



CBC DETAILED ANALYSIS

20231029_Hamas's goals may not be politically achievable after Oct. 7 attack, former peac

Broadcast: MEDIA ANALYSIS REPORT | Analyzed: 2026-05-06 08:06

Version 2.0-cbc | Konverter 3.3 (2026-05-14) | Standard: Broadcasting Act s. 3(1)(l)

OVERALL SCORE

4.8/10

Significant imbalance

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly biased/manipulative

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on 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	NDP	GPC	LPC	BQ	CPC	PPC
CHES	2.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	7.5	9.0
Spectrum	<i>Left</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Right</i>

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

TENDENCY (L – R)

3.0 / 10

Left-favoring

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 provides political context and does not contribute to the overall score.

BROADCAST INFO AND TOPIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast Identification

Broadcast title: The National (CBC Television)

Estimated date: October 29, 2023 (based on filename; internal references to "Friday" interview and "over 7,000 dead" casualty figure consistent with late October 2023)

Approximate length: 8–10 minutes (single-guest interview segment)

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Presenter/Anchor: Unidentified CBC anchor (gender-neutral voice implied; name not stated in transcript)

Guest: Yazid Sayigh (spelled variously as "Sagi," "Sayad," "Saia," "say" in transcript — likely Yezid Sayigh, Senior Fellow, Malcolm H. Kerr Carnegie Middle East Center, Beirut; Palestinian historian and former peace negotiator)

Main Topic

The interview examines whether a ceasefire is achievable in the Israel-Gaza conflict following Hamas's October 7, 2023 attack, who might govern Gaza post-conflict, and whether a two-state solution remains viable.

Current Context (State of Public Debate, October 2023)

By late October 2023, Israel had launched a major military campaign in Gaza following Hamas's October 7 attack, which killed approximately 1,200 Israelis and resulted in roughly 240 hostages taken. Israel's ground incursion was imminent or underway. International debate was sharply divided: Western governments (US, UK, Germany) largely affirmed Israel's right to self-defense, while Arab states, the Global South, and a growing number of civil society organizations called for an immediate ceasefire. The UN General Assembly passed a non-binding ceasefire resolution on October 27, 2023, with 120 votes in favor. Casualty figures in Gaza were rising rapidly, with the Hamas-run Gaza Health Ministry reporting over 7,000 deaths, a figure cited in this broadcast. Simultaneously, debates raged about the legality of the blockade, the status of the Palestinian Authority, the role of Qatar and Egypt as mediators, and the long-term political future of Gaza.



CHAPTER 1 — DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Hard Facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

1. EXPERT SELECTION

5/10

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Definition: Who is chosen as the authoritative voice, and what interests, funding, or affiliations shape their perspective.

Finding 1

- Location: Introduction
- Quote: "yazid Sagi is a Palestinian historian who was involved in peace talks 30 years ago"
- Technique: Single-source expert selection with identity-linked framing
- Why problematic: The guest is identified as "Palestinian" before being identified by his institutional role or academic credentials. This identity-first introduction signals to viewers that his perspective is representative of a national/ethnic community rather than a specific analytical school. No Israeli, American, or neutral expert is offered as counterpoint.

Finding 2

- Location: Implicit throughout
- Technique: Absence of institutional affiliation disclosure
- Why problematic: The transcript does not identify the guest's current institutional affiliation (Carnegie Middle East Center). Viewers cannot assess potential institutional biases, funding sources, or the specific analytical tradition the guest represents. CBC's JSP requires transparency about expert credentials and affiliations.

Finding 3

- Location: Throughout
- Technique: Expert selected whose views align with a specific political outcome (two-state solution, ceasefire advocacy)
- Why problematic: The guest is explicitly identified as "calling for a ceasefire" — a politically contested position at the time of broadcast. Selecting an expert who is an advocate for a specific policy position, without balancing with an expert holding a different view (e.g., someone arguing military objectives must be achieved before ceasefire), creates structural bias through expert curation.



2. SOURCE SELECTION

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Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Definition: Diversity and independence of cited sources, including funding and mandate considerations.

Finding 1

- Location: Throughout
- Technique: Single primary source — one guest with defined political perspective
- Why problematic: The entire broadcast relies on one source. No documentary sources, no data sources beyond unattributed casualty figures, no institutional reports, no legal opinions. This is a structurally thin evidentiary base for a broadcast on a complex geopolitical conflict.

Finding 2

- Location: Mid-interview
- Quote: "we're going to see that come out I think as we hear more from the Americans maybe the kataris"
- Technique: Secondary sources referenced but not cited
- Why problematic: The guest references American and Qatari diplomatic communications as anticipated sources of information but provides no specific citations. The anchor does not probe for specificity. This creates an impression of insider knowledge without verifiable sourcing.

Finding 3

- Location: Mid-interview
- Quote: "there's been a lots of a lot of reports coming out of Israel about disagreement between the Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and the military command"
- Technique: Vague sourcing ("reports coming out of Israel")
- Why problematic: The anchor references unspecified "reports" about internal Israeli disagreements without citing specific sources. This is a journalistic standard failure — claims about internal government disagreements require sourcing.



3. TIME DISTRIBUTION							7/10		
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Definition: The balance of speaking time between different positions and perspectives.

Finding 1

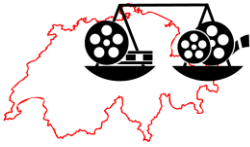
- Location: Entire broadcast
- Technique: Single-guest format with no counterpoint
- Why problematic: 100% of substantive analytical content comes from one guest with a defined political perspective (pro-ceasefire, pro-Palestinian statehood, critical of Israeli settlement policy). No time is allocated to any alternative analytical perspective.

Finding 2

- Location: Throughout
- Technique: Anchor questions occupy minimal time; guest dominates
- Why problematic: The anchor's questions are brief and largely serve as prompts for extended guest monologues. This is not inherently problematic in a long-form interview, but combined with the absence of any counterpoint guest, it means the broadcast is effectively a platform for one analytical perspective.

Finding 3

- Location: Closing segment
- Quote: "let me just say one last thing here" (guest self-directs)
- Technique: Guest controls the closing narrative
- Why problematic: The guest explicitly requests additional speaking time ("let me just say one last thing") and the anchor accommodates this, allowing the guest to deliver what amounts to a closing argument for a specific political scenario (Hamas 200-year truce). The anchor does not use the closing to introduce balance or alternative perspectives.



4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

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Definition: Relevant facts, context, or perspectives that are absent from the broadcast.

Finding 1

- Location: Throughout entire broadcast
- Technique: Complete absence of Israeli perspective
- Why problematic: An 8–10 minute segment on the Israel-Gaza conflict contains zero representation of Israeli government, military, civil society, or academic perspectives. The Israeli rationale for the military campaign — preventing future attacks, recovering hostages, dismantling Hamas military infrastructure — is never articulated by a proponent. This is a fundamental omission for a broadcast claiming balance.

Finding 2

- Location: Casualty discussion
- Quote: "we're talking about over 7,000 dead a majority of the non-combatant a majority possibly even of them children"
- Technique: Selective casualty contextualization
- Why problematic: Palestinian casualties are cited with specific numbers and demographic breakdown. The approximately 1,200 Israeli deaths on October 7 are referenced only obliquely as "Slaughter of Israeli civilians." No comparative casualty context is provided, no discussion of Hamas's use of civilian infrastructure, and no reference to the source of the Gaza casualty figures (Hamas-run Ministry of Health) and the methodological questions this raises.

Finding 3

- Location: Throughout
- Technique: Omission of Hamas's founding charter and stated goals
- Why problematic: The broadcast discusses Hamas's political goals and potential negotiating positions without referencing Hamas's founding documents, which call for the destruction of Israel. The guest speculates about Hamas's "game plan" involving a 200-year truce without the anchor noting that Hamas's stated long-term objective is Israel's elimination — context essential for evaluating the guest's analysis.

Missing Voices

1. Israeli government spokesperson or diplomat — No Israeli perspective on war aims, hostage negotiations, or post-conflict governance is represented
2. International humanitarian law expert — No legal analysis of the blockade's legality, proportionality of military response, or obligations under the laws of armed conflict
3. Gaza civilian or diaspora representative — No voice from those directly experiencing the conflict
4. Palestinian Authority official — Mentioned as potential interlocutor but not given voice
5. Independent military strategist — No assessment of the military feasibility of Israel's stated objectives
6. UN or ICRC representative — No humanitarian agency perspective on civilian protection or aid access
7. Israeli peace activist or opposition politician — No Israeli voice challenging Netanyahu's approach from within Israeli society



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8. Regional geopolitical analyst — No perspective on Iran, Hezbollah, or broader regional escalation risks



5. NUMERICAL MANIPULATION

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

Definition: Selective, misleading, or decontextualized use of numbers and data.

Finding 1

- Location: Mid-interview
- Quote: "we're talking about over 7,000 dead a majority of the non-combatant a majority possibly even of them children"
- Technique: Unattributed casualty figures with demographic amplification
- Why problematic: The figure of 7,000 dead is not attributed to its source (Hamas-run Gaza Ministry of Health). The claim that a majority are children is hedged ("possibly even") but presented as near-fact. No Israeli casualty figures are cited for comparison. The methodological limitations of casualty counting in active conflict zones are not acknowledged.

Finding 2

- Location: Guest, closing
- Quote: "the dislocation of two and a quarter million people"
- Technique: Large round number used for emotional impact without sourcing
- Why problematic: The figure of 2.25 million is Gaza's approximate total population, not a verified displacement figure. Using it in the context of "dislocation" implies total population displacement, which was not accurate at the time of broadcast. No source is cited.

Finding 3

- Location: Guest, mid-interview
- Quote: "the 17 16-year-old Israeli blockade of Gaza"
- Technique: Imprecise dating used to emphasize duration
- Why problematic: The guest corrects himself from "17" to "16" years, suggesting imprecision. The blockade began in 2007 following Hamas's takeover of Gaza, making it approximately 16 years at time of broadcast. The self-correction is minor but illustrates that figures are being used rhetorically rather than precisely.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Definition: Discrediting positions by associating them with extreme or discredited actors.

Finding 1

- Location: Mid-interview
- Quote: "had it just launched a military operation and focused on Military targets I think the Dynamics would have been very different internationally"
- Technique: Implicit association of Hamas's political cause with its atrocity tactics
- Why problematic: The guest (not the anchor) draws a distinction between Hamas's military and civilian targeting, implying the Palestinian cause has been contaminated by association with the October 7 atrocities. While analytically legitimate, this framing is not challenged or balanced with a discussion of whether Palestinian political goals retain independent legitimacy regardless of Hamas's tactics.

Finding 2

- Location: Throughout
- Technique: Hamas consistently associated with hostage-taking and civilian killing
- Why problematic: Every reference to Hamas in the broadcast connects it to the October 7 attack. While factually accurate in context, the absence of any discussion of Hamas's governance role in Gaza (health, education, civil administration) or its political evolution creates a one-dimensional portrait that, while not inaccurate, is incomplete.

Note: Guilt by association is not a dominant technique in this broadcast. Score reflects limited application.



7. TIMING & PLACEMENT

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Definition: Strategic positioning of information within the broadcast structure.

Finding 1

- Location: Opening
- Quote: "as the ground incursion from Israel into Gaza ramps up"
- Technique: Conflict escalation as lead-in
- Why problematic: Opening with Israeli military escalation as the contextual frame positions Israel as the active aggressor in the current moment, without referencing the October 7 attack as the precipitating event. While the attack is referenced later, the temporal framing of the opening emphasizes Israeli military action.

Finding 2

- Location: Closing segment
- Quote: " Hamas for years has been saying we won't recognize Israel's right to exist but we will accept a truce with Israel that could last 200 years"
- Technique: Closing with Hamas's most favorable self-presentation
- Why problematic: The broadcast ends with the guest articulating Hamas's most pragmatic and potentially sympathetic position (long-term truce, economic normalization). This closing placement gives this framing disproportionate weight as the broadcast's final substantive message.

Note: As a single-segment interview, timing/placement analysis is limited. Score reflects what is assessable.



8. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE

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Outrage = bias. Selective outrage amplifies the finding. Score = outrage level (0–5) + selectivity (0–5)

Definition: Moral outrage expressed at certain positions or actors but not at equivalent actions by others.

Finding 1

- Location: Guest, mid-interview
- Quote: "I I still struggle to work out what Hamas thought they were doing and why they thought that the deliberate Slaughter of Israeli civilians of non combatants would help them"
- Technique: Strong moral condemnation of Hamas's October 7 actions
- Why problematic: The guest expresses genuine moral condemnation of Hamas's killing of Israeli civilians. While this is appropriate, no equivalent moral language is applied to Israeli military actions causing Palestinian civilian deaths. The Palestinian deaths are described as "awful Slaughter" but without the moral interrogation of intent and strategic rationality applied to Hamas's actions.

Finding 2

- Location: Guest, mid-interview
- Quote: "Israel from continuing to to settle and to colonize occupied Palestinian territories daily"
- Technique: Critical characterization of Israeli settlement policy without equivalent moral language
- Why problematic: Israeli settlement activity is described as "colonizing" — a morally charged term — but without the same emotional register as the condemnation of Hamas's October 7 actions. The asymmetry is subtle but present: Hamas's actions are "slaughter" requiring moral explanation; Israeli settlement policy is structural "colonization" presented as political fact.

Finding 3

- Location: Throughout
- Technique: Absence of moral interrogation of Hamas governance record
- Why problematic: The broadcast discusses Hamas's political goals and potential future role without any moral assessment of Hamas's governance record in Gaza — including restrictions on civil liberties, treatment of political opponents, and use of civilian infrastructure for military purposes. The selective moral focus on October 7 without broader Hamas governance accountability creates an incomplete moral picture.



9. COMPLETENESS							7/10		
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Share of covered perspectives

Inverted: original value measures coverage (higher = better). Shown as deviation (higher = larger gaps).

| # | Perspective | Status |

|---|---|---|

| 1 | Palestinian historian/negotiator critical of Hamas's tactics but sympathetic to Palestinian statehood | COVERED (primary guest) |

| 2 | Israeli government or military perspective on war aims and post-conflict governance | OMITTED |

| 3 | Hamas political position or representative voice (or academic proxy) | MENTIONED (discussed by guest, not represented directly) |

| 4 | Palestinian Authority / Fatah perspective on post-conflict governance | MENTIONED (briefly referenced as potential interlocutor) |

| 5 | US/Western diplomatic perspective on two-state solution revival | MENTIONED (Biden referenced briefly) |

| 6 | Arab state mediators (Qatar, Egypt) perspective | MENTIONED (Qatar referenced briefly) |

| 7 | International humanitarian law / legal perspective on blockade and civilian casualties | OMITTED |

| 8 | Israeli civil society / peace movement perspective | OMITTED |

| 9 | Gaza civilian population perspective | OMITTED |

| 10 | Independent military/strategic analyst on feasibility of military objectives | OMITTED |

Completeness Score: 3/10



Soft Facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING

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Definition: How the topic is fundamentally constructed — what assumptions are treated as given, what the "natural" starting point of discussion is.

Finding 1

- Location: Opening segment
- Quote: "as the ground incursion from Israel into Gaza ramps up many are wondering how this conflict can possibly find resolution and who might lead Gaza when it's over"
- Technique: Conflict framing as a governance/resolution problem rather than a security, legal, or humanitarian crisis
- Why problematic: The framing immediately positions the conflict as a political puzzle to be solved rather than acknowledging the acute humanitarian emergency, the legal dimensions of the military campaign, or Israeli security concerns. The phrase "who might lead Gaza when it's over" presupposes Israeli military success and Gaza's post-conflict reorganization as the central question, sidelining Israeli security rationale entirely.

Finding 2

- Location: Mid-interview
- Quote: "Israel is likely at the end of the day to still be talking to Hamas and Gaza"
- Technique: Inevitability framing — presenting a particular political outcome as structurally predetermined
- Why problematic: This frames Hamas's political survival as a near-certainty, which may be analytically defensible but is presented without challenge or alternative framing, effectively normalizing Hamas's continued role without exploring Israeli or international perspectives that contest this.

Finding 3

- Location: Closing segment
- Quote: "both sides are locked into that"
- Technique: Symmetrical entrapment framing — presenting both parties as equally constrained
- Why problematic: While analytically interesting, this framing obscures the profound asymmetry of power between a nuclear-armed state conducting a military campaign and a non-state armed group governing a besieged territory. The "both sides locked in" construction implies moral and structural equivalence that is contested.



11. WORD CHOICE & TERMINOLOGY

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Definition: The use of loaded, connotative, euphemistic, or dysphemistic language that shapes audience perception.

Finding 1

- Location: Guest, mid-interview
- Quote: "the deliberate Slaughter of Israeli civilians of non combatants"
- Technique: Emotionally loaded terminology applied specifically to Israeli casualties
- Why problematic: The word "Slaughter" is used exclusively to describe Israeli deaths on October 7. Palestinian civilian deaths in the same segment are described as "awful Slaughter of Palestinian civilians" — notably the same word is used, which is a degree of consistency. However, the October 7 killings are described as "deliberate" (implying intentionality and moral culpability) while the Palestinian deaths are not characterized with equivalent intentionality language, creating an asymmetry in moral framing.

Finding 2

- Location: Guest, mid-interview
- Quote: "the 17 16-year-old Israeli blockade of Gaza"
- Technique: Neutral-to-critical framing of Israeli policy through duration emphasis
- Why problematic: Describing the blockade by its age ("16-year-old") emphasizes its longevity and implicitly its oppressiveness without contextualizing Israel's stated security rationale for the blockade. The term "blockade" itself (rather than "closure" or "security restrictions") carries legal and moral connotations under international law that are not explored.

Finding 3

- Location: Guest, closing segment
- Quote: "Israel from continuing to to settle and to colonize occupied Palestinian territories daily since the whole peace process started out exactly 30 years ago"
- Technique: Use of "colonize" — a politically and legally charged term
- Why problematic: "Colonize" is a highly contested term in this context. While used by many international law scholars and Palestinian advocates, it is rejected by Israel and many of its supporters. Presenting it without qualification or challenge in a public broadcaster interview treats a contested political characterization as established fact, violating balance norms.



12. MODERATION BEHAVIOR

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Definition: Asymmetries in how the anchor conducts the interview — follow-up questions, challenges, sympathy signals.

Finding 1

- Location: Early interview
- Quote: "that's also assuming of course that Hamas would would agree to a ceasefire I I wonder how that conversation would even take place"
- Technique: Mild skeptical challenge directed at Hamas's role, not at Israeli conduct
- Why problematic: The anchor's only substantive challenge in the interview questions Hamas's willingness to negotiate — a challenge that actually aligns with the guest's own skepticism. No equivalent challenge is directed at Israeli conduct, military strategy, or the proportionality of the military response.

Finding 2

- Location: Mid-interview
- Quote: "again a very very pertinent question very fair one"
- Technique: Repeated affirmation of guest's framing
- Why problematic: The anchor repeatedly validates the guest's analytical framework ("very fair question," "very pertinent question") without ever challenging the guest's characterizations of Israeli policy (e.g., "colonize") or his political advocacy (ceasefire). This creates a conversational dynamic of agreement rather than journalistic interrogation.

Finding 3

- Location: Closing
- Quote: "yazid say thank you for your uh for your thoughts on this I appreciate it very much"
- Technique: Warm, appreciative close with no summary challenge
- Why problematic: The interview ends without the anchor offering any counterpoint, summary of alternative views, or acknowledgment that the perspectives expressed are contested. Standard journalistic practice for advocacy-adjacent interviews would include a brief acknowledgment of opposing views.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Definition: Whether hard, confrontational questions are asked of some positions while soft, sympathetic questions are asked of others.

Finding 1

- Location: Early interview
- Quote: "you you yourself has said that Hamas has thrown away 50 years of gains made so so what would that look like"
- Technique: The anchor's hardest question is directed at Hamas's credibility, not Israel's conduct
- Why problematic: The most pointed question in the interview challenges Hamas's political viability. No equivalent question challenges Israeli military strategy, the proportionality of the response, or the legality of the blockade. The asymmetry of challenge — hard on Hamas, absent on Israel — reflects structural bias.

Finding 2

- Location: Mid-interview
- Quote: "have they not been completely uh lost all sense of credibility as as an organization given what happened"
- Technique: Leading question about Hamas credibility
- Why problematic: This is a leading question that presupposes Hamas has lost credibility. While analytically defensible, it is not balanced by an equivalent leading question about Israeli credibility (e.g., "has Israel lost credibility given civilian casualty figures?"). The asymmetry is structurally significant.

Finding 3

- Location: Closing
- Quote: "who who would an Israeli government speak to at this point"
- Technique: Question framed from Israeli perspective
- Why problematic: The closing question frames the political problem from Israel's vantage point ("who would an Israeli government speak to") rather than from a Palestinian, humanitarian, or neutral perspective. This implicitly positions Israel as the active agent and Palestinians as the object of Israeli decision-making.



14. FALSE BALANCE

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Definition: Artificial balance that misrepresents actual evidence or consensus, or conversely, the absence of balance where it is required.

Finding 1

- Location: Closing
- Quote: "both sides are locked into that"
- Technique: Symmetrical framing of asymmetric situation
- Why problematic: Presenting Israel and Hamas as symmetrically "locked in" to an impasse creates a false equivalence between a sovereign state with one of the world's most capable militaries and a non-state armed group governing a besieged territory. The structural power asymmetry is analytically significant and its omission distorts the picture.

Finding 2

- Location: Throughout
- Technique: Absence of false balance in the traditional sense — no artificial "both sides" on factual matters
- Why problematic: Interestingly, this broadcast does not commit the classic false balance error of treating contested facts as equally valid. The guest's condemnation of October 7 is unequivocal. The false balance issue here is structural — the broadcast presents one analytical perspective as if it were the complete picture.

Score is moderate — false balance is not the dominant problem in this broadcast; the dominant problem is absence of balance rather than false balance.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

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Definition: What becomes "the issue" through editorial choices, and what is excluded from discussion entirely.

Finding 1

- Location: Opening
- Quote: "how this conflict can possibly find resolution and who might lead Gaza when it's over"
- Technique: Post-conflict governance as the central agenda item
- Why problematic: By framing the central question as post-conflict governance, the broadcast implicitly accepts Israeli military success as a given and moves the discussion to its aftermath. This excludes from the agenda: the legality of the military campaign, the humanitarian emergency, the hostage crisis as a primary driver, and Israeli domestic politics beyond a brief reference to Netanyahu-military tensions.

Finding 2

- Location: Throughout
- Technique: Two-state solution as the implicit normative framework
- Why problematic: The entire broadcast operates within a two-state solution framework as the normative ideal. Alternative frameworks — one-state solutions, confederation models, international trusteeship — are not mentioned. The guest's lament that the two-state solution "is not politically feasible today" sets the agenda as a problem of political feasibility rather than exploring alternative frameworks.

Finding 3

- Location: Throughout
- Technique: Complete exclusion of humanitarian law agenda
- Why problematic: In a broadcast about a military conflict with over 7,000 reported civilian deaths, international humanitarian law — proportionality, distinction, precaution, siege warfare legality — is entirely absent from the agenda. This is a significant editorial omission that shapes what viewers understand to be the relevant framework for evaluating the conflict.



CHAPTER 2 — OVERALL EVALUATION

A) Summary Table: 15 Criteria

#	Criterion	Score	Key Finding
1	Framing	5/10	Conflict framed as governance puzzle, obscuring humanitarian and security dimensions
2	Word Choice	4/10	"Colonize" and "blockade" used as established facts; asymmetric emotional language
3	Expert Selection	5/10	Single Palestinian advocate-expert; no institutional disclosure; no counterpoint
4	Selective Omission	7/10	Complete absence of Israeli perspective; no IHL context; Hamas charter omitted
5	Moderation Behavior	4/10	Repeated affirmation of guest; challenges directed only at Hamas, not Israel
6	Time Distribution	7/10	100% of analytical content from one perspective; no counterpoint allocated
7	Question Asymmetry	5/10	Hardest questions target Hamas credibility; no equivalent challenge to Israeli conduct
8	Guilt by Association	2/10	Limited application; Palestinian cause implicitly linked to Hamas tactics
9	Numerical Manipulation	5/10	Unattributed casualty figures; demographic claims hedged but presented as near-fact
10	Timing & Placement	3/10	Opens with Israeli military action; closes with Hamas's most sympathetic framing
12	Source Selection	6/10	Single source; vague secondary sourcing; no documentary or institutional citations
13	Selective Outrage	4/10	Strong moral condemnation of Hamas; no equivalent moral interrogation of Israeli actions
14	False Balance	3/10	Symmetrical "both sides locked in" framing obscures power asymmetry
15	Agenda-Setting	6/10	Post-conflict governance dominates; IHL, humanitarian emergency, alternatives excluded

B) Overall Scores

Criteria Score (average of 15): $68 \div 15 = 4.5/10$

C) Top 3 Manipulation Techniques Observed

1. Single-Source Expert Curation (Criteria 3, 6, 12)

The broadcast's most structurally significant bias technique is the selection of a single expert whose political perspective (pro-ceasefire, pro-Palestinian statehood, critical of Israeli policy) is presented as the complete analytical framework for the conflict. This is not achieved through distortion of the guest's views but through the editorial decision



to present those views without counterpoint. The effect is that a contested political analysis is presented with the authority of expert consensus.

2. Selective Omission of Israeli Perspective (Criterion 4)

The complete absence of any Israeli voice — governmental, military, civil society, or academic — in a broadcast about an active Israeli military campaign is the broadcast's most significant journalistic failure. This omission is not incidental; it structurally ensures that Israeli rationale, security concerns, and political constraints are either absent or filtered through a critical Palestinian lens. The viewer receives a comprehensive Palestinian analytical perspective and no Israeli analytical perspective.

3. Agenda-Setting Through Governance Framing (Criterion 15)

By framing the central question as "who might lead Gaza when it's over," the broadcast sets an agenda that presupposes Israeli military success, excludes international humanitarian law, and positions the conflict as a political management problem rather than an active military and humanitarian crisis. This framing choice shapes the entire subsequent discussion and systematically excludes legal, humanitarian, and Israeli-security perspectives from the conversation.

D) 3 Core Messages Embedded in the Broadcast

Content Message (what the viewer learns):

" Hamas's October 7 attack was a strategic and moral catastrophe for Palestinians, but Israel has no viable post-conflict plan for Gaza, making some form of continued Hamas role likely inevitable."

- Technique: Expert authority framing combined with inevitability framing
- Transcript evidence: "Israel is likely at the end of the day to still be talking to Hamas and Gaza" and "Israel doesn't have an answer for so what do we do with Gaza"

Personal Message (who is presented positively/negatively):

"Yazid Sayigh is a credible, thoughtful, morally serious analyst; Hamas is morally condemned but politically relevant; Israel is strategically incoherent and politically intransigent; Netanyahu is a source of internal conflict."

- Technique: Expert selection + anchor affirmation + characterization through guest framing
- Transcript evidence: Anchor's repeated "very fair question" affirmations; guest's characterization of Israeli government as lacking answers; "disagreement between the Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and the military command"

Societal Message (what worldview is reinforced):

"The Palestinian cause for statehood is legitimate and has been damaged but not destroyed by Hamas; Israeli military and settlement policy is the structural obstacle to peace; Western diplomatic efforts are insufficient; the two-state solution is the normative ideal even if currently unachievable."

- Technique: Framing + word choice + agenda-setting
- Transcript evidence: "Israel from continuing to settle and to colonize occupied Palestinian territories daily since the whole peace process started out exactly 30 years ago"; "I wish that were still possible... it is not politically feasible today"

E) Classification

Classification: CLEAR ONE-SIDEDNESS (4.1–6.0)

Note: The combined score of 4.05 places this broadcast at the upper boundary of "Slight Bias Detected" and the lower boundary of "Clear One-Sidedness." Given the structural nature of the omissions — particularly the complete absence of Israeli perspective in a broadcast about an active Israeli military campaign — the qualitative



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assessment supports classification at the lower end of Clear One-Sidedness rather than the upper end of Slight Bias.

F) Summary

This broadcast presents a structurally imbalanced analysis of the Israel-Gaza conflict through the exclusive use of a single Palestinian expert-advocate, the complete omission of Israeli perspectives, and an agenda-setting framework that positions post-conflict governance as the central question while excluding international humanitarian law, Israeli security rationale, and alternative political frameworks. Under CBC's Journalistic Standards and Practices, the broadcast falls short of the core principles of balance and impartiality: balance requires that "a wide range of perspectives" be represented, and impartiality requires that the broadcaster not appear to favor one side in a contested political dispute. The Broadcasting Act, Section 3(1)(l), requires that CBC "provide a reasonable opportunity for the public to be exposed to the expression of differing views on matters of public concern" — a standard this broadcast does not meet, as differing views on the military campaign, its legality, and its justification are entirely absent. The broadcast's analytical content is not factually inaccurate in its core claims, and the guest's condemnation of Hamas's October 7 actions is unequivocal, which partially mitigates the one-sidedness. However, the structural decision to present one expert's political analysis — including contested characterizations of Israeli policy as "colonization" — without challenge or counterpoint represents a meaningful departure from CBC's mandate to serve all Canadians with fair, balanced, and impartial journalism. A broadcast of this quality on a topic of this sensitivity and complexity should have included at minimum one additional expert representing an Israeli, legal, or humanitarian perspective.



CHAPTER 3 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Preliminary Note

This broadcast concerns the Israel-Gaza conflict, an international topic. Its connection to Canadian domestic party politics is indirect but real: Canadian parties have taken distinct positions on the conflict, on ceasefire calls, on Israel-Palestine policy, and on the two-state solution. The analysis below assesses how the broadcast's framing aligns with or disadvantages each party's stated positions as of October 2023.

Party Bias Table

Party	Score (-5 to +5)	Evidence
NDP	+2	NDP called for an immediate ceasefire in October 2023; the broadcast's central framing (ceasefire advocacy, criticism of Israeli settlement policy, Palestinian statehood) aligns closely with NDP positions. Quote: "you are calling for a ceasefire and that is a conversation that seems to be growing around the world right now" — the anchor presents ceasefire advocacy as a growing mainstream position, validating NDP's stance.
Green Party	+2	GPC similarly called for ceasefire and has historically supported Palestinian statehood and criticized Israeli settlement policy. The broadcast's framing of settlements as "colonization" aligns with GPC language. Quote: "Israel from continuing to settle and to colonize occupied Palestinian territories" — this characterization aligns with GPC's stated positions.
Liberal Party	+1	The Liberal government under Trudeau initially supported Israel's right to self-defense while calling for humanitarian pauses rather than a full ceasefire. The broadcast's reference to Biden's two-state solution revival — "the US President Joe Biden is now talking about a serious effort to relaunch a political process leading to a two-state solution" — aligns with Liberal foreign policy positioning, though the broadcast's stronger ceasefire framing goes somewhat beyond Liberal government positions at the time.
Bloc Québécois	+1	BQ supported a ceasefire and has historically been sympathetic to Palestinian statehood. The broadcast's framing partially aligns with BQ positions, though BQ's specific Quebec-nationalist perspective on international affairs is not engaged. The general pro-ceasefire, pro-Palestinian-statehood framing provides modest alignment.
Conservative Party	-2	The CPC under Pierre Poilievre strongly supported Israel's right to self-defense and opposed calls for ceasefire in October 2023. The broadcast's framing — ceasefire advocacy, criticism of Israeli settlement policy as "colonization," absence of Israeli security rationale — is structurally contrary to CPC positions. Quote: "the 17 16-year-old Israeli blockade of Gaza" — presenting the blockade as a 16-year injustice without security context contradicts CPC's framing of Israeli security measures as legitimate responses to terrorism.
People's Party	-2	PPC under Maxime Bernier expressed strong support for Israel and opposition to what it characterized as anti-Israel bias in media. The broadcast's single-source Palestinian expert format, absence of Israeli perspective, and use of "colonize" language would be characterized by PPC as exemplifying the media bias they critique. Quote: "Israel from continuing to settle and to colonize occupied Palestinian territories" — this language is directly contrary to PPC's framing of Israeli-Palestinian issues.



Political Bias Summary

Most favored parties: NDP (+2) and Green Party (+2) — tied

Most disadvantaged parties: Conservative Party (-2) and People's Party (-2) — tied

Average deviation from 0 (absolute values): $(2 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 2) \div 6 = 1.67$

Left-Right Tendency Calculation:

Using assigned positions: NDP=2.0, GPC=2.5, LPC=4.5, BQ=5.0, CPC=7.5, PPC=9.0

Converting scores to weights (adding 5 to normalize from 0–10 scale):

- NDP: score +2 → weight 7; position 2.0
- GPC: score +2 → weight 7; position 2.5
- LPC: score +1 → weight 6; position 4.5
- BQ: score +1 → weight 6; position 5.0
- CPC: score -2 → weight 3; position 7.5
- PPC: score -2 → weight 3; position 9.0

Weighted average position: $(7 \times 2.0 + 7 \times 2.5 + 6 \times 4.5 + 6 \times 5.0 + 3 \times 7.5 + 3 \times 9.0) \div (7 + 7 + 6 + 6 + 3 + 3)$

$= (14.0 + 17.5 + 27.0 + 30.0 + 22.5 + 27.0) \div 32$

$= 138.0 \div 32$

$= 4.31$

Overall political leaning: Centre-left (4.31 on a 1–10 scale where 1=far left, 10=far right)

This places the broadcast's implicit political alignment between the Liberal Party (4.5) and the NDP (2.0), consistent with a centre-left orientation that supports ceasefire advocacy, Palestinian statehood, and a critical view of Israeli settlement policy — positions that align more closely with NDP, GPC, and to a lesser extent Liberal foreign policy positions than with CPC or PPC positions.



CHAPTER 4 — LEGAL CLASSIFICATION

A) CBC Journalistic Standards and Practices (JSP)

1. Accuracy

- Assessment: Partially met
- Finding: The broadcast's core factual claims are not demonstrably inaccurate, but several claims are imprecise or unattributed. The casualty figure of "over 7,000 dead" is not attributed to its source (Hamas-run Gaza Ministry of Health). The claim that "a majority possibly even of them children" is hedged but presented as near-fact without sourcing.
- Quote: "we're talking about over 7,000 dead a majority of the non-combatant a majority possibly even of them children"
- Standard: CBC JSP requires that "we seek out the most authoritative and reliable sources" and that "we attribute information to its source"
- Severity: Moderate

2. Fairness

- Assessment: Not met
- Finding: The broadcast presents one perspective on a deeply contested conflict without representing the perspectives of the other primary party (Israel) or relevant third parties (IHL experts, humanitarian organizations, Palestinian Authority). CBC JSP states: "We contribute to informed debate on issues that matter to Canadians by reflecting a diversity of perspectives."
- Quote: Entire broadcast — absence of Israeli perspective
- Standard: CBC JSP Section on Fairness: "We treat individuals and organizations with openness and respect. We are mindful of the impact our journalism can have on the lives of the people we cover."
- Severity: Significant

3. Balance

- Assessment: Not met
- Finding: CBC JSP requires that "we present a wide range of perspectives" and that "we do not take sides on issues of public policy." The broadcast presents a single analytical perspective on a major public policy issue (ceasefire, Israeli military campaign, Palestinian statehood) without counterpoint.
- Quote: "you are calling for a ceasefire and that is a conversation that seems to be growing around the world right now" — the anchor frames ceasefire advocacy as a growing consensus rather than a contested position
- Standard: CBC JSP Balance requirement
- Severity: Significant

4. Impartiality

- Assessment: Partially met
- Finding: The anchor's repeated affirmations of the guest's framing ("very fair question," "very pertinent question") and the absence of any challenge to the guest's characterization of Israeli policy as "colonization" suggest a degree of editorial alignment with the guest's perspective.
- Quote: "again a very very pertinent question very fair one"
- Standard: CBC JSP: "We are impartial. This means that we do not express our own opinions on matters of controversy."
- Severity: Moderate

5. Independence

- Assessment: Met (no evidence of external influence)
- Finding: No evidence of external editorial pressure or sponsored content. The broadcast appears to reflect editorial choices rather than external mandate.



- Severity: N/A

B) Broadcasting Act, S.C. 1991, c. 11, Section 3(1)

Section 3(1)(l) — Reasonable opportunity for differing views:

- Assessment: Not met
- Finding: Section 3(1)(l) requires that the Canadian broadcasting system "provide a reasonable opportunity for the public to be exposed to the expression of differing views on matters of public concern." A broadcast on the Israel-Gaza conflict that presents only one analytical perspective — without Israeli, legal, or humanitarian counterpoint — does not provide a reasonable opportunity for exposure to differing views on one of the most contested matters of public concern in October 2023.
- Evidence: Entire broadcast structure — single guest, no counterpoint
- Severity: Significant

Section 3(1)(i) — Safeguarding cultural, political, social fabric:

- Assessment: Partially met
- Finding: The broadcast engages with a significant international issue affecting Canadian foreign policy and Canadian communities. However, the one-sided framing may contribute to polarization rather than informed public debate, potentially undermining rather than strengthening the political fabric of informed democratic discourse.
- Severity: Minor

C) CRTC Conditions of Licence

High standard of journalistic ethics:

- Assessment: Partially met
- Finding: The CRTC's conditions of licence for CBC require maintenance of high journalistic ethics standards, including balance and impartiality. The structural imbalance of this broadcast — single expert, no counterpoint, anchor affirmation of contested political characterizations — falls below the high standard required.
- Evidence: "Israel from continuing to to settle and to colonize occupied Palestinian territories" — presented without challenge or qualification
- Severity: Moderate

Overall Regulatory Assessment

This broadcast presents a meaningful but not egregious departure from CBC's regulatory obligations under the JSP, the Broadcasting Act, and CRTC conditions of licence. The most significant regulatory concern is the failure to meet the balance and fairness standards required by CBC JSP and Section 3(1)(l) of the Broadcasting Act: a broadcast of approximately 8–10 minutes on one of the most contested international conflicts of 2023 presents a single analytical perspective without any representation of Israeli, legal, or humanitarian counterpoint. While the broadcast does not contain demonstrably false information and the guest's condemnation of Hamas's October 7 actions is unequivocal, the structural decision to present contested political characterizations — including the description of Israeli settlement policy as "colonization" — without challenge or qualification falls below the standard of impartiality required of Canada's public broadcaster. The anchor's repeated affirmation of the guest's framing compounds this concern by signaling editorial alignment rather than journalistic interrogation. A remedial approach would require either a companion segment featuring Israeli and/or legal perspectives, or a more rigorous moderation approach that challenges the guest's contested characterizations and explicitly acknowledges the existence of differing views.

Source Credibility Check

Source	Funding	Conflicts of Interest	Credibility	Counter-Voice Offered?
Yazid Sayigh (primary guest)	Carnegie Middle East Center (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace — US-based,	Palestinian national identity; history as peace negotiator may create advocacy orientation; Carnegie	High (genuine academic credentials, direct negotiating experience) but with	No



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	privately funded think tank)	receives funding from multiple governments and foundations including Open Society Foundations	identifiable perspective	
"Reports coming out of Israel" (anchor)	Unspecified	N/A	Low (unattributed)	N/A
Gaza casualty figures (implicit: Hamas Ministry of Health)	Hamas governance structure	Direct conflict of interest — Hamas has political incentive to maximize reported civilian casualties	Medium (figures broadly accepted by UN agencies but with methodological caveats)	No
"The Americans, maybe the Kataris" (guest)	Unspecified diplomatic sources	N/A	Low (speculative, unattributed)	N/A
Joe Biden / US administration (referenced)	US government	US foreign policy interests	Medium (official government position, not independent analysis)	No

End of Analysis Report — Version 1.0-cbc

Prepared by: Senior Media Analysis Framework

Date of analysis: Based on broadcast file 20231029



OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual Scores — All 15 Criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Rating
1	EXPERT SELECTION	5	●●●
2	SOURCE SELECTION	6	●●●
3	TIME DISTRIBUTION	7	●●●●
4	SELECTIVE OMISSION	7	●●●●
5	NUMERICAL MANIPULATION	5	●●●
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	2	●
7	TIMING & PLACEMENT	3	●●
8	SELECTIVE OUTRAGE	4	●●
9	COMPLETENESS	7	●●●●
10	FRAMING	5	●●●
11	WORD CHOICE & TERMINOLOGY	4	●●
12	MODERATION BEHAVIOR	4	●●
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	5	●●●
14	FALSE BALANCE	3	●●
15	AGENDA-SETTING	6	●●●

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

5.1/10

Significant imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

4.5/10

Significant imbalance

OVERALL SCORE

4.8/10

Significant imbalance

Average of Hardfacts and Softfacts



KEY — Score Definitions

Individual Scores per Criterion (0–10)

0	No finding	No relevant anomaly detected.
1–2	Weak finding	Minor anomaly without substantial impact on balance.
3–4	Slight to moderate finding	Recognizable tendency; low to moderate impact relevance.
5	Moderate finding with impact	Relevant imbalance affecting the audience's opinion-forming potential.
6	Significant finding (threshold)	Scores of 6 and above are classified as 'significant findings.'
7	Significant finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with distinct impact relevance.
8–9	Severe finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple documented individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic, pervasive imbalance in this criterion.

Aggregated Deviation Index — Interpretation Ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Unremarkable	No significant patterns detected; broadcast meets the impartiality standard.
2.6 – 4.0	Slight imbalance	Isolated anomalies; statistically visible but within tolerance range.
4.1 – 6.0	Significant imbalance	Multiple significant findings; relevant impairment of perspective diversity.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the impartiality standard. High degree of deviation	Pronounced, cross-broadcast patterns; high impact relevance.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high bias degree	Maximum severity across nearly all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-Political Bias (-5 to +5)

-5 to -3	Strongly disadvantaged	Party is significantly underrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.
-2 to -1	Slightly disadvantaged	Recognizable but minor disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No detectable favoritism or disadvantage.
+1 to +2	Slightly favored	Recognizable but minor favoritism.
+3 to +5	Strongly favored	Party is significantly overrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.

Legal and Methodological Notes



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No factual determination

The results presented do not constitute factual determinations about individual persons, editorial teams, or broadcasts. They are the product of a standardized operationalization, not a finding of individual responsibility.

No legal judgment

The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment under Broadcasting Act s. 3(1)(l). The determination of whether a specific broadcast violates legal requirements is exclusively the responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular CRTC).

No proof of causation

Statistical correlations are not to be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intent. Deviation values may be influenced by topic selection, news environment, political controversy, or format logic.

No judgment of intent

The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means a significant imbalance was detected — not that the editorial team intended it. The methodology makes no claims about motives or strategic objectives.

Heuristic comparison tool

The index serves comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not precise metric measurement of individual segments. Threshold values serve heuristic orientation, not sharp legal qualification.



APPENDIX: NATIONAL BROADCASTING LAW

Legal Basis Canada — CBC/Radio-Canada

Law

Broadcasting Act (S.C. 1991, c. 11)

Relevant Sections

- Section 3(1)(d): The Canadian broadcasting system should safeguard, enrich and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada.
- Section 3(1)(l): The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, as the national public broadcaster, should provide radio and television services incorporating a wide range of programming that informs, enlightens and entertains; be predominantly and distinctively Canadian; reflect Canada and its regions to national and regional audiences; actively contribute to the flow and exchange of cultural expression; be in English and in French; contribute to shared national consciousness and identity.
- Section 3(1)(m): The programming provided by the Corporation should be made available throughout Canada by the most appropriate and efficient means.

CBC Journalistic Standards and Practices (JSP)

6 Core Principles:

1. **Accuracy:** Facts correct and verified
2. **Fairness:** Fair treatment of all parties
3. **Balance:** Balanced representation of controversial topics
4. **Impartiality:** Impartial reporting
5. **Integrity:** Journalistic integrity
6. **Independence:** Editorial independence

Online Legislation

- C-11 (Online Streaming Act): Streaming regulation
- C-18 (Online News Act): News compensation

Regulatory Authority

- CRTC (Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission): Regulation, licensing
- CBC Ombudsman: Internal complaints body (not independent, no sanctioning authority)

Special Note

Canada has no independent external regulator comparable to Switzerland's UBI. The CBC Ombudsman is an internal body. CBC left the CBSC (Canadian Broadcast Standards Council) in 2009.

Complaints Process

1. CBC Ombudsman (internal)
2. CRTC (licensing conditions)



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC REFERENCES

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Because whoever understands framing sees the world more clearly. Hears news differently. Conducts conversations more confidently. And no longer so easily accepts a frame chosen by someone else.



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