



ORF DETAILED ANALYSIS

2026-04-29_ZIB 2 vom 29.04.2026

Broadcast: ORF broadcast | 2026-04-29 | Analysed on: 2026-05-21 10:12

Version 3.0-detail | Universal 3.0-detail | Konverter 3.4 (2026-05-20) | Massstab: §4 ORF-G

OVERALL SCORE

5.6/10

Considerable bias

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly one-sided/manipulative

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification according to Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

The Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES 2024) is an academic survey of 609 political scientists in 31 countries. Each party is rated on a scale from 0 (far left) to 10 (far right).

Party	Greens	SPÖ	NEOS	ÖVP	FPÖ
CHES	2.13	3.08	5.40	6.73	8.83
Spectrum	<i>Left</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Right</i>

The overall tendency is displayed on a 0–10 scale (0 = strongly left-favouring, 5 = balanced, 10 = strongly right-favouring). The calculation is based on the difference in average favouring of left vs. right parties (grouping according to CHES 2024).

TENDENCY (L – R)

3.2 / 10

Left-favouring

0 1 2 **3** 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

← Left

Right →

Source: Chapel Hill Expert Survey 2024 — chesdata.eu | [Jolly et al., Electoral Studies, 2022](#) | Thresholds: [Pew Research Center](#)

This section serves for political classification and does not feed into the overall score.



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Since February 2025, Austria has been governed by a coalition of FPÖ (57 seats, chancellor's party under Herbert Kickl) and ÖVP (51 seats). The opposition consists of SPÖ (41 seats), NEOS (18 seats) and Greens (16 seats). It is the first time in the Second Republic that the FPÖ provides the Federal Chancellor.

Party	CHES L-R	Seats	Government/Opposition	Core position
FPÖ	8.5	57	Government (chancellor's party)	Remigration, EU scepticism, neutrality, social benefits for Austrians
ÖVP	6.0	51	Government (junior partner)	Business location, strict asylum policy, openness to technology
SPÖ	3.0	41	Opposition	Wealth tax, workers' rights, social climate policy
NEOS	5.5	18	Opposition	Radical-liberal, education reform, pro-European
Greens	2.5	16	Opposition	Climate neutrality, humane asylum policy, Green Deal

The dominant line of conflict runs between the FPÖ-led government and the established media system, particularly the ORF, which the FPÖ has historically classified as politically left-leaning and wishes to reform. A second line of tension concerns migration policy, where the government and opposition represent fundamentally different approaches. Thirdly, the question of Austrian neutrality and security policy in the context of the Ukraine war is highly topical. Fourthly, there is tension between economic reform pressure (budget consolidation) and the opposition's social policy demands.

The ORF is Austria's public broadcaster and is subject, pursuant to §4 of the ORF Act, to the requirements of objectivity, impartiality and balance. §10 para. 7 of the ORF Act requires adequate consideration of all parties represented in the National Council. The structural proximity between the ÖVP and the ORF Foundation Board has been the subject of political criticism for years, while the FPÖ as the chancellor's party is now in turn seeking influence over the ORF's leadership.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast portrayal vs. programme position
FPÖ	-4	01:07 "They are all employees of FPÖ members of parliament" / 01:02 "far-right contacts" — Programme position: FPÖ emphasises security and the rule of law; portrayal reduces FPÖ exclusively to a security risk, no programme position correctly represented, no FPÖ counter-statement integrated into the report (only press release mentioned) — strongly distorted
ÖVP	+1	01:13 "The ÖVP speaks of far-right moles" — Programme position: strict security policy; portrayal consistent with ÖVP line, ÖVP-aligned Khol (04:03) presented as constructive proposer of solutions — largely correct, slightly favoured
SPÖ	+1	01:16 "The SPÖ of enemies of the constitution and democracy" — Programme position: protection of democracy; statement is conveyed without commentary as a legitimate assessment — correctly portrayed, slightly favoured by lack of contextualisation
Greens	0	Greens not present as a party; Karl Öllinger (02:07) introduced as "former Green member of the National Council", but acts as a blogger, not as a party spokesperson — not portrayed as relevant
NEOS	0	NEOS not present in the broadcast — omitted

Party bias summary

- Most accurate portrayal: ÖVP, score +1
- Strongest distortion: FPÖ, score -4
- Average deviation from 0: 1.2
- Conclusion: The broadcast portrays the FPÖ exclusively in the context of a security scandal, without adequately integrating its programme positions or a counter-statement. The FPÖ press release (02:51) is cited but not discussed in terms of content. ÖVP-aligned Khol is the only interview partner on the political topic given a constructive platform, which creates a structural asymmetry.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast data

- Title: ZIB 2 (Zeit im Bild 2)
- Date: 29.04.2026
- Presenter: Armin Wolf (from context: 05:47 "Armin Wolf speaks"; closing remarks at 25:51 imply Wolf as main presenter)
- Persons interviewed:

Actors	Function	Party/affiliation	Political spectrum
Andreas Khol	Former President of the National Council	ÖVP	Centre-right (6.0)
Karl Öllinger	Blogger "Stoppt die Rechten", former member of the National Council	Greens (former)	Left (2.5)
Reinhard Nosofsky	BKA, fraud/economic crime	Authority/neutral	Neutral
Psychologist (anonymous)	Psychologist (Epstein report)	None	Neutral
Georg Kolmar	Farmer, Vienna-Unterlaa	None	Neutral
Climate expert (anonymous)	WMO/Copernicus expert	International authority	Neutral-institutional
Senior public prosecutor (anonymous)	Austrian judiciary	Authority	Neutral
Minister of Justice (anonymous)	Austrian government	FPÖ/ÖVP coalition	Government

Main topic

The broadcast covers as its domestic political lead story the allegation that parliamentary staff members of FPÖ members of parliament are being monitored by the domestic intelligence service due to far-right contacts.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically robust

1. EXPERT SELECTION

7/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Expert 1: Andreas Khol, former President of the National Council (ÖVP)

Timestamp	03:51–04:26
Statement	"The technical means to introduce a security vetting of parliamentary staff is a simple legislative amendment to the parliamentary staff act"
Classification	Long-standing ÖVP member, former President of the National Council; structurally to be assigned to the political opposite side of the FPÖ; not a neutral constitutional expert
Missing counter-voice	An FPÖ-aligned constitutional lawyer or FPÖ parliamentarian would have introduced a counter-position

Source in-depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** Retired politician, no current institutional funding; ÖVP party membership as structural context

(b) **MANDATE:** No neutral mandate; as former President of the National Council he has an institutional interest in security vetting, but also a party-political interest in criticising the FPÖ

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — ÖVP member comments on FPÖ scandal; structural conflict of interest

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Retired, no career risk; slightly increased credibility

D3 Professional competence: +2 — Former President of the National Council; genuine expertise in parliamentary law

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Self-critical ("I too as President should have recognised this"); consistent

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Factual, concrete legislative proposal

D6 Source level: +1 — Primary experience as former President of the National Council

TOTAL: +5 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: GREEN (just)

(c) **PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE:** Framed as a neutral expert ("former President of the National Council"), although he is an ÖVP member and the broadcast deploys him as the sole political commentator — structurally partisan, as no FPÖ-aligned expert is placed opposite him.

Expert 2: Karl Öllinger, blogger "Stoppt die Rechten"

Timestamp	02:07–02:37
Statement	"There are a number of persons who are close to the Identitarians or are activists of the Identitarians, and who are parliamentary staff members of FPÖ members of parliament."
Classification	Former Green member of parliament; runs an explicitly politically positioned blog against right-wing extremism; not a neutral observer

Source in-depth check:

(a) **FUNDING:** Private blog; no transparent disclosure of funding in the broadcast; former Green politician

(b) **MANDATE:** Explicitly politically positioned ("Stoppt die Rechten"); no neutral mandate



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D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Explicitly politically positioned activist against right-wing extremism; maximum conflict of interest when assessing persons close to the FPÖ

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Runs blog under his own name; some reputational risk

D3 Professional competence: 0 — Political activist, not a scholar; expertise through years of observation, but not academic

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent in his positioning

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Names specific connections, but without citing sources in the broadcast

D6 Source level: -1 — Secondary source (blog research)

TOTAL: -1 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE: Framed as a factual observer ("has identified such connections"), although he is an explicitly politically positioned activist — structurally partisan, not identified as such.

Expert 3: Reinhard Nosofsky, BKA

Timestamp	07:44–14:05
Statement	Technical explanations on fraud investigations
Classification	Authority representative; thematically competent; no political conflict of interest on the fraud topic

Source in-depth check:

(a) FUNDING: State-funded (Federal Criminal Police Office); no relevant conflict of interest on the fraud topic

(b) MANDATE: Responsible for fraud/economic crime; mandate compatible with statements

D1 Conflict of interest: +1 — Authority; no conflict of interest on the fraud topic

D2 Personal risk: 0 — Authority representative; neutral position

D3 Professional competence: +2 — Directly responsible for the investigations

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Factual, no contradictions

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +2 — Consistently data-based

D6 Source level: +2 — Primary source (head of investigation)

TOTAL: +8 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: GREEN

Missing expert groups:

- FPÖ-aligned constitutional lawyer or parliamentary law expert
- Independent right-wing extremism researcher (academic)
- DSN/domestic intelligence service representative

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Traffic light
Andreas Khol, former President of the National Council (ÖVP)	-1	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1	+5	GREEN
Karl Öllinger, blogger "Stoppt die Rechten"	-2	+1	0	+1	0	-1	-1	YELLOW
Reinhard Nosofsky, BKA	+1	0	+2	+1	+2	+2	+8	GREEN

Summary:

- Khol: GREEN (+5), but structurally partisan due to ÖVP membership, not identified as such
- Öllinger: YELLOW (-1), explicitly politically positioned activist, framed as factual observer
- Nosofsky: GREEN (+8), professionally competent and without conflict of interest on the fraud topic



2. SOURCE SELECTION

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Source 1: ORF "Report" and "Der Standard"

Timestamp 01:10–01:13 — Statement: "as ORF 'Report' and 'Der Standard' report"

(a) Funding: ORF = public broadcaster (partly state-funded); Standard = private, positioned as liberal-left

(b) Structural conflict of interest: ORF reports on its own research (self-reference); Standard is politically positioned; neither source is FPÖ-friendly

(c) Missing source: No conservative or FPÖ-aligned media source cited; no primary source (DSN report) named

Missing counter-source Kronen Zeitung, Österreich or FPÖ-aligned media with a differing assessment

Source 2: Blog "Stoppt die Rechten" (Karl Öllinger)

Timestamp 02:07–02:13 — Statement: "The former Green member of the National Council Karl Öllinger runs the blog 'Stoppt die Rechten'. He too has identified such connections."

(a) Funding: Private, no transparency in the broadcast

(b) Structural conflict of interest: Blog explicitly positioned against right-wing extremism; no neutral mandate

(c) Missing source: No independent academic source on the Identitarian movement

Source 3: Ingrid Brodnig / meta-study

Timestamp 12:08–12:23 — Statement: "The digital expert Ingrid Brodnig recently cited a study here according to which Meta made 10% of its enormous advertising revenue from fraudulent online advertising in 2024. 16 billion dollars."

(a) Funding: Brodnig is a journalist/author; no institutional funding discernible

(b) Structural conflict of interest: No direct partisanship on the fraud topic

(c) Missing source: The study itself is not named; Brodnig as secondary source for an unidentified study

Rumour check (penalty points):

Rumour 1:

Timestamp: 01:51–02:04

Claim: "some parliamentary staff members are said to be in the sights of the domestic intelligence service. Due to contacts with far-right connections. Such as the Identitarian movement."

Word marker: "are said to"

Primary source available: No — reference to "Standard" and "Report", but no DSN primary source — +1 penalty point

Rumour 2:

Timestamp: 00:15–00:18

Claim: "At least ten people work in parliament who are being monitored by the domestic intelligence service."

Word marker: No explicit markers, but claim without primary source (DSN)

Primary source available: No — No DSN confirmation — +1 penalty point



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Total penalty points: +2 → Overall score increased to 6/10

Summary: The source selection is one-sidedly based on ORF's own research and politically positioned sources (Standard, Öllinger blog); primary sources (DSN) are absent; two central claims are presented as fact without a primary source.



3. TIME DISTRIBUTION

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Estimated speaking time:

- Domestic politics FPÖ scandal (report + Khol interview): approx. 4:30 min. (17%)
- Fraud/deepfakes (report + Nosofsky interview): approx. 9:30 min. (37%)
- Epstein report: approx. 4:00 min. (15%)
- Climate report: approx. 4:30 min. (17%)
- Short news items + weather + closing remarks: approx. 3:30 min. (14%)

Within the domestic political topic:

- Khol (ÖVP-aligned, critical of FPÖ): approx. 1:30 min.
- Öllinger (Greens-aligned, critical of FPÖ): approx. 0:30 min.
- FPÖ position (press release, not interview): approx. 0:10 min.
- Presenter/report: approx. 2:20 min.

Summary: On the main domestic political topic, FPÖ-critical voices receive the bulk of airtime, while the FPÖ's own position receives approx. 10 seconds (press release quote); the ratio of approx. 12:1 is not balanced and does not comply with the requirement of diversity of opinion pursuant to §4 of the ORF Act.



4. OMISSION (Selective Omission)

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Omission 1:

Context

Presumption of innocence for the parliamentary staff members concerned

Relevant at: timestamp 01:51–02:04

Effect

The staff members are portrayed as factually far-right ("in the sights of the domestic intelligence service"), without the presumption of innocence or the possibility of erroneous assessments being mentioned; "being monitored" is equated with "being far-right".

Omission 2:

Context

Historical comparison cases involving other parties

Relevant at: timestamp 01:36–04:37

Effect

The absence of comparison cases creates the impression that the problem is FPÖ-specific; whether other parties have had or have similar problems remains unmentioned.

Omission 3:

Context

Legal definition and consequences of domestic intelligence service monitoring

Relevant at: timestamp 00:15–00:22

Effect

Viewers cannot contextualise what "being monitored" means (suspicion, classification, consequences); the severity of the allegation is not relativised.

Summary: The broadcast systematically omits all exculpatory or relativising information that would complicate the picture of a clear-cut FPÖ scandal; particularly serious is the absence of the presumption of innocence and historical comparison cases.

Missing voices

- FPÖ parliamentary spokesperson/member of parliament: Would have set out the party's position on the specific allegations and on the question of security vetting
- Domestic intelligence service (DSN): Would have explained what "monitoring" specifically means and on what legal basis it takes place
- Constitutional lawyer: Would have provided a legal assessment of the question of parliamentary autonomy vs. security vetting
- Affected parliamentary staff members: Would have embodied the presumption of innocence and contributed their own perspective
- Parliamentary President Rosenkranz (interview): Could have taken a substantive position as the responsible authority
- Right-wing extremism researcher (independent): Would have provided a factual assessment of the Identitarian movement and its classification
- Data protection expert: Would have shed light on the question of proportionality of security vetting



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- Parliamentary law expert: Would have assessed the Khol proposal (private member's bill) from a constitutional law perspective



5. MANIPULATION OF FIGURES

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Complete figures comprise: absolute value, proportion (%) and trend

Finding 1:

Timestamp 00:15–00:18

Figure: "at least ten people who are being monitored by the domestic intelligence service"

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value shown — (b) Proportion not shown — (c) Trend not shown

Missing context

How many parliamentary staff members are there in total? (approx. 400–500); "at least ten" out of ~450 = approx. 2%; also missing: how many staff members of other parties are being monitored?

Effect

"At least ten" sounds like a considerable number; in relation to the total it would be marginal; the missing proportion figure creates exaggerated menace.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 09:10–09:18

Figure: "150 victims in Austria with an average loss of 170,000 euros"

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value shown — (b) Average shown — (c) Trend not shown

Missing context

How is the number of victims developing? Is it rising? Comparison with other countries?

Effect

Minor finding; figures are used in a factually correct manner, trend would be additionally useful.

Summary: The most serious manipulation of figures concerns the "at least ten" parliamentary staff members, who are presented without a proportion figure and without a basis for comparison; on the fraud topic the figures are used appropriately.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION							7/10		
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Association 1:	
Timestamp	01:07–01:10
Quote	<i>"They are all employees of FPÖ members of parliament"</i>
Technique: The entire FPÖ parliamentary group is associated with right-wing extremism through the staff members of some members of parliament; "all" (= exclusively) reinforces the association	
Effect	Viewers associate the FPÖ as a party with right-wing extremism, although only staff members of individual members of parliament are affected

Association 2:	
Timestamp	02:01–02:06
Quote	<i>"Due to contacts with far-right connections. Such as the Identitarian movement."</i>
Technique: "Contacts with" is not distinguished from "membership of" or "activism for"; "far-right connections" as an umbrella term, then "Identitarian movement" as a concretisation — suggests equation	
Effect	Contact with the Identitarian movement is equated with right-wing extremism, without legal classification (Identitarians are monitored, but not banned)

Association 3:	
Timestamp	01:13–01:16
Quote	<i>"The ÖVP speaks of far-right moles. The SPÖ of enemies of the constitution and democracy."</i>
Technique: Opposition parties are permitted to use the sharpest terms ("moles", "enemies of the constitution"), which then remain in the room without commentary; no assessment of whether these terms are proportionate	
Effect	The opposition's terms are conveyed as factual description

For the affected parliamentary staff members:

SOURCE CHECK:

- Are these persons working with verifiable primary sources? — Not assessable (anonymous)
- Are their core statements falsifiable? — Not assessable

RISK MATRIX:

- What have they lost? Potentially their job, reputation (01:38 "dismissal threatens" — analogy with the Epstein topic shows sensitivity to professional consequences, which is absent here)
- What do they gain? Nothing
- Net: Considerable risk without gain → increased credibility of the presumption of innocence

RESULT CATEGORY: Not applicable (no statements by those affected available)

Summary: The broadcast establishes a multi-stage chain of association FPÖ → FPÖ staff → Identitarian movement → right-wing extremism → enemies of the constitution, without legal classification or presumption of



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innocence; the association is reinforced by opposition quotes that function as factual description without commentary.



7. TIMING

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Finding 1:

Position: 00:15–00:27 (teaser, start of broadcast)

Content: "At least ten people work in parliament who are being monitored by the domestic intelligence service. The staff members of the members of parliament are not subject to security vetting."

Timing effect

The most serious claim (domestic intelligence service monitoring) is placed as the very first piece of information in the broadcast; it sets the cognitive frame for all subsequent information; viewers who only see the teaser take away exclusively the incriminating information.

Finding 2:

Position: 01:07–01:10 (early in the report)

Content: "They are all employees of FPÖ members of parliament"

Timing effect

The party identification (FPÖ) is placed immediately after the claim of domestic intelligence service monitoring; the association FPÖ = security risk is anchored early in the report, before counter-positions are introduced.

Finding 3:

Position: 02:45–02:55 (end of report)

Content: "The FPÖ does not wish to give an interview on this matter."

Timing effect

The FPÖ position (press release) is placed at the end of the report, after all incriminating information and two FPÖ-critical voices have already been presented; classic "right of reply at the end" structure, which structurally weakens the counter-statement.

Summary: The broadcast uses timing strategically: incriminating information comes first (teaser, start of report), the FPÖ counter-statement at the end; this structure corresponds to a classic indictment structure, not balanced reporting.



8. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE

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Outrage = bias. Selective outrage reinforces the finding. Score = degree of outrage (0–5) + selectivity (0–5)

Finding 1:

Timestamp 01:13–01:16

Triggering event: Report on domestic intelligence service monitoring of FPÖ parliamentary staff members

Reaction: "The ÖVP speaks of far-right moles. The SPÖ of enemies of the constitution and democracy." — These expressions of outrage by the opposition are conveyed without commentary and without contextualisation

Comparison

Analogous event involving other parties — not present in the broadcast; no reference to comparable cases involving SPÖ, ÖVP or Greens where similar outrage would have been shown

Asymmetry: Demonstrable — expressions of outrage by the opposition about the FPÖ are conveyed as factual description; no comparable outrage about other parties documented

Finding 2:

Timestamp 11:26–12:32

Triggering event: Presenter addresses the co-responsibility of social media platforms for fraudulent videos

Reaction: "Are you pursuing the wrong people if you only inform the platforms and do not prosecute them?" — Presenter shows clear outrage about platforms

Comparison

On the FPÖ topic, no comparable direct expression of outrage by the presenter towards the FPÖ (outrage comes from opposition parties, not directly from the presenter)

Asymmetry: Not clearly demonstrable as politically selective; outrage about platforms is thematically justified

Degree of outrage: 3/5

Selectivity: 2/5

Summary: The strongest selective outrage lies in the uncommented adoption of opposition terms ("moles", "enemies of the constitution") as factual description of the FPÖ situation; a comparable adoption of government criticism of the opposition is not documented in the broadcast.



9. COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — overall picture)

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Finding 1:

Timestamp 01:36–04:37 (entire parliamentary staff report)

Missing perspective/fact: Whether the structural problem of missing security vetting affects all parties

Relevance: If all parliamentary staff members of all parties are not vetted, this is a systemic problem, not an FPÖ-specific one; this information would relativise the scandal character

Impact: By omitting this, the impression is created that the problem is FPÖ-specific, although it structurally affects all parties

Finding 2:

Timestamp 19:45–22:17 (climate report)

Missing perspective/fact: Economic costs of climate protection measures; position of the federal government (FPÖ/ÖVP) on climate policy; critical contextualisation of WMO/Copernicus data

Relevance: The climate report is presented as uncontested fact; the government position ("openness to technology", "against climate hysteria") is not mentioned; no economic counter-perspective

Impact: Climate change is portrayed as a one-dimensional problem with only one direction of solution (renewable energies); government position is ignored

Finding 3:

Timestamp 23:39–23:57 (ORF staff protest action)

Missing perspective/fact: Context of the protest action (against whom is it directed? What "grievances"?); government position on ORF reform

Relevance: The protest action by ORF staff is presented without context; unclear whether it is directed against political influence by the FPÖ government; no counter-voice

Impact: ORF presents its own staff protest action without critical contextualisation — structural conflict of interest

Summary: The broadcast systematically omits all perspectives that would complicate the picture of a clear-cut FPÖ scandal (parliamentary staff), an unambiguous climate crisis (without political dimension) and a legitimate ORF protest action (without context).

The question of security vetting of parliamentary staff touches on the tension between parliamentary immunity/autonomy and state security. In Austria there is no statutory obligation to vet parliamentary staff, which represents a structural deficit affecting all parties. The Identitarian movement is monitored by the domestic intelligence service in Austria, but is not banned. The report appears in the context of a political confrontation between ORF/mainstream media and the FPÖ-led government.

Proportion of perspectives covered

Inverted: Original value measures coverage (higher = better). Displayed as deviation (higher = greater gaps).

[A] FPÖ statement on the specific allegations (not just press release)



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[B] Legal classification: What does "being monitored" by the domestic intelligence service specifically mean?

[C] Historical perspective: Were there similar cases involving other parties?

[D] Constitutional law dimension: Parliamentary autonomy vs. security vetting

[E] Statement by the domestic intelligence service (BVT/DSN) on the monitoring

[F] Assessment by a constitutional lawyer on the legal situation

[G] Perspective of the affected staff members (presumption of innocence)

[H] International comparisons: How do other parliaments handle security vetting?

[I] FPÖ Parliamentary President Rosenkranz with his own statement (not just reference to a session)

[J] Classification: Is the Identitarian movement hostile to the constitution? Legal basis?

[A] OMITTED

Timestamp: 02:45–02:55 — Quote: "The FPÖ does not wish to give an interview on this matter. Secretary General Christian Hafenecker sees in the allegations today via press release 'a surveillance claimed by the media'." — Assessment: The FPÖ position is reduced to a press release, no documented attempt to interview members of parliament or parliamentary spokespersons; the press release is not discussed in terms of content.

[B] OMITTED

Timestamp: 01:02 — Quote: "whom the domestic intelligence service monitors due to far-right contacts" — Assessment: What "being monitored" means legally and in practice (suspicion, monitoring, classification) is not explained; there is a considerable difference between monitoring and conviction.

[C] OMITTED

No timestamp available — Assessment: No indication of whether similar cases involving other parties are or were known; structurally important for contextualisation.

[D] INDICATED

Timestamp: 03:40 — Quote: "It is based on the consensus principle, all parties would have to agree." — Assessment: Constitutional law dimension only mentioned in passing, not explored in depth.

[E] OMITTED

No timestamp — Assessment: The domestic intelligence service (DSN) itself is not given a voice; the monitoring is presented as fact without official confirmation.

[F] OMITTED

No timestamp — Assessment: No constitutional lawyer consulted on the question of the admissibility and proportionality of security vetting.

[G] OMITTED

No timestamp — Assessment: The affected staff members are not given a voice; the presumption of innocence is not addressed.

[H] OMITTED

No timestamp — Assessment: International comparisons are entirely absent.

[I] OMITTED

Timestamp: 03:25 — Quote: "Today Rosenkranz as well as the Second and Third Presidents of the National Council Bures and Haubner refer only to the next session on 13 May when asked." — Assessment: Rosenkranz is not interviewed, only his reference to a session is mentioned; no substantive statement.

[J] OMITTED



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No timestamp — Assessment: The legal classification of the Identitarian movement (monitored, but not banned) is not explained.

Completeness score: 2/10

Reasoning: Of ten relevant perspectives, only two are addressed to any degree (D, I), and even these only superficially. The broadcast systematically foregoes counter-voices, legal classification and the perspective of those affected. The topic is presented as an established scandal, not as a matter to be investigated.



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING (setting the frame)

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Finding 1:

Timestamp	00:15–00:27 (teaser)
Quote	<i>"At least ten people work in parliament who are being monitored by the domestic intelligence service. The staff members of the members of parliament are not subject to security vetting. That needs to change."</i>
Manipulation	The topic is framed from the outset as an established grievance ("That needs to change" — normative statement in the teaser); not "should be changed" or "is being discussed", but a categorical judgement
Why problematic	The presenter/teaser anticipates the outcome of the political debate; viewers are steered into a normative stance before they know the facts

Finding 2:

Timestamp	01:36–01:43
Quote	<i>"The FPÖ is the largest parliamentary group in the National Council. 57 members of parliament sit here as representatives of the people."</i>
Manipulation	The size of the FPÖ parliamentary group is mentioned immediately before the presentation of the security problem; no factual reason for this information at this point — it serves as an amplifier ("the largest group has the biggest problem")
Why problematic	Suggests that the size of the FPÖ increases the security risk; irrelevant information is framed as context

Finding 3:

Timestamp	04:31
Quote	<i>"The debate about security in one's own house has in any case been ignited."</i>
Manipulation	Closing formulation of the report frames the topic as a lasting scandal ("ignited"); no assessment of whether the allegations have been confirmed
Why problematic	"Ignited" suggests fire/danger; the formulation sets the scandal character as fact, although the allegations have not yet been verified

Summary: The parliamentary staff topic is consistently presented in a scandal frame; normative judgements ("That needs to change", "debate ignited") are set as editorial facts, not as opinions.



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11. CHOICE OF WORDS AND TERMS

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Finding 1:

Timestamp	01:02
Quote	<i>"whom the domestic intelligence service monitors due to far-right contacts"</i>
Manipulation	"Far-right contacts" is a serious connotation; "contacts with" is not distinguished from "membership of" or "activism for"; "monitored" already implies a classification as a threat
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "whom the domestic intelligence service monitors in connection with the Identitarian movement" — more precise and less connotative

Finding 2:

Timestamp	01:13
Quote	<i>"The ÖVP speaks of far-right moles."</i>
Manipulation	"Moles" is a term from the espionage vocabulary; it implies deliberate infiltration and betrayal; the term is conveyed without commentary as an ÖVP quote, without contextualising its severity
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "The ÖVP criticises the connections as problematic from a security policy perspective" — more factual, without espionage connotation

Finding 3:

Timestamp	19:26
Quote	<i>"The brutal militias of the mullah regime patrol the streets."</i>
Manipulation	"Brutal" is a value judgement that appears in a news broadcast as an adjective in the reporting (not as a quote); "mullah regime" is a politically connotative designation
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "Militias of the Iranian leadership patrol the streets" — more factual, without value judgement in the reporting

Summary: The choice of words on the parliamentary staff topic is consistently oriented towards maximum menace ("far-right", "moles", "enemies of the constitution"); neutral alternatives would be available and would describe the facts more precisely.



12. PRESENTER BEHAVIOUR

5/10

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Finding 1:

Timestamp 11:26–11:32

Triggering event: Nosofsky explains that platforms can only be informed, not prosecuted

Quote (presenter) *"Are you pursuing the wrong people if you only inform the platforms and do not prosecute them?"*

Comparison In the Khol interview (03:51–04:26) no comparably critical follow-up question; Khol is permitted to present his legislative proposal unchallenged, without the presenter asking why he did not solve the problem himself as President of the National Council (although Khol himself says: "I too as President should have recognised this")

Asymmetry: Slightly demonstrable — Nosofsky (authority, politically neutral) is questioned more critically than Khol (ÖVP-aligned, politically positioned)

Finding 2:

Timestamp 08:34–08:39

Triggering event: Nosofsky describes a professional fraud organisation

Quote (presenter) *"If the operation is so professional, why are the videos so poor? You can immediately tell they are fakes."*

Comparison In the Khol interview no comparably sceptical follow-up question about his claims

Asymmetry: Not politically relevant; factually legitimate follow-up question on the fraud topic

Finding 3:

Timestamp 12:26–12:32

Triggering event: Presenter presents Brodnig study on Meta

Quote (presenter) *"Compared to them, these people in the Albanian call centre are amateurs. Are you pursuing the wrong people if you only inform the platforms and do not prosecute them?"*

Comparison On the FPÖ topic no comparably direct assessment by the presenter himself

Asymmetry: Presenter makes his own assessment on the fraud topic ("amateurs"); on the FPÖ topic he leaves the assessment to the opposition parties — different moderation techniques depending on the topic

Summary: The presenter behaviour shows a more active, more critical stance towards the authority representative on the fraud topic than towards the ÖVP-aligned Khol on the political topic; on the FPÖ topic the presenter does not assume his own critical function, but allows opposition terms to stand without commentary.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Asymmetry 1:

To Khol (ÖVP-aligned), 03:

51–04:26: No critical follow-up question about his own responsibility as former President of the National Council (although he himself says "I too should have recognised this"); no question as to why he did not solve the problem during his term of office — soft

To Nosofsky (BKA, neutral), 11:

26–12:36: "Are you pursuing the wrong people?"; "Does that mean I can spread fraudulent videos and nothing can happen to me?" — hard

Comparison

The politically positioned witness (Khol) is questioned more softly than the politically neutral authority representative (Nosofsky); the asymmetry is not politically motivated in the narrow sense, but is structurally conspicuous

Asymmetry 2:

To FPÖ:

No interview; only press release cited (02:45–02:55) — no questions

To Khol (ÖVP-aligned):

Full interview with proposed solution — soft questions

Comparison

The governing party FPÖ is given no opportunity to answer questions; the ÖVP-aligned critic is given a full interview; the asymmetry is structurally considerable

Summary: The most serious question asymmetry lies in the fact that the FPÖ as the affected party receives no interview, while the ÖVP-aligned Khol as the sole political interview partner is treated with soft questions; this reinforces the one-sided portrayal of the main topic.



14. FALSE BALANCE

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Finding 1:

Timestamp

03:25–03:32

Construct: "Today Rosenkranz as well as the Second and Third Presidents of the National Council Bures and Haubner refer only to the next session on 13 May when asked."

Analysis

By naming all three Presidents of the National Council (FPÖ: Rosenkranz; SPÖ: Bures; ÖVP: Haubner), an impression of balance is created; in reality, however, only the reaction of all three (reference to session) is mentioned, without the different political positions being presented; the apparent balance conceals the fact that only FPÖ staff members are affected

Summary: False balance is not a dominant problem in this broadcast; the broadcast tends towards one-sided portrayal rather than false balance; the only finding concerns the naming of all Presidents of the National Council as an apparently balanced reaction.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

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Finding 1:

Agenda element set: Security vetting for parliamentary staff is necessary and long overdue

Timestamp

00:26–00:27 — Evidence: "That needs to change, says former President of the National Council Andreas Khol in the ZIB 2 interview."

Alternative agenda: The question of whether security vetting is compatible with parliamentary autonomy and data protection is not placed on the agenda; the necessity of change is taken for granted

Finding 2:

Agenda element set: Climate change is the dominant threat to Europe, renewable energies are the solution

Timestamp

20:50–20:57 — Evidence: "More diversity in renewable energies is needed, says the expert."

Alternative agenda: Economic costs of the energy transition; security of supply; nuclear energy debate (FPÖ position); openness to technology (ÖVP position) — all omitted

Finding 3:

Agenda element set: ORF staff protest action against "abuse of power and political influence" is legitimate and newsworthy

Timestamp

23:39–23:57 — Evidence: "With a protest action on social media, hundreds of ORF staff members today send a signal against abuse of power, protection of perpetrators and political influence in the organisation."

Alternative agenda: Who is exercising the "political influence"? Is the FPÖ government meant? Is the protest action itself political? — not addressed; structural conflict of interest (ORF reports on its own staff protest action)

Summary: The broadcast sets three agenda elements as self-evident: FPÖ security risk, climate crisis with renewable solution, and ORF staff legitimacy; all three elements correspond to the opposition and media agenda, not the government position.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL EVALUATION

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1–9): 5.9 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10–15): 5.3 / 10

Dominant techniques

- 1. Guilt by Association (score 7):** The broadcast establishes a multi-stage chain of association from FPÖ via FPÖ staff to the Identitarian movement to right-wing extremism, without legal classification, presumption of innocence or comparison cases. Opposition terms ("moles", "enemies of the constitution") are conveyed as factual description, not classified as political value judgements.
- 2. Omission / Selective Omission (score 7):** The structural problem of missing security vetting affects all parliamentary staff members of all parties, but is framed exclusively as an FPÖ problem. The presumption of innocence for the affected staff members, historical comparison cases and the legal meaning of "domestic intelligence service monitoring" are entirely absent.
- 3. Framing / Setting the frame (score 7):** Already in the teaser the topic is given a normative judgement ("That needs to change"); the scandal frame is consistently maintained through choice of words ("ignited"), timing (incriminating information first) and expert selection (exclusively FPÖ-critical voices).

Core messages of the broadcast

MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE): "The FPÖ as the governing party poses a security risk to parliament because its staff members have far-right connections."

Technique: Framing + Guilt by Association + Timing — Evidence: 00:15, 01:07, 02:01

MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL): "Andreas Khol (ÖVP) is the responsible statesman who offers constructive solutions — in contrast to the FPÖ, which gives no interview."

Technique: Expert selection + question asymmetry + time distribution — Evidence: 03:51, 02:45

MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL): "Climate change is an uncontested threat that knows only renewable energies as its sole solution — the government position is irrelevant."

Technique: Agenda-setting + completeness + source selection — Evidence: 19:45, 20:50, 21:16

Reasoning: With an overall score of 5.7/10, the broadcast falls in the range of clear one-sidedness. The main domestic political topic (parliamentary staff) is framed exclusively as an FPÖ scandal, without allowing the governing party to speak with its own voice and without structurally exculpatory information (presumption of innocence, comparison cases, legal classification). Pursuant to §4 of the ORF Act, the requirement to consider diversity of opinion and the balance of reporting is violated, as the chancellor's party FPÖ is portrayed exclusively as a security risk in the only domestic political report. The climate topic reinforces the tendency by completely blanking out the government position.

CONCLUSION

The ZIB 2 of this edition shows a clear structural one-sidedness on the main domestic political topic (parliamentary staff under domestic intelligence service monitoring): the chancellor's party FPÖ receives no interview, is commented on by two FPÖ-critical voices (Khol/ÖVP, Öllinger/Greens), and the most serious allegations ("moles", "enemies of the constitution") are conveyed as uncommented factual description. This violates §4 para. 1 of the ORF Act (objectivity and impartiality) as well as §4 para. 5 (consideration of diversity of opinion), as the governing party with 57 seats in the National Council does not receive adequate representation of its position. Aggravating this is the fact that two central claims (number of monitored staff members, domestic intelligence service monitoring) are presented as fact without a primary source, which does not meet journalistic standards of due diligence. The broadcast is not to be classified as an extreme bias, as the fraud topic (approx. 37% of broadcast time) is treated in a factual and balanced manner; the one-sidedness is concentrated on the domestic political topic and the climate framing.



OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — all 15 criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Classification
1	EXPERT SELECTION	7	••••
2	SOURCE SELECTION	6	•••
3	TIME DISTRIBUTION	5	•••
4	OMISSION (Selective Omission)	7	••••
5	MANIPULATION OF FIGURES	3	••
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	7	••••
7	TIMING	6	•••
8	SELECTIVE OUTRAGE	5	•••
9	COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — overall picture)	7	••••
10	FRAMING (setting the frame)	7	••••
11	CHOICE OF WORDS AND TERMS	7	••••
12	PRESENTER BEHAVIOUR	5	•••
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	4	••
14	FALSE BALANCE	3	••
15	AGENDA-SETTING	6	•••

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

5.9/10

Considerable bias

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

5.3/10

Considerable bias

OVERALL SCORE

5.6/10

Considerable bias

Averaged from hard facts and soft facts



KEY — Meaning of scores

Individual scores per criterion (0–10)

0	No finding	No relevant anomaly identified.
1–2	Weak finding	Slight anomaly without material impairment of balance.
3–4	Slight to moderate finding	Discernible tendency; relevance of impact low to moderate.
5	Moderate finding with relevance of impact	Relevant bias that influences the opinion-forming potential of the audience.
6	Considerable finding (threshold)	Scores from 6 onwards are reported as "considerable findings".
7	Considerable finding	Clear, well-evidenced bias with marked relevance of impact.
8–9	Serious finding	Pronounced bias; multiple evidenced individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum manifestation	Systematic, pervasive bias in this criterion.

Aggregated deviation index — interpretation ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Unremarkable	No material patterns discernible; broadcast meets the requirement of factual accuracy.
2.6 – 4.0	Slight bias	Isolated anomalies; statistically visible, but still within the tolerance range.
4.1 – 6.0	Considerable bias	Multiple considerable findings; relevant impairment of diversity of perspectives.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the requirement of balance. High degree of deviation	Pronounced, broadcast-wide patterns; high relevance of impact.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high degree of bias	Maximum manifestation across almost all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-political bias (-5 to +5)

-5 to -3	Strongly disadvantaged	Party is clearly disadvantaged in portrayal, airtime or framing.
-2 to -1	Slightly disadvantaged	Discernible, but weak disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No discernible favouring or disadvantaging.
+1 to +2	Slightly favoured	Discernible, but weak favouring.
+3 to +5	Strongly favoured	Party is clearly favoured in portrayal, airtime or framing.



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL CLASSIFICATION (§4 ORF Act)

Assessment pursuant to §4 of the ORF Act

Violation 1:

Norm: §4 para. 1 of the ORF Act (objectivity and impartiality of reporting)

Facts: The FPÖ as the chancellor's party is portrayed exclusively as a security risk in the only domestic political report; no FPÖ representative is given the opportunity to answer questions; the press release of the Secretary General is dealt with in one sentence (02:51–02:55)

Evidence: Timestamp 02:45–02:55 — Quote: "The FPÖ does not wish to give an interview on this matter. Secretary General Christian Hafenecker sees in the allegations today via press release 'a surveillance claimed by the media'."

Assessment: The broadcast does document that the FPÖ did not wish to give an interview; however, it makes no discernible attempt to discuss the press release in terms of content or to interview alternative FPÖ representatives; the result is a structurally one-sided portrayal that violates §4 para. 1.

Violation 2:

Norm: §4 para. 5 of the ORF Act (consideration of diversity of opinion) in conjunction with §10 para. 7 (adequate consideration of all parties represented in the National Council)

Facts: In the domestic political report, exclusively FPÖ-critical voices are heard (Khol/ÖVP, Öllinger/Greens, ÖVP quote, SPÖ quote); the FPÖ as the affected and largest party is given no opportunity to present its position in terms of content; NEOS is entirely absent

Evidence: Timestamp 01:13–01:16 — Quote: "The ÖVP speaks of far-right moles. The SPÖ of enemies of the constitution and democracy." — No FPÖ counter-statement at a comparable level

Assessment: The ratio of approx. 12:1 (FPÖ-critical airtime to FPÖ's own airtime) is not compatible with the requirement of adequate consideration; §10 para. 7 explicitly requires consideration of the chancellor's party.

Violation 3:

Norm: §4 para. 1 of the ORF Act (objectivity) — journalistic duty of care

Facts: Two central claims are presented as fact without a primary source: "at least ten people who are being monitored by the domestic intelligence service" (00:15) and "some parliamentary staff members are said to be in the sights of the domestic intelligence service" (01:51); the domestic intelligence service (DSN) does not directly confirm these statements

Evidence: Timestamp 01:51–01:56 — Quote: "As the daily newspaper 'Der Standard' and ORF 'Report' report, some parliamentary staff members are said to be in the sights of the domestic intelligence service."

Assessment: The use of "are said to" shows that the editorial team itself has no primary source; the adoption of media reports as fact without official confirmation does not meet the requirement of objectivity.

Violation 4:

Norm: §4 para. 1 of the ORF Act (impartiality) — structural conflict of interest

Facts: The broadcast reports on a protest action by ORF staff members (23:39–23:57) without any critical contextualisation and without a counter-voice; the ORF reports on itself in a manner that portrays its own workforce as legitimate protesters

Evidence: Timestamp 23:39–23:46 — Quote: "With a protest action on social media, hundreds of ORF staff members today send a signal against abuse of power, protection of perpetrators and political influence in the organisation."

Assessment: The requirement of impartiality demands that the ORF also maintains diversity of opinion when reporting about itself; the protest action is presented without context (against whom is it directed?) and without a counter-voice (government position on ORF reform).



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Overall assessment pursuant to §4 of the ORF Act

The broadcast violates §4 of the ORF Act in four demonstrable respects: objectivity (missing primary sources, normative judgements in the teaser), impartiality (structurally one-sided expert selection, ORF self-reporting without contextualisation), diversity of opinion (12:1 ratio of FPÖ-critical vs. FPÖ's own voices) and adequate consideration of the parties represented in the National Council (chancellor's party FPÖ without opportunity to present its position in terms of content, NEOS entirely absent). The violations are concentrated on the main domestic political topic and are not to be classified as random editorial decisions, but as a structural pattern: all omissions and framings point in the same direction (incriminating for the FPÖ). A legally robust individual case assessment would additionally require the question of whether the FPÖ genuinely did not wish to give an interview or whether no serious attempt was made.



CHAPTER 6 — SOURCE IN-DEPTH CHECK

1. Blog "Stoppt die Rechten" (Karl Öllinger)

- FUNDING:** Private; no transparency disclosure in the broadcast; former Green member of parliament
- MANDATE:** Explicitly politically positioned against right-wing extremism; no neutral mandate
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in maintaining the relevance of the topic of right-wing extremism; political positioning against FPÖ-aligned movements
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 (maximum conflict when assessing the FPÖ)
 - D2 Personal risk: +1 (public name, reputational risk)
 - D3 Professional competence: 0 (political activist, no academic expertise)
 - D4 Consistency: +1 (consistently positioned)
 - D5 Emotion vs. data: 0 (names connections, no source citation in broadcast)
 - D6 Source level: -1 (secondary source)**TOTAL: -1 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW**
- COUNTER-VOICE:** None cited; no independent right-wing extremism researcher as a cross-check

IMPORTANT: Öllinger is framed as a factual observer ("has identified such connections"), although he is an explicitly politically positioned activist. "Identified" is a social attribution of credibility that must itself be questioned.

2. WMO / EU Climate Service Copernicus

- FUNDING:** WMO = UN specialised agency (state/international); Copernicus = EU-funded
- MANDATE:** Climate observation and reporting; mandate compatible with climate data statements
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in the relevance of the climate topic (securing funding); no direct political conflict of interest in data presentation; possible bias in interpretation
 - D1 Conflict of interest: 0 (institutional interest, but no direct political conflict)
 - D2 Personal risk: +1 (international authorities with reputational risk)
 - D3 Professional competence: +2 (core competence climate observation)
 - D4 Consistency: +1 (consistent reporting over years)
 - D5 Emotion vs. data: +1 (predominantly data-based)
 - D6 Source level: +2 (primary source for climate data)**TOTAL: +7 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: GREEN**
- COUNTER-VOICE:** None cited; economic perspective or government position on climate policy is absent

3. Psychologist (anonymous, Epstein report)

- FUNDING:** Not stated; no transparency
- MANDATE:** Psychological classification of manipulation patterns; mandate compatible with statements
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** No discernible political conflict of interest; possible bias through victim perspective
 - D1 Conflict of interest: +1 (no discernible conflict)
 - D2 Personal risk: 0 (anonymous; no measurable risk)
 - D3 Professional competence: +1 (psychologist; statements within area of expertise)
 - D4 Consistency: 0 (not assessable)
 - D5 Emotion vs. data: +1 (factual-analytical)
 - D6 Source level: +1 (specialist expert)**TOTAL: +4 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW (just)**
- COUNTER-VOICE:** Not necessary; statements are specialist-descriptive, not political

4. Ingrid Brodnig (digital expert, cited by presenter)

- FUNDING:** Journalist/author; no institutional funding discernible
- MANDATE:** Digital media and disinformation; mandate compatible with statements



3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: No direct political conflict of interest on the fraud topic; possible interest in the relevance of the topic (book sales, attention)

- D1 Conflict of interest: +1 (no direct conflict)
- D2 Personal risk: +1 (public figure, reputational risk)
- D3 Professional competence: +1 (digital media; core competence)
- D4 Consistency: +1 (consistent positioning)
- D5 Emotion vs. data: +1 (cites study)
- D6 Source level: -1 (secondary source — cites study that is not named)

TOTAL: +4 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW

5. COUNTER-VOICE: The cited study is not named; no possibility of verification; Meta itself not consulted

IMPORTANT: Brodnig is framed as a "digital expert" — a social attribution. The unnamed study is a secondary source of the second order (presenter cites Brodnig, who cites a study). This does not meet journalistic standards of due diligence for a claim about 16 billion dollars of fraud volume.

Source traffic light for participants:

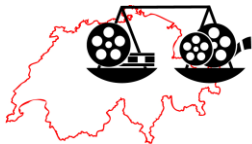
Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Traffic light
Blog "Stoppt die Rechten" (Karl Öllinger)	-2	+1	0	+1	0	-1	-1	YELLOW
WMO / EU Climate Service Copernicus	0	+1	+2	+1	+1	+2	+7	GREEN
Psychologist (anonymous, Epstein report)	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+4	YELLOW
Ingrid Brodnig (digital expert, cited by presenter)	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+4	YELLOW

Legal and methodological classification

No finding of fact	The results presented do not constitute findings of fact about individual persons, editorial teams or broadcasts. They are to be understood as the result of a standardised operationalisation, not as a determination of individual responsibility.
No legal ruling	The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment within the meaning of §4 ORF Act. The assessment of whether a specific broadcast violates statutory requirements is the exclusive responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular KommAustria).
No proof of causality	Statistical correlations are not to be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intentions. Deviation values may be influenced by topic selection, news situation, political controversy or format logic.
No judgement of intent	The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means that a considerable bias has been identified — not that the editorial team intended this. The methodology makes no statements about motives or strategic objectives.
Heuristic comparison instrument	The index serves the purpose of comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not the precise metric measurement of individual reports. Threshold values serve as heuristic orientation, not as sharp legal qualification.



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APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Legal basis Austria — ORF

Act

ORF Act (ORF-G, BGBl. No. 379/1984 as amended)

Relevant articles

- ORF-G §4 para. 5: Information must be comprehensive, independent, impartial and objective. All news and reports must be carefully checked for truth and origin; news and commentary must be clearly separated from one another.
- ORF-G §4 para. 5a: The totality of programmes must ensure diversity and balance.
- ORF-G §10 para. 7: Adequate consideration of all parties represented in the National Council.
- ORF-G §4 para. 1: Mandate for a differentiated overall programme that is comprehensive, independent, impartial and objective.

Core obligations

- 1. Objectivity and impartiality:** Comprehensive, independent, impartial information
- 2. Separation of news/commentary:** Clear distinction
- 3. Consideration of parties:** Adequate consideration of all parties represented in the National Council
- 4. Overall programme diversity:** Diversity and balance across all programmes

Supervisory authority

- KommAustria (Communications Authority Austria): media regulatory authority
- Federal Communications Senate: appeals body
- Audience Council: representation of listeners and viewers

Complaints procedure

1. ORF Audience Council
2. KommAustria
3. Federal Communications Senate
4. Administrative Court



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APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS

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The interview is not a conversation. It is a stage — and someone else has written the script.

Those who do not know this provide material. Good quotes that are cut incorrectly. Correct statements that end up in the wrong context. Honest answers that are framed as confessions.

This book is not a media criticism book. It is a toolbox — for all those who have a microphone in front of their face and want to know what they can do about it. 7 chapters. 7 tools: What an interview really is. The 7 most common traps. The three basic principles of sovereignty — anchoring, reframing, setting boundaries. Preparation in one hour. Body and voice. What to do when things go wrong. And what counts after the interview.

For politicians, activists, entrepreneurs, whistleblowers — for all those who are exposed and want to understand how the game works. So that they stop playing along — and start shaping it.

In A5. Direct. For preparation, for reference, for follow-up and in case of difficulties



You think you see the world. In reality you see the frame that someone has placed around it. Framing is the oldest and most elegant manipulation technique in the world. It does not change the facts — it changes what we make of the facts. How we feel. What we believe. How we decide. And it works — because we all participate. Daily. Unconsciously. You too. This book is not a dry textbook. It is a workbook — playful, direct, full of examples from real life. You learn not only how others frame you. You learn how you yourself frame — and how you can use it consciously and fairly.

For those who understand framing see the world more clearly. Listen to the news differently. Conduct conversations with greater confidence. And can no longer so easily have a frame imposed on them that someone else has chosen.



Schweizerischer Verein für ausgewogene Berichterstattung
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Associazione svizzera per un reporting equilibrato

With many exercises and concrete examples from politics, media and everyday life — and the occasional smile.

Framing with style. Because the frame changes everything.



The SRG collects 1.56 billion francs per year — compulsorily, from every household. Those who feel unfairly treated can lodge a complaint. There is even a body for this: the IGAC, the Independent Grievance Authority for Radio and Television.

Only: it is not independent. It has no sanctioning powers. And in 99.6% of all cases it decides: nothing.

This analysis lays bare the system — factually, precisely, without polemic. Procedures, personnel, powers, costs, statistics, legal recourse. And the constitutional law review that shows: the IGAC system meets none of the three fundamental criteria — it is not adequate, not based on separation of powers, not market-based. The body that is supposed to protect citizens protects above all the system it was supposed to control.

Essential reading for all those considering a complaint — and for all those who want to understand why genuine media oversight in Switzerland is still outstanding.