



MTVA DETAILED ANALYSIS

2026-02-13_kerdesek-oraja

Programme: MTVA-Sendung (M1/Kossuth Rádió) | 2026-02-13 | Analysed: 2026-05-24 22:49

Version 3.0-detail | Universal 3.0-detail | Konverter 3.4 (2026-05-20) | Mércé: Mttv. §83

TOTAL SCORE

6.6/10

Serious deviation from the balance requirement. High degree of deviation

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly biased/manipulative

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

The Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) classifies parties on a left-right scale based on a survey of 609 political scientists (0 = far left, 10 = far right). We apply the Pew Research Center (2025) thresholds: <4.5 = Left, 4.5–5.5 = Centre, >5.5 = Right. This enables objective classification of perceived party-political bias.

Party	DK	MSZP	Momentum	LMP	KDNP	Fidesz	Mi Hazánk
CHES	1.69	2.31	3.15	3.46	6.92	7.77	9.31
Spectrum	Left	Left	Left	Left	Right	Right	Right

The overall tendency appears on a 0–10 scale (0 = strongly favouring the left, 5 = balanced, 10 = strongly favouring the right). The calculation is based on the difference between the average advantage of left-wing and right-wing parties (grouped according to CHES 2024).

TENDENCY (L – R)

5.5 / 10

Balanced

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 is not included in the total score.



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Current government: Fidesz-KDNP has governed without interruption since 2010, currently holding a two-thirds parliamentary majority (135 seats in the 199-member National Assembly). Prime Minister Viktor Orbán leads the cabinet.

Main opposition forces: TISZA (Magyar Péter, second strongest party with 29.6% in the 2024 EP elections), DK, Momentum, Jobbik, LMP, MSZP (the latter parties ran under the United Opposition framework in 2022), and Mi Hazánk (6 seats, far right).

Party	CHES left-right	Seats (2022)	Government/Opposition	Base position
MSZP	3,00	(Unit. Opp.)	Opposition	Social democratic, left
MKKP	3,50	0	Outside parliament	Satirical-libertarian, left
LMP	3,79	(Unit. Opp.)	Opposition	Green-progressive, left
Momentum	4,17	(Unit. Opp.)	Opposition	Centre-left, pro-EU
DK	4,28	(Unit. Opp.)	Opposition	Centre-left, strongly pro-EU
TISZA	6,17	— (new 2024)	Opposition (strongest)	Centre-right, anti-corruption, pro-EU
Jobbik	6,47	(Unit. Opp.)	Opposition	Centre-right (moderated)
Fidesz-KDNP	8,61	135	Government (2/3)	Far right, authoritarian-nationalist
Mi Hazánk	9,29	6	Opposition	Far right, irredentist

Ahead of the parliamentary election on 12 April, the main fault line runs between Fidesz-KDNP and TISZA: the governing party is building a sovereignty narrative against the EU, while TISZA advocates the rule of law and a pro-European course. Due to the peculiarities of the electoral system (predominance of single-member constituencies), a situation may arise in which the party that comes first on the list does not obtain a parliamentary majority — this could foreshadow a constitutional crisis. The campaign is also burdened by a leaked video involving Magyar Péter and speculation surrounding a white powder suggesting drug use.

MTVA (M1, M2, M4, M5, Duna) operates as a de facto government media outlet: the KESMA foundation (approx. 500 media companies since 2018) has consolidated the pro-government press, and the Media Council of NMHH has been staffed exclusively by Fidesz-aligned individuals since 2010. The statutory obligation of public service broadcasters under Section 83 of the Mtv. to provide objective, balanced and diverse information is regularly overridden by structural Fidesz control. Hungary ranks 85th on the Reporters Without Borders (RSF) Press Freedom Index — the worst ranking in the EU.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Image in broadcast vs. party programme position
Fidesz-KDNP	-3	12:30–20:52: The sovereigntist narrative ("patriots", "sovereignty", struggle against EU bureaucracy) is reinforced without criticism. 42:38–43:07: The legitimacy of the 2011 Basic Law framed positively. 29:52–30:13: The 2002 and 2006 Fidesz defeats presented as "normal", the institutional dismantling after 2010 not addressed. Party programme: sovereignty, anti-EU stance — partially correct, but uncritically and one-sidedly reinforced
TISZA	-4	01:01–01:06: Magyar Péter as "president of Tisza" — not identified as an MEP. 17:13–20:10: TISZA "reinforces the globalist line", "is indebted to Weber's people" — the government side's narrative adopted without criticism. 34:26–34:38: Magyar Péter's ATV interview selectively quoted (rule-of-law remark), TISZA's anti-corruption and rule-of-law programme not presented. Party programme: pro-EU, anti-corruption, rule of law — actively distorted, placed within the government side's interpretive framework
DK	0	Not featured with substantive content. Single reference (46:55): mentioned as a potential coalition partner. Party programme: not discussed
Momentum	0	Not featured. Party programme: not discussed
Jobbik	0	Not featured. Party programme: not discussed
Mi Hazánk	+1	31:24–33:52: Discussed in a possible "kingmaker" role, in a neutral-to-mildly positive tone. Its far-right character not addressed. Party programme: partially touched upon, without distortion, but incompletely
LMP	0	Not featured. Party programme: not discussed
MSZP	0	Not featured. Party programme: not discussed

Party bias summary

- Most accurate portrayal: Mi Hazánk (score: +1) — neutral mention, though superficial
- Strongest distortion: TISZA (score: -4) — the party's programme positions are replaced by the government side's narrative
- Average deviation from 0: 1.0
- Conclusion: The broadcast conveys the Fidesz-KDNP sovereignty narrative without criticism, while confining TISZA to the "globalist" and "indebted" frame. The other opposition parties are completely invisible, which in itself distorts the presentation of the political spectrum. Although the guest professor endeavours to formulate his views in a legally balanced manner, the host's questions consistently reinforce the government side's interpretive framework.

Left-right overall tendency

TENDENCY SCORE: -2.8

CLASSIFICATION: Favouring the right

Justification: The thematic framework of the broadcast (sovereignty vs. globalism, the threat of EU bureaucracy, legitimisation of the 2011 Basic Law) consistently reflects the interpretive horizon of Fidesz-KDNP. The programme positions of TISZA and the opposition either appear in distorted form or are entirely absent. The host's questions



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regularly reinforce the government side's narrative, while the guest's legal analyses are partially more balanced — this moderates but does not eliminate the right-wing bias.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST DATA AND TOPIC FRAMES

Broadcast data

- Title: Kérdések Órája
- Date: 2026 (in the broadcast: "most meg 26 van" — 06:05; exact date not identifiable from the file name)
- Estimated length: approx. 51 minutes (estimate based on transcript)
- Host: Csuha Ildikó
- Invited guest:

Person	Function	Party/Affiliation	Political spectrum
Hak Péter	Professor of criminal procedure law, LTIJK	Independent (but see: analysis)	Centre-right conservative value system, some positions coincide with the Fidesz narrative
Csuha Ildikó	Host, MTVA	State/pro-government media	Pro-government institutional framework

Main topic

The legal and political consequences of a leaked video depicting Magyar Péter during an election campaign, in the broader context of the stakes of the 2026 parliamentary election, the peculiarities of the electoral system and a possible constitutional crisis.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Facts — quantifiable and scientifically grounded

Hard facts — 9 measurable and scientifically verifiable techniques

1. EXPERT SELECTION

7/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Total score: 7/10

Definition: Who speaks as an expert?

Expert 1: Hak Péter, professor of criminal procedure law, LTIJK

Timestamp: 00:17

Statement: "Hak Péter, professor of criminal procedure law at LTIJK"

Classification: Criminal procedure law specialist; in the broadcast he also comments on constitutional law, political science and geopolitical questions — these are not his primary area of expertise.

Missing counter-opinion: Independent constitutional lawyer, political scientist, EU law expert

Source deep analysis:

(a) FUNDING: LTIJK (Ludovika — predecessor or affiliated institution of the National University of Public Service) is a state-funded higher education institution. State funding creates a structural conflict of interest on topics that concern government policy.

(b) MANDATE: The criminal procedure law specialisation is compatible with legal analysis of the video case, but not compatible with neutral assessment of constitutional crisis scenarios, geopolitical analyses or electoral system evaluations.

Dimension	Score	Justification
D1 Conflict of interest	-1	State-funded institution; structural conflict of interest on topics concerning government policy
D2 Personal risk	0	No clear personal risk or gain identifiable
D3 Professional competence	+1	Competent in criminal procedure law; not a primary authority in constitutional law, political science and geopolitics
D4 Opinion consistency	0	Previous statements not verifiable on the basis of the broadcast
D5 Emotional	+1	Mostly works with legal arguments, though some geopolitical claims lack a data basis



vs. data-based		
D6 Source level	0	Secondary source (legal interpretation, not primary data)
TOTAL	+1	SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE: The professor's criminal law analyses are professional, but his constitutional and geopolitical claims (e.g. 42:38–43:07: legitimisation of the 2011 Basic Law; 14:05–16:51: the "existential interest" of EU bureaucracy) coincide with the Fidesz narrative and are communicated within a neutral expert framework.

Missing expert groups:

- Independent constitutional lawyer (e.g. from the Legal Studies Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
- Political scientist (e.g. Political Capital, Republikon Institute)
- EU law expert

Summary (matrix result):

Expert	Source traffic light	Note
Hak Péter	YELLOW (+1)	Competent in criminal law; constitutional and geopolitical claims do not come from his primary area of expertise; state funding creates a structural conflict of interest



2. SOURCE SELECTION							7/10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Claims without a primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Total score: 7/10

Definition: What sources are cited? Are they varied and independent?

Source 1: Politico (anonymous)

Timestamp: 12:51–13:12

Statement: "yesterday, I don't know if you saw it, professor, it appeared on Politico that the Advocate General of the European Court of Justice — they wrote this information without a name"

- (a) **Funding and operator:** Politico Europe is an independent media outlet, but the referenced information comes from an anonymous source.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** In the case of an anonymous source, the information cannot be verified; the host treats it as fact.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** An official statement from the European Commission or the European Court of Justice is not mentioned.

Rumour check (penalty points):

Rumour 1:

Timestamp: 12:51–13:12

Claim: "the Advocate General of the European Court of Justice — they wrote this information without a name — spoke about the possibility that even those 10.2 billion would not be transferred"

Signal word: "they wrote without a name"

Primary source present: NO — penalty point (+1)

Source 2: Török Gábor political scientist (indirect quote)

Timestamp: 11:18–11:26

Statement: "I would like to quote Török Gábor, who recently posted on his analyst page"

- (a) **Funding:** Independent political scientist, but the reference is indirect (not a direct quote, not verifiable).
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** Not identifiable.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** Assessments by other political scientists are not mentioned.

Source 3: Minister Gulyás Gergely (indirect quote)

Timestamp: 23:23–23:28

Statement: "I quoted exactly this from Minister Gulyás Gergely at the government briefing"

- (a) **Funding:** Government actor — structural conflict of interest during the election campaign.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** Clear: the minister represents the campaign interests of the governing party.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** A direct statement by Magyar Péter is not mentioned, only the minister's interpretation.

Summary: The broadcast's sources are narrow, partly anonymous and structurally one-sided; government-side sources appear without criticism, while opposition claims appear indirectly and in distorted form.



3. TIME ALLOCATION									6/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 6/10

Definition: Distribution of speaking time among different positions.

Estimated speaking time:

- Professor Hak Péter: approx. 32 minutes (63%)
- Host Csuha Ildikó: approx. 19 minutes (37%)
- Opposition voice (direct): 0 minutes (0%)
- Government-side voice (direct): 0 minutes (0%)

Summary: Formally, only a single guest appears, which is not objectionable in itself. The problem is that the host's questions consistently reinforce the Fidesz narrative, while no opposition voice is heard at all — neither as a direct guest nor as a cited source. Alongside the professor's 63% speaking share, the host's 37% share is unusually high, and the directed nature of the questions distorts this further.



4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

8/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Total score: 8/10

Definition: What is not presented, even though it would be relevant?

Omission 1:

Context: The actual legal reasons for the withholding of EU funds (rule-of-law conditionality, Article 7 procedure, judgments of the European Court of Justice) are entirely absent.

Relevant timestamp: 12:37–14:05

Effect: The withholding appears exclusively as a political motivation ("they want to avoid helping the Orbán government"), while the rule-of-law violations as the actual cause are not mentioned — this reinforces the Fidesz narrative.

Omission 2:

Context: The complete legal resolution of the Borkai video case and the establishment of liability are not mentioned, even though the professor cites it as a precedent.

Relevant timestamp: 03:06–03:34

Effect: The precedent is misleading: in the Borkai case the court established liability, but not against the person who leaked the material, but against other actors — this analogy distorts the assessment of the current case.

Omission 3:

Context: The circumstances of the adoption of the 2011 Basic Law (opposition boycott, absence of public debate, exclusive Fidesz control of the constituent power) are not mentioned, even though the professor discusses the legitimacy debate.

Relevant timestamp: 42:38–46:05

Effect: The legitimacy of the 2011 Basic Law framed positively, with the critical circumstances suppressed.

Summary: The omissions consistently distort the picture presented by the broadcast in a direction favourable to Fidesz-KDNP; the rule-of-law reasons for the withholding of EU funds, the circumstances of the adoption of the Basic Law and TISZA's programme positions are systematically absent.

Missing voices

- Independent electoral lawyer: Would have contributed to an objective analysis of the proportionality problems of the electoral system
- TISZA representative or spokesperson: Would have contributed to a direct presentation of the party's programme positions
- EU law expert: Would have contributed to an objective presentation of the legal basis for withholding EU funds
- Independent expert in media law: Would have contributed to an analysis of the media ethics and press law dimensions of the leak
- Representative of a civil organisation (e.g. Helsinki Committee, Transparency International): Would have contributed to an independent assessment of the rule-of-law situation
- Pollster: Would have contributed to a data-based analysis of voter motivations
- Opposition constitutional lawyer: Would have contributed to an alternative legal assessment of constitutional crisis scenarios



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- Journalism ethics expert: Would have contributed to an assessment of the media ethics handling of the leaked video



5. NUMBER MANIPULATION									4/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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

Total score: 4/10

Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 29:21

Number: "even 48, 47, 48 percent is enough" (for a two-thirds mandate)

Dimensions: (a) absolute value — given; (b) ratio — partially; (c) trend — missing

Missing context: It is not mentioned that Fidesz also obtained a two-thirds mandate in 2010 and 2014 with a vote share of 45–53% — this would be indispensable for illustrating the distorting effect of the electoral system.

Effect: The number is correct in itself, but the absence of context conceals the structural distortion of the system.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 37:16–37:33

Number: "80% of voters voted against the previous government and the previous era" (2010)

Dimensions: (a) absolute value — not given; (b) ratio — given; (c) trend — missing

Missing context: The source of the 80% claim is not cited; the actual 2010 vote shares (Fidesz 52.7%, LMP 7.5%, Jobbik 16.7%) are not mentioned. The methodology of the calculation is debatable.

Effect: Reinforces the legitimacy of the 2010 Fidesz victory, without the actual data.

Summary: The numbers are not false in themselves, but the consistent absence of context paints a picture favourable to Fidesz-KDNP regarding the functioning of the electoral system and the legitimacy of the 2010 victory.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION						6/10			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 6/10

Definition: Discrediting through association with negative groups/ideas.

Association 1:

Timestamp: 17:13–17:26

Quote: "if Magyar Péter wins, or rather TISZA, then that will not reinforce the sovereigntist line, but let's say, the globalist line?"

Technique: The term "globalist" carries strongly negative connotations in Fidesz communication; the host identifies TISZA with this frame.

Effect: TISZA's pro-EU position is framed as "globalist indebtedness", which reduces the party's credibility among Fidesz-sympathising viewers.

Association 2:

Timestamp: 17:35–17:49

Quote: "indebted, as the governing parties say, indebted to Weber's people and Ursula von der Leyen's people, not least because the European Parliament does not waive his immunity"

Technique: The term "indebted" is taken from the government side's narrative, and the professor partially confirms it ("it may well be so").

Effect: Magyar Péter and TISZA appear as servants of foreign interests.

Association 3:

Timestamp: 22:00

Quote: "whether at the Lázár briefing, at other rallies, or at street petition drives"

Technique: Only Fidesz events are mentioned as examples of agitation, but the context suggests both sides are blamed — this appears formally balanced, but the specific example is one-sided.

Effect: The agitation at Fidesz events appears as a fact, but similar phenomena at opposition events are not mentioned.

Summary: The "globalist" and "indebted" framing is taken from the Fidesz communication vocabulary and is incorporated into the broadcast's narrative without criticism; this serves as a tool for discrediting TISZA.



7. TIMING							7/10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 7/10

Definition: Strategic placement of information (beginning/middle/end).

Finding 1:

Position: 00:49–01:34 (beginning)

Content: "for days, many people have been preoccupied with the video" — the leaked video is introduced immediately as the opening of the broadcast, before any legal or political context appears.

Timing effect: Immediately directs the viewer's attention to the scandal involving Magyar Péter; this sets the frame for the entire broadcast and places TISZA in a defensive position.

Finding 2:

Position: 07:18–07:27 (early stage)

Content: "We saw a white powder here, which was placed on that bedside table next to the bed"

Timing effect: The early and prominent introduction of the white powder suggesting drug use maximises the negative association with Magyar Péter that remains in the viewer's memory, before the legal context (presumption of innocence, unproven nature) appears.

Finding 3:

Position: 49:04–51:23 (end)

Content: The question of term limits for the prime minister, discussed briefly at the end of the broadcast.

Timing effect: The only topic that is potentially critical of Fidesz-KDNP (Viktor Orbán's long tenure in government) is placed at the very end of the broadcast, where the viewer's attention has already diminished.

Summary: The structure of the broadcast deliberately builds on the scandal involving Magyar Péter in the opening, and pushes topics potentially critical of Fidesz-KDNP to the end — this thematic timing reinforces the government side's narrative.



8. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE									5/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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

Total score: 5/10

Definition: Outrage at certain positions, but not at similar ones from others.

Methodological principle: Before each assessment, the triggering event must be documented. A reaction can only be classified as selective if a similar triggering event from another position did not elicit an analogous reaction.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 27:38–28:10

Triggering event: Statement by Fleg Zoltán (TISZA-aligned) about "blackmailing" the President of the Republic

Reaction: "he essentially made a threatening statement" — both the professor and the host condemn it firmly.

Comparison: Similar threatening rhetoric from the Fidesz-KDNP side (e.g. "the homeland cannot be in opposition", 30:10) — Reaction: "This was the rhetoric" — discussed in a neutral, non-condemnatory tone.

Asymmetry: Confirmed — opposition threatening rhetoric framed as a "threat", government-side similar rhetoric relativised as "rhetoric".

Degree of outrage: 3/5

Selectivity: 3/5

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 39:43–40:03

Triggering event: The "militant rule of law" theory of constitutional lawyers Sajó András and Vörös Imre

Reaction: "I think they are fundamentally wrong about this" — firmly rejected, characterised as "irresponsibility".

Comparison: The adoption of the 2011 Basic Law alongside an opposition boycott — Reaction: neutral, considered legitimate (45:13–46:05).

Asymmetry: Confirmed — the position of opposition constitutional lawyers framed as "irresponsibility", while Fidesz-KDNP's similarly one-sided constitution-making is considered legitimate.

Degree of outrage: 2/5

Selectivity: 3/5

Summary: Selective outrage is of moderate intensity but consistent direction: statements by opposition actors receive more emphatic condemnation than similar manifestations from the government side.



9. SELECTIVE OMISSION — OVERALL PICTURE								8/10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 8/10

Definition: How complete is the broadcast's thematic picture?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 12:37–14:05

Missing viewpoint/fact: The rule-of-law reasons for withholding EU funds (Article 7 procedure, judgments of the European Court of Justice, rule-of-law conditionality)

Relevance: The broadcast discusses the withholding of EU funds exclusively as a political motivation; without presenting the actual legal background, the viewer receives a misleading picture.

Effect: The Fidesz-KDNP narrative of "Brussels is exerting political pressure" is reinforced, while the rule-of-law violations as the actual cause remain invisible.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 17:13–20:10

Missing viewpoint/fact: TISZA's programme positions (anti-corruption, rule of law, healthcare, education)

Relevance: The broadcast discusses TISZA exclusively within the "globalist" and "indebted" frame; the party's actual programme is not mentioned.

Effect: The viewer receives no information about TISZA's actual political positions, only the government side's interpretation.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 42:38–46:05

Missing viewpoint/fact: The circumstances of the adoption of the 2011 Basic Law (opposition boycott, absence of public debate, exclusive Fidesz control of the constituent power)

Relevance: The professor discusses the legitimacy debate, but the critical circumstances of the 2011 process are not mentioned.

Effect: The legitimacy of the 2011 Basic Law framed positively, with the critical circumstances suppressed.

Summary: The broadcast's thematic picture is systematically incomplete: narratives favourable to Fidesz-KDNP are reinforced, while critical context is consistently absent.

End of facts — Beginning of opinions

Opinions — debatable, not purely quantifiable

The examined broadcast of the 2026 Hungarian parliamentary election can be considered one of the most significant political turning points since the democratic transition: after 16 years of Fidesz-KDNP governance, TISZA is emerging as a serious challenger. The controversy surrounding the leaked video is one of the sharpest episodes of the campaign, with legal, ethical and political dimensions all being relevant. The EU–Hungary relationship, the sovereignty debate and the proportionality questions of the electoral system structurally determine political public discourse. The outcome of the election — particularly the question of a two-thirds majority — also influences the future of the constitutional order.



Proportion of viewpoints covered

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

- [A] Legal assessment of the production and distribution of the leaked video (criminal law elements)
- [B] The political context of the video: who benefits from the leak, and what precedents exist
- [C] Magyar Péter's and TISZA's programme positions, particularly regarding EU membership and the rule of law
- [D] The impact of Fidesz-KDNP's electoral system modifications on proportionality
- [E] The factual background of the EU–Hungary financial dispute (reasons for withheld funds)
- [F] Identifiable sources of agitation in the election campaign on both sides
- [G] The constitutional role and room for manoeuvre of the President of the Republic in the case of a mandate to form a government
- [H] The far-right programme context of Mi Hazánk's possible coalition role
- [I] Assessment of the electoral system by independent election observers and civil organisations
- [J] Comparative European examples of post-election constitutional crisis management

[A] DISCUSSED

Timestamp: 01:42–03:52 — Quote: "It is beyond dispute that the production of this video, and subsequently, if it is published, its publication, can only be possible through criminal means" — Assessment: The criminal law elements are discussed in detail; this is the broadcast's strongest professional content.

[B] INDICATED

Timestamp: 03:06–04:33 — Quote: "it can be assumed from the manner of publication that information is being drip-fed gradually" — Assessment: The political context is touched upon, but the investigation of the possible sources of the leak is one-sided (intelligence service allusion, but Fidesz involvement appears only as Magyar Péter's claim).

[C] OMITTED

Timestamp: 17:13–20:10 — Quote: "if Magyar Péter wins, or rather TISZA, then that will not reinforce the sovereignist line, but let's say, the globalist line?" — Assessment: TISZA's programme positions are not presented; instead, the government side's "globalist" framing prevails.

[D] INDICATED

Timestamp: 34:01–34:18 — Quote: "the ground was very favourable to the government, it was possible to interfere with the electoral system in the design of the parliamentary constituencies" — Assessment: Mentioned, but immediately relativised with Magyar Péter's own statement.

[E] OMITTED

Timestamp: 12:37–13:31 — Quote: "the reason they are withholding funds is that they want to avoid possibly helping the Orbán government before the elections" — Assessment: The actual legal and rule-of-law reasons for withholding EU funds (rule-of-law conditionality, Article 7 procedure) are not mentioned; the withholding is framed as a political motivation.

[F] INDICATED

Timestamp: 21:15–23:41 — Quote: "both actors are essentially interested in cultivating agitation" — Assessment: Formally mentions both sides, but the specific examples (Lázár rallies) are one-sided; a detailed account of the agitation in the Fidesz campaign is absent.

[G] DISCUSSED

Timestamp: 27:00–32:21 — Quote: "under the current constitution, forming a government requires a majority of all members of parliament, so one hundred votes are needed" — Assessment: Discussed in detail and professionally.

[H] OMITTED



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Timestamp: 31:24–33:52 — Quote: "it is more likely that they could be external supporters of Fidesz" —
Assessment: Mi Hazánk's far-right programme, irredentism and anti-democratic positions are not mentioned.

[I] OMITTED

No timestamp — Assessment: The assessment of independent election observers (OSCE/ODIHR, Helsinki Committee) regarding the electoral system is entirely absent.

[J] INDICATED

Timestamp: 47:38–49:03 — Quote: "in 1982, the democracy replacing the Franco regime was threatened by a coup... King Juan Carlos gave a television address" — Assessment: Comparative examples appear, but selectively and for the purpose of dramatising the crisis scenario.

Completeness score: 4/10

Justification: The broadcast discusses criminal law and constitutional questions in detail, but TISZA's programme positions, the actual reasons for withholding EU funds, the assessment of independent election observers and Mi Hazánk's far-right character are entirely absent. The thematic frame consistently reflects the interpretive horizon of Fidesz-KDNP.



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. NARRATIVE FRAME

8/10

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10

Total score: 8/10

Definition: How does the broadcast frame the fundamental topic?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 12:07–14:05

Quote: "the current Hungarian election does not merely decide who will govern from 2026 for four years... but it has geopolitical significance... the European Commission is almost intensively participating in the campaign"

Manipulation: Placing the election in a "sovereignty vs. globalism" frame — this is the Fidesz-KDNP campaign message, not a neutral analytical frame.

Why it is problematic: The viewer gets the impression that the stake of the election is the preservation of sovereignty against the EU, rather than internal democratic and rule-of-law questions.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 14:05–16:51

Quote: "the European bureaucracy, which includes the European Court of Justice, which has an elementary interest... these judges have an existential interest... that there should be no sovereigntist victory"

Manipulation: EU institutions (including the European Court of Justice) framed as a political interest group, not as rule-of-law institutions.

Why it is problematic: This framing undermines the legitimacy of the EU's rule-of-law institutions and reinforces the Fidesz-KDNP "Brussels is against us" narrative.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 36:04–36:19

Quote: "a simple majority TISZA party victory means that voters want a change of government. A qualified two-thirds majority means that voters want a change of system"

Manipulation: This frame predetermines that in the event of a simple majority TISZA victory, the party cannot carry out meaningful changes — this serves the interests of Fidesz-KDNP.

Why it is problematic: The frame does not take into account that the current constitutional order is itself the result of one-sided Fidesz decisions, the modification of which may carry democratic legitimacy.

Summary: The broadcast's framing consistently reflects the Fidesz-KDNP "sovereignty vs. globalism" narrative; EU institutions appear as a political interest group, and TISZA appears as a servant of foreign interests.



11. LANGUAGE AND CONCEPTS							7/10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 7/10

Definition: What language does the broadcast use? What connotations does it create?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 17:13

Quote: "will reinforce the globalist line"

Manipulation: The term "globalist" carries strongly negative connotations in Fidesz communication; neutral alternatives: "pro-EU" or "federalist".

Why it is problematic: The host uses the Fidesz vocabulary as a neutral question, which predetermines the frame.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 14:22–14:30

Quote: "those gathered in the patriot faction"

Manipulation: The term "patriot" has positive connotations; it is taken uncritically from the self-definition of sovereignist parties (including Le Pen, AfD, Fidesz).

Why it is problematic: Neutral alternative: "sovereignist" or "Eurosceptic" — the use of "patriot" carries an implicit value judgement.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 07:18–07:27

Quote: "We saw a white powder here, which was placed on that bedside table next to the bed. Yes, that is the most critical point, the white powder."

Manipulation: The repeated emphasis on the term "white powder" implies drug use, even though the content of the video is not public and drug use has not been proven.

Why it is problematic: It violates the presumption of innocence; the "white powder = drug" association becomes fixed in the viewer's mind without proof.

Summary: The broadcast's language consistently reflects the Fidesz-KDNP communication vocabulary; the terms "globalist", "patriot" and "white powder" carry deliberate connotational loading.



12. MODERATOR BEHAVIOUR							7/10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 7/10

Definition: Asymmetries in questioning, interruptions, expressions of sympathy.

Methodological principle: Before each assessment, the triggering event must be documented. An intervention can only be classified as asymmetric if a similar triggering event with another guest did not elicit an analogous intervention.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 12:49–12:54

Triggering event: The professor speaks in general terms about the withholding of EU funds.

Host's quote: "Excuse me, not just that they are withholding. Yesterday, I don't know if you saw it, professor, it appeared on Politico..."

Comparison: When the professor makes claims favourable to Fidesz-KDNP (e.g. 42:38–43:07: legitimisation of the Basic Law), the host does not interrupt but confirms.

Asymmetry: Confirmed — the host actively intervenes to add information reinforcing the Fidesz narrative, but remains passive when claims favourable to Fidesz-KDNP are made.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 17:27–17:49

Triggering event: The professor formulates cautiously regarding TISZA's "indebtedness" ("I do not wish to take a position on the question of indebtedness").

Host's quote: "Yes, that is so, but I think that even without this, he is a member of the European People's Party group" — bridging the professor's caution, she reinforces the "indebtedness" narrative.

Comparison: A similar assessment of Fidesz-KDNP's EU connections (e.g. former EPP membership) is not mentioned.

Asymmetry: Confirmed — the host actively reinforces the anti-TISZA narrative, while not addressing Fidesz-KDNP's similar connections.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 20:50–20:58

Triggering event: The professor draws a parallel with Trump.

Host's quote: "They actually said this, that the future belongs to Magyar Péter, said Manfred Weber, and the People's Party sent a message to Viktor Orbán: time to go."

Comparison: This is the only point where the host introduces information potentially critical of Fidesz-KDNP — but immediately embeds it in the "indebtedness" narrative.

Asymmetry: Partially confirmed — the critical information appears, but is immediately used to reinforce the Fidesz narrative.

Summary: The host consistently takes an active role in reinforcing the Fidesz-KDNP narrative, while confirming the anti-TISZA framing and bridging the professor's caution.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY							7/10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 7/10

Definition: Questions of different degrees of hardness/softness directed at different persons.

Asymmetry 1:

Questions (indirect) directed at Magyar Péter/TISZA, 17:13: "if Magyar Péter wins, or rather TISZA, then that will not reinforce the sovereigntist line, but let's say, the globalist line?" — hard, negatively connotated

Questions (indirect) directed at Fidesz-KDNP, 29:52: "Fidesz lost elections several times, in 2002 and 2006 as well" — neutral, factual

Comparison: Questions about TISZA are consistently formulated in a negative frame, while those about Fidesz-KDNP are neutral or positive.

Asymmetry 2:

Question (indirect) directed at Magyar Péter, 07:03–07:08: "whoever induced this, or places this video in the public domain, a significant loss of votes?" — examines the political impact of the video to Magyar Péter's detriment

Question (indirect) directed at Fidesz-KDNP: The host does not examine the possible government involvement in the leak; after Magyar Péter's claim ("raises the responsibility of the ruling governing party"), she immediately relativises: "But apparently this cannot be stated yet."

Comparison: The political impact of the video on Magyar Péter is examined in detail; the possible source of the leak is not.

Summary: The questions are consistently formulated in a frame unfavourable to TISZA and Magyar Péter, while critical questions about Fidesz-KDNP are absent or immediately relativised.



14. FALSE BALANCE									5/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 5/10

Definition: Artificial balance despite actual inequality.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 21:15–22:07

Construction: "both actors are essentially interested in cultivating agitation" — formally blames both sides equally for the agitation.

Analysis: The false balance lies in the fact that Fidesz-KDNP has 16 years of governmental power, media concentration and institutional resources, while TISZA is an opposition party founded in 2024 — the two parties are not structurally equal, so the "equal responsibility" framing is misleading.

Summary: Behind the formal balance lies structural inequality: Fidesz-KDNP and TISZA are not equal actors, so the "equal responsibility" narrative conceals the actual power asymmetry.



15. AGENDA-SETTING								8/10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total score: 8/10

Definition: What counts as natural/self-evident? What does not make it onto the agenda?

Finding 1:

Item placed on the agenda: The stake of the election = sovereignty vs. globalism

Timestamp: 12:07–16:51 — Quote: "the current Hungarian election does not merely decide who will govern... but it has geopolitical significance"

Alternative agenda: The stake of the election = rule of law, corruption, healthcare, education, standard of living — these are at the centre of TISZA's programme, but do not appear in the broadcast.

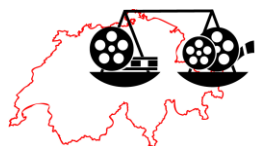
Finding 2:

Item placed on the agenda: The leaked video and the "white powder" as the defining event of the campaign

Timestamp: 00:49–11:09 — Quote: "for days, many people have been preoccupied with the video"

Alternative agenda: The source of the leak, the general problem of dirty tricks in the campaign, the ethical questions of media freedom and politically motivated leaks.

Summary: The broadcast's agenda consistently reflects the Fidesz-KDNP campaign messages: the "sovereignty vs. globalism" frame and the scandal involving Magyar Péter dominate, while rule-of-law, corruption and social issues are entirely absent.



CHAPTER 4 — AGGREGATE ASSESSMENT

Overview of individual scores

No.	Criterion	Type	Score	Main finding (1 sentence)
1	Expert selection	F	7	Single, state-funded expert whose area of expertise does not cover a large part of the broadcast's subject matter
2	Source selection	F	7	Anonymous and pro-government sources without criticism, opposition sources distorted or absent
3	Time allocation	F	6	Opposition voice entirely absent; the host's 37% share distorts through directed questions
4	Omission	F	8	The rule-of-law reasons for withholding EU funds, TISZA's programme and the circumstances of the Basic Law are systematically absent
5	Number manipulation	F	4	The numbers are not false in themselves, but the absence of context reinforces the Fidesz narrative
6	Guilt by association	F	6	The "globalist" and "indebted" framing serves as a tool for discrediting TISZA
7	Timing	F	7	The scandal at the opening of the broadcast, Fidesz-critical topics at the end
8	Selective outrage	F	5	Opposition rhetoric framed as a "threat", government-side similar rhetoric framed as "rhetoric"
9	Completeness	F	8	The broadcast's thematic picture is systematically incomplete in a direction favourable to Fidesz-KDNP
10	Framing	O	8	The "sovereignty vs. globalism" frame reflects the Fidesz campaign message
11	Language	O	7	"Globalist", "patriot", "white powder" — deliberate connotational loading
12	Moderator behaviour	O	7	The host actively reinforces the Fidesz narrative, confirming the anti-TISZA framing
13	Question asymmetry	O	7	Questions about TISZA in a negative frame, questions about Fidesz-KDNP neutral
14	False balance	O	5	Structural inequality behind formal balance
15	Agenda-setting	O	8	The agenda reflects the Fidesz campaign messages; rule-of-law and social issues are absent

Results

- **FACTS SCORE** (average of criteria 1–9): 6.4 / 10
- **OPINIONS SCORE** (average of criteria 10–15): 7.0 / 10
- **TOTAL SCORE** (average of all 15 criteria): 6.6 / 10



Dominant techniques

- 1. Agenda-setting (score 8):** The broadcast consistently applies the "sovereignty vs. globalism" frame, which reflects the Fidesz-KDNP campaign message; rule-of-law, corruption and social issues are entirely absent. This technique determines the thematic frame of the entire broadcast and suggests to the viewer that the stake of the election is the preservation of sovereignty against the EU.
- 2. Omission (score 8):** The rule-of-law reasons for withholding EU funds, TISZA's programme positions and the circumstances of the adoption of the 2011 Basic Law are systematically absent. This selective suppression reinforces the Fidesz-KDNP narrative, while the critical context remains invisible.
- 3. Framing (score 8):** EU institutions appear as a political interest group, TISZA as a servant of foreign interests; the stake of the election is framed as the preservation of sovereignty. This framing conveys the Fidesz-KDNP campaign message in the form of neutral expert analysis.

The broadcast's messages

- 1. MESSAGE (SUBSTANTIVE):** "The stake of the 2026 election is the preservation of Hungary's sovereignty against the EU, and a TISZA victory would strengthen the globalist forces."

Technique: Framing, agenda-setting — Evidence: 12:07–16:51, 17:13–20:10

- 2. MESSAGE (PERSONAL):** "Magyar Péter and TISZA are indebted to foreign interests, and the leaked video raises serious question marks about his person."

Technique: Guilt by association, language, timing — Evidence: 00:49–11:09, 17:35–17:49

- 3. MESSAGE (SOCIETAL):** "The current constitutional order is legitimate, and in the event of a simple majority opposition victory, attempts at a change of system would lead to a constitutional crisis."

Technique: Framing, omission, agenda-setting — Evidence: 36:04–36:19, 42:38–46:05

Manipulation level classification

Justification: The broadcast's total score is 6.6/10, which is on the boundary between "clear one-sidedness" and "systematic one-sidedness". The consistency of the thematic frame, agenda-setting and omissions — all of which reinforce the Fidesz-KDNP narrative — places the broadcast in the category of systematic one-sidedness. The requirement of objective, balanced and diverse information prescribed by Section 83 of the Mttv. is violated at several points: TISZA's programme positions are not presented, the rule-of-law reasons for withholding EU funds are absent, and the host's questions consistently reinforce the government side's narrative.

SUMMARY

The examined broadcast of Kérdések Órája violates the requirement of balanced and objective information prescribed by Section 83 of the Mttv. at several points. The broadcast's thematic frame — the "sovereignty vs. globalism" narrative, the emphasis on TISZA's "globalist indebtedness" and the presentation of EU institutions as a political interest group — consistently reflects the Fidesz-KDNP campaign message. TISZA's programme positions, the rule-of-law reasons for withholding EU funds and the circumstances of the adoption of the 2011 Basic Law are systematically absent, which paints a distorted picture of political reality for the viewer. The host's questions and interventions asymmetrically reinforce the government side's narrative, while opposition positions either appear in distorted form or are entirely absent. All of this violates the requirement of diverse presentation of authoritative opinions prescribed by Section 83(2) of the Mttv.



AGGREGATE ASSESSMENT OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — All 15 criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Classification
1	EXPERT SELECTION	7/10	Clear imbalance
2	SOURCE SELECTION	7/10	Clear imbalance
3	TIME ALLOCATION	6/10	Significant imbalance
4	SELECTIVE OMISSION	8/10	Clear imbalance
5	NUMBER MANIPULATION	4/10	Mild imbalance
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	6/10	Significant imbalance
7	TIMING	7/10	Clear imbalance
8	SELECTIVE OUTRAGE	5/10	Significant imbalance
9	SELECTIVE OMISSION — OVERALL PICTURE	8/10	Clear imbalance
10	NARRATIVE FRAME	8/10	Clear imbalance
11	LANGUAGE AND CONCEPTS	7/10	Clear imbalance
12	MODERATOR BEHAVIOUR	7/10	Clear imbalance
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	7/10	Clear imbalance
14	FALSE BALANCE	5/10	Significant imbalance
15	AGENDA-SETTING	8/10	Clear imbalance

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

6.0/10

Significant imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

7.0/10

Serious deviation from the balance requirement. High degree of deviation

TOTAL SCORE

6.5/10

Serious deviation from the balance requirement. High degree of deviation

Average of hard facts and soft facts



LEGEND — Meaning of scores

Individual scores per criterion (0–10)

0	No finding	No relevant anomaly detectable.
1–2	Weak finding	Mild anomaly without material impact on balance.
3–4	Mild-to-moderate finding	Recognisable tendency; low-to-moderate impact relevance.
5	Moderate finding with impact	Relevant imbalance that influences the audience's opinion-forming potential.
6	Significant finding (threshold)	Scores of 6 or higher qualify as "significant findings".
7	Significant finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with obvious impact relevance.
8–9	Serious finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple individual findings documented for this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic and pervasive imbalance for this criterion.

Aggregate deviation index — Interpretation ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Imperceptible	No material patterns detectable; the programme meets the balance requirement.
2.6 – 4.0	Mild imbalance	Isolated anomalies; statistically visible, but still within the tolerance threshold.
4.1 – 6.0	Significant imbalance	Multiple significant findings; relevant impairment of viewpoint diversity.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the balance requirement. High degree of deviation	Pronounced, cross-programme patterns; high impact relevance.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high degree of bias	Maximum pronouncedness in almost all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-political bias (from -5 to +5)

-5 to -3	Strongly disadvantaged	The party is significantly underrepresented in framing, speaking time or presentation.
-2 to -1	Mildly disadvantaged	Recognisable but mild disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No preferential treatment or disadvantage detectable.
+1 to +2	Mildly advantaged	Recognisable but mild preferential treatment.
+3 to +5	Strongly advantaged	The party is significantly overrepresented in framing, speaking time or presentation.



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL ASSESSMENT (Section 83 of the Mttv.)

Assessment under Section 83 of the Mttv.

Section 83 of the Mttv. requires that news programmes and information programmes provide current, objective and balanced information, and reflect the diversity of opinions.

Violation 1:

Norm: Section 83(2) of the Mttv. — balanced information, diversity of opinions

Facts: TISZA's programme positions are not presented; the party appears exclusively in the "globalist" and "indebted" frame, which reflects the government side's campaign message.

Evidence: 17:13–20:10 — "if Magyar Péter wins, or rather TISZA, then that will not reinforce the sovereignist line, but let's say, the globalist line?"

Assessment: The omission of the programme positions of TISZA as the strongest opposition party and the presentation of the party exclusively within the government side's narrative violates the requirement of diversity of opinions.

Violation 2:

Norm: Section 83(1) of the Mttv. — objective information

Facts: The actual legal reasons for withholding EU funds (rule-of-law conditionality, Article 7 procedure) are not mentioned; the withholding appears exclusively as a political motivation.

Evidence: 12:37–14:05 — "the reason they are withholding funds is that they want to avoid possibly helping the Orbán government before the elections"

Assessment: The requirement of objective information requires that the rule-of-law reasons for withholding EU funds also be presented; suppressing these creates a misleading picture.

Violation 3:

Norm: Section 83(2) of the Mttv. — balanced information

Facts: The repeated emphasis on the "white powder" suggesting drug use in connection with the leaked video implies an unproven claim and violates the presumption of innocence.

Evidence: 07:18–07:27 — "We saw a white powder here, which was placed on that bedside table next to the bed. Yes, that is the most critical point, the white powder."

Assessment: The repeated allusion to unproven drug use violates the requirement of objective information and functions as a tool for discrediting Magyar Péter in the campaign.

Violation 4:

Norm: Section 83(2) of the Mttv. — diversity of opinions

Facts: The broadcast features a single guest from a state-funded institution; no opposition voice, independent political scientist, EU law expert or civil organisation representative speaks.

Evidence: 00:17 — "Hak Péter, professor of criminal procedure law at LTIJK" — a single guest throughout the entire duration of the broadcast.

Assessment: The requirement of diversity of opinions requires that different political and professional viewpoints also be represented; the use of a single, structurally non-neutral guest violates this requirement.

Aggregate assessment under Section 83 of the Mttv.

The examined broadcast violates the requirements of objective, balanced and diverse information set out in Section 83(1) and (2) of the Mttv. at several points. The violations are not incidental but form a consistent pattern: the thematic frame, the choice of guest, the direction of the questions and the omissions together reinforce the Fidesz-KDNP



campaign message, while the programme positions of the strongest opposition party and the critical context are systematically absent. The broadcast constitutes a particularly serious violation during the election campaign period, when the requirement of balanced information applies with heightened force. Initiating proceedings within the competence of the Media Council of NMHH may be warranted for violation of Section 83 of the Mttv.

SOURCE DEEP ANALYSIS (Mandatory for every cited specialist institution, NGO, advisory organisation)

Hak Péter / LTIJK

- 1. FUNDING:** State-funded higher education institution (affiliated institution of the National University of Public Service). Structural conflict of interest: the institution's funding depends on the government, which creates a non-neutral position on topics concerning government policy.
- 2. MANDATE:** The criminal procedure law specialisation is compatible with legal analysis of the video case, but not compatible with neutral assessment of constitutional crisis scenarios, geopolitical analyses or electoral system evaluations — in these topics the professor is not a primary authority.
- 3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** The institution's state funding creates a structural conflict of interest; some of the professor's claims (e.g. legitimisation of the 2011 Basic Law, the "existential interest" of EU bureaucracy) coincide with the Fidesz-KDNP narrative.
- 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**

Dimension	Score	Justification
D1 Conflict of interest	-1	State funding
D2 Personal risk	0	Not identifiable
D3 Professional competence	+1	Competent in criminal law; not in other areas
D4 Opinion consistency	0	Not verifiable
D5 Emotional vs. data-based	+1	Mostly works with legal arguments
D6 Source level	0	Secondary source
TOTAL	+1	SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW

- 5. COUNTER-OPINION:** An independent constitutional lawyer (e.g. Legal Studies Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences), political scientist (e.g. Political Capital) or EU law expert could provide a different assessment on the constitutional and geopolitical questions — these do not appear in the broadcast.

IMPORTANT: The designation "recognised professor" is not a professional qualification. It is a social attribution that must itself be examined — particularly when the institution's funding creates a structural conflict of interest.

Legal and methodological classification

Not a finding of fact

The results presented do not constitute a finding of fact regarding individual persons, editorial offices or programmes. They are the results of standardised operationalisation, not a determination of individual responsibility.



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Not a legal judgement

The aggregate deviation index does not replace the legal assessment under Section 83 of the Mtv. The determination of whether a given programme violates the statutory requirements is exclusively the task of the competent authorities (in particular the Media Council).

Not evidence of causality

Statistical correlations must not be interpreted as evidence of causal relationships or editorial intent. Deviation values may be influenced by topic selection, the news situation, political controversy or format logic.

Not an assessment of intent

The analysis measures the observable structural characteristics of programmes. A score of 7 means that a significant imbalance has been established — not that the editorial office did so intentionally. The methodology makes no statements about motives.

Heuristic comparative tool

The index serves for comparative pattern recognition across thousands of programmes, not for precise metric measurement of individual contributions. The threshold values serve as heuristic orientation, not as precise legal qualification.



ANNEX 1: NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Legal basis Hungary — MTVA

Laws

- Act CLXXXV of 2010 on Media Services and Mass Communication (Mttv.)
- Act CIV of 2010 on the Freedom of the Press (Smtv.)
- The Basic Law of Hungary (2011)

Relevant articles

Mttv. (Media Act 2010)

- Section 83(1): Public service obligation — current, objective and balanced information in news and information programmes.
- Section 83(2): Information must reflect the diversity of opinions.
- Section 12: Protection of pluralism of opinion as a fundamental principle.
- Section 13: Prohibition of one-sided information in news programmes.

Smtv. (Press Freedom Act 2010)

- Section 4: Freedom of the press and freedom of expression.
- Section 10: Separation of news and opinion.
- Section 13: Right of correction.

Basic Law

- Article IX: Freedom of opinion and the press, media pluralism as a state obligation of protection.

European reference framework

- ECHR Article 10: Right to freedom of expression (European Convention on Human Rights)
- EU Rule of Law Report: Annual assessment, documenting systematic media freedom deficiencies since 2018
- RSF Press Freedom Index: Reporters Without Borders, annual ranking
- EMFA (European Media Freedom Act, 2024): EU-level minimum standards for media freedom

Special case — Structural non-enforcement

IMPORTANT: The Mttv. formally contains correct balance obligations. The criticism is not directed against the text of the law, but against the structural non-enforcement by the pro-government NMHH. MTVA is a broadcaster under de facto state-aligned control.

Supervisory authority

- NMHH (National Media and Infocommunications Authority): National media and communications authority. Structurally pro-government composition since 2010.

Complaint procedure

1. NMHH (formally, but structurally not independent)
2. Kúria (Supreme Court, in theory)



ANNEX 2: ACADEMIC REFERENCES

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Unbalanced reporting as a response to the Swiss halving initiative: This book describes the manipulation techniques in detail, starting with the selection of staff and sources. It then outlines 15 principles: omission, framing, temporal framing, guilt by association, emotionalisation, removal of context and many more, illustrated with numerous examples. It also reveals where we ourselves apply these techniques — fostering not only understanding but also empathy.

Optionally, playing cards are also available to accompany the book.

Also available as an audiobook.



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

Anyone who does not understand this is handing out material. Good quotes that were poorly edited. Correct statements placed in the wrong context. Honest answers framed as confessions.

This book is not a media criticism book. It is a toolkit — for everyone who has a microphone in front of their face and wants to know what they can do about it. 7 chapters. 7 tools: What an interview actually is. The 7 most common pitfalls. The three principles of control — anchoring, framing and setting boundaries. Preparation in one hour. Body and voice. What to do when things go wrong. And what counts after the interview.

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

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