their treatment of economic topics regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war?

### **The importance of research:**

- 1- Scientific importance (objectivity): The importance of the research comes from the novelty of the topic and the lack of studies that dealt with the websites of two foreign channels, specialized economics and the frameworks for dealing with economic affairs.
- 2- Social importance: It is represented by the social benefit that the research provides on the one hand and to those working in economic affairs on the other hand, as it provides an objective vision of how the sites of these channels work, the mechanism of framing economic issues, the goals of framing, and the results reached by the content analysis based on practical and applied scientific foundations.

### **Research objectives:**

The objectives represent the goals that the researcher seeks to achieve by studying the problem, and the research aims to reveal a main goal of identifying “the news treatment of economic issues regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war.”

1. Monitoring the news frames used on the website of the two channels in question, as we can, through the nature of the frames, point of interest in the financial markets and the reasons that led to fluctuations.
2. Explaining the effective forces included in the news treatment of economic affairs on the websites of the two channels under investigation, which contributes to drawing a clearer picture of the events.
3. Identify the nature of the visual material used by the two channel websites in their treatment of economic topics, which reveals the direction and priorities of the two sites.
4. Identifying the most important elements of highlighting adopted in the news treatments of economic topics for the two channels under study and trying to explain the most important editorial arts that they rely on in their economic bulletins and which arts are the most preferred.

### **Type and method of research**

The research on the news treatment of economic topics regarding the Russian war is classified as descriptive research that aims to obtain sufficient and accurate information about the phenomenon, interpret and analyze this information, and determine the relationship between its variables, their interference, and their interconnection with other phenomena in order to extract results and implications related to the research topic. The survey method was used in both its descriptive parts and analytical.

### **Research tools**

The studies are based on two types of research tools, including theoretical research tools, which represents the scientific side of the research and covers aspects of the phenomenon by referring to primary and secondary sources represented by scientific references such as books, theses, manuscripts, articles, periodicals, encyclopedias, or Internet sites that guide the researcher to be familiar with the aspects His research. As for the applied tools, they are the research tools that the research adopts in achieving its research objectives. The researcher used the content analysis form as a tool for analysis by identifying the main and sub-categories of analysis and giving procedural definitions for these categories in accordance with the research requirements.

### **Previous studies**

There are studies and research that dealt with frameworks for news treatment of economic topics, some of which dealt with the frameworks in their general form, and some that dealt with the frameworks and their impact on local issues in local newspapers, websites, and channels. Due to the lack of research and studies that dealt with the research variables of frameworks for news treatment of economic topics regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war due to the novelty of the event. The researcher decided to present previous studies that approach the research topic according to mechanisms specified by the researcher according to two variables, namely time, from the closest in time to the farthest, and studies with correlational relationships.

#### **1- Muhammad Al-Daada' 2018**

The study aimed to reveal the treatments used in dealing with economic issues by asking the question: What are the frameworks for journalistic treatment of economic issues on Egyptian websites and their relationship to the ownership pattern of those websites? It is considered one of the descriptive and analytical studies. The study adopted the survey method and the comparative method in monitoring the treatment of news on websites with different orientations between nationalist, partisan, and private, and the way they framed economic topics for the period between 1-7/30-9-2017. The study concluded that the topics Economic reform and projects of a national nature were the most widely discussed during the period of the study that was determined, and the treatment was characterized by being positive. The government's opinion emerged, adopted and supported it. Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi and his Prime Minister Sherif Ismail were the most prominent active forces in the economic events. We disagree with this study in Addressing it as part of the framing process, this study dealt with economic topics in a local context and on local websites.

#### **2- Antonis et al. 2015**

This study examines the effects of the media and personal communication on knowledge of economic issues. It raised a main question: How do news frames affect economic development? It is classified as descriptive studies that follow the survey method, using content analysis as a method in addition to the questionnaire form to study the public. The study concluded that individuals' interest in economic topics is high, and that the framework of economic results and

personal communication had the largest role in understanding economic topics, and that the way the media presents the issues Economic issues help to ingrain them in memory and contribute to the process of evaluating government performance on economic issues and government performance in general. Focusing media attention on economic issues increases individuals' desire to understand economic issues, while the study indicates that personal experiences and the spread of unemployment that individuals face Or low income has the greatest impact on individuals' opinions and perception of the economic situation.

### **3- Angeleo Maria, Segal Elad 2014**

This study sought to identify the role of news in investors' decisions and the influence of emotions and their interference in the decision-making process according to the content presented by the media. It focused on the relative importance of some countries in economic news at the time of the economic crisis extending from 2009 - 2012. The researchers raised several questions, including whether Is the economic strength of a country an indicator of its prominence in the news? Do political, economic and social events have news importance that determines the policy followed by the institution in its coverage of economic events? The study used content analysis. The study analyzed 35 websites in different languages, as well as 375 radio news articles, and tracked news around the world on the economic level. The study concluded that there is a relationship between the importance of news, economic performance, the amount of international interest, and freedom of access for journalists and editors. Information and facilities for accessing it, and that troubled countries are the countries that have been most widely reported in news coverage, and that the influence of the media varies depending on the medium, its fame, and its characteristics. This study is based on developing strategies to measure media awareness.

### **News processing frameworks**

#### **Frame concept**

The media helps the public know about events that occur in various parts of the world. The work of the media is not limited to providing news content to the public only, but also works to create a specific meaning for the event by highlighting certain aspects or angles of the event in a way that makes the public realize and interpret these events and build their personal opinion. And its provisions, this is known as the framework.

The concept of frame is one of the modern concepts that refers to the influence of the media on shaping opinion trends, and the way the public receives information and perceives it within the framework set by the media, that is, understanding events within the framework prepared by the media. The beginnings of the emergence of this term at the hands of the world are Goffman (\*) in 1974 defined the framework as “the processes carried out by humans in classifying, organizing, and interpreting reality, which facilitate the process of understanding information and placing events in their context.”

There are two types of frames. The first describes the process of an individual's awareness of what the media presents and the way it is organized according to his own frames of reference. This is known as framing the individual, which is based on his experiences and knowledge. It mainly depends on the ideas stored in the self-cognitive structure that enables the individual to deal with information, which is what the media works to activate through the contents they provide. The second type relates to the pivotal aspect of the news story presented by the media and is called the media frame, in which the media focuses on certain aspects of the issue and works to hide others.

News frameworks are “the traditional practical procedures for journalists that allow them to identify and classify information and collect it to organize content and concept by reconstructing reality and creating meaning for it and then presenting it in a distinctive and highly professional manner to the public.”

It should be noted that the term frame has witnessed confusion among researchers regarding its concept and uses, and the difference was related to the use of terms synonymous with the term frame. The confusion between framing news frames and the framework is one of the most prominent of these ambiguities. The researchers pointed out that the term framework refers to the framework. It does not express the framing process in particular, but the term framing describes building frames as a communication process with multiple sides, and the term frame refers to the angles that are addressed from the issue or the aspects that are highlighted in that issue. At the applied level, the theory of news frames is one of the concepts that explains and explains the impact of the process of media treatment of issues on the public's attitudes and judgments towards these issues.

### **Frame components**

Building the framework is not only related to selecting information, selecting events, and highlighting them, but rather extends to a series of procedures related to studying the content, identifying words, and determining the connotations of words that will be used in the content, and the images and artistic elements accompanying the content, as images sometimes play a greater role than words in the text that accompanies them, so it tends to force the audience to believe the images without questioning their objectivity because they convey the truth. However, images can be manipulated by choosing aspects of the shots that highlight one thing and hide another. Manipulation also occurs in choosing negative shots more than positive shots and deliberately choosing shots that work on emotional charge. The importance of images lies in the fact that they are the most deeply embedded in memory, as news accompanied by images is more memorable than news that is devoid of them.

As for the choice of words and their connotations, it is one of the main tools that control the text, changing the meaning according to the words according to the desired goal, in addition to what the media practices in shaping controversy in issues of conflicts and crises. Here the media follows two methods. The first is to use evidence and pretexts in dealing with the facts. From a certain position, a main axis around which the event revolves. The second is to establish a negative or

positive concept of what is happening by redevising the events. Both methods result in attributing a specific direction, adding legitimacy to it, and weakening the opposition. The more the media directs its coverage in which it supports that party, the greater the acceptance of the actions carried out by this party.

Based on the above, content bias is often present in the way the media handles events, meaning that the media does not work in a neutral manner, intentionally or unintentionally. They either reshape the content in a way that achieves the pre-determined goal that serves the direction of the medium, or they practice framing based on Professional, cultural and reference factors without intention to hide or ignore certain aspects.

### **Types of news frames:**

#### **Media news frameworks can be classified as follows:**

1. The framework used: The frameworks are divided according to the framework used into two types:
2. General framework: The general framework presents the various issues in their general scope without going into depth in interpretation and analysis. This means that the media presents these issues in a general context.

A framework defined by concrete facts: It presents events that have a tangible reality to the public, such as assassinations and other incidents. It deals with the events in a high degree of detail, which contributes to an in-depth understanding of the events to find solutions to them. This framework is used in economic issues and aims to personalize the issues.

The framework of the active figures: that is, forming the framework according to the political players, which are of two types.

A- Candidates' Framework: It revolves around the presentation of candidates in the elections and its impact on the public's judgment of them during the electoral periods. In the context of these campaigns, researchers have identified two types of prominent features in electoral campaigns. The first are emotional features that depend on arousing emotions and feelings in influencing the public and the other are objective features that depend on On facts and evidence to persuade, such as presenting the electoral program and highlighting the candidate's previous works.

B- The public personality framework: This means the framework through which the media addresses public figures. This framework is divided into other sub-frames such as the social framework, the political framework, the social relations framework, and the personal framework of the public personality.

It is worth noting that there are those who developed another classification for this framework based on the prominence of features in news content, and they classified it into two types, objective features and emotional features.

Geographical location frame: This means the place where the event occurred, and it is of two types:

- A- The framework of external news: that falls outside the borders of the country in which the outlet operates.
- B- The internal news framework, which is the news that falls within the geographical area of the outlet.

According to the direction, it is classified into two types of frameworks

1. The positive framework, which provides solutions to the problems raised and focuses on the gains achieved.
2. The negative frame focuses on the negatives and losses resulting from events and highlights them.

According to the method of processing the content: It is classified into:

A- Responsibility: It presents the role of the various parties in the event and who is responsible for what is happening. It helps explain the reasons for the occurrence of the event and analyze them in detail, enabling the public to fully understand the aspects of the event. In the economic aspect, the responsibility framework is the first framework used by the media in emergency issues. Then you use the economic results framework and it becomes more prominent in news coverage.

B- Cooperation: It emphasizes friendly relations and international alliances and maintaining the level of these relations without disturbing it

T- The economic impact framework: It focuses on the economic impact of events on individuals, society and the state and shows the economic consequences of these events in terms of profit or loss. The economic impact of any issue has important news value, especially since journalists are searching for what will attract the public's attention, so the focal point is what The issue will achieve profit or loss on the economic level, and it is presented in a framework so that the issue appears as more closely linked to the life of the public, and several frameworks are removed from the economic framework. The frameworks of economic issues are different frameworks from the rest of the other frameworks. In addition to the general frameworks, they require the use of visual frameworks such as pictures and diagrams. And data to strengthen these frameworks and this appears widely in media coverage of stock market news, financial markets, and business issues.

The framework of ethical considerations: It presents the event within the perspective of the moral and religious considerations of society, and it is linked to the economic news frameworks in cases of embezzlement, forgery, and theft.

1. The human frame: It presents events within its emotional and human frame.
2. The conflict framework, which presents events within the framework of competition and conflict between two parties. The media often focuses on the conflict aspect in its coverage of events because conflict is a human nature and the public is often attracted to news that includes conflict.

### **Third: Framing mechanisms**

Communicators in media institutions work to reverse the media orientation of the medium, by presenting events to the public by focusing on specific aspects and ignoring others, and the words, images, metaphorical descriptions, concepts, and symbols that the text reflects. They place the event within the framework of a news story that presents many of the central ideas around which the treatment process revolves. News, and the mechanisms used in framing are represented by four mechanisms monitored by media research, which are:

1. Selectivity: Selectivity is the selection of specific aspects that are consistent with criteria that may be personal, professional, or cultural, or with institutional criteria that emerge in the coverage of an event by the medium or the communicator.
2. Prominence: This is done by highlighting specific angles and meaningful aspects and repeating these aspects while linking them to symbols of common cultural significance.
3. Exclusion, which is omitting certain angles or hiding them intentionally or unintentionally.
4. Social hints using common symbols in society and exploiting them to spread targeted opinions and ideas for the purpose of promoting these ideas.
5. The third topic: The economic dimension of the Russian-Ukrainian war

The world faced political and economic chaos due to conflicts between international powers over influence and wealth, as the global economy had not yet undergone a crisis that was considered the largest economic crisis in a century following the outbreak of the Corona Covid-19 epidemic, the complete closure and paralysis that affected all aspects of life in the year 2019, and the outbreak of the Russian war. The Ukrainian economy is a reason to hinder the possibility of recovery for the global economy, causing an additional economic crisis with an unprecedented rise in energy sources and crops as a result of the imposition of sanctions on the Russian economy and its reserves abroad, as the two conflicting countries are the main source of food production at the global level and are the main source of production and export of oilseeds in the world. By 77% in the past years, as well as other crops such as beets, tomatoes, meat, chicken, and fertilizers, and as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian war and the subsequent sanctions on Russia, supply chains were affected, creating a crisis in the rise in food prices, and according to the World Food and Agriculture Organization, the food price index in 2020 witnessed a pre-crisis Russian, an increase of 40%, while this indicator rose again due to the war by 23.7%, which is not a small percentage considering the short period of time.

On the energy level, energy represents the main gateway for transmitting the effects of war to Europe. Russia is the main source of natural gas imports in Europe and the second largest exporter of crude oil. Russia's threat to cut off supplies to Europe unless countries pay for energy in rubbles instead of euros has sparked disapproval from many countries such as France and Germany. Especially since Germany is the largest importer of Russian gas, as a result of which Germany took decisive decisions to reduce dependence on Russian gas and move towards working on renewable energy projects, while a number of European countries such as Austria, under the



influence of the threat, took precautionary steps to legalize energy consumption, and in the same context, oil prices continued to rise. One of the lowest levels during the outbreak of the Corona epidemic after the United States of America exerted intense pressure on oil-exporting countries to reduce production after the collapse of crude oil prices, which affected the oil industry in America. With the outbreak of war, the price of the OPEC basket rose to 95.8, meaning the rise reached 20.3% at the end of the month. March 2022 compared to February, which is the highest rate of 76.1% compared to the year 2021. In contrast, the United States, headed by Joe Biden, tried to pressure the Gulf countries to increase oil production, i.e. the complete opposite direction to the previous trend, in order to reduce inflation in industrialized countries, and to reduce oil prices. Which began to increase with the continued flow of Russian oil, which means financial revenues for Russia, and from an American point of view, lower oil prices will reduce Russia's ability to continue the war, and on the other hand, reducing the price of oil will reduce the burden of war and the economic losses that affected the world, and beyond any doubt. There is no doubt that the Russian economy was affected by the country's military intervention in Ukraine. The sanctions affected economic sectors, including oil and gas, and Russia's assets abroad were frozen, which affected the financial sector and Russian investments in the European Union. Commercial banks collapsed, and the United States obligated its allies to sever relations with Russia to impose Complete isolation of Russia by closing the airspace to Russian aviation and prohibiting Russian ships from landing in any of the world's ports. In Ukraine, the losses were the largest after the cessation of various economic activities in the country and the destruction of the infrastructure of airports, bridges, ports, reactors and communications, as all vital life joints were closed as a result. Due to the damage it sustained due to the Russian bombing, and the closure of ports on the Black Sea had the greatest impact in obstructing maritime transport, stopping foreign trade, and inflation, which led to an increase in the economic contraction in it by a rate ranging between 25-35%. Today, the world faces a contraction in the general growth rate, as the war has cast its shadow. On the European Union, where growth expectations for this year decreased by 1.1% as a result of the war that exacerbated the economic shocks to the global economy, starting with the 2008-2009 economic crisis and then the economic crisis accompanying the Corona epidemic in 2019, and at the level of the business community, investors' feeling of uncertainty led to... Weakening asset prices, which caused additional pressure on financial conditions. As for the countries whose economies depend on oil imports, they have the highest deficits and suffer the most from inflation, although this rise in oil prices has benefited a number of oil-exporting countries, such as the countries of the Middle East and Africa, according to Economic analyzes of the International Monetary Fund on the effects of the Russian-Ukrainian war indicate that the war will lead to changes in the economic, geographical and political system in the world, due to the transformation of energy trade and changes in supply chains, and the food crisis that will affect many countries as the price trend for primary commodities continues to rise, and that The political agreements were able to secure the exit of food supplies from Russia and Ukraine, and the World Bank suggested that oil prices would continue to flare up as a result of the failure to solve the problem of the flow of Russian oil, and the failure to reach a political and military understanding with Russia.

Frameworks for news treatment of economic topics regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war on the websites of foreign satellite channels.

#### BLOOMBERG channel website

1. Categories what was said?
2. News frames used on the (Bloomberg) Economic Channel website

Table (1) shows the main categories of news frames used on the BLOOMBERG Economic Channel website

Rank	The ratio	Duplicates	Categories
First	38.32 %	100	Results framework
Second	19.92 %	52	Attitude framework
Third	13.79 %	36	Cooperation framework
Fourth	7.66 %	20	Optimism framework
Fifth	7.28 %	19	Elias frame
Six	4.60 %	12	Human Concerns Framework
Seven	4.22 %	11	Conflict framework
Eight	2.30 %	6	Responsibility framework
Nine	1.91 %	5	Framework for efforts to resolve the crisis
-	100%	261	the total

Table No. (15) shows the main categories of news frames used on the Bloomberg Channel website, which number (9) frames. They were arranged according to the site's use of frames from the highest to the lowest if the "results frame" received the highest number of repetitions at (100) repetitions and in percentage ( 38.32%), which indicates that the channel's website framed the economic events regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war within the framework of the economic consequences resulting from these events. In second place was the "Frame Positions" category, with 52 occurrences and a percentage of (19.92%). This indicates the site's keenness to frame the economic issues regarding the Russian and Ukrainian war within the framework of positions, as it sought to highlight the countries' positions on the current events, especially the position rejecting the Russian war on Ukraine.

In third place was the "Cooperation Framework" category, with a number of occurrences (36) and a percentage of (13.79%). This is also an affirmation of the channel's website's support and support

of the tendencies that reject the Russian war, which is a representative of American foreign policy, as the website sought to highlight the events and frame them within a framework Joint cooperation between Western countries and unified positions towards the war. It also addressed the existing cooperation between Russia and its allies and joint cooperation between India, China and Russia. The category (framework of optimism) came in fourth place with 20 occurrences and a percentage of (7.66%). This indicates an effort to The channel's website seeks to alleviate the severity of the circulation of recent economic news and crises in a dark way. It has tried to give a dose of hope by framing many events within a framework of optimism, especially in topics related to the renewable energy crisis to compensate for banned Russian energy, and topics of Western integration and cooperation to achieve sufficiency, and re-establish a plan. The flow of goods and commodities in a way that establishes new supply chains to replace those that were damaged as a result of the war. As for the fifth place, the category (Elias Framework) came with a number of occurrences of (19) occurrences and a percentage of (7.28%), with a slight difference from the previous category. This framework covered many Of the economic topics, such as the slowdown in long-term economic growth and the food crisis, it came in sixth place (the humanitarian concerns framework) with a number of occurrences (12) and a percentage of (4.60%). This category included multiple topics such as the livelihood crisis, the debts incurred by citizens, and the measures taken by some countries. To help families cope with the sharp rise in the cost of living, while the (Conflict Framework) category came in seventh place, with a number of occurrences (11) and a percentage of (4.22%), with a slight difference from the previous category. This category dealt with conflicts between Russia and the West and Russia and America, and won the category (Framework of Responsibility) ranked eighth with (6) occurrences and a percentage of (2.30%). In last place was the category (Framework for Efforts to Resolve the Crisis) with (5) occurrences and a percentage of (1.91%).

## Second: The main focal characters of the treatment

Table (2) shows the main central figures of the news treatment of economic topics on the BLOOMBERG Economic Channel website

Rank	The ratio	Duplicates	Categories
The first	17.24%	45	Economic experts and analysts
the second	15.33%	40	Heads of state
Third	13.41%	35	Company managers
Fourth	11.11%	29	Ministers
Fifth	10.34%	27	Investors (businessmen)

Six	9.58%	25	Heads of central banks
Seven	8.81%	23	Officials
Seven	8.81%	23	Heads of government
Eight	2.30%	6	Politicians
Nine	1.92%	5	Media professionals
tenth	1.15%	3	Other
-	%100	261	Total

Table (2) shows the distribution of the category of central figures in the news treatment of economic topics. The results came in first place (economic experts and analysts), which indicates that the channel's website relied on specialists in the economic field in its treatment of tricks. The frequency of the category reached (45) occurrences, with a percentage of (17.24). %, and second place for the (Heads of State) category, which indicates reliance on figures of weight and standing in decision-making, with a number of occurrences of (40) occurrences, a slight difference from the previous category, with a percentage of (15.33%), while the (Company Directors) category came in third place. With a number of occurrences of (35) occurrences and a percentage of (13.41%), this category appeared in the news treatment of news related to companies that have economic importance and importance. In fourth place was the category (Ministers) with a number of occurrences of (29) occurrences and a percentage of (11.11%) and in fifth place. The category (Investors and Businessmen) was slightly different from the previous category if it received (27) occurrences and a percentage estimated at (10.34%). As for the sixth place, it was for the category (Heads of Central Banks) with a number of occurrences (25) occurrences and a percentage estimated at (9.58). %, and the two categories (officials and heads of government) came in seventh place with a number of occurrences of (23) occurrences for each category and a percentage of (8.81) for each, and in eighth place came the category (politicians) with a number of occurrences of (6) and a percentage of (2.30%). The ninth place went to the category (media professionals), with a number of occurrences (5) and a percentage of (1.92%), while the last place came to the category (others), which included figures in international organizations and technical experts, with a number of occurrences (3) and a percentage of (1.15%).

Third: The effective forces in news processing

Table No. (3) Shows the subcategories of the active forces in the news treatment of economic topics

Rank	The ratio	Duplicates	Categories
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First	%27.97	73	Russia
Second	%18.00	47	United States of America
Third	%11.50	30	European Union
Fourth	%9.58	25	China
Fifth	%6.13	16	international organizations
Six	%5.36	14	Germany
Seven	%4.98	13	India
Eight	%4.60	12	Ukraine
Nine	%4.22	11	European companies
tenth	%3.07	8	Britain
eleventh	%1.53	4	Finland
Twelfth	%1.15	3	France
Twelfth	%1.15	3	NATO
Thirteenth	%0.38	1	Iran
	%0.38	1	Hungary
-	-	0	Asian countries
-	100	261	the total

It is clear from Table (3) the distribution of the active forces in the news treatment of economic topics on the Bloomberg Channel website. “Russia” occupied the first place with a large number of occurrences (73) and a percentage of (27.97%), which indicates the site’s interest in dealing with topics related to Russia. The United States of America ranked second with a number of occurrences (47) and a percentage of (18.00%), while (the European Union) ranked third with a number of occurrences (30) and a percentage of (11.50%), followed by (China) with a number of occurrences (25). ) repeatedly and with a percentage of (9.58%), while the category (International Organizations) ranked fifth with a number of occurrences (25) with a percentage of (6.13%), and (Germany) ranked sixth with a number of occurrences (14) with a percentage of (5.36%), followed by (India) with a number of occurrences (13) and a percentage of (4.98%), with a slight difference from (Ukraine), which ranked next with a number of occurrences (12) and a percentage of (4.60%), and the category (European companies) came in ninth place with a number of occurrences ( 11) occurrences and a percentage of (4.22%). As for (Britain), it came in tenth place with a percentage

of (3.07%) and a number of occurrences (8), followed by (Fland) with a number of occurrences (4) and a percentage of (1.53%), then (France. ) and (NATO) are equally ranked twelfth with a number of occurrences (3) and a percentage of (1.15%), and also (Iran and Hungary) are ranked thirteenth with a number of occurrences (1) for each category and with a percentage of (0.38%), and the category (Countries) did not receive Asia) on any occurrences.

Categories How was it said?

### First: journalistic arts used in news processing

Table No. (4) shows the subcategories of journalistic arts used in news processing

Rank	The ratio	Duplicates	Categories
The first	74.71%	195	the news
the second	16.09%	42	the report
Third	9.20%	24	the interview
-	%100	261	the total

Table (4) shows the subcategories of journalistic arts used in news processing, which shows that the (news) category ranked first with the highest number of occurrences (195) occurrences and a percentage of (74.71%), followed by the (report) category with a number of occurrences (42) occurrences and a percentage A percentage estimated at (16.09%), and the (interview) category came in third place with a number of occurrences (24) and a percentage of (9.20%), which is an indication that news constitutes the main journalistic art used in news treatment, with a large difference from the other categories.

Third: The formal treatment accompanying the news treatment of economic topics

Table (5) shows the subcategories and means of highlighting on the (BLOOMBERG) channel website.

Rank	The ratio	Duplicates	Categories
First	62.07%	162	krafix
Second	19.92%	52	Video image
Third	14.94%	39	nothing
Fourth	3.07 %	8	mixed
-	100%	261	the total

The table above shows the distribution of the sub-categories of image processing accompanying news processing on the Bloomberg Channel website, which number (4) sub-categories. The analysis showed that (the graphics category) received the highest number of occurrences, with a large percentage estimated at (62.07%), and with a number of occurrences (162), which is This indicates the site’s interest in using images in the visual processing accompanying economic topics on the channel’s website, while the (video image) category came in second place with a number of (52) repetitions and a percentage of (19.92%), and in third place came the (none) category. Which represents abstract news without any image processing, and received a number of occurrences of (39) repetitions, with a percentage of (14.94%), while the category (mixed image processing between video and graphics) came in last place, with a number of occurrences of (8) repetitions, and a percentage of (3.07). %).

#### CNBC website

The first axis: Analysis of the categories (what was said?) of economic topics on the (CNBC) economic channel

First: The news frameworks used on the CNBC Economic Channel website

Table (6) shows the news frameworks used on the CNBC website.

The table above indicates the main categories of news frames used to address economic issues regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war, which number (9). The distribution of frames ranked first in the category (Results Frame) with a number of occurrences (144) and a percentage of (57.14%),

Rank	The ratio	Repetition	Categories
First	57.14%	144	Results framework
Second	11.90%	30	Attitude framework
Third	8.73%	2 2	Cooperation framework
Fourth	6.75%	17	Elias frame
Fourth bis	6.75%	17	Human Concerns Framework
Fifth	3.97%	10	Optimism framework
Fifth bis	3.97%	10	Conflict framework
Six	0.79%	2	Responsibility framework
-	0	0	Framework for efforts to resolve the crisis
-	100%	252	the total

which indicates The channel's website framed the current economic events and topics regarding

the Russian-Ukrainian war in the context of determining the results and consequences resulting from these events. In second place came the category (Frame Positions) with a number of occurrences (30), with a large difference from the first place, as it constituted a percentage of (11.90%). Among the overall frameworks used on the CNBC website, the site frames the countries' trends and statements regarding the Russian war on Ukraine in a framework that defines the position of these countries on the war.

As for the third place, it was ranked (Cooperation Framework) with a number of (22) occurrences and a percentage of (8.73%), as the site framed some economic topics within the framework of joint cooperation between countries, such as Russian-Chinese cooperation, Russian-Indian cooperation, and European-Ukrainian cooperation.

The category (Desperation Framework) ranked fourth, shared with the category (Humanitarian Concerns Framework), with a number of occurrences (17) for each category and a percentage of (6.75%) for each category, as the despair category included many frameworks such as the food crisis, fears of stagflation that swept the world, and slow growth. Global, while the humanitarian concerns frame category included frames such as the high cost of living crisis, high oil prices, and others.

As for the fifth place, the two categories (Optimism Framework) and (Conflict Framework) shared this rank with a number of occurrences of (10) occurrences for each category and a percentage of (3.97%) for each. The Optimism Framework category included multiple sub-frames such as reshaping the global system, And finding alternatives to Russian energy and renewable energy, while the (conflict framework) category included Russian-European conflict frameworks, the Russian-American conflict framework, and others. The last place was for the (responsibility framework) category, with a number of occurrences (2) only and a percentage of (0.79%). While the framework of efforts to resolve the crisis did not receive any significant repetitions.

Second: The central figures in news processing on the CNBC website.

Table (7) shows the central figures in news treatment on the CNBC website.

Rank	The ratio	Duplicates	Categories
First	28.17%	71	Economic experts and analysts
Second	13.89%	35	Heads of central banks
Third	13.10%	33	Investors (businessmen)
Fourth	12.70%	32	Company managers
Fifth	9.92%	25	Heads of state
Six	7.94%	20	Officials



Seven	7.54%	19	Ministers
Eight	2.78%	7	Other
Eighth bis	2.78%	7	Heads of government
Nine	0.79%	2	Media professionals
tenth	0.39%	1	Politicians
-	100%	252	the total

Table (7) shows the subcategories of the category of central figures in news processing on the CNBC website, which were distributed among (11) categories, and the category (economic experts and analysts) came in first place with a number of occurrences (71) and a percentage of (28.17%), which indicates In its treatment of news, the site relies on personalities specialized in the economic field to provide a comprehensive analysis of economic topics. In second place came the category (heads of central banks) with a number of occurrences (35) and a percentage of (13.89%), as heads of central banks had an effective role in reducing... Of the economic effects of the Russian war on Ukraine and the attempt to control high inflation, the third place went to the category (investors and businessmen), which indicates that the website has relied in its treatment on figures of economic stature. The fourth place went to the category (company managers). ) with a number of occurrences (32) and a percentage of (12.70%), as the site was keen to follow up on private sector companies and companies that withdrew from Russia as a result of the war on Ukraine. The category (Heads of State) came in fifth place with a number of occurrences (25). Frequently and with a percentage of (9.92%), while the category (officials), which included officials in international organizations, officials in government agencies, and officials in companies, received a number of occurrences of (20) repetitions and with a percentage of (7.94%), and thus ranked sixth. The seventh place was in the category (Ministers), with a number of occurrences (19) and a percentage amounting to (7.54%). As for the eighth place, it was held by the two categories (Others, Heads of Government) with a number of occurrences (7) for each category and a percentage that amounted to (2.78%) for each category. Out of the total active categories, the category (media professionals) came in ninth place with a number of occurrences (2) and a percentage of (0.79%), while the tenth place was for the category (politicians) with a number of occurrences of one and a percentage of (0.39%).

Third: The category of active forces in news processing on the CNBC website.

Table (8) shows the subcategories of the active forces in news processing on the CNBC website.

Rank	The ratio	Duplicates	Categories
The first	25.79%	65	United States of America

the second	17.86%	45	European companies
Third	15.87%	40	European Union
Fourth	12.30%	31	Russia
Fifth	7.54%	19	international organizations
Six	5.95%	15	China
Seven	4.37%	11	Britain
Seventh bis	4.37%	11	Ukraine
Eight	1.98%	5	NATO
Nine	1.19%	3	Asian countries
Ninth repeat	1.19%	3	Germany
tenth	0.79%	2	India
eleventh	0.40%	1	Iran
Eleventh bis	0.40%	1	Hungary
-	-	0	Finland
-	100%	252	the total

The table above shows the distribution of the sub-categories of the category of effective forces in news processing, which number (15) categories, topped by the category (United States of America) with the highest number of occurrences, as its occurrences reached (65) occurrences, with a percentage of (25.79%), while the category (( European companies) with a number of occurrences of (45) occurrences and a percentage of (17.86%). In third place was the category (European Union) with a number of occurrences of (40) occurrences and a percentage of (15.87%). The fourth place was for the category (Russia), which obtained (31) occurrences and a percentage estimated at (12.30%), followed in fifth place by the category (International Organizations) with a number of occurrences (19) occurrences and a percentage estimated at (7.54%). The sixth place is for the category (China) with a number of occurrences (15). Frequently and with a percentage of (5.95%), and the two categories (Britain and Ukraine) came in equal seventh place with a number of occurrences (11) and with a percentage of (4.37%) for each of them, while the category (NATO) came in eighth place with a number of occurrences (5). ) with a percentage of (1.98%), followed by the two categories (Asian Countries, Germany) in ninth place with a number of occurrences (3) for each category and with a percentage of (1.19%), and the category (India) received a number of occurrences (2) with a percentage of (0.79). %, which is ranked tenth. As for the eleventh place,

the two categories (Iran, Hungary) were occupied, sharing a total number of (2) occurrences for the two categories, with a percentage of (0.40%) for each category, and the category (Finland) did not receive any occurrences.

Category analysis (How was it said?)

First: journalistic arts used in news processing

Table 9 shows the subcategories of journalistic arts used in news processing

Rank	The ratio	Duplicates	Categories
The first	%39.68	100	the news
the second	%38.49	97	the report
Third	%21.83	55	the interview
-	%100	252	the total

The table shows the distribution of the main categories of the journalistic arts category used in news processing on the CNBC website. The results showed that the (news) category came in first place with a number of occurrences (100) and a percentage of (39.68%), which indicates that the website relies primarily on news. Followed by reports, which came in close percentages with the first place, as the (report) category received a number of occurrences (97) occurrences, with a percentage estimated at (38.49%), while the (interview) category came in third place, with (55) occurrences, and a percentage of (21.83%).

Image processing accompanying news processing on the CNBC website

Table (10) shows the image treatment accompanying the treatment on the CNBC website.

Rank	The ratio	Duplicates	Categories
First	%39.68	100	krafix
Second	%31.75	80	Video image
Third	%26.59	67	mixed
Fourth	1.98%	5	nothing
-	100%	252	the total

Table (10) shows the distribution of image processing used on the CNBC website. The “Graphics” category came in first place with a number of occurrences (100) and a percentage of (39.68%), which indicates the site’s widespread reliance on the use of images accompanying news processing, and it came in second place. The (Video Image) category had a number of occurrences of (80) and a percentage of (31.75%), which indicates that the site did not neglect the use of video clips in addition to the use of images accompanying news processing on the site. In third place came the (Mixed) category, which combines images and video in Its treatment of economic news topics, which shows the extent of the site’s interest in using means to attract and excite users. This category received (67) repetitions and a percentage of (26.59%), and the last place came in the (None) category, which includes news that did not include image treatment and with a number of repetitions (5. ) Frequencies and percentage (1.98%), which indicates that the site has used this type of news in a very standardized manner, and prefers news processing accompanied by image processing.

## Results

- 1- The results framework topped the two channels’ website, as the framework obtained a percentage of (38.32%) on the Bloomberg channel website, while it obtained a percentage of (57.14%) on the CNBC channel website.
- 2- The categories (Russia, the United States of America, the European Union) ranked first as the most active powers in economic issues, with a total percentage of (59.47%), while the categories (the United States of America, European companies, the European Union) ranked first as the most active powers. Active in the economic issues resulting from the Russian-Ukrainian war on the CNBC website, with a total percentage of (59.52%).
- 3- The websites used various highlighting elements in their treatment of economic topics, but the Bloomberg website focused on using (graphics) in its various forms, including still images, static maps, and infographics, with a percentage of (62.07%). The news image in the still image category ranked first with a percentage of ( 78.07%). As for the CNBC channel website, the use of (graphics) as a highlighting element was in first place with a percentage estimated at (39.68%). The site focused on still news images with a percentage estimated at (84.81%). As for the journalistic arts used in the two sites, the two sites used Various journalistic arts, and the weight was towards the news on the two sites, where the use of the news on the Bloomberg website was at a percentage of (74.72%) and at a percentage of (39.68%) on the CNBC channel website.

## Conclusions:

1. In their framing of the news treatment of economic topics, the signatories focused on the framework of the economic results and consequences of the Russian war on Ukraine. The two signatories tried to highlight this, but the representation of the groups in this framework differed between the two signatories, while the Bloomberg website focused on (economic sanctions, the energy crisis, and the global food crisis). As a result of the

- Russian war, the CNBC website focused on (volatility in global markets, the energy crisis, and sanctions on Russia).
2. Russia, the United States of America, the European Union, and European companies played an effective role as the most active forces in the economic events, as both America and the United States tried to absorb the economic shock resulting from the war on Ukraine, while Russia was a major actor in fueling fluctuations in global stock markets and financial markets. Energy is a major instigator of uncertainty among investors in the world. As for European companies, they have had clear positions regarding the war in Ukraine, including decisions to withdraw and decisions to self-support Ukraine in rejection of the war.
  3. The CNBC website had the greatest interest in supporting the news material with reports and interviews, which constituted a large part of the site's news processing, while the interest of the Bloomberg channel was to a lesser degree, while the Bloomberg website focused on using static maps, infographics, and data to clarify numbers that may be difficult for the user to understand. The CNBC website paid less attention to this trend, as it used maps and infographics in a controlled manner.

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