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News Coverage of European Press Photo Agency for Crises in Iraq

Cobertura de noticias de la agencia europea de fotografía de prensa para crisis en Iraq

Ali Abbas Fadhil

aabbas_baghdad@yahoo.com

University of Baghdad. Iraq

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ABSTRACT

This research deals with identifying the most important types, forms, themes, contents, sources and websites of visual news coverage of the European Agency for the Journalistic Image (SPA) about the liberation crisis of Mosul for the period 17/10 / 2016 to 7/10/2017, analyzing 1397 photographic images exclusively from this agency. The most important results concluded by the researcher are that the European agency (epa) depends mainly on the informative image in its visual coverage for the Mosul crisis more than with other types of news. He used 1,117 of 1,397 photographic images with a percentage of 79.96

Keywords: European agency, Iraq, news, press photography.

RESUMEN

Esta investigación trata de identificar los tipos, formas, temas, contenidos, fuentes y sitios web más importantes de cobertura de noticias visuales de la Agencia Europea para la Imagen periodística (SPA) sobre la crisis de liberación de Mosul para el período 17/10/2016 a 7/ 10/2017, analizando 1397 imágenes fotográficas exclusivamente de esta agencia. Los resultados más importantes concluidos por el investigador son que la agencia europea (epa) depende principalmente de la imagen informativa en su cobertura visual para la crisis de Mosul más que con otros tipos de Noticias. Utilizó 1.117 de 1.397 imágenes fotográficas con un porcentaje de 79,96

Palabras clave: Agencia europea, fotografía de prensa, iraq, noticias.

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INTRODUCTION

Most of the media relies on the visual image (fixed and mobile) in its coverage of crises and events, especially the specialized news agencies in the picture (subject of research). It relies on the picture in its full transfer of events from their sites immediately in order to attract the attention of the public and influence it to what it enjoys, from the ability to clarify, and a large interpretation of events with the attribute of realism, and the credibility of the event, because the image is a universal language understood by all.

Therefore, the researcher found that it is necessary to focus and specialize in the picture in the news coverage of crises, the ability of this image to reflect crises, or events from all sides and presented to the public, and from this came the idea of this research, which is reflected in the visual news coverage of the European Press Iraq, in particular, the Mosul crisis and the battles that took place in order to liberate it through the still image.

The research included the methodological framework and then the theoretical framework (general and visual news coverage and crises, as well as specialized international agencies in the image, as well as a detailed presentation of the European Agency for the press image (the subject of the research) from the emergence and development to all its activities to the practical framework. It included analysis of images News coverage of the crisis represented by (1397) images for the duration of the crisis from 17/10/2016 until 10/7/2017, and through the results reached and then the development of scientific conclusions of the research; finally recommendations for action and benefit from them in the work of visual agencies specialized in the image.

The research problem is the sense of the researcher that there is ambiguity in the visual news coverage of the European Press Agency (EPA) for the crises in Iraq, especially the crisis of the liberation of Mosul.

The following questions are subdivided:

1. What forms and types of images have been adopted to cover the crisis?
2. What are the technical aspects of the images used during the crisis coverage?
- 3 - What are the subjects of images and forms of image and types that have been confirmed in the coverage of the crisis?
- 4 - What are the contents of the images that were presented during the coverage of the crisis?
5. What are the sources of images that have been adopted in covering the crisis?
6. What are the photo sites through which the crisis was covered?

Research importance

To the community: - This research provides a scientific perception of the community about the types and contents of the picture in the news coverage of the news confirmed by the specialized international agencies.

This research is in addition to the scientific media library, as well as this research gives a great opportunity for researchers and media to learn about the importance of news coverage on the international level during crises, and how to work to make the image in the forefront of news formats, and do not do without them from all means Media whether static or animated.

Research aims

The researcher seeks the following objectives:

- 1- Identify the forms and types of visual news coverage of the Mosul crisis.
- 2 - Reveal the important technical aspects of the image adopted in the news coverage of the crisis.
- 3 - Diagnosis of the most important topics and the contents of the images adopted in the coverage of the crisis.
- 4 - Identify the sources of pictures adopted in the coverage and determine their nationality (photographers).
5. Disclose the locations of pictures that included events that were covered during the crisis.

Research Areas

1- Spatial field:

The European Press Photo Agency (epa) as a global agency specialized in photo and its offices in Iraq. Mosul governorate as a place of crisis.

2 - Time domain: is the analysis of the image of the crisis of the liberation of Mosul for the period from 17/10/2016 until 10/7/2017.

METHODOLOGY

It is the way to reveal the truth using a set of scientific rules. (1) The researcher adopted the survey method in this research to suit the subject of the research with the use of content analysis method of the image.

Research community

The research community consisted of all (1397) photographs (comprehensive inventory) that included the crisis of liberation of Mosul, which was covered by the European Agency for the press photo for the period (17/10/2016 until 10/7/2017).

(1) Amer Kandleji, Scientific Research and the Use of Traditional and Electronic Information Sources, Al-Yazouri Scientific Publishing House, Amman, 2008, p. 40.

Search tool:

The researcher used the image analysis form for the Mosul crisis during the research period.

Tests of honesty and stability:

Honesty: The analysis form was presented for a group of experts and arbitrators (*) of specialists, using the method of virtual honesty and after taking their observations, and the test was the agreement between them is (88%), and this percentage is sufficient to know the validity of the tool.

Stability: The researcher conducted the stability through the analysts, by re - testing for (5%) of the research community through a second analyst of specialists and after analysis and extraction of the coefficient of stability according to the Holste equation was (0.87).

RESEARCH DIFFICULTIES

The most important difficulties faced by the researcher are:

- 1 - The difficulty of obtaining the researcher all the images (subject of the research) and the crisis of the battles of Mosul because of the weakness of the Internet, note that he was keen to obtain them and high quality in order to analyze accurately to achieve the objectives of the research.
- 2 - The difficulty of communication with some workers in the European Agency (epa) (the subject of research) for the different languages with the constant change of their whereabouts.
- 3 - Not to provide the researcher with the simplest information sometimes by the Agency's journalists only after taking the official approvals from the Agency's management, and this represents a difficulty in obtaining information with the consumption of time which affects the loss of importance of that information, which made the researcher to go to other sources perhaps Their information is not as accurate.

Definition of image analysis categories:

A. The type and shape of the image

Photograph: This is the still image taken with the photographic camera of the event and used in newspapers, magazines and television, and is in the form of an image, a photo of the press conference, and a picture of daily life, and the image of the interview.

B. The technical categories of the image include:

Direction of the shot:

- Facing image: a face-to-face image.
- Profile: means a profile of a person other than the event.
- Over Shoulder Shot: This image is taken from the back from the top of the shoulder.

C. The size of the shot:

Close up shot: where objects or places are photographed close.

- Medium shot: shows objects or places between the medium near and far.
- Long shot: A general shot in which places or people appear completely.

D. Shot by number:

- Group shot: a shot that contains three or more people.
- Two shot: Contains two people.
- One shot: Contains one person.

Image Angle: It is the angle of taking the picture and includes:

- Angle angle (Normal angle): An angle that is at the level of view.
- High angle: An angle that is above or above the level of sight.
- Low angle: is below or below the viewing level.

E. The source of the image: means the source that took pictures

- Approved agency source: a permanent agency employee (STF).
- A freelancer source: he is paid for the photographs he takes and presents them to the agency (STR).
- Temporary photographer: A special mission photographer sent by the agency to cover important events for a limited period in a country or region and then return after the end of the mission.

F. Nationality of the photographer: The nationality of the photographer coverage between Iraqi, Arab and foreign.

G. Location of the photo: It is the place where the picture was taken such as (street fighting, border fighting, camps ...)

H. Thematic categories:

- Themes of the image: It is the subject of the general picture such as:

• Security and military: It is represented by military and security operations, fighting and everything related to it.

• Humanitarian and social: It is the suffering of the displaced, the sick, the wounded, the needy, the affected families and the needs and occasions of the community.

• Services: lack of water, electricity and sewage services.

• Political: The subjects of the three presidencies and ministries and political parties.

- The content of the image: It includes what is contained in the picture any content and content such as (fighting, displaced persons, prisoners ...)

LITERATURE REVIEW

News coverage and crises:

Our Arab or developing world has not yet been able to develop an integrated concept of news that fits with its reality and meets its needs. The Arab writers merely conveyed the Western concepts of the event which are a reflection of the reality of journalism in the developed world.

It is a report describing the accuracy and objectivity of an incident, incident or a true idea that affects the interests of the largest number of the public. It raises their concerns as much as it contributes to the development and progress of society. It is the backbone of the various media and a reflection of the movement of life, society and human activity. (2)

The importance of news in human life and the urgent need to know what is happening around it is driven by many psychological and social needs led to the affirmation of the media institutions about the coverage of this news and delivered to the public, especially during events, wars and major crises. This is called news coverage, which is intended to comprehensive briefing on the subject and dealt with different As a communication activity that takes the form of the required process, it sheds a clear light on different issues, events or crises taking place in different parts of the world and the public is interested in them and trying to identify the latest developments and keep them updated. This is through news, reports, investigative reports and others, whether in television or radio or newspapers and magazines, especially the visual news coverage that depends on the picture in its coverage of events. (3)

There are types of news coverage, including short and medium and full. (1) This type of coverage consists of two forms, namely, documentary coverage, which is concerned with obtaining information and details of the event, while preliminary coverage is concerned with obtaining details and information related to events expected to occur. (2) Thus, coverage depends on two basic tasks of collecting information, and the second is to put this information in an appropriate press template, it is not enough photographer or delegate to collect information as time permits, but it must be documented that the information collected or pictures taken by the fact Images with insufficient information may be misleading. (3) The visual story should be in its journalistic concept, not just the photographs taken by the photographer, because these images sometimes illustrate a little of the information gathered. Here, the ideas and information should be dealt with up to the accuracy required in communicating the information related to the event (4). The power of news coverage in timing, rapid coverage, people's concerns and proximity in space and time (5),

Especially if that coverage is a visual coverage of images, because the image opposite words are accessible to all and in all languages and without the need for any education (1)

Most researches and studies in the field of media have emphasized the importance of images as an important source of news for the public's reliance on them primarily to receive news.

This is what we see as evident during crises, as the news is covered when it reaches the point of crisis (3). The crisis and all kinds, whether political, security, economic or other (4), the crisis varies in nature, size and impact in human because of the rapid information provided by the media of all kinds (video, audio and read) as these means in the field of the crisis to cover from all aspects and the media perform basic, influential and effective tasks in most societies or the public on which they depend in one way or another through the transmission and dissemination of information through the necessary news coverage (6).

International specialized visual news agencies:

Since the beginning of the fifties of the last century, the activity of news agencies and major media institutions in the field of exchange of news and information internationally to another field is the exchange of television programs, radio and news films of events that take place in the world.

This kind of program and news exchanges continued and began to evolve with the technical development in the field of transferring and exchanging TV news and still images, which benefited international and regional news and film agencies. The task is to provide them with photo reports as well as photographs of events.

The most prominent of these agencies on the international scene: -

Visnews: It dates back to 1896 and is based in London.

2 - United Press International TV News (UPITN): dating back to 1952 in the United States of America, the first agency in its field that was interested in providing film materials to television institutions in the world.

3 - (CBS-news film) US: relied upon a lot of news agencies in Europe and Asia as an important source in the field of television news.

4 - European TV Service (DPA-ETES): a large local German news agency that provides television stations and newspapers involved in the service with films and news images of events that occur in the world (1).

5 - World News Agency (1919) International news picture

6. Wide World photo agency (1922).

7. Gama Agency

The establishment of specialized agencies was followed, including:

8 - European Agency for Press Images (EPA) in (1985) (the subject of research) (2).

European Press Photo Agency

European pressphoto agency (epa)

Origin and development:

EPA was established in 1985 by seven European news agencies:

ANP OF holtand, ANOP (now Lusa) from Portugal, Italian ANSA, AFP from France, Belgium belga, dpa from Germany and EFE from Spain.

The agency is designed to be a means of exchanging images of local services of member agencies, and also includes the AFP and other European services and suppliers.

(1) Abdul Nabi Khaz'al, previous source, pp. 116-119.

(2) Ali Abbas Fadel, photo in international news agencies, Dar Osama for publication and distribution, Amman, 2012, p. 55.

The agency expanded to include a more independent entity with the conquest of Eastern Europe. The opening of these new markets along with the war in the former Yugoslavia led the agency to use its photographers in those areas and expand its influence and activities, but despite these developments, the agency remained under the auspices of its members. (Owners) and works to serve them exclusively.

By 1995, EPA had ten members, with the addition of KEYS TONE later in 1985, APA from Austria in 1986, Lehtikuva from Finland in 1987, pressenbild of Sweden in 1997, and scanfoto later named Scanpix Norway. From Norway and Nord foto was later renamed Scanpix Denmark from Denmark in 1999 and pap of Poland joined the agency in 2001.

In early 2003, after the extensive restructuring of the agency and the departure of Agence France-Presse, the agency succeeded in providing its services to the market worldwide, and later in 2003 Lehtikuva, Norway, Scanpix Denmark and Pressensbild decided not to continue as a contributor to the European Press Photo. However, Scanpix Norway, Sweden and Denmark collaborated with the Agency (EPA) under the name

Scanpix Scandinavia then joined ANA of Greece, now called ANA-MPA, as a shareholder in EPA in 2004, followed by Mti of Hungary in 2005.

Today, the European Press Photo Agency (EPA) comprises nine shareholders (members), all of whom are market leaders in their countries:

- Agency (ANA - MPA) in Greece
- ANP agency in the Netherlands
- Agency (ANSA) in Italy
- Agency (APA) in Austria
- Agency (EFE) in Spain

- Agency (KEYSTONE) in Switzerland
- Agency (LUSA) in Portugal
- Agency (MTI) in Hungary
- Agency (PAP) in Poland

Agency Services (EPA):

EPA provides global coverage of various fields including news, politics, sports, business, arts, culture, entertainment and other fields as follows:

1. Arts, culture and entertainment
 2. Crimes, law and justice
 3. Accidents / Disasters
 - 4- Economy, Business and Finance
 5. Education
 - 6- Nature or environment / invironment
 7. Health
 - 8- Human interest
 9. Work / Labor
 - 10 - Life style
 11. Politics
 - 12 - Religion / Religion
 - 13 - Science / Science
 - 14 - Social issues / Social Issues
- Sports
- 16 - War
 - 17 - Weather

The EPA service is based on the extensive international network of its photographers, which consists of 400 photographers spread in most parts of the world, as well as the daily production of European member agencies, all of them pioneers in their countries. This provides a 24-hour service 24/7. (1)

It provides more than (2000) images a day and has offices in Africa, Europe, Asia and the Pacific, South America, North America and the Middle East and has a head office in Baghdad and branch offices and photographers in most of the Iraqi provinces are provided news service in the Agency (epa) via satellite or protocol File transfer (FTP) access to the Web depending on the needs of its subscribers of newspapers, magazines and television channels, including (BBC) (CNN), The New York Times, The Washington Post and many other international media (**)

EPA archive:

The EPA digital photo archive contains coverage of major European events since the mid-1990s and pictures of news, sports, international arts, culture and entertainment from 2003. In general, the EPA archive contains six million photos dating back to 1997. The agency archive increases daily by 200 Photo via a large network of agency photographers around the world.

This is a small overview of the comprehensive coverage of images as listed in the archive of the Agency (EPA), namely:

- The attacks of September 11, 2001.
- Indian Ocean tsunami.
- The invasion of Iraq in 2003.
- The trial of Saddam Hussein.

- Obama's presidential and presidential campaign.
- FIFA World Cup and European Championship (UEFA).
- Oscars.
- Festival de Cannes and Venice Film Festivals.
- Beslan School (as a hostage).
- NBA Basketball and Foot.
- Olympic Games .
- The events of Iraq since 2003 to 2019.

Thus, EPA has become one of the leading international news photography agencies (European pressphoto agency), providing images under the slogan (the world from a different angle) covering various international events and news after it has developed its work and can lend its professional photographers to cover various events and news or accompany journalists At the request of participants, customers or other agencies and within a joint cooperation protocol.

RESULTS

After transmitting the content of the image data obtained, the results can be reviewed as follows:

First / Categories Analysis of image properties: -

Coverage Forms:

During the Mosul crisis (the research period), the news photo ranked first with 79.96%. 82%), while the last place was from (the image of the press conference).

(1) The European Press Agency website www.epa.webgate.com.

(**) Researcher information, note that he has worked as a (photojournalist) in the European Agency (epa) since the establishment of its library in Baghdad in (2003)

(2) European Press Agency website www.epa.webgate.com.

This illustrates the Agency's emphasis on the news image in its work. See Table 1

Table (1)
Image Coverage Forms

Ratio	No.	The shape
%79,96	1117	Photo story
%17,82	249	Picture stories about everyday life
%2,22	31	Picture of a press conference
%100	1397	Total

2- Image Type:

The European Agency, during its visual coverage of the crisis in Mosul, stressed the use of the photograph (100%). See Table 2.

Table (2)
 Coverage type

Ratio	No.	Image type
%100	1397	Photo
—	—	Photo
%100	1397	Total

Second: Technical Categories:

1- Image shot by direction:

Coverage shots varied in terms of direction as the facing shot was ranked first with 56.69%, while the rear shot was over shoulder shot at second place with 21.98%. In the last rank (21.33%).

The agency's emphasis on face-to-face coverage in order to make the facts clear to the public. See Table 3.

Table (3)
 Direction of snapshot image coverage

Ratio	No.	Direction of the shot
%56,69	792	Facing
%21,98	307	Background (over shoulder shot)
%21,33	298	Profile
%100	1397	Total

2- Image Capture Size:

The long shots of the coverage pictures were ranked first (71.44%), the medium shots (24.84%) and the second (close up shot). 3.72%.

These results illustrate the importance of long (public) shots of the viewer in order to see all the details of the event. See Table 4.

Table (4)
 Coverage snapshot size

ratio	No.	Snapshot size
%71,44	998	Long shot (general)
%24,84	347	Medium Shot
%3,72	52	Close up shot
%100	1397	Total

3- Photo shot by number:

Group shot (72.16%) was ranked first, the second shot was two shot (22.26%), while the single shot (third shot) was ranked third. (4.65%), while the shots that do not contain people were ranked last (0.93%).

This shows that the European Commission confirms that the pictures, which include a large number of people, whether they are security forces or citizens or others. See Table 5.

Table (5)
 Size the image snapshot by number

ratio	No.	Snapshot by number
%72,16	1008	Group shot Three or more people (Group shot)
%22,26	311	Two shot
%4,65	65	Single shot
%0,93	13	Snapshot without people
%100	1397	Total

4- Picture angle:

The flat angle (at the viewing level) (Normal angel) was ranked first among the coverage angles of the European Commission (50.97%), while the high angle (above the viewing level) (high angle) came in second place (36, The third and last rank was the share of the low angle (below the level of vision) (12.60%).

This illustrates the importance of the angled plane of photography in order for the viewer to see the events as they are in nature without any employment. See Table 6.

Table (6)
 Angle of coverage image

ratio	No.	Picture angle
%50,97	712	Flat angle (at sight) (Normal angel)
%36,43	509	High angle
%12,60	176	Low angle
%100	1397	Total

III / Thematic categories:

1. Coverage subject:

The picture of security and military subjects ranked first (52.04%), while the human subjects ranked second (26.27%). The third place was for social subjects (6.73%), followed by the fourth place. Religious issues (5.37%), political issues (5.15%), and finally services (4.44%).

It is clear from these results how important the images of the security and military issues of the European Agency (epa) in the crisis in Mosul and in the battles of liberation. See Table 7.

Table (7)
 News coverage of the Mosul crisis

ratio	No.	Image theme
%52,04	727	Image security and military
%26,27	367	The human image
%6,73	94	Social image
%5,37	75	Religious image
%5,15	72	The political picture
%4,44	62	SOA image
%100	1397	Total

2- Image Content:

It is the content of the pictures of the topics covered by the European Agency for the press image (epa) necessary and the battles of the liberation of Mosul: -

A- Content of the security and military image: The picture related to (the military operations of the Iraqi security forces, the Popular Mobilization and the Peshmerga) got the first place ahead of the contents of the other security and military images by (71.11%) such as pictures (military operations and fighting in the green apartments area east of Mosul. 27/11/2016), while Tire (security measures for Iraqi forces) ranked second with (13.62%) such as pictures of (Iraqi army searches in Al-Shaimaa neighborhood, southeast of Mosul on 6/12/2016). The third was for pictures (victims of battles) and by (5.92%) such as pictures of (dead and wounded civilians as a result An explosive device exploded in al-Arabi neighborhood west of Mosul on 3/6/2017), and fourth place was obtained by pictures (press conferences and security and military statements of military officials) and by (2.89%) such as pictures of (a press conference of the first team corner Taleb Jghati Commander of the anti-terrorism forces in military operations east of Mosul on January 8, 2017, and then pictures (arrest of ISIS militants and control of weapons and equipment belonging to them) at the fifth rank (2.75%) such as pictures of (security forces found stores of weapons and equipment ISIS affiliated west of Mosul on 7/3/2017), followed by pictures (destruction in the streets, cities and infrastructure) In the sixth place and by (2.61%) such as pictures of (the burning and destruction of the oil fields of Qayyarah south of Mosul on 17/11/2016), while the last place was pictures (security measures for US forces) For example, a foot patrol of American soldiers in Bartella on November 23, 2016.

It is clear from the conclusions reached by the European Agency (EPA) emphasis on the content of military operations and fighting primarily and preference over the security implications of other images. See Table 8.

Table (8)
 The content of the security and military image of the Mosul crisis

ratio	No.	Image content
%71,11	517	Military operations of the Iraqi security forces and the Popular Mobilization and Peshmerga
%13,62	99	Security measures for Iraqi forces (patrols, controls and searches)
%5.92	43	Victims of battles (dead, wounded and funerals of victims)
%2,89	21	Press conferences and security and military statements by military officials on military operations
2,75	20	Arrest of ISIS militants and control their weapons and equipment
%2,61	19	Destruction in the streets, cities and infrastructure of fighting
%1,10	8	Security measures for US forces
%100	727	Total

B - content of the human and social image: I got a picture (the suffering of the exit and evacuation of families from their homes) ranked first with the content of the human and social image (29.93%) such as pictures (the displacement of families from their homes in the neighborhood of Zingili on 30/5/2017), either The second place was for the picture (the daily life of the displaced in the camps) and by (21.04%) such as pictures (displaced families in Al-Khazir camp on 3/11/2016), and in the third place was pictures (the arrival of the displaced to the control or headquarters of the Iraqi army) and by (14.10%) such as Tire (the arrival of displaced families to the headquarters of the Iraqi army in the area of Hamam al-Ailil on 3/3/2017), Sur (13.67%) such as Tire (Iraqi medical detachment providing aid and treatment to the displaced families on 15/3/2017), followed by pictures of (return of the families to their homes) (12.80%) such as pictures (families

return to their homes in Bashiqa area after its liberation on 16/11/2016), and the sixth place was pictures of celebrations to liberate Mosul from ISIS (5.86%) Photos (celebration of families and security forces liberation of Mosul on 10/7/2017), the last place was (for a humanitarian story) such as pictures of life Mieh Yezidi family of Mosul on 10.27.2016 and by (2.60%).

It is clear from these results that the confirmation of the work of the European Agency in this context was on the suffering of displaced families and its large humanitarian dimensions to the recipient. See Table 9

Table (9)
 The content of the humanitarian and social image of the Mosul crisis

ratio	No.	Image content
% 29,93	138	The suffering of the exodus and evacuation of displaced families from their homes in Mosul
% 21,04	97	The daily lives of IDPs in camps
% 14,10	65	The arrival of the displaced to the control and headquarters of the Iraqi army
% 13,67	63	Providing humanitarian and medical assistance to the displaced
% 12,80	59	The return of families to their homes after their liberation from ISIS, their daily lives and the opening of markets
% 5,86	27	Celebrations to liberate Mosul from ISIS
% 2,60	12	A human and social story
% 100	461	Total

C - the content of the religious image: came the images (the practice of Christians in Mosul for their rituals in their churches after their liberation from ISIS) ranked first (57.33%) of the content of the religious image such as images of (the establishment of a mass in the Church of Mary Zarzis after the liberation of ISIS on In the second place, the Yezidis practiced their religious rituals in their monasteries after their liberation from ISIS (30.67%), such as Yazidun praying in the Shaikhan area of Mosul after their liberation from ISIS on 18/2016. The third place was for the images of Christians celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ in the liberated churches of Mosul. (67.6%) such as pictures (the participation of Iraqi and American soldiers for the mass of Christmas in the Great Church of Tahira on December 25, 2017), and in the last place got special pictures (revival of Muslims and Christians for rituals and rehabilitation of churches and mosques after liberation from ISIS) and by (5) (33%) such as pictures of (Christians and Islam raising the cross over the church of Mary Zarzis in Mosul on 24/4/2017).

These results illustrate the European Commission's emphasis on the content of the religious image through a message of freedom of religion and the practice of rituals. See Table 10.

Table (10)
 The content of the religious picture of the Mosul crisis

ratio	No.	Image content
% 57,33	43	Christians in Mosul practice their religious rituals in their churches after their liberation from ISIS
% 30,67	23	The Yazidis in Mosul practiced their religious rites in their monasteries after liberating them from ISIS
% 6,67	5	Christians celebrate the birth of Christ in the liberated churches of Mosul
% 5,33	4	Muslims and Christians revive their religious rituals with the rehabilitation of mosques and churches after their liberation from ISIS
% 100	75	Total

D - the content of the political image: Photos (activities of the Iraqi Council of Ministers) on the crisis of the liberation of Mosul ranked first (54.17%) in the content of the political picture, such as pictures of (Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi meeting with the French President on 20/10 / In the second place came (activities of local officials) (33.33%) such as pictures of (Mr. Ammar al-Hakim and Masoud Barzani's visit to Mosul (Bashiqa) with the holding of a press conference there on 27/10/2016). In particular (for the activities of foreign officials) about the crisis in Mosul, by (12.50%) such as pictures of the visit of the French President and his defense minister West of Mosul on 20.01.2017).

It is clear from these percentages that the Agency did not emphasize heavily on the images of political content significantly during the Mosul crisis, but only important images. See Table (11).

Table (11)
 The content of the political picture of the Mosul crisis

ratio	No.	Image content
% 54,17	39	Activities of the Iraqi Council of Ministers
% 33,33	24	Activities of local officials
% 12,50	9	Activities of foreign officials
% 100	72	Total

E - Content of the service image: Photos (rehabilitation of some infrastructure and services and places destroyed by military operations) got the first place among the contents of the service images and the rate (45.16%) such as pictures on (rehabilitation of Mosul Hospital on 5/2/2017 Photos of some important government institutions (20.97%), such as pictures on (the removal of debris and the reconstruction of the University of Mosul on 10/2/2017), and then on the third place pictures on (the removal of debris from the streets, roads, housing and plants). (19.35%) such as pictures about (cleaners lifting debris from the streets east of Mosul on 24/1/2017), The last was (for the rehabilitation of holy shrines and places of worship) and by (14.52%) such as Souran (citizens rehabilitating mosques and churches in Bartella and Tkleef, as well as the shrine of the Prophet Younis (p) on 26/1/2017).

The results of this search are:

- 1 - The news image obtained the first place among the forms and other types of images (79.96%).
- 2 - The European Agency's full reliance on the photograph to cover the crisis.
- 3 - To obtain the subjects of security and military images on the first place ahead of the subjects of other images and the proportion (52.04%).
- 4 - The contents of the pictures of military operations and fighting of the Iraqi security forces, the Popular Mobilization and the Peshmerga got the first place in the contents of the security and military images with a percentage (71.11%).
- 5 - Obtaining the contents of the pictures of suffering and evacuation of displaced families from their homes on the first place (29.93%) compared to the contents of other human and social images.
- 6 - got the contents of pictures rehabilitation of infrastructure and services and places destroyed by the battles on the first place, ahead of the contents of other service images and the rate (45.16%).
- 7 - To get the sizes of shots (long or general - long shot) of the pictures on the first place in the coverage pictures and by (71.44%) ahead of the sizes of other images.
- 8 - Pictures with (facing) - facing got the first place in the direction of shots and pictures (56.69%).

9 - The normal angle (at the level of view - normal angle) for the coverage pictures ranked first, ahead of the angles of other images and by (50.97%).

10 - The most visualization sites were areas (fighting in the streets), where these sites got the first place (26.13%).

11 - The agency relied on its accredited photographers (staf) in its coverage of the battles of Mosul in the first place and the rate (60.27%)

CONCLUSIONS

The European Agency's reliance on the photograph in the first place in its coverage of the battles and the crisis of Mosul, we conclude from the advantages of this type of pictures, whether during the process of photography and speed in catching the footage and the speed of movement of the photographer and without the need for editing as well as the speed of sending to subscribers from satellite or Newspapers or magazines.

The reliance on the news image in this coverage, we conclude from him the importance of this form of images in the delivery of accurate news and rapid information to the recipient compared to other forms of images.

Focus on security and military images, especially the content of military operations and fighting the Iraqi security forces, we conclude from the professionalism of the work of specialized international agencies and knowledge of what the recipient or viewer wants information on the most important events, battles and crises and this was evident in the coverage of the European Agency for all types of content of security and military images Needed and battles Mosul.

The European Agency (EPA) to deal with the crisis of Mosul in all aspects and contents and not to deal with a certain content and leave the other anxious to deliver all forms of the crisis to the recipient and put it in full perception, and this conclusion was clear as a result of the Agency's emphasis on the coverage of humanitarian, social and religious contents The political, service and all the implications of the crisis in Mosul, giving special importance to each of them.

The Agency's preference for its photographers accredited to it (staf), whether they are Iraqis, Arabs or foreigners as a source of images, we conclude from its confidence in their potential and their expertise and professionalism of the work of journalism and media at the international level as well as their knowledge of the Agency's work policy as well as not to charge the Agency additional material amounts can be given to photographers Freelancers or others.

The use of long shots (long shot) for the coverage of pictures in the first place, we conclude that the agency wants to have the receiver a full picture of the place of the event and the people and see the image of all the basic and sub-elements.

The use of the normal angle (at the level of view - normal angle) first place pictures coverage, we conclude that the European Agency seeks to communicate the image as it is to the recipient and not to intimidate or maximize or underestimate the persons or event and this can be using angles of photography Other.

The network of photographers of the Agency should expand its coverage of important battles and crises, to include different aspects and content and different regions at the same time and for the same crisis.

Give more importance to other types of images such as motion picture and not to rely solely on the still image (coverage) in the coverage of events and crises.

Involve agency photographers in external development courses in the technical and technical field to keep up with the great media development with equipping them with modern equipment in order to develop their performance level.

Involve photographers in security safety courses to preserve their lives, especially when they participate in the coverage of battles or dangerous military and security events.

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BIODATA

Ali Abbas Fadhil: Assistant Professor of the College of Mass Communication .University of Baghdad .
Iraq .aabbas_baghdad@yahoo.com