



**The impact of martial law on the creation of news content  
in the «United News (Yedyni Novyny)» marathon  
(using the example of the «1+1» TV channel) and «5 Channel»**

*Annotation*

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*This article explores the multifaceted impact of martial law on the creation of television news content in Ukraine, focusing on the «1+1» TV channel, as part of the nationwide «United News (Yedyni Novyny)» telethon, and «5 Channel». The study aims to analyse key changes in editorial practices, content formation, and journalistic standards under martial law and develop a practical guide for civilian journalists retraining as war correspondents. The research employs a comprehensive methodology, including generalisation, comparative analysis, monitoring, and in-depth interviews. Over 100 hours of news broadcasts from both channels were monitored, encompassing 82 news programs and 230 original military-themed reports, to assess coverage specifics, frequency, and content dynamics. The legislative framework of martial law was analysed, revealing how legal restrictions shape media activities and compel journalists to balance the urgency of reporting with national security considerations. Comparative analysis highlighted both commonalities and differences in the editorial approaches of the two channels, while interviews with experienced war correspondents provided practical insights into the challenges and adaptations required for frontline reporting. Drawing on these findings and the author's own experience as a war correspondent, the article presents a step-by-step guide for civilian journalists transitioning to war reporting. This guide addresses safety, ethical standards, information verification, and psychological resilience. The study concludes that martial law has fundamentally transformed Ukrainian*

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**Key words:**

journalism, television, martial law, monitoring.

*journalism, demanding new levels of professionalism, adaptability, and responsibility. The practical recommendations offered here contribute to the ongoing resilience and development of Ukrainian media in wartime conditions.*

## Introduction

Ukrainian journalism has been operating in the conditions of large-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine for the eleventh year now (On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine: Decree of the President of Ukraine, 2022). This has undoubtedly had an impact on the work of the media. Since 2014, civilian journalists have begun retraining as war correspondents. This process significantly expanded on February 24, 2022, when military actions spread to much larger areas of the country. In fact, every Ukrainian media professional is now dealing with war-related topics in their work. Some work directly on the front line, others document the aftermath of Russian attacks on Ukrainian cities and villages. Some journalists create materials about veterans, rehabilitation centers, the impact of the war on energy or the economy, etc. Furthermore, with the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, a number of legal regulatory norms were applied to all media outlets in the country, which had not existed before. This undoubtedly marks a new phase for Ukrainian journalism that requires careful study and analysis.

This is especially relevant when discussing Ukrainian television, which has undergone significant changes since 2022. First, at the beginning of the full-scale invasion, television channels faced serious security challenges. Some national television channels evacuated from Kyiv when Russian forces approached the capital. Ukrainian TV channels were confronted with a new reality – broadcasting from basements or shelters during air raid alarms. Secondly, in 2022, a major restructuring of the Ukrainian media market occurred when the government united the largest Ukrainian TV channels into the «United News (Yedyni Novyny)». Thirdly, TV channels faced economic collapse as the advertising market ceased due to the ongoing hostilities, putting many Ukrainian journalists in a very difficult situation. This was particularly true for channels that were not included in the united telethon, as they do not receive state funding. The martial law regime also influenced the formation of news content, introducing a range of restrictions on media activities.

Olena Tsapok and Tetiana Nedbailo (Tsapok, Nedbailo, 2024) note that the war has been a test for Ukrainian journalists, especially those in the combat zones. War correspondents work in hot spots, where danger is constant and often changes by the minute. They witness large-scale destruction, civilian and military casualties, as well as the heroism of Ukrainian soldiers. Their materials not only inform society but also serve as a powerful moral compass for Ukrainians, helping maintain national unity and support for the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Nina Zrazhevska and Viktoriia Zaika, in their article «How the Work of Ukrainian Journalists Changed During the War» (Zrazhevska, Zaika, 2023), concluded that the current state of the country directly affects the work of media professionals. Despite journalists' desire to report the truth, the war has introduced its own corrections, such as military censorship and restrictions on the dissemination of certain types of information.

In the article «Understanding the Standard: Searching for New Rules in War Journalism» Paraskovia Dvorianyn (Dvorianyn, 2023) analyzes the differences between the rules of coverage in peaceful times and during armed conflict. She notes that despite international experience, Ukraine is forming its own legal framework based on a unique local experience and tradition.

Roman Bazyk, in his work «Features of Reporter Activity During Martial Law» (Bazyk, 2023), analyzes the specifics of carrying out editorial tasks on the front line. He concluded that planning is a

key stage for the safe and effective execution of a media professional's task. According to Roman Bazyk, journalists must be prepared to act in emergency situations that may arise during editorial tasks on the front line.

Safety factors can drastically affect the process of creating journalistic materials. As war correspondent Yulia Kyriienko from the «1+1» TV channel (Kyriienko, Kalynovska, 2025) states, logistics for working in combat zones became significantly more complicated at the start of the full-scale invasion. Journalists must travel in vehicles equipped with electronic warfare systems to reach the front line.

In the article «The Legal Status of Journalists in Armed Conflicts» Alla Kiryk (Kiryk, 2023) analyzes international legal documents that regulate the protection of journalists during war. The author identifies several key documents related to this topic and notes that despite many years of the media industry operating in wartime conditions in various parts of the world, international legal regulations still have quite general and vague formulations.

On the other hand, Alina Chervinchuk, in her scientific article «Journalism in Wartime: The Status of the Communicator and Professional Guidelines» (Chervinchuk, 2022), investigates the importance of a meticulous approach to working with sources and forming a pool of experts as the foundation for creating materials on war topics. Additionally, the publication addresses the possibility for media professionals to not only be transmitters of information about events that have already been interpreted by others but also to assess them independently.

In his work «The Impact of the Russian-Ukrainian War on the Content of Electronic Media from 24.02.2022 to 24.02.2023» Denys Klynitsky (Klynitsky, 2024) investigates the role of social media in spreading information about the war. The author notes that social networks can be both a tool for Russian propaganda and, at the same time, a platform for countering Russian disinformation by the Ukrainian state.

The scientist Serhii Kost (Kost, 2016) reflects on the controversial and sometimes overly contentious concept of the media professional's mission and the answer to the question: whose side is the journalist on during war? The researcher also touches on whether all perspectives related to a particular conflict should be represented in the materials, i.e., those on different sides of the front. Overall, Serhii Kost believes that if journalism is considered a tool of war, it should be used solely for the main goal – Ukraine's victory.

In the article «Media Professionals in the Russian-Ukrainian War: The Content and Role of Journalism in the New Operational Conditions» Oleh Chubuk (Chubuk, 2022) not only analyzes the impact of martial law and military operations on the work of journalists but also explores the involvement of a significant portion of media professionals directly in the military. This, in turn, moved them from the category of press professionals to combatants. At the same time, mobilized journalists de facto do not leave the profession, but their professional activity, through fulfilling military duties, is mostly reflected in social media posts, which can also be considered media activity.

The goal of this work is to determine the peculiarities of news coverage in the «United News» telethon (using the example of «TSN» on the «1+1» channel) and «Time of News» on the «5 Channel» during the period of 2022-2024. Additionally, it aims to create a guide for retraining civilian journalists as war correspondents. The object of the research is Ukrainian journalism during the period of martial law.

### **Methods and Methodology of the Research**

To achieve this goal, several methods were used in the research: generalization, comparative analysis, monitoring, and interviews. The synthesis method allowed combining recommendations that became the foundation for creating a guide for civilian journalists wishing to retrain as war correspondents. Generalization helped form conclusions. The analysis method was used to process scientific articles related to the topic; the Ukrainian legislative framework regarding media activity during martial law was also analyzed. The descriptive and monitoring methods helped analyze the news

content of two broadcasters: «TSN» on the «1+1» channel (the «United News (Yedyni Novyny)» marathon) and «Time of News» on the «5 Channel.» The comparison method allowed identifying similarities and differences between the content of these TV channels. The interview method helped analyze the specifics of the work of war correspondents in the combat zones.

## Results and Discussion

Russia's military aggression against Ukraine began in 2014, marking a turning point for radical changes in Ukrainian journalism, which entered a new phase of its history. Journalists faced stronger challenges related to covering military events. In the conditions of war, media professionals became not only transmitters of information but also witnesses to the tragedies unfolding in the eastern part of the country. Many civilian journalists became war correspondents. However, journalists working in relatively peaceful territories also faced new challenges. They are not directly on the front lines, so their news is based on official reports from the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, messages from government bodies, or comments from military experts and politicians. Nevertheless, even when working in the rear, journalists must act quickly and responsibly, as every minute is important to inform society, which is not only in a crisis situation but in a state of special danger – war.

February 24, 2022, radically changed Ukraine. In the conditions of martial law, Ukrainian journalists were forced to adapt to new working conditions. They were not only required to provide information but also to serve as a moral compass for society, support morale, contribute to the fight against enemy propaganda, and protect the truth. Promptness and ethics became integral to media work because, during war, every piece of news can impact people's moods and decisions [29, 42].

A particularly important factor during the full-scale invasion is the safety of media professionals. Journalists working in hot spots constantly risk their lives. They are often in conditions of shelling, mine threats, and other dangers, but despite this, they continue to do their job. They stand up for the truth, debunk fake news, help build national unity, and strengthen the morale of Ukrainians (Kuzmenko, Kushch, Dvorovyi, Pohorelov, 2022). Moreover, the safety factor can drastically influence the process of creating journalistic materials. According to military correspondent Yulia Kyrienko (Kyryienko, Kalynovska, 2025) from the «1+1» TV channel, since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, logistics for working in combat zones has become much more complicated. Specifically, journalists must travel in vehicles equipped with radio-electronic warfare systems to get to the front lines.

Ukrainian journalism works in conditions of constant stress, risk, and pressure. It requires not only professionalism but also special caution and responsibility from journalists. They must be particularly meticulous when choosing information sources because, in wartime, it is easy to fall under the influence of manipulations and fake news. At the same time, it requires constant mobility because, in wartime, the situation on the front lines and the very nature of news change. Therefore, one of the key aspects of war coverage is the need for reliability and accuracy. Journalists must verify sources to avoid spreading false or manipulative information that could harm society. In wartime, every word matters, and disinformation can lead to panic. Promptness is also an important aspect of media work: it is crucial that citizens receive relevant information promptly to make decisions based on all available data (Rohova, 2022).

Journalists pay particular attention to ethical standards. War creates a system where one needs to be aware of the psychological state of the audience and avoid materials that could cause panic or significant anxiety. The truthfulness of news delivery during wartime requires a special approach to avoid exacerbating already existing hardships. Balancing accuracy and ethics has become one of the key conclusions for media professionals during this time. In March 2023, several Ukrainian media outlets spread a video of the Russian execution of Ukrainian soldier Oleksandr Matsiyevskiy, whose last words were «Glory to Ukraine.» This case was studied by the Commission on Journalistic Ethics. They considered the dissemination of such a video without blurring the soldier's face to be a severe violation of the Journalistic Ethics Code (Statement by the Journalistic Ethics Commission on the release of the video of the shooting of a Ukrainian prisoner of war, 2023).



At the same time, when covering news during wartime, journalists must also adhere to the relevance of the events. Information messages must be meaningful to the public, taking into account the specific audience and the resources in which they are disseminated. In the context of Ukrainian journalism during martial law, these aspects take on particular significance. Researcher Serhii Kvit (Kvit, 2018) emphasizes that journalists must pay attention to several important factors when covering news:

- The event: Information about events must be fresh, truthful, and verified. During wartime, when every moment can be crucial, it is important that news is reliable. Journalists are obligated to verify sources and facts to avoid spreading false information that could cause panic or mislead society.
- The audience: Journalists must understand which issues are most relevant to different sectors of the population, whether it is soldiers, civilians, volunteers, or government bodies.
- The context: It is essential to grasp the context of events, especially when news spreads across different regions of the country. In wartime, parts of Ukraine may experience different situations, leading to varied perceptions of the same events. Journalists must be aware of the specific locality, its economic losses, and the social climate to not only convey the facts but also understand how those facts are perceived by people in various regions.

Therefore, the role of journalists during wartime is not only to provide truthful information to society but also to preserve national unity. Scholars emphasize the need to uphold standards of reliability, accuracy, and responsibility, especially when it comes to covering military events. Research highlights the importance of ethical norms in preventing manipulations and the role of media in shaping public opinion during information instability.

The concept of «normative and legal regulation of media activities during martial law» requires separate analysis. It relates to how the state ensures control and regulation of the information space during wartime, where it is crucial to ensure security, avoid panic, and maintain stability. In this context, media can influence public opinion, shape sentiments in society, and impact international relations. Therefore, normative and legal acts must balance freedom of speech with protection from disinformation and hostile propaganda. The legislation regulating the coverage of news, events, and phenomena during martial law considers aspects such as restrictions on information about military operations, strategic plans, resources, and other crucial national security elements (Tsapok, Nedbailo, 2024). Normative and legal regulation of media activities in such conditions involves creating clear criteria for determining what information can be disclosed and what must be protected for the country's security. Legal norms must also ensure the responsibility for spreading fake news, manipulations, or provocations that could cause panic or weaken defense capabilities. At the same time, the legal framework must guarantee that journalists can cover events within the boundaries of legal norms without violating ethical standards (Kuzmenko, Kush, Dvorovy, Pohorelov, 2022). In these conditions, media must operate within the law, as covering the situation during martial law not only informs public consciousness but also significantly impacts the support of international partners and the level of trust the population has in government bodies.

On February 24, 2022, President Volodymyr Zelensky issued Decree №64/2022 (On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine: Presidential Decree of Ukraine, 2022), which introduced martial law in Ukraine based on the proposal of the National Security and Defense Council and due to the military aggression of the Russian Federation. Martial law imposes a number of restrictions on the media's activities in Ukraine. In particular, the military can take full control over the press's coverage of the military situation. According to the Law of Ukraine «On the Legal Regime of Martial Law» interference in media activities and restrictions on the dissemination of certain information are justified during wartime (On the Legal Regime of Martial Law: Law of Ukraine, 2015). On April 1, 2022, the Verkhovna Rada amended the Criminal Code, adding Article 114-2 (On amendments to Article 114-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine to improve responsibility for the unauthorized dissemination of information about means of countering the armed aggression of the Russian Federation: Law of Ukraine, 2022). This article stipulates severe consequences for publishing information about the movement of military equipment through unofficial channels.

From the perspective of normative and legal regulation of the media, such coverage must follow the requirements of legislation that ensures a balance between citizens' right to information and the need to protect national security. Special attention should also be given to topics that affect the morale of society, such as civilian casualties or criminal news about war crimes, where false or incomplete coverage can lead to negative consequences (Tsapok, Nedbailo, 2024). Additionally, during martial law, government bodies should actively cooperate with the media, providing clear instructions and regulatory acts to help journalists form their coverage in accordance with ethical and legal standards. Transparency on humanitarian aid issues, work with internally displaced persons, and information about air alerts is also a key aspect, as these topics can contribute not only to informing the public but also to mobilizing citizen support during the war.

In 2024, the Public Relations Department of the Armed Forces of Ukraine prepared a special guide «Recommendations for Journalists on Organizing Work at Military Facilities and in Combat Zones during Martial Law» (Recommendations for Journalists on Organizing Work at Military Facilities and in Combat Zones during Martial Law: Public Relations Department of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 2024). This publication systematically organized essential information on the legal regulation of media activities during the war. First, all journalists covering news, events, and phenomena during the war are advised to obtain special accreditation from the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Moreover, the guide outlines in detail the procedures for allowing representatives to military defense objects. This document also specifies what information cannot be disclosed and how to make official requests regarding the activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

One of the main documents regulating the interaction between journalists and military structures is Order No. 73 (from March 3, 2022) of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, a position held at that time by Valerii Zaluzhnyi (On organizing the interaction between the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other components of the defense forces, and representatives of mass media during the martial law regime: Order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 2022). This document was significantly updated and amended on July 12, 2022, and February 3, 2024. The order clearly outlines the rules by which journalists must cover news about the course of military operations. Specifically, it deals with rules concerning information that could harm the national security of the country.

Thus, there are restrictions on publications intended to prevent damage to the country's security. More specifically, journalists are not allowed to publish information such as:

- The names of military units, their numbers, locations, and strategic coordinates.
- Information about weapons, military equipment, their storage locations, and condition.
- Descriptions of operations or military actions that are being conducted or planned.
- Information about the methods and means of defense for military facilities and personnel.
- Collection of intelligence data, as well as planning and conducting search-and-rescue operations.
- Programming or conducting information-psychological operations.
- Details of any information that could be used for enemy propaganda or to justify aggression.

These restrictions are the result of joint efforts by the state and the media to create an effective system for protecting against security threats. During wartime, every publication can have strategic significance, so journalists must be careful about the content they publish to avoid revealing critically important information that could harm the operational plans of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. On February 3, 2024, a number of significant changes were made to Order No. 73. Specifically, the provision that journalists would cease working on military objects if a threat to media personnel arose was removed. According to experts from the Institute of Mass Information, this provision was sometimes used by the military as an excuse to deny media personnel permission to work. Additionally, a clear description of the zoning of front-line areas was added, which had not been included in earlier versions. Another change to the order was the extension of media accreditation to 12 months (previously, it was 6 months) (Changes to Order No. 73: Liberalization of zones, journalist safety, new list of non-disclosure, Institute of Mass Information, 2024). Based on this order, as well as other legal

acts, the media must follow clear standards, including fact-checking, avoiding sensationalism, exercising caution in covering military operations, and always publishing only information that will not harm national security.

At the same time, while covering wartime events, journalists should not forget their primary role—informing the public. The specifics of a journalist's work during martial law ensure special responsibility when covering military events. During this period, the media must approach the publication of information with caution, as it can harm national security. Therefore, it is prohibited to disclose exact addresses and detailed descriptions of objects hit by missiles, as such information can be used by the enemy to correct fire and launch additional strikes on strategic targets. It is crucial for journalists to avoid publishing details about the location of military objects, equipment, weapons, hospitals, and personnel, as this could significantly increase the risk of their destruction or damage.

The main mission of journalists is to inform society without damaging the country's defense capabilities. Moreover, the media should ensure a balanced coverage of events that not only supports the morale of the population but also does not pose a threat to military and civilian lives. During martial law, every word and every fact published in the media can have decisive consequences for the outcome of military operations, so journalists must be clear and responsible in their work (General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 2022). Journalists have the right to publish information about the destruction of important civil infrastructure objects, such as hospitals, schools, television towers, kindergartens, and maternity hospitals, as these serve as evidence of crimes committed by Russian troops and are significant for future international processes, including at the International Criminal Court in The Hague. However, when publishing such materials, journalists must exercise caution, not disclosing exact locations or other details that could be used by the enemy for repeated attacks (Pashnina, 2010). Representatives of the journalistic organization «Media Movement» held consultations with government representatives to standardize and write clear rules for media work in areas affected by Russian shelling of Ukrainian settlements. In April 2022, together with the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine and the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, they issued a statement informing that an agreement had been reached. Thus, photographs and videos from Russian attacks can be published within the following timeframes: for military objects – 12 hours after the completion of combat operations, and for civilian objects – 3 hours after the shelling. At the same time, the statement not only outlines recommendations and rules for journalists but also mentions the obligations of the authorities to assist the media: «Military administrations are recommended to provide more information to the media about the destruction caused by enemy actions no later than 1 day after the event» (Joint statement of the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine, Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, and media representatives, 2022). Journalists' access to Defense Forces' facilities is granted through a special procedure. The procedure for access was developed by the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. To obtain it, media representatives must send an official request in writing or electronically. Such a document must include information about the journalist, the media they represent, the purpose of the visit, contact details, etc. A journalist's visit to such facilities occurs only under the supervision of an authorized person. During their stay, media representatives must be briefed on the rules for taking photos and videos and must have protective equipment—bulletproof vests and helmets. Live broadcasting must be coordinated with the authorized person (Recommendations for journalists on organizing work at military facilities and in combat zones under martial law conditions: Public Relations Department of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 2024).

During martial law, journalists must operate within strict norms and standards to avoid disclosing information that could harm national security. It is important for the media to fact-check and not publish unverified or sensitive information that could be used by the enemy to adjust their actions or spread misinformation. At the same time, they have the right to inform the public about crimes committed by the aggressor, including the destruction of civilian infrastructure, but always in compliance with safety and confidentiality principles, so as not to endanger people's lives or reveal overly specific details.

To determine the practical application of the mentioned parameters of media work during wartime, a monitoring of the news broadcasts of the «United News (Yedyni Novyny)» marathon (on the

example of the «TSN» program on the «1+1» channel) and «Chas Novyn» on the «5 Channel» was conducted.

The «TSN» broadcasts on the «1+1» channel aired during the evening prime time, that is, from 18:00 to 22:00. Usually, the informational program, which outlined the general picture of the day on «1+1», was broadcast at 19:30. However, due to the specifics of the broadcast schedule of the «Yedyni Novyny» marathon and the alternating rotation of broadcasters in different slots, the subject of the monitoring sometimes included broadcasts aired at different times. The monitoring was conducted in three time periods, each lasting two weeks (14 days), specifically:

- February 24, 2022 – March 9, 2022
- February 24, 2023 – March 9, 2023
- February 24, 2024 – March 8, 2024

The «TSN» broadcast on February 24, 2022, consisted of 40 informational reports of various formats. All of them were related to the military situation in Ukraine and provided a detailed description of the first day of the full-scale invasion. The broadcast aired at 19:00. There were two hosts in the studio: Lidiia Taran and Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. The broadcast began with a live connection to correspondent Iryna Vanina from Kherson (see Fig. 1), where she detailed the situation in the city. It also covered the advance of Russian troops from the temporarily occupied Crimea towards the southern regions of Ukraine. The broadcast on February 24, 2022, also included a video fragment of President Volodymyr Zelensky's address, in which he described the general situation in the country during the first hours of the full-scale invasion.



Figure 1. Screenshot from the live connection with correspondent Iryna Vanina, «TSN» broadcast from 24.02.2022

It is also worth highlighting the live inclusion of the correspondent from Odesa, Serhii Osadchuk (see Fig. 2). He described the military situation not only in the city itself but also in the region overall, as well as in the Black Sea. This gave viewers a deeper understanding of the context of events and helped prevent them from becoming victims of the panic-inducing narratives spread by Russian propaganda at the time (such as the alleged proximity of Russian troops to Odesa, a successful enemy landing, etc.).





Figure 2. Screenshot from the live inclusion of correspondent Serhii Osadchuk, «TSN» broadcast from 24.02.2022

Natalia Hahorna, a war correspondent for «TSN» conducted a detailed live inclusion from Kyiv (see Fig. 3). In particular, she described the situation in the capital's metro. The format of her report was dynamic and informationally rich. Natalia Hahorna moved away from the traditional static style of live reports; she moved through the metro stations, went outside, and described the events around her, sharing her personal impressions with the audience.

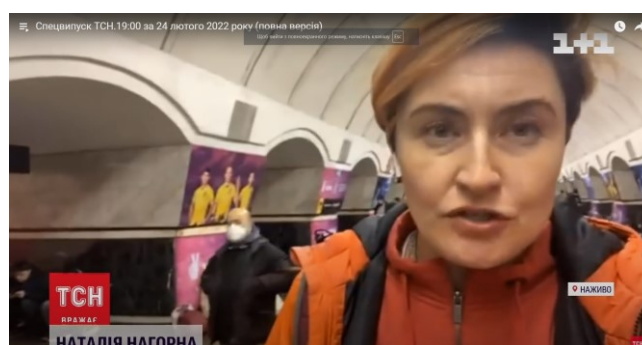


Figure 3. Screenshot from the live inclusion of correspondent Natalia Hahorna, «TSN» broadcast from 24.02.2022

Towards the end of the news broadcast, the «TSN» correspondent in Lviv also joined the air, who at that time was at the Ukrainian-Polish border. Marichka Kuzhyk described the situation at the state border, spoke with Ukrainian citizens who decided to leave for abroad, as well as employees of the State Border Guard Service. The «TSN» broadcast ended with a report by journalist Maria Vasylieva, who gathered the most important frontline news in her material. It covered Russian attacks on Ukrainian cities, the advancement of the Russian Armed Forces on Ukrainian territory, and the reactions of foreign leaders to the invasion.

On February 25, 2022, the «TSN» broadcast aired at 18:00 and consisted of 49 messages in various television formats. The broadcast began with a report on a column of Russian military equipment in the village of Katiuzhanka, moving toward Kyiv. It continued with brief reports on the aftermath of Kyiv's shelling and the number of losses in the Russian army. The situation in downtown Kyiv – at Independence Square – was described live by correspondent Natalia Hahorna. Meanwhile, journalist Natalia Ostrovska joined the air from the newsroom (see Fig. 4). She detailed the frontline situation in Ukraine. This report summarized the military events at that time. Specifically, it covered Russia's attempt to break into Kyiv, as well as the shelling of Chernihiv and the enemy's advancement in that direction. The report lasted about three minutes.



Figure 4. Screenshot from the «1+1» broadcast, hosts: Oleksandr Motornyi and Solomiia Vytvitska, correspondent Natalia Ostrovska, «TSN» broadcast from 25.02.2022

Unlike the summary of the first day of the full-scale invasion, the broadcast on February 25 2022, the broadcast featured classic television reports, but the number of live connections did not decrease. For example, journalists prepared a report on the situation in Mariupol, Donetsk region, where Russian troops were rapidly advancing. Additionally, there was coverage from Dnipropetrovsk region, where people were lining up at donor centers to give blood. There was also a report from the capital's «Okhmatdyt» hospital. The international news department of «TSN» created a segment that collected global leaders' reactions to the Russian invasion.

On February 26, 2022, the format of live connections from «TSN» correspondents in the regions changed somewhat. The production team divided these live segments into pairs, initially presenting the correspondents together on the air, and then having them sequentially describe the situation in their respective regions. Correspondents from Lviv, Vinnytsia, Rivne, Zaporizhzhia, Sumy, and Odesa regions were connected (see Fig. 5).



Figure 5. Screenshot from the «1+1» broadcast, hosts: Oleksandr Motornyi and Solomiia Vytvitska, correspondents Marichka Kuzhyk and Valerii Kuznetsov, «TSN» broadcast from 25.02.2022

The broadcast on February 26, 2022, included 21 messages of various formats. Initially, the presenters briefly described the frontline situation in Ukraine, mentioning the Ukrainian Armed Forces' resistance to the advancing Russian troops, the consequences of Russian attacks on settlements in our country, etc. There were not many live broadcasts in this episode. Specifically, correspondent Serhii Osadchuk described the situation in Odesa, discussing the Russian attempt to

conduct reconnaissance of the coastline using drones. The live broadcast took place without any illustrative video footage. Other live broadcasts in this episode included:

- Correspondent Olha Koshelenko from Washington spoke about the aid that the United States offered to Ukraine;
- Correspondent Oksana Solodovnyk described the situation in the Sumy region, covering the aftermath of attacks on the region, the advancement of Russian troops, and the attacks on evacuation columns by the Russian army;
- Correspondent Natalia Hahorna, as in previous episodes, went down into the Kyiv metro and described the situation there;
- Correspondent Ruslan Yarmoliuk conducted an operational broadcast from the news room of the TV channel, focusing on the most challenging frontline area at the time – the Melitopol-Mariupol line, where the Russian advance was the fastest;
- Correspondent Oleksandra Mishyna joined the broadcast from Zakarpattia and described the situation at the border.

The «TSN» team began the broadcast of February 27, 2022, in an extraordinary way. The first message in the program was address from a young boy (his name was not mentioned) to the Ukrainian Armed Forces (see Fig. 6). The broadcast included a total of 58 informational messages in various television formats. Among them were short informational reports with illustrative video footage and direct speech (synchronizations). A live broadcast on «TSN» was conducted by journalist Vasylysa Stepanenko, who was in Mariupol and reported on the situation in the city. The live broadcast lasted about 4 minutes, and there was no illustrative video footage or direct speech. Other live broadcasts in this episode included:

- Correspondent Denys Chulovskyi provided a live report about the specifics of the work of the Kyiv metro;
- Correspondent Olha Pavlovska from Dnipro described the operational situation in the city and region;
- Correspondent Serhii Osadchuk was live from Odesa and talked about preparations for the city's defense;
- Correspondent Marichka Kuzhyk reported from Lviv and the Ukrainian-Polish border.

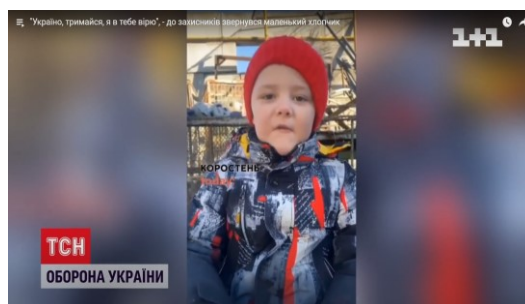


Figure 6. Screenshot from the broadcast of the «1+1» channel (TSN broadcast of 27.02.2022)

The «TSN» broadcast on February 28, 2022, included 42 informational messages, mostly discussing the military situation in Ukraine. In the first half of the program, there was a detailed description of the situation in Sumy and Kharkiv. These were two live broadcasts that aired alternately and lasted a total of over 8 minutes. In contrast, correspondent Yakiv Noskov provided a live report detailing the situation in the Zaporizhzhia region, particularly focusing on the Russian occupation of Berdiansk and the local population's resistance. The broadcast was accompanied by illustrative footage,

mostly amateur videos from social media. This episode also featured other exclusive and important reports, including from Kherson and Khahovka.

The «TSN» broadcast on March 1, 2022, included 47 informational messages. The program began with a live broadcast by correspondent Iryna Vanina from Kherson, where the Russians carried out a massive attack on the city. The broadcast also featured a report from Kyiv Oblast by one of Ukraine's most experienced war correspondents, Andrii Tsapliienko (see Figure 7). The journalist described the situation in Vasylkiv, where the Russians destroyed one of the educational institutions. Andrii Tsapliienko not only showed the consequences of the attack but also analyzed the fragments of Russian missiles found at the scene. The journalist noted that such fragments would allow investigators to identify when exactly the missile was launched and which specific Russian military personnel was responsible.



Figure 7. Correspondent Andrii Tsapliienko, «TSN» broadcast, March 1, 2022

Other live broadcasts featured in this episode:

- Correspondent Ihor Bondarenko on the situation in the capital;
- Correspondent Inna Lebedenko on the conditions under which the «TSN» team was working;
- Correspondent Oksana Solodovnyk on the situation in Sumy region;
- Correspondent Serhii Osadchuk on the risks of a Russian landing operation in Odesa;
- Correspondent Viktoriia Streltsova on power outages in Kharkiv;
- Correspondent Yeva Nikolashvili described the situation in Brovary, near the capital, where Russian troops were advancing.

Among the classic television reports in the «TSN» episode from March 1, 2022, two materials can be highlighted. The first was created by correspondent Iryna Markevych, who described the situation in the city of Kovel. The report focused on the threats of an attack from Belarusian territory, the city's preparation for such a potential scenario, as well as the organization of refugee reception from frontline areas and the volunteer efforts of local residents. Another report, created by Yevhen Plinsky, depicted the preparation for a Russian military assault in the outskirts of Kyiv.

The «TSN» episode on March 2, 2022, began with a live broadcast by war correspondent Oleksandr Motornyi on the situation in the outskirts of Kyiv and the Russian army's attempts to capture the city. The journalist focused on analyzing the direction of combat operations in the cities of Irpin and Bucha. Correspondent Natalia Nahorna, in a live report from Kyiv's Central Railway Station, observed the process of civilian evacuation. She talked about the principles of the train operations heading west from the city. Overall, this episode contained 22 informational messages.

The «TSN» broadcast on March 3, 2022, included over 50 informational messages in various television formats. Among other reports, correspondent Oleksandr Motornyi created a television report from Horenka in Kyiv Oblast (see Figure 8). The city was attacked by Russian air forces, resulting in significant damage to buildings. Starting from March 2022, «TSN» gradually returned to the format of



classic war reports, depicting both the course of military actions and the consequences of attacks on civilian objects. Correspondent Oleksandr Zahorodny described the situation on the Zhytomyr front, where heavy fighting was taking place at the time. The journalist was in the epicenter of the events, not just documenting their aftermath.

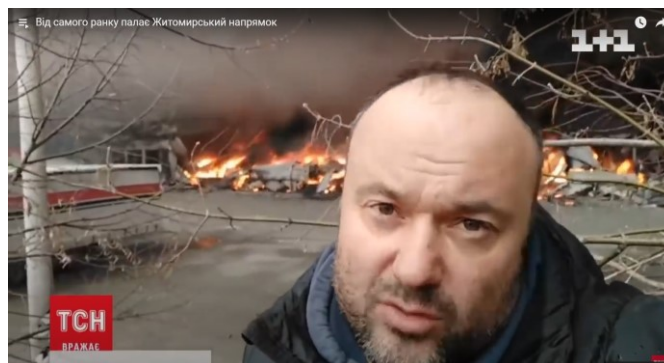


Figure 8. Correspondent Oleksandr Motorny, «TSN» broadcast from March 3, 2022

Correspondent Marichka Kuzhyk had a live broadcast from the Ukrainian-Polish border, where she reported on the return of Ukrainian migrant workers from abroad and their desire to join the Ukrainian Armed Forces. On the topic of Russian attacks on the Black Sea coast, the correspondent in Odesa, Serhii Osadchuk, gave a live report. Among other live broadcasts, a special mention goes to war correspondent Yulia Kyryienko. The journalist analyzed the frontline situation around Kyiv. These live broadcasts did not simply describe the configuration of Russian troops around the capital, but also allowed for the modeling of various scenarios for the development of events. Correspondent Iryna Prokofieva created a television report about an unprecedented event in human history – the occupation of a nuclear power plant. Russian forces managed to break through to Enerhodar, where the largest nuclear power plant in Europe, the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, is located. The residents of the city were able to slow down the Russian advance by building barricades at the entrances to Enerhodar.

March 4, 2022, «TSN» episode was not published on public platforms. Therefore, the informational program from the channel that had an air slot in the «United News (Yedyni Novyny)» was analyzed. This was the «Vikna Novyny» program from the STB and ICTV channels. The March 4, 2023 episode lasted about 15 minutes. Most of the informational messages (eight) were short, and there were no live reports from correspondents. Instead, the program featured two news reports. The first was a report from Lviv about the local territorial defense forces. The second report analyzed intercepted radio conversations of Russian soldiers.

The «TSN» episode on March 5, 2022, contained 48 informational messages in various formats. Among the classic television reports in the first half of the program, the viewers were shown the chronology of events surrounding the Russian occupation of Enerhodar and subsequent Russian attacks on the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant. The author of the report, Iryna Prokofieva, also focused on the courageous attempts of residents to defend their city, describing the deployment of Russian military equipment to the town. Correspondent Yeve Nikolashvili reported on the consequences of Russian attacks on Vasylykiv in Kyiv Oblast. In this episode, the editorial team returned to the practice of creating live broadcasts to summarize the overall military situation in Ukraine. Live analysis was prepared by correspondent Alla Khotsianivska, who analyzed the wide geography of combat operations, from the shooting down of Russian planes in Kyiv Oblast to protests by Kherson residents against Russian forces in the city. Correspondent Oleksandr Motorny prepared a detailed report on the course of military actions in the northwestern direction near Kyiv. The report was supplemented with an



additional live broadcast from Oleksandr Motorny, who provided updated information. Correspondent Natalia Nahorna created a report about the evacuation of civilians from Irpin in Kyiv Oblast. The episode also included a report about the defense of Mykolaiv Oblast, but without specifying the author's name.

The «TSN» episode on March 6, 2022, included 54 informational messages in various formats. The program began with an operational report from correspondent Oleksandr Motorny about the situation in Kyiv Oblast. In a live broadcast, correspondent Alla Khotsianivska described the situation in Kyiv, including information about public transport operations, the curfew regime, and more. Correspondent Serhii Osadchuk had a live broadcast from Odesa, emphasizing the need to strengthen Ukraine's air defense. Correspondent Svitlana Pavuk prepared a report on the mass protests against the occupation in Kherson. Correspondent Anna Makhno was the author of a report from the Belarusian border, where she asked local residents about their readiness for a potential invasion by the regime of Alexander Lukashenko.

The «TSN» episode on March 7, 2022, contained 54 informational messages in various formats. The program began with a report from war correspondent Andrii Tsapliienko, who described the current situation on the outskirts of Kyiv and analyzed the possibility of a new Russian offensive on the capital. Meanwhile, Oleksandr Zahorodny provided a live broadcast about the situation around Irpin, sharing his personal experience. As he explained, he had lived in this hotspot of the front line for ten days. Correspondent Valerii Kuznetsov reported on the consequences of the attack on Vinnytsia Airport. Correspondent Viktoriia Streltsova gave a live report about the Russian army's attempts to capture Kharkiv.

The «TSN» episode on March 8, 2022, contained 34 informational messages in various formats. In the first half of the program, viewers were shown a report from correspondent Oleksandr Zahorodny about the shelling of Brovary in Kyiv Oblast. The city was burning in large warehouse buildings, and the fire had not yet been extinguished during the filming of the report, which indicates the high operational speed of the journalist. Correspondent Oleksandr Motorny created a report about the situation on the northwestern outskirts of Kyiv, specifically about the evacuation of 500 civilians from Pushcha-Vodytsia. The episode also included a report with a detailed analysis of the military situation in Mykolaiv Oblast, but without specifying the author's name.

The «TSN» episode on March 9, 2022, was not released for free access. Therefore, the analyzed program for this day was «Vikna Novyny» from the STB/ICTV channels. The analyzed episode, which lasted more than 10 minutes, included eight informational messages. Among them, there was a report by Maria Malevska on the consequences of Russian airstrikes on Kharkiv, where the city's Art Museum was damaged. Correspondent Emma Antoniuk created a report depicting the life of people who were sheltering from air alerts in the Kyiv Metro.

Since 2023, the «TSN» episodes have been aired at the usual time for this program – 7:30 PM. Therefore, the February 24, 2023 episode lasted more than 28 minutes, with Natalia Ostrovska as the host. This episode did not feature any frontline reports or live broadcasts about the war situation. The program was filled with a retrospective of events leading up to the first anniversary of the full-scale invasion, and in total, 30 informational messages were included.

The «TSN» episode on February 25, 2023, contained eight informational messages and lasted 29 minutes. The host was Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. In the first half of the program, viewers were shown a classic television frontline report by correspondent Anton Kotsukon (see Figure 9). The focus was on the front line in eastern Ukraine. The filming group came under fire from Russian forces. As the correspondent noted, the distance to the Russian positions from the filming location was 140 meters. It was noted that during the editing of this report, mostly large and medium shots were used.



Figure 9: Correspondent Anton Kotsukon, «TSN» from February 25, 2023

Given that the television channels did not release the final news bulletins for February 26, 2023, it was not possible to analyze them.

On February 27, 2023, the «TSN» broadcast featured 15 news reports and lasted almost 40 minutes. The host was Natalia Ostrovska. The broadcast began with a detailed report on the aftermath of the attack on Khmelnytskyi. Then, viewers were shown a report from the front by correspondent Anton Kotsukon. He spoke about the work of Ukrainian artillerymen. This material does not provide a complete picture of the situation in a specific section of the front; instead, the focus is specifically on the work of the Armed Forces of Ukraine's artillery. No other television reports or live segments about the military situation were included in the broadcast.

On February 28, 2023, the «TSN» broadcast featured 18 news reports and lasted more than 31 minutes. The host was Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. The broadcast began with a live segment from Kherson by correspondent Margarita Potapova. She reported on the consequences of the city and region's shelling. The journalist was on-site at the shelling locations in Kherson, showing illustrative video and a series of direct interviews (synchronous). No other live segments or reports about the front-line situation were featured in the broadcast.

On March 1, 2023, the «TSN» broadcast included 14 news reports and lasted more than 28 minutes. The host was Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. The first block of the program was dedicated to front-line information. Among other things, there was a report on the defense of Bakhmut in Donetsk Oblast by correspondent Yulia Kyriienko (see Figure 2.21). The journalist was in the city, describing the security situation there. She spoke with military personnel and detailed the tactics of Russian troops attempting to enter Bakhmut. The report highlighted numerous city destructions and constant explosions.

On March 2, 2023, the «TSN» broadcast contained 18 news reports and lasted more than 31 minutes. The host was Natalia Ostrovska. At the beginning of the broadcast, viewers were shown a report by correspondent Olga Pavlovska about the aftermath of the attacks on Zaporizhzhia. The journalist was at the scene, filming the destruction and talking to the victims. Video materials from the State Emergency Service (SES) and the regional military administration (OVA) were also used to prepare the material. This allowed the correspondent to thoroughly recreate the entire chronology of events. Correspondent Viktoriia Streltsova reported from Chuhuiv in Kharkiv Oblast, which was under Russian shelling. The journalist documented the destruction and described the humanitarian situation in this settlement.

On March 3, 2023, the «TSN» broadcast featured 18 news reports and lasted more than 33 minutes. The host was Natalia Moseichuk. The program began with a selection of news about international security, official visits, and the front-line situation. Viewers were shown a report by correspondent Yulia Kyriienko about Ukrainian aerial reconnaissance units defending Bakhmut in Donetsk Oblast. The report details the combat path and experiences of the Armed Forces of Ukraine's servicemen, their skills in using air drops. The correspondent focused more on telling the soldiers' stories rather than providing current front-line updates, which were mentioned in passing.

On March 5, 2023, instead of the final news broadcast, the «TSN Week» program was aired on «1+1» with host Alla Mazur, lasting over an hour. The program consisted of eight reports of various formats. The television week began with a detailed military digest lasting about 19 minutes. Military correspondent Andrii Tsapliienko joined Alla Mazur in the studio, initially analyzing military operations in Russia's Bryansk Oblast (see Figure 10). The segment then covered Russia's use of guided aerial bombs to attack Ukrainian cities, sabotage at an airfield in Belarus, the defense of Bakhmut in Donetsk Oblast, and potential options for the deoccupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.



Figure 10. Alla Mazur and Andrii Tsapliienko, «TSN Week» broadcast from March 5, 2023

On March 6, 2023, the «TSN» broadcast contained 18 news reports and lasted over 32 minutes. The host was Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. The first part of the program featured a report by correspondent Anastasia Nevirna from Nikopol in Dnipro Oblast. The report discussed the daily Russian shelling of the city and the humanitarian situation in the settlement. The broadcast also included a report on the commemoration of those killed by Russian shelling in Zaporizhzhia, as well as the issues related to the reconstruction of destroyed housing. The author of the TV segment was Olha Pavlovska.

On March 7, 2023, the «TSN» broadcast contained 18 news reports and lasted over 34 minutes. The host was Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. The first part of the program featured a report from the outskirts of Bakhmut in Donetsk Oblast, authored by military correspondent of «1+1» Yulia Kyriienko. The journalist visited the positions of Ukrainian tankers near the city. The segment provided not only detailed information about the military situation in this section of the front but also shared stories about the servicemen themselves and their civilian lives before Russia's full-scale invasion.

On March 8, 2023, the «TSN» broadcast contained 12 news reports and lasted over 37 minutes. The host was Natalia Ostrovska. The first block of the program was dedicated to front-line news. Among the long news reports, a notable segment was a report from Marhanets in Dnipro Oblast, authored by correspondent Anastasia Nevirna. The report discussed Russian artillery attacks on the city, the humanitarian situation, and more. This broadcast also featured a segment about the training of the assault brigade «Lut»

On March 9, 2023, the «TSN» broadcast contained 17 news reports and lasted over 34 minutes. The host was Solomiia Vytvitska. The program began with a block of front-line news. Among them was a live segment by correspondent Viktoriia Streltsova, who reported on the aftermath of Russian attacks in Kharkiv Oblast. Correspondent Marichka Kuzhyk prepared a report about the aftermath of an attack in Lviv Oblast, describing the nature of the destruction, preparations for the recovery process, and more. This broadcast also featured a report by correspondent Yulia Kyriienko from the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in eastern Ukraine. Some of the footage shot was edited during the post-production stage, making this report even more valuable for analysis (see Figure 11). The horizon lines in the footage were blurred to prevent Russian forces from identifying the geolocation of the Ukrainian positions.



Figure 11, frame from Yulia Kyriienko's report, «TSN» broadcast from March 9, 2023

February 24, 2024: Due to the press conference of President Volodymyr Zelensky, broadcast during the marathon on the prime-time, the usual «TSN» news edition was not aired.

February 25, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast at 15:00 included 14 news reports and lasted over 42 minutes. The host was Solomiia Vytvitska. In the first part of the program, correspondent Margarita Potapova, who was in the frontline town of Kostiantynivka in Donetsk region, reported on the aftermath of a Russian attack on the local railway station.

February 26, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast included around 20 news reports and lasted over 40 minutes. The host was Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. In the first part of the program, the audience saw a report from correspondent Oleksandr Motorny from the Zaporizhzhia front line, near the settlement of Robotyne. The footage featured Russian drones flying over the area and artillery shellings. The correspondent also interviewed Ukrainian soldiers and analyzed signs that Russian forces might be preparing for a new attempt to advance. Other reports included one by correspondent Olga Pavlovska on the consequences of shellings in Dnipro region, and another by journalist Viktoriia Streltsova, who created a story about volunteers evacuating civilians from Kupiansk district in Kharkiv region under constant Russian attack threats.

February 27, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast contained about 9 news reports and lasted over 30 minutes. The host was Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. At least 5 of the reports covered direct combat situations, though they were brief editorial pieces, not full-featured reports. The broadcast also included a report by correspondent Anastasia Nevirna about a horse farm in Nikopol, which had become a target of Russian attacks.

February 28, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast included 23 news reports and lasted over 38 minutes. The host was Marichka Padalko. The program opened with a report on the destruction of Russian armored vehicles and weapons at the Bakhmut front. The focus of the report was on the work of aerial reconnaissance by one of the Ukrainian Armed Forces' units in this area, and it was presented by Margarita Potapova. Another military-related segment was by correspondent Kira Oves about the activities of volunteers in the frontline town of Orikhiv, Zaporizhzhia region.

February 29, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast contained 19 news reports and lasted almost 34 minutes. The host was Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. The first part of the program consisted of short updates on the situation at the front. However, there were no in-depth reports or live segments covering military topics.

March 1, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast (aired at 20:00) included around 19 news reports and lasted over one hour. The host was Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. The program began with a report by correspondent Kira Oves from the village of Yuliivka in Zaporizhzhia region, which had been attacked by Russian forces. The report discussed the scale of the destruction and the civilian casualties.

March 2, 2024: The final «TSN» broadcast was not found on the channel's multimedia platforms. Therefore, the analysis was based on the information program of the channel that aired the evening slot of the «United News» marathon on that day, «News» by the «My Ukraine» channel. This program



contained over 10 news reports of various formats, lasting more than 11 minutes. The host was Lyudmila Dobrovolska. The first 4 minutes of the broadcast covered key news on the military situation in the country. However, these were not authorial reports but short editorials.

March 3, 2024: Instead of the final news edition, «TSN» broadcasted an episode of «TSN Week» with host Alla Mazur, lasting almost one hour. The episode included 11 news reports of different television formats. The first part of the program featured an analytical story by correspondent Oleksandr Zahorodnyi on the situation at the front line in Donetsk region. The focus of the report gradually shifted from the front near Chasiv Yar to a broader analysis of the frontline context.

March 4, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast contained 19 news reports and lasted over 35 minutes. The host was Solomiia Vytvitska. The program started with a report by correspondent Serhii Osadchuk about commemorations for the residents of a building attacked by the Russian military. Journalist Iryna Vanina created a story about Russian attacks on Kherson region, specifically discussing the use of drones to drop explosives on civilians. Correspondent Margarita Potapova reported from the front in Donetsk region, covering Ukrainian soldiers operating drones.

March 5, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast contained 13 news reports and lasted nearly 40 minutes. The host was Solomiia Vytvitska. At the beginning of the program, the audience saw a report on the destruction of the Russian corvette «Serhii Kotov» hit by Ukrainian marine drones. This segment was largely composed of amateur video footage and borrowed direct audio from other broadcasters. However, in the case of operational reports, this approach was fully justified. The report was authored by correspondent Serhii Morhun. The next segment was a story by war correspondent Yulia Kyriienko from Novomykhailivka, Donetsk region, which had become another hotspot on the front line.

March 6, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast contained 12 news reports and lasted over 38 minutes. The host was Sviatoslav Hrynychuk. The first part of the program showed an operational report from Sumy, where a Russian drone attack had occurred the previous day, injuring civilians. The author of the segment was Oksana Solodovnyk.

March 7, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast contained 15 news reports and lasted over 32 minutes. The host was Solomiia Vytvitska. The program began with an extensive report from Kherson by correspondent Iryna Vanina, describing the front-line situation and the aftermath of Russian attacks on civilian and social infrastructure. The next segment was by correspondent Anastasia Nevirna, who reported on Russian artillery shells hitting a shopping center in Nikopol, Dnipro region.

March 8, 2024: The «TSN» broadcast contained 11 news reports and lasted over 59 minutes. The host was Alla Mazur. In the first part of the broadcast, the audience saw a compiled report on the front-line situation in Zaporizhzhia. It discussed the scale and nature of Russian attacks on Ukrainian Armed Forces positions and civilian populations. The report was authored by correspondent Oleksandr Motornyi. Other reports related to the military situation were mainly brief editorial segments created by the editorial team.

For the analysis of the content of the «5 Channel» the final news release «News Time (Chas Novyn)» broadcast was analyzed. The airing of this program was not consistent. In 2022, the final broadcast was aired at 23:00, while in 2023-2024, it was scheduled slightly earlier at 21:00. Based on experience with «5 Channel» it was noted that the duration of the program also varied, with 2022 broadcasts lasting 55-60 minutes, while 2023-2024 broadcasts lasted 40-50 minutes.

Monitoring was conducted in three two-week periods:

- February 24, 2022, to March 9, 2022
- February 24, 2023, to March 9, 2023
- February 24, 2024, to March 8, 2024

From February 24, 2022, to March 9, 2022, «5 Channel» did not publish the 11:00 p.m. news editions of «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» due to technical reasons. To conduct monitoring, these broadcasts were analyzed using physical media in the archive department of «5 Channel.»

On February 24, 2022, «5 Channel» switched to round-the-clock broadcasting. The summary edition of «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» aired at 11:00 p.m. It included 41 news reports, mostly short news forms. At the same time, correspondent Denys Rozenkov prepared a report on the situation in



Zaporizhzhia. The report included, among other things, the morning rocket strikes on the city. On that day, «5 Channel» also aired its first original content – a «Chronicle of the Day» segment about the front-line situation, which became the first in the cycle. The report focused on the consequences of missile strikes on Ukrainian cities on the morning of February 24, 2022, the advance of Russian troops on various fronts, and more.

The next day, February 25, 2022, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» edition consisted of 47 news reports of various formats. Again, most of these were short news items. Only two television reports were featured– «Chronicle of the Day» and a report from the Blood Center in Dnipro, where long queues of donors were observed.

On February 26, 2022, the final edition of «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» contained 51 news reports. Among the TV reports, there was a report from Denis Rozenkov about the situation in Zaporizhzhia and a comprehensive report on the movement of Russian troops in different regions.

On February 27, 2022, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast included 21 news reports. At the same time, there were significantly more reports on military topics. Correspondent Denis Rozenkov again prepared a report on the situation in Zaporizhzhia on the third day of the full-scale invasion. Journalist Marta Shykula covered the queues at the Ukrainian-Polish border. Meanwhile, Olga Dunska, in a report from Kharkiv and Odesa, described the situation with the reception of internally displaced persons from the front-line areas. Correspondent Sofia Norenko produced a report as part of the «Chronicle of the Day» series and described the main changes that had occurred on the front line over the past 24 hours.

On February 28, 2022, «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» consisted of 29 news reports. The number of original military-themed reports had fallen. Among the reports were:

- A «Chronicle of the Day» segment by Oleksii Pasak (Russian army's advance, new attacks on Ukrainian cities, aid from Ukraine's partners);
- Denis Rozenkov's report on the situation in Zaporizhzhia;
- A report from Ivano-Frankivsk about the city accepting war refugees.

On March 1, 2022, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast included eight original military-themed reports. Correspondent Yurii Puhach discussed Kyiv's preparations for defense, the construction of fortifications, and the humanitarian situation, including long queues at supermarkets and shortages of medicines in some pharmacies. Similar reports were prepared by Olena Rybinska, but her coverage was broader, covering Kharkiv, Odesa, Dnipro, and other cities. The edition included 27 news reports in total.

On March 2, 2022, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast included 33 news reports of various formats. The first item was a six-minute report by Oleksii Pasak from the «Chronicle of the Day» series. The segment covered the Russian attack on Kharkiv, the movement of Russian forces in the north, statements by Volodymyr Zelensky, and more. In contrast, journalist Olga Dunska's report focused on the work of Ukrzaliznytsia (Ukrainian Railways) and the evacuation of civilians from Odesa to Ukraine's western regions. Correspondent Iryna Sysak reported on the activities of a volunteer center in Ivano-Frankivsk.

On March 3, 2022, the final edition of «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» included 31 news reports, most of which were short information segments. Among the original reports in the program were:

- A report from Kyiv's railway station;
- A comprehensive report on the situation in Dnipro and Zaporizhzhia;
- A report from a volunteer center in Cherkasy;
- A «Chronicle of the Day» segment describing the overall military situation on the front line.

On March 4, 2022, the final edition of «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» was similar to the previous day's broadcast. The format contained 32 items, with mostly short informational reports accompanied by video footage, and occasionally, direct speech from speakers (synchronous reports). At the same time, journalist Marta Shykula prepared a report from the Lviv Perinatal Center, where women in labor from various cities of Ukraine were evacuated. Correspondent Denis Rozenkov authored a report on the

seizure of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant and its satellite city, Enerhodar. War correspondent Yevheniia Kytaiva filmed a report on Kyiv's territorial defense.

On March 5, 2022, «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» contained 31 news reports. Among the original stories were:

- A «Chronicle of the Day» segment, featuring news from the front line;
- A report on the work of Kyiv's perinatal center and the evacuation of women in labor to shelters;
- A report on a volunteer center in Odesa, where camouflage nets were being made.

On March 6, 2022, the final edition of «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» was only broadcast for 20 minutes due to technical reasons. It included a TV report on the front-line events (from the «Chronicle of the Day» series, by Oleksii Pasak), a report from Chernivtsi (where a humanitarian aid reception point was set up in a school), and a report from Zaporizhzhia region (covering the movement of Russian forces and missile strikes on cities). The approximate total number of information items in the broadcast was 14.

The next day, March 7, 2022, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» edition returned to its standard format. It included 34 news reports. Among the original items was a report by correspondent Viktoriia Kovaliova on evacuation flights from the railway station in Dnipro. Journalist Artem Tumarchenko prepared a report on the advance of Russian forces in Luhansk region, specifically towards Lysychansk. War correspondent Yevheniia Kytaiva described the role of chaplains in the military in her report.

On March 8, 2022, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» edition contained 29 reports, including seven original military-themed reports. By March 9, 2022, there were slightly more of these reports—10, with a total of 26 items.

On February 24, 2023, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted more than 55 minutes, with 24 reports. In the studio was host Yana Konotop. The second report featured the «Chronicle of the Day» segment by Oleksii Pasak, which discussed not only the general military situation on the front line but also other news related to the war. For example, the awarding of state honors to Ukrainian soldiers. Oleksii Pasak also authored another piece, showcasing the most significant news from the first year of the full-scale invasion: the first days of the Russian assault, the successful counteroffensive by the Ukrainian Armed Forces on Kyiv, and more. Another retrospective piece was created by Marta Shykula, who reminded viewers of how the evacuation of civilians to western Ukraine or the EU unfolded, the role of the Lviv railway station, and the self-organization of civil society.

On February 25, 2023, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted more than 48 minutes, with a total of 27 reports. The opening segment featured a TV report on Russia's attempts to capture Bakhmut in Donetsk region. However, it was not an original «5 Channel» piece; it was created by the Military Television (a subdivision of the Central Television and Radio Studio of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine). The broadcast also included another similar report—a segment by the Department of Communications of the National Police of Ukraine about the evacuation of civilians from the front-line areas of Donetsk region.

On February 26, 2023, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted over 53 minutes (34 news reports). In the studio was host Yana Konotop. The program began with a report by correspondent Oleksii Pasak (from the daily «Chronicle of the Day» series). The report covered explosions at the Machulishchi airfield in Belarus, the strengthening of military cooperation between Russia and China, the potential counteroffensive of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, Russian military losses on the battlefield, and the humanitarian situation in the frontline town of Vuhledar in Donetsk region. The broadcast also featured a report from the Military Television of the Ministry of Defense about the retreat from positions by the so-called «Wagner» mercenaries and the equipment they left behind. In the second half of the program, a report on one of the mortar units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces was aired. However, this was not an original product of «5 Channel»; the piece was created by the communications team of the 111th Brigade of the Territorial Defense Forces.

On February 27, 2023, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted almost an hour (26 reports). In the studio was host Yana Konotop. The program began with a report by correspondent

Oleksii Pasak (from the «Chronicle of the Day» series), which discussed Russia's use of Shahed drones and the consequences of such attacks on Ukrainian settlements. The report also detailed the combat situation on the eastern and southern sections of the front line. There was a piece about Russian attempts to capture Bakhmut in Donetsk region, which was created by the communications team of the Territorial Defense Forces of Ukraine. Meanwhile, correspondent Vitalii Zalevskyi prepared a special report from another frontline city in Donetsk region—Kramatorsk (see Fig. 12). The journalist focused his material on families with children who still remain in the city. He attempted to understand what motivates them not to leave for safer places and what the dangers are for minors.



Figure 12. Correspondent Vitalii Zalevskyi with the protagonists of the report, from the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» edition on 27.02.2023

On February 28, 2023, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 55 minutes (20 reports). In the studio was host Yana Konotop. The program began with a television report by Oleksii Pasak in the form of a military chronicle. The report covered strikes by Ukrainian drones deep into Russian territory—around Moscow and St. Petersburg. Oleksii Pasak also analyzed the circumstances surrounding the damage to one of the key logistics bridges located in the occupied part of Donetsk region. In addition, the journalist described how the combat situation around Bakhmut in Donetsk region had changed. The broadcast also featured a report by Denys Rozenkov about the training of military personnel serving in Zaporizhzhia region.

On March 1, 2023, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 56 minutes, with 34 reports. In the studio was host Yana Konotop. The program began with a report from the «Chronicle of the Day» series, authored by correspondent Olena Rybinska. The journalist analyzed the casualties of the Russian army on the battlefield and systematized data on the activities of partisans in the territories occupied by Russia in Ukraine. Specifically, the report covered the destruction of enemy warehouses in Kadiivka. The use of American M-270 systems by the Ukrainian Armed Forces was featured in a story about the defense of Bakhmut and Soledar in Donetsk region. This was not an original product of «5 Channel» as it was prepared by the communications team of the Ukrainian Ground Forces. The «Time of News» also included a report from the liberated territories of the Kherson region. Correspondent Valentyna Fedorchuk focused on the stories of farmers who are unable to prepare their land for the new agricultural season due to the need for mine clearance.

On March 2, 2023, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 52 minutes, with 30 information reports. In the studio was host Yana Konotop. The program began with a report from the «Chronicle of the Day» series, authored by correspondent Oleksii Pasak (see Fig. 13). The report covered raids deep into Bryansk region by the Russian Volunteer Corps, which is fighting on Ukraine's side. The author also analyzed the reactions of Russia's political and military leadership to this event.

Additionally, the report addressed the fake news spread by Russian state propaganda about the capture of Bakhmut and, in general, the military situation around this town.



Figure 13: Correspondent Oleksii Pasak, «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast from 02.03.2023

The broadcast also featured a television report by correspondent Denys Rozenkov about the Russian missile strike on a residential building in Zaporizhzhia. The defense of the village of Posad-Pokrovske in the Kherson region by the Ukrainian Armed Forces was covered in a report created by the Communications Department of the General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. Also, in this broadcast, «5 Channel» aired a report on the evacuation of civilians from the front-line areas of Donetsk region. As noted in the on-screen source caption, the report was produced by the Communications Department of the National Police of Ukraine.

On March 3, 2023, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 54 minutes, with a total of 22 reports. The host was Larysa Hubina. The program began with brief informational updates on the situation at the front and a report by the Ministry of Defense's Military Television about the defense of Bakhmut in Donetsk region. The next segment was a report by correspondent Hanna Rybalka from the «Chronicle of the Day» series. The report discussed attacks by Ukrainian drones on Russian territory, particularly in Kolomna, Moscow region. The journalist also analyzed how the situation on the battlefield might change in the spring. The program also included a report from one of the stabilization medical points of the Ukrainian Armed Forces near Bakhmut in Donetsk region. The format of the segment was a «live» edit, meaning the use of only video footage without a narrated journalistic text. Correspondent Denys Rozenkov prepared a report from the site of a Russian missile strike on a residential building in Zaporizhzhia. The broadcast also featured a report by the National Police about the evacuation of families with children from Krasnohorivka in Donetsk region.

On March 4, 2023, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted over 46 minutes, with 18 reports. The host was Larysa Hubina. The first segment featured a report from the «Chronicle of the Day» series by correspondent Oleksii Pasak. It covered new weapons being produced in Ukraine and new shipments of American technical assistance. This report also analyzed the front-line situation around Bakhmut (Donetsk region). Correspondent Denys Rozenkov provided a report about the situation in Zaporizhzhia, where the debris from the Russian munitions strike on the residential area was still being cleared.

On March 5, 2023, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 51 minutes, hosted by Larysa Hubina, with a total of 27 reports. The first segment of this information program featured a report by correspondent Oleksii Pasak. The material was part of the «Chronicle of War» series. However, this time the journalist focused not so much on the front-line situation but on military-political events that influence the course of the war. Specifically, he discussed changes in the military command's tactics regarding the liberation of the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The segment also included information about explosions at military facilities on the Ukrainian peninsula.



The situation in Bakhmut, a city in Donetsk region, which was then under attack by Russian forces, was also covered. The next segment showed a report about Ukrainian infantry soldiers serving just a few dozen meters from Russian military positions (see Fig. 14). The author, Yevheniia Kytaiva, detailed the soldiers' service in Donetsk region, their daily life, as well as enemy attacks and their specifics. As the author of the segment noted, the report focuses on the Horlivka sector of the front.



Figure 14. Correspondent Yevheniia Kytaiva with a Ukrainian soldier, «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast from 05.03.2023

The situation on the Zaporizhzhia front was covered in a report created by the communications unit of the 102nd Brigade of the Territorial Defense of the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

On March 6, 2023, the «Time of News Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 53 minutes, hosted by Larysa Hubina (23 reports). The information program began with a report from the «Chronicle of the Day» series. Correspondent Oleksii Pasak analyzed the intensity of the battles for Bakhmut in Donetsk region, as well as the redeployment of Russian manpower and equipment to the front line. Journalist Denys Rozenkov prepared a report on the completion of the clearance of the aftermath of the Russian strike on a multi-story building in Zaporizhzhia.

On March 7, 2023, the «Time of News Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 54 minutes, hosted by Larysa Hubina (26 reports). The program began with the announcement of the death of military serviceman Dmytro Kotsiubailo, known by the call sign «Da Vinci.» This was followed by a report by correspondent Vitalii Zalevskyi about the execution of an unarmed Ukrainian serviceman by Russian forces. Correspondent Oleksii Pasak prepared a report from the «Chronicle of the Day» series, which analyzed several military-political news items. These included statements by the self-proclaimed president of Belarus, Alexander Lukashenko, as well as the situation on the front line in Donetsk region.

On March 8, 2023, the «Time of News Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 57 minutes, hosted by Larysa Hubina (a total of 22 reports). At the 14th minute, a war-related report from the «Chronicle of the Day» series aired. Correspondent Oleksii Pasak described the situation in the temporarily occupied Enerhodar in Zaporizhzhia region, where powerful explosions and fires occurred. The journalist also reported on Russian casualties in both personnel and equipment.

On March 9, 2023, the «Time of News Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 55 minutes, hosted by Larysa Hubina (a total of 25 reports). The program began with a report by correspondent Olena Rybinska on the aftermath of a missile and drone attack on Kyiv. A similar material was prepared by journalist Oksana Yasnytska, which covered the consequences of a Russian massive shelling of the Lviv region. Meanwhile, correspondent Oleksii Pasak summarized data on the mass shelling across Ukraine and presented this information in a report from the «Chronicle of the Day» series. The journalist described the types of missiles and drones used to bomb Ukraine, as well as their quantity, and analyzed



the effectiveness of Ukrainian air defense based on official data on the destruction of Russian munitions. The report also touched on the situation directly at the front line, particularly around Bakhmut (Donetsk region). This topic was continued by correspondents from Military Television, whose material was also included in the news broadcast. The report was presented live from Bakhmut, which was then under constant shelling.

On February 24, 2024, the «Time of News Chas Novyn» broadcast was hosted by Yana Konotop, and it lasted 49 minutes, with a total of 19 reports. The information program on «5 Channel» began with a report by correspondent Lidiia Serediuk about the downing of a Russian long-range radar detection aircraft, the A50. Based on official information, the journalist described where the enemy aircraft was destroyed, under what conditions, and what impact this could have on battlefield operations and Russia's organization of mass missile and drone attacks on Ukraine. Correspondent Marta Shykula prepared a retrospective report for the second anniversary of the full-scale invasion, where she described the events of late February 2022.

The next day, February 25, 2024, the «Time of News Chas Novyn» broadcast lasted slightly longer – 52 minutes (22 reports). The host in the studio was Yana Konotop. The program did not feature any original war reports from the front line; most of the content on this topic was presented in short informational updates prepared by the editorial release group.

The «Time of News Chas Novyn» broadcast on February 26, 2024, lasted 48 minutes (19 reports). The host that day was Larysa Hubina. The program began with a report on the military situation around Robotyne on the Zaporizhzhia front. The author of the report was military correspondent Olga Kalynovska from «5 Channel.» Correspondent Oleksii Pasak, in a segment from the «Chronicle of War» series, analyzed the combat situation on the Avdiivka front (Donetsk region). Specifically, the report focused on the settlement of Lastochkyne, where Russian forces attempted a failed offensive. Oleksii Pasak also described the situation around Bakhmut (Donetsk region), where the Ukrainian Armed Forces managed to improve their operational position. Journalist Natalia Moskalenko prepared a report on the aftermath of shelling in Dnipro.

The «Time of News Chas Novyn» broadcast on February 27, 2024, lasted 49 minutes, hosted by Larysa Hubina, with a total of 21 reports. The first segment included a live broadcast from military correspondent Olga Kalynovska (see Fig. 15). She reported on the situation in the village of Robotyne, where active assault operations were underway by Russian forces.



Figure15. Correspondent Olha Kalynovska, «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast from 27.02.2024

Oleksii Pasak in his television report (part of the «Chronicle of the Day» series) focused primarily on military-political news from the EU and the US, but also covered the topic of downing Russian bomber aircraft on the front line. Correspondent Marta Shykula prepared a report for the broadcast on

the likelihood of a new Russian offensive, based on official information from the military-political leadership of the country and comments from military experts.

The next day, February 28, 2024, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 50 minutes (19 reports), and was hosted by Larysa Hubina. The report by Oleksii Pasak from the «Chronicle of the Day» series covered the withdrawal of the Ukrainian Armed Forces from Avdiivka, Stepove, and Lastochkine, analyzing the change in the operational situation in this section of the front. Meanwhile, correspondent Denys Rozenkov prepared a report from Orikhiv in Zaporizhzhia region. The city is on the frontline and is under Russian shelling.

On February 29, 2024, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast on «5 Channel» lasted 53 minutes (23 reports), and was hosted by Larysa Hubina. The first segment in the program was a report from the «Chronicle of the Day» series by Oleksii Pasak. The author described the situation in Krasnohorivka in Donetsk region, where the Third Assault Brigade managed to push back Russian forces. This report also covered Russian losses in equipment, including the downing of enemy fighter jets.

On March 1, 2024, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast was slightly shorter than the previous day, lasting 49 minutes (18 reports). The program was hosted by Larysa Hubina. The broadcast began with a report (from the «Chronicle of the Day» series) on the Russian forces' attempts to capture the town of Chasiv Yar in Donetsk region. Correspondent Hanna Rybalka analyzed the course of the battles in this section of the front, as well as the possible consequences for the operational situation if the Russian military were to capture this settlement. The work of Ukrainian sapper units was covered in a segment by Army TV, which was also aired by «5 Channel» in the news. Correspondent Vitalii Zalevskyi prepared a report on the use of guided air bombs by the Russians in attacks on Ukrainian Armed Forces positions and civilian objects in Ukraine. The journalist discussed the technical characteristics of this weapon and the specifics of using guided aerial bombs.

On March 2, 2024, the editorial team changed, and the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast was hosted by Yana Konotop. The program lasted 54 minutes (25 reports). The report by Oleksii Pasak covered the downing of two Russian SU-34 aircraft and drone strikes on Russian territory. At the same time, journalist Lidiia Serediuk prepared a report on the Russian attack on Odesa, where a missile struck a multi-story building, resulting in casualties.

The next day, March 3, 2024, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast on «5 Channel» had similar content. The program lasted 53 minutes (27 reports), and was hosted by Yana Konotop. The broadcast began with a comprehensive report by correspondent Hanna Rybalka, who included several topics related to the ongoing battles. Specifically, the journalist described the aftermath of the Russian attack on Odesa that had occurred the previous day. The report also covered explosions in the temporarily occupied Crimea, which affected one of the local oil depots. Meanwhile, correspondent Denys Rozenkov prepared a report on the drone operators of one of the Ukrainian Defense Forces units on the Zaporizhzhia front (see Fig. 16). The report covered the use of «Vampire» drones, and in order to protect sensitive information about the launch locations of these drones, the journalist blurred the outlines of the local terrain during editing.

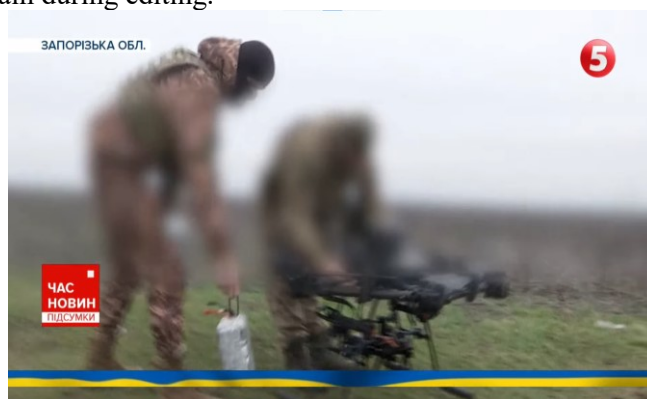


Figure 16. A frame from Denys Rozenkov's report, «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast from 03.03.2024

On March 4, 2024, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 51 minutes (21 reports), and was hosted by Yana Konotop. The concluding information program began with a report by war correspondent Olha Kalynovska. She visited the positions of the Ukrainian Armed Forces near Robotyne in Zaporizhzhia region. The journalist described what she saw: the enemy's attempts to break through to the village, as well as the dropping of guided aerial bombs on it. Meanwhile, correspondent Lidiia Serediuk prepared a report on the detonation of a large railway bridge in Russian territory, specifically in Samara region. The report stated that this crossing was an important railway route for Russian logistics supporting the front. The program also included a segment by correspondent Oleksii Pasak (part of the «Chronicle of the Day» series) about Russian state propaganda fake news on the capture of several settlements in Donetsk region and the work of artillery units from one of the Ukrainian Defense Forces units. Journalist Oksana Necheporenko created a report on mobile fire groups within air defense forces that are repelling attacks on Kharkiv.

On March 5, 2024, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted 51 minutes (22 reports), and was hosted by Yana Konotop. In the first part of the program, viewers were shown a report by correspondent Yurii Puhach about the use of Ukrainian marine drones against the Russian Black Sea Fleet, specifically targeting the patrol ship «Serhii Kotov.» Meanwhile, journalist Oleksii Pasak in his «Chronicle of the Day» segment analyzed the combat situation around Kreminna in Luhansk region.

The next day, March 6, 2024, the «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast lasted the same as the previous day – 51 minutes (19 reports), with Yana Konotop hosting again. The first segment covered a report from Nikopol in Dnipro region, where the Russians shelled a shopping center. Meanwhile, correspondent Lidiia Serediuk prepared a report on the aftermath of the Russian nighttime drone attack across various regions of Ukraine. Journalist Oleksii Pasak, as usual, contributed a report from the «Chronicle of the Day» series. This time, he covered the circumstances of the Russian missile attack on Odesa and new details about the use of Ukrainian marine strike drones «Sea Baby.»

The «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcast on March 7, 2024, was not published on any multimedia platform of «5 Channel» so it could not be analyzed. However, the next day's broadcast, on March 8, 2024, was available. It lasted 51 minutes (22 reports), and was hosted by Yana Konotop. The first report in the program that day was from the «Chronicle of the Day» series. Journalist Oleksii Pasak highlighted the forced mobilization of labor migrants from other countries in Russia and their role in the war against Ukraine.

Thanks to monitoring the news broadcasts on the «1+1» channels (the «United News marathon (Yedyni Novyny)» and «5 Channel» it was possible to identify and systematize the peculiarities of coverage of military topics by these broadcasters. In total, 82 news editions from the two broadcasters were analyzed, which together account for about one hundred hours of viewing and contain 1,937 news reports. Of these, 230 were author-based forms on military topics (television reports, live inclusions, etc.), which constitutes 11.8% of the total number of reports in the broadcasts monitored.

A feature of the «TSN» news program on the «1+1» channel is the inclusion of live reports from war correspondents. This channel has a wide network of regional correspondents, so reports from frontline regions occur frequently. «TSN» does not typically add TV reports created by the communication departments of military units, regional state administrations (OVA), or the National Police, etc., to their own broadcasts. The structure of the «TSN» program typically divides into blocks, with frontline news mainly focused in the first half of the program.

During monitoring, a trend was identified showing a decrease in the number of frontline reports and other original military content (see Table1). In the period from February 24, 2022, to March 9, 2022, «TSN» had 68 such reports, but in the next period (February 24, 2023, to March 8, 2023), it dropped to just 18, almost a fourfold decrease. Similar results were found for the third time period, which covered the period from February 24, 2024, to March 8, 2024. However, it is worth noting that the total number of informational materials in the broadcasts also decreased, especially when comparing

the monitoring periods of 2022 and 2023. A sharp decline was recorded from 538 reports to 126, respectively (more than four times less).

Table 1. Monitoring results for «TSN» broadcasts on the «1+1» channel

Year	Number of news releases	Total number of news items in news releases	The number of TV stories and broadcasts on military topics
2022	14	538	68
2023	13	126	18
2024	14	195	18

The summary edition of «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» on «5 Channel» depicts a generalized picture of the day. The content of the broadcast includes classic television reports, while shorter forms (oral reports, messages with video footage or direct quotes) occur much less frequently, and this ratio depends on the informational intensity of the day. «5 Channel» has a small network of its own correspondents' offices (a total of 5 cities). As for war correspondents, there are only two. However, due to the use of materials from the communication departments of the Ukrainian Defense Forces, National Police, and others, the lack of resources is compensated.

From the informational content concerning the situation at the front, the following main types of content are highlighted:

1. Frontline reports. These are television reports filmed directly in the combat zones. During the monitoring period, the main authors of this type of content were war correspondents from «5 Channel» – Olha Kalynovska and Yevheniia Kytaiva.

2. «Chronicle of the Day». «5 Channel» also creates a unique product for Ukrainian television: daily, the concluding edition of «Time of News» features a segment that reflects the overall frontline situation (reports from the General Staff, brigades, etc.), as well as socio-political statements from the Ukrainian leadership and international partners. This material focuses not only on describing the war situation from a more generalized perspective but also includes an analytical component. The first such segment was created on February 24, 2022, and the main author of these materials is journalist Oleksii Pasak.

3. Informational content created by the communication departments of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. «5 Channel» also broadcasts content created by the press services of Defense Forces units or the General Staff. These are reports on the situation at specific sections of the front line, evacuations of wounded soldiers from the battlefield or civilians from frontline settlements. This content undergoes minimal adaptation for broadcasting: mainly just formatting of sound and captions.

4. Rear military content. This category includes television reports that concern situations in the non-frontline parts of Ukraine but are influenced by the war, such as the consequences of city shelling, rehabilitation of veterans, and so on.

5. Short informational formats. Oral reports, reports with video footage, or direct quotes created based on messages from the General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, regional military administrations, the President's Office, and so on.

As a result of the monitoring, a trend of decreasing the number of author-based materials on military topics in «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcasts on «5 Channel» has been established. In 2022, there were 58 such reports, but in the corresponding period of 2023, there were 40, and in 2024, even fewer – only 28 (see Table 2.2). It should be noted that there was also a reduction in the total number of informational reports in the broadcasts: from 446 during the monitoring period in 2022 to 277 materials in the studied period of 2024 (a reduction of more than one and a half times).

Table 2. Results of monitoring «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcasts on «5 Channel.»

Year	Number of news releases	Total number of news items in news releases	The number of TV stories and broadcasts on
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			military topics
022	2	14	446
023	2	14	355
024	2	13	277

The summary editions of «TSN» on the «1+1» channel and «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» on «5 Channel» have both similarities and differences. The main differences lie in the approaches to selecting topics for author's reports, methods of content creation, and formatting the programs, etc. What is common for both broadcasters is the gradual transformation of news broadcasts: from an information flow format (which was typical in the first months of the invasion) to more structured classical editions. Additionally, there has been a reduction in the number of author-based materials on military topics.

The role of war correspondents since 2014, when Russia's armed aggression began, has been invaluable for objectively informing the public about the situation at the front. To research the practical side of the work of journalists in combat zones, interviews were conducted with two war correspondents – Olha Kalynovska («5 Channel») and Yuliia Kyriienko («1+1» channel) (Kyriienko, Kalynovska, 2025). Both journalists have over 10 years of experience covering combat operations.

Olha Kalynovska began her frontline work in 2014. She covers the course of military operations in two formats: she creates reports for the daily «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» broadcasts on «5 Channel.» Additionally, she is the author of a special TV project called «Unfictional Stories.» This is a «weekly socially-patriotic and educational project that reveals the life paths of the best Ukrainians, whose actions and decisions can serve as an example for the younger generation» (Release of the program «Unfictional Stories», 2014). The program lasts about 30 minutes.

Yuliia Kyriienko is a war correspondent for the «1+1» channel, participating in the «United News (Yedyni Novyny)» marathon. She has been working on the frontline since 2014. In 2022, she was concussed by Russian shelling of the positions of the Ukrainian Armed Forces in Donetsk Oblast.

As part of the interview, the journalists answered the following questions:

1. Please tell us about your experience as a war correspondent.
2. Describe the main stages of preparing for a deployment to the combat zone: logistics, accreditation, permits, and safety factors.
3. What criteria do you use to choose the theme for a report for the daily news edition? Is it based on an informational trigger, long-term planning, or the accessibility of a specific point on the front at that moment?
4. What are the main rules for television filming at the front line: what can be filmed and what cannot?
5. Are frontline reports popular and in demand among the audience of your broadcaster?
6. Are there any military topics that you do not cover? Either from the perspective of internal censorship or from the perspective of legal restrictions during martial law.
7. How do you assess the legislation that regulates media work in combat zones? In your opinion, should it be changed (if so, how)?

8. How has the role of war correspondents changed with the beginning of the full-scale invasion, compared to the period of the Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO)?

Regarding their professional activity, both journalists had no experience in covering military topics before 2014. As Yuliia Kyriienko noted, her first trip to the frontline in Donetsk Oblast was in August 2014. She covered the key military operations during the Anti-Terrorist Operation (later the Joint Forces Operation), such as the liberation of Vuhlehirsk in Donetsk Oblast, the Debaltsevo operation, the defense of Donetsk airport, and more. Yuliia Kyriienko mentioned that at the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war, there was a lack of special guidelines for covering military actions. She was one of the first civilian journalists to gain experience working at the front. Therefore, during her work, together with her colleagues and military personnel, they had to develop rules for media work in wartime. Yuliia Kyriienko also mentioned that the full-scale invasion marked a new professional stage for her, as, alongside her journalistic mission, she voluntarily (not serving in the Armed Forces) fulfilled the duties of a press officer for one of the brigades defending Kyiv in 2022.

Olha Kalynovska faced similar realities in 2014. The «5 Channel» journalist initially covered the course of the ATO in two regions – Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Later, she focused only on the situation in Donetsk Oblast. With the start of the full-scale invasion, the geography of Olha Kalynovska's frontline trips expanded to two more regions – Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv. Olha Kalynovska and Yuliia Kyriienko elaborated on the main stages of preparing for a deployment to the combat zones. According to the journalists, the first priority is to process official requests to obtain permission to work at specific points on the front. To do this, they send documents with the necessary information to the communication officers of the Operational-Strategic Group of Troops. Olha Kalynovska explained that these permits mostly concern movement routes. According to the journalist, these permits are especially needed for passing checkpoints located on the roads near the frontline.

At the same time, Yuliia Kyriienko emphasized that along with sending official requests to the command of the OSUV/OTUV, it is worth simultaneously negotiating with the brigades directly on the organization of filming at the frontline. The journalist considers this tactic to be more effective in achieving the goal.

Before deploying to the combat zone, it is also important to carefully consider all the technical aspects of preparation, emphasized Olha Kalynovska. This includes protective gear, a fully stocked first aid kit, comfortable and warm clothing, flashlights, etc. A controversial issue during the interview was the choice of uniform color. Yuliia Kyriienko emphasized that Russian military personnel deliberately target Ukrainian journalists. Therefore, the journalist avoids having «press» markings on her clothing.

The criteria for selecting themes for daily news are variable, both journalists noted. Olha Kalynovska and Yuliia Kyriienko highlighted two main stages in the planning of topic selection for TV reports. The first is strategic, involving monitoring the situation along the entire frontline and identifying one of the directions where combat actions are most intense. The second level is situational, when the journalists, already on the ground, understand which specific points on the front in a given area are open for media work. This depends on several key factors – security conditions, the availability of contacts with press officers of the military units, and the willingness of the military to cooperate with journalists, explained Olha Kalynovska. At the same time, Yuliia Kyriienko pointed out that in daily planning for filming, as well as travel to the front in general, the journalists' safety factor must be considered. The journalist noted that it is only possible to move through front-line territories if the vehicle is

equipped with radio-electronic warfare devices, as there is a serious threat of drones targeting vehicles.

Regarding the rules for conducting television filming directly at military positions on the front line, several main rules can be identified:

1. A ban on filming general video shots that have geographic ties to the area. This could endanger the military personnel themselves. Therefore, Olha Kalynovska and Yuliia Kyriienko noted that in their work, they prefer filming in medium and large (close-up) shots.

2. A ban on filming movement routes along the frontline. Again, this information could be useful to the Russian military and endanger the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

3. A ban on filming vehicle numbers and markings.

4. A ban on filming screens of technical protection devices, such as drone control panels, observation screens, etc.

Olha Kalynovska and Yuliia Kyriienko stated which information they do not use in their publications:

1. The general number of casualties of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. At the same time, Yuliia Kyriienko emphasized that she covers the funerals of specific military personnel. There is no legislative prohibition on disseminating such information.

2. The number of military personnel at specific positions, units, companies, battalions, brigades, etc. However, journalists have raised the issue of desertion from military units (DSU) in their materials. As Olha Kalynovska reported, the disclosure of such information does not contradict Ukrainian law.

3. The number and quality of ammunition and equipment at specific positions of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. At the same time, as Yuliia Kyriienko mentioned, the journalist raised the topic of poor-quality deliveries of mines to the Armed Forces, as this information is of public interest due to the safety of the military and the effectiveness of state procurement.

Olha Kalynovska and Yuliia Kyriienko generally assessed the legislative framework that regulates the activities of journalists in the combat zone positively. The only controversial innovation in this regard was introduced at the start of the full-scale invasion as part of the legislative base during martial law. This refers to the procedure for reviewing (approving) journalistic materials by military structures before publication. Olha Kalynovska believes that this procedure is appropriate and evaluates it positively. On the other hand, Yuliia Kyriienko considers the review procedure to be legally imperfect and in need of clarification and detailing. The journalist emphasized that journalists must have guarantees that the military personnel reviewing the video materials will follow clear protocols and not influence the content of the materials. In other words, they must act according to the rules, not based on their own beliefs or interests. Olha Kalynovska and Yuliia Kyriienko noted that there has been a decline in interest in military topics among the audiences of their television channels. This trend is primarily observed in the number of views of materials on YouTube. Olha Kalynovska provided statistics: the average view count for the «Unfictional Stories» project on the «5 Channel» YouTube channel in 2022 was between 300,000 and 1 million. By the end of 2024, this number had dropped to no more than 100,000. According to Yuliia Kyriienko's observations, viewers of TSN on «1+1» are less interested in the topic of the course of hostilities, military strategy, etc. Instead, according to the journalist, TV reports on the life stories of military personnel, their life on the front line, and the work of stabilization points are more popular.

Thanks to the conducted interviews, it was possible to study and describe the working methods of war correspondents from two leading Ukrainian TV channels. This clearly

demonstrates not only the theoretical aspect of content creation for news broadcasts during martial law but also allows for a thorough practical analysis of the work of individual journalists as well as the media in general. Moreover, and just as importantly, it allows for a comparison of how the boundaries set by the martial law regime are reflected in real journalistic work. The preparation of news during martial law is an extremely complex and responsible process. On the one hand, journalists must meet the audience's demand for information, as any information vacuum can be filled by Russian propaganda. On the other hand, when collecting and systematizing data for materials, media professionals must consider the restrictions imposed due to the introduction of martial law.

Considering the above, it is worth highlighting the main stages of news preparation concerning events at the front:

1. The stage of improving the qualifications of a civilian journalist wishing to cover military topics;
2. The stage of preparing documents;
3. The stage of preparing technical support and coordinating logistics;
4. The stage of general planning of topics;
5. The stage of situational planning (direct information gathering);
6. The stage of producing the product, its editing, and publication.

The work of a war correspondent involves not only a high level of journalistic skill but also good managerial skills. Attention to detail during the preparation for the assignment and during the trip itself is one of the key factors that affect the quality of creating wartime television content. As shown by the work of Yulia Kyriienko and Olha Kalynovska, the journalist is the leader of the shooting team, meaning they are responsible for operational processes that ensure the smooth and efficient functioning of the team. Additionally, there should be a clear division of duties within the crew to avoid duplicating responsibilities. This also helps in responding quickly and effectively to crisis situations that may arise during work in the combat zone. It should also be noted that television journalists may act as videographers during filming on the front lines. For example, Olga Kalynovska shoots, edits, and subtitles the stories for the «5 Channel.» This expansion of job responsibilities leads to significantly more time spent and an increased need for technical support, which also affects the planning of assignments in combat zones. Thus, war correspondents partly perform the roles of journalists, information producers (writing and sending information requests, searching for press officers' contacts), search editors (monitoring the situation on the front line), and even directors (editing and subtitling materials).

By conducting interviews with war correspondents Olha Kalynovska («5 Channel») and Yulia Kyriienko («1+1»), it became clear how the martial law regime affects media professionals on the front line. In particular, a number of important video shooting rules were identified that journalists must follow when in a combat zone. Based on the interviews, it was established that legislation concerning media activities during war is still not fully detailed, for example, regarding whether journalists can shoot videos of the screens of drones used by Ukrainian soldiers. As war correspondent Yulia Kyriienko noted, she uses such video footage in her stories but conceals any text on such screens through video editing – using the blur function. It was also established how and at which stages the planning of topics for television materials takes place by war correspondents of «5 Channel» and the «United News marathon (Yedyni Novyny)».

According to Olha Kalynovska and Yulia Kyriienko, there are two levels of planning: strategic and situational. On the one hand, the media professionals carefully monitor the



situation on the front line and are interested in filming in areas where the most active fighting is taking place, as this matches the general logic of building daily news broadcasts, where the key factor is the information trigger. However, given the intensity of the fighting in the Russian-Ukrainian war, factors of stronger action can arise, making it impossible to adhere to such tactics. Before an assignment to the front line, both Olha Kalynovska and Yulia Kyriienko choose a section of the front where the number of Russian attacks is highest. However, it is impossible to predict whether filming will be possible at a particular position of the Armed Forces or in a specific frontline settlement. At this point, the general planning phase ends and the next stage begins – situational planning. In other words, once they are in the combat zone, war correspondents contact the press officers of the units and find out whether the security situation allows filming at specific points of the front. For this reason, journalists may neglect the factor of timeliness, which is crucial for creating informational content in peacetime. However, security factors that prevent journalists from quickly covering events in a specific frontline area or town can cause problems for the media itself. In particular, the audience of the television channels begins to seek alternative sources of information. This includes anonymous Telegram channels that are still not subject to legal regulation and, therefore, do not follow the same rules for collecting and disseminating information during martial law as the media.

It was also found that the war reports of Olha Kalynovska and Yulia Kyriienko are losing popularity among the audience of the respective broadcasters on YouTube. According to the war correspondents, this is evidenced by a significant decline in the number of views of their materials on military topics. The reasons for this decline require further study. Through the analysis of the legislative framework concerning media activities during martial law, monitoring the airwaves, conducting personal interviews with war correspondents, and drawing on their practical experience in the ATO/OOS zone, a guide (step-by-step instructions) was created for journalists wishing to retrain as war correspondents (see Table 3).

Table 3. A guide (step-by-step instructions) for journalists wishing to retrain as war correspondents

STEP 1: DECISION-MAKING
1.1 Assess your physical condition. Working in a combat zone requires good physical fitness, as you will have to react quickly to unpredictable factors: spontaneous fire, changes in the operational situation, etc.
1.2. Assess your psychological state. Working at the front requires a sharp reaction in crisis situations. Understand how you usually act in such circumstances: whether you will be able to make important decisions, for example, during a massive shelling. Your health and life may depend on it.
1.3 Familiarize yourself with the main differences between the work of journalists on the home front and that of war correspondents: greater regulation, loss of efficiency, verification of materials with press officers of military structures, etc. Keep in touch with colleagues who have experience working at the front.
1.4 Keep in mind that personal contacts and reputation play a key role in cooperation with the military. Therefore, you will have to build this trust from scratch. Recommendations from colleagues will be helpful.
1.5 Form a filming crew. Choose a cameraman and a driver you feel comfortable working with. Don't forget that well-coordinated teamwork is the key not only to creating high-quality content, but also to your safety.
STEP 2: ACTIVE PREPARATION
2.1 Complete a theoretical training course before traveling to a combat zone. This

means familiarizing yourself with the structure of the Ukrainian Defense Forces, ranks and equipment nomenclature.

2.2 Familiarize yourself with the basic legal framework governing the work of journalists in the combat zone. Pay special attention to two points:

- how to properly conduct television filming in a combat zone so as not to endanger military personnel (specifics of space mapping, filming the markings of weapons and equipment, filming moments of shots, live broadcasts, etc.)

- clearly understand what information is not subject to publication (data on the number of equipment at a particular position, losses of the Armed Forces, etc.)

- certain data may be published with a delay of several hours, take this limitation into account (for example, the consequences of attacks).

2.3 Take a basic first aid course. You cannot work on the front line without this knowledge. Periodically improve your skills.

2.4 Clearly discuss with your employer the conditions of work in a combat zone. At a minimum, you will need health insurance, protective equipment, a first aid kit, and a car with good cross-country ability. Given the activity of Russian drones, you should probably consider equipping your car with electronic warfare equipment.

2.5 Get accredited by the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

2.6 Find the contacts of the press officers of combat brigades, OTU/OSUV and try to establish contact with them in advance.

### STEP 3: BUSINESS TRIP PLANNING

3.1 Select the frontline where you plan to work. Keep in mind that the situation in the combat zone can change dramatically.

3.2 Send itineraries to the relevant units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to facilitate movement in the combat zone.

3.3 At the same time, contact the press officers of the relevant brigades serving in this area of the frontline: try to arrange for filming before the trip.

3.4 Together with the film crew, check

- the technical condition of the car, whether it has a first aid kit, extra tires, etc;

- technical condition of the camera and other equipment, availability of additional memory cards and batteries;

- make sure that each member of the crew has an individual first aid kit (its contents should also be inspected), power banks, and snacks for emergencies.

3.5 Choose a location for the night, taking into account the security factor: the farther away from the front line, the better; low floors, hotels are often targeted by Russian attacks.

3.6 Instruct the driver to familiarize himself with the location of gas stations near the city of overnight stay.

3.7 Always have a supply of cash, a change of warm clothes, a flashlight, etc.

### STEP 4: PREPARATION OF INFORMATION CONTENT

4.1 When filming in a war zone, follow the instructions of the military. Do not film objects without permission.

4.2 Be prepared that your plans may change several times due to security circumstances.

4.3 When preparing the story, carefully review each shot that will be aired.

4.4 Be prepared to send the footage to the brigade's communications unit in the area where the shooting took place for verification.

4.5 Remember the main thing - safety is a priority.

## Conclusions

Thus, the research has highlighted the main factors that influence the formation of the informational content of news broadcasts by broadcasters whose airwaves were monitored. It has been established that the wartime regime directly affects media professionals' access to information and the formation of content. It is noted that, due to the legislative restrictions imposed since the beginning of the large-scale Russian military aggression, media professionals sometimes have to neglect the factor of timeliness of news in order to preserve the interests and security of the state during the war. The results of the research also allow for the observation of a gradual decline in the concentration of original materials (TV reports and live inclusions) in the broadcasts of «TSN» on the «1+1» channel, the «United News marathon (Yedyni Novyny)» and «Time of News (Chas Novyn)» on «5 Channel.» Based on the research findings, a guide (step-by-step instructions) has been developed for civilian journalists wishing to retrain as war correspondents.

## Statement

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### Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest.

### Ethics

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**Вплив воєнного стану на створення новинного контенту  
телемарафону «Єдині новини» (на прикладі телеканалу «1+1»  
і телеканалу «5 канал»**

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*Анотація*

У статті проаналізовано багатогранний вплив воєнного стану на створення телевізійного новинного контенту в Україні. Для цього автор зосередив увагу на телеканалі «1+1» у межах загальнонаціонального телемарафону «Єдині новини» і телеканалі «5 канал».

*Метою дослідження* є з'ясування основних змін у редакційній практиці, формуванні контенту й журналістських стандартах під час воєнного стану, розробка практичних рекомендацій для перепідготовки цивільних журналістів, які хочуть стати військовими кореспондентами.

У дослідженні використано комплексну *методологію*, зокрема узагальнення, порівняльний аналіз, моніторинг та глибинні інтерв'ю. Був здійснений моніторинг понад 100 годин новинних ефірів обох телеканалів, що охоплюють 82 новинні програми та 230 оригінальних репортажів на військову тематику, для оцінки специфіки висвітлення, частоти й динаміки контенту. Було проаналізовано законодавчу базу, з'ясовано, як правові обмеження під час воєнного стану формують діяльність медіа та змушують журналістів балансувати між терміновістю репортажів і національною безпекою.

*Результати дослідження.* Порівняльний аналіз виявив як спільні риси, так і відмінності в редакційних підходах двох телеканалів. Інтерв'ю з досвідченими військовими кореспондентами дали змогу усвідомити виклики й адаптації, необхідні для створення репортажів на передовій. З огляду на ці висновки та власний досвід автора як військового кореспондента стаття містить рекомендації для цивільних журналістів, які починають створювати репортажі про воєнні події. У цій статті йдеться про питання безпеки, етичні стандарти, перевірку інформації та психологічну стійкість.

*Висновки.* Отже, воєнний стан змінив українську журналістику, вимагаючи нових рівнів професіоналізму, адаптивності й відповідальності. Практичні рекомендації, запропоновані в статті, сприяють формуванню стійкості й розвитку українських медіа під час воєнного стану.

**Ключові слова:** журналістика, телебачення, воєнний стан, моніторинг.

